

The Peter
and Paul
Fortress

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 1)

The history of St Petersburg began on a small island off the northern bank of the Neva where on the 16th of May (the 27th of May by new style) 1703 the artillery salute signalled the laying of the foundation stone of the fortress. The same year, on the 29th of



June (the day of the Apostles Peter and Paul; the 12th of July by new style), a wooden church was begun in the centre of the unfinished fortress. The church gave its name to the fortress and later the city, which was named St Petersburg.

We should know - the city takes its name from the patron, St Peter, and not from the tsar, Peter the Great.

The new citadel was to protect the lands on the Neva recaptured from Sweden in the course of the Northern War (1700-1721). Hare Island was noticed by Peter I because of its strategic position and its small size.

The legend says: Peter I marked the place for the fortress gate with two birch-trees. An eagle sat down on this "gate". This was interpreted by everybody as a good sign and the eagle was taken and put on the arm of the tsar. However, historians say that the tsar was at the time on Ladoga, where the new Russian navy was being built. The tsar's main assistant, Alexander Menshikov, headed the construction works in the fortress.

It's interesting to know, that the relics of Apostle Andrew the First Called, Patron Saint of Russia, were placed in the foundations of the fortress.

Construction works were carried out according to the tsar's own plan. At first the fortress was built of earth and wood. Three years later the construction of stone walls began. The work was directed by Domenico Trezzini, who became one of the first architects of the new city.

1A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
['pi:tə]		
[pɔ:l]		
['fɔ:trəs]		
[a:'tɪləri]		
[sə'lu:t]		
[fəʊn'deɪʃn]		
[ə'pɒsl]		
['peɪtrən]		
['sɪtə,del]		
[ri:'kæptʃəd]		
[strə'ti:dʒɪk]		
[bɜ:tʃ]		
[i:gl]		
[ɪn'tɜ:prɪtɪd]		
[zɑ:]		
['neɪvɪ]		
[kən'strʌkʃn]		
['relɪks]		
['ɑ:kɪ,tekt]		
['ɜ:θ]		
[dɪ'rektɪd]		

1B. Answer the questions.

1. When was the foundation stone of the fortress laid?
2. Where was the Peter and Paul Fortress founded?
3. What gave its name to the fortress and later the city?
4. Who does the city take its name from?
5. Why was it necessary to build the fortress?
6. How did Peter I choose the site for the fortress?
7. How, according to the legend, did Tsar Peter I mark the place for the fortress gate?
8. What was interpreted by everybody as a good sign?
9. Where was the tsar at the time, according to the historians?
10. Who headed the construction works in the fortress?
11. What was placed in the foundations of the fortress?
12. What materials was the fortress first built of?
13. Who directed the construction of the stone walls?

1C. Fill in the words.

citadel, tsar, patron, relics, directed, recaptured, foundations, architects, apostle, protect, strategic
--

1. The St. Peter is the saint of our city.
2. The lands on the Neva were..... from Sweden in the course of the Northern War.
3. The new was to..... the lands from the Swedes.
4. Peter I chose the Hare island because if its position.
5. The of Apostle Andrew the First Called, Patron Saint of Russia, were placed in the..... of the fortress.
6. Domenico Trezzini, one of the first of the new city, the construction of the stone walls.

1D. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Hare Island was noticed by Peter I | a) according to the tsar's own plan. |
| 2. The foundation stone of the fortress was laid | b) who became one of the first architects of St.Petersburg. |
| 3. A wooden church was begun in the centre of the unfinished fortress | c) because of its strategic position and its small size. |
| 4. The relics of Apostle Andrew the First Called, Patron Saint of Russia | d) headed the construction works in the fortress. |
| 5. Construction works were carried out | e) on the 29th June (the 12 th of July by new style) 1703 |
| 6. The tsar's main assistant, Alexander Menshikov | f) the construction of stone walls began. |
| 7. Three years later | g) on the 16 th of May (the 27 th of May by new style) 1703 |
| 8. The work was directed by Domenico Trezzini, | h) were placed in the foundations of the fortress. |

1E. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The history of St Petersburg began on a small island off the southern bank of the Neva.
2. The artillery salute signalled the laying of the foundation stone of the fortress.
3. On the 29th of June 1703 a stone church was begun in the centre of the unfinished fortress.
4. The 29th of June is the day of the Apostles Peter and Paul.
5. The city takes its name from the tsar Peter the Great.

6. The new citadel was to protect the lands on the Neva recaptured from Sweden in the course of the Northern War.
7. Hare Island was noticed by Peter I because of its strategic position and its small size.
8. According to the legend, Peter I marked the place for the fortress gate with two apple-trees.
9. The relics of Apostle St. Peter, Patron Saint of Russia, were placed in the foundations of the fortress.
10. At first tsar Peter the Great headed the construction works in the fortress.
11. Domenico Trezzini directed the construction of the stone walls.

1F. *Speak about the Peter and Paul fortress.*

The history of St Petersburg began on a

On the 16th of May the artillery salute signalled

On the 29th of June a wooden church was begun

The church gave its name to

The new citadel was to protect the lands

Hare Island was noticed by Peter I because of

The legend says that Peter I marked

However, historians say that the tsar was

The tsar's main assistant, Alexander Menshikov, headed

The relics of Apostle, Patron Saint of Russia, were placed

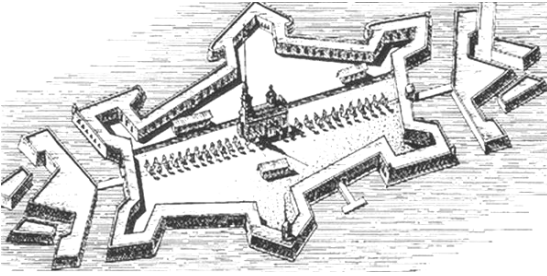
Construction works were carried out according to

At first the fortress was built of

Three years later the construction of

The work was directed by who became

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 2)



The plan of fortifications forms an elongated hexagon with six bastions connected by straight walls (from 9 to 12 metres high and from 16 to 20 metres wide) consisting of two parallel walls filled in with earth and crushed stone. Casemates were built into the curtain walls to store weapons and food, and were also used as living quarters by the garrison of the fortress. Later they were used as prison cells.

Peter I personally supervised the construction of one of the bastions, which was named His Majesty's (Gosudarev) Bastion. The tsar delegated the construction of the other five bastions to five of his closest associates (Naryshkin, Trubetskoi, Zotov, Golovkin, and Menshikov) and the bastions were named after them.



The Fortress had lost its military significance before it was completed. Its guns never saw any action and were put to use as a flood warning signal. The fortress housed a political prison for two hundred years.

Who were the prisoners of the fortress?

One of the first prisoners was Alexei, the son of Peter the Great. He was imprisoned for taking part in a conspiracy against Peter's reforms and was executed in one of the casemates of the fortress.

In 1790 the writer Alexander Radishchev was kept here. His book "The journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow" was directed against autocracy and the feudal system.

In 1825 the Decembrists became the prisoners of the fortress for taking part in a revolt against autocratic rule of tsar. Five of their leaders were executed by hanging near the fortress. Their names are Pestel, Ryleev, Muravyev-Apostol, Bestuzhev-Rhumin and Kahovsky.

In 1849 the writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky was imprisoned in the fortress as a member of the Petrashevsky political society.

In 1862 the writer Nikolai Chernyshevsky, the ideological leader of the democratic youth, became the prisoner of the fortress and spent there nearly 2 years.

In 1905 the writer Maxim Gorky was imprisoned in the fortress together with some other revolutionary workers.

In 1923 the fortress was turned into a museum, where no construction work is now permitted.

2A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
['i:lɒn,geɪtɪd]		
['heksəgən]		
['bæstɪən]		
['keɪsmɛɪt]		
['wepnz]		
['kwɔ:təz]		
['gæɪsən]		
['prɪzn 'sel]		
['su:pə,vaɪzd]		

[ə'sæʊsiəts]		
[sɪg'nɪfɪkəns]		
[flʌd]		
['wɔ:nɪŋ]		
[kən'spɪrəsi]		
['eksɪ,kju:tɪd]		
[ɔ:'tɒkrəsi]		
[rɪ'vəʊlt]		
[sə'saɪətɪ]		
[ju:θ]		
[pə'mɪtɪd]		

2B. *Answer the questions.*

1. What is the form of the fortress?
2. What do you know about the walls of the fortress?
3. How were the casemates used?
4. Who are the bastions named after? Why?
5. How many times was the fortress attacked by the Swedes during the Northern War?
6. How were the guns of the fortress used?
7. Who was one of the first prisoners of the fortress?
8. Why were the Decembrists imprisoned in the fortress? What happened to five of them?
9. What famous writers were prisoners of the fortress? Why?
10. When was the fortress turned into a museum?
11. Is it allowed to construct new buildings on the territory of the fortress?

2C. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The plan of fortifications forms | |
| 2. There are six bastions connected | a) to five of his closest associates. |
| 3. The walls of the fortress consist of two parallel walls | b) as living quarters by the garrison of the fortress. |
| 4. Casemates were built into the curtain walls | c) filled in with earth and crushed stone. |
| 5. The casemates were also used | d) for two hundred years. |
| 6. Later the casemates were used | e) an elongated hexagon. |
| 7. Peter I personally supervised | f) before it was completed. |
| 8. The tsar delegated the construction of the other five bastions | g) as prison cells. |
| 9. The Fortress had lost its military significance | h) by straight walls. |
| 10. Its guns were put to use | i) to store weapons and food. |
| 11. The fortress housed a political prison | j) as a flood warning signal. |
| | k) the construction of one of the bastions. |

2D. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The outline of the fortress forms an elongated hexagon.
2. There are curtain walls at the corners of the hexagon.
3. The walls of the fortress are from 16 to 20 metres high and from 9 to 12 metres wide.
4. The garrison of the fortress lived in the casemates inside the walls.

5. Five of the tsar's closest associates supervised the construction of the bastions.
6. The bastions were named after the tsar and members of his family.
7. The guns of the fortress were used during the Northern War to shoot at the Swedish ships.
8. Alexei, the son of Peter the Great, was executed in the fortress.
9. Alexander Radishchev was imprisoned because he took part in a revolt against the tsar.
10. Fyodor Dostoyevsky was imprisoned in the fortress because he was a member of a political society.
11. The Peter and Paul Fortress became a museum in the first half of the 19th century.
12. No construction work is now permitted in the fortress.

2E. *Match the dates and the events.*

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1700 | The Decembrists took part in a revolt against autocratic rule of tsar. |
| 1703 | The Northern War was over. |
| 1706 | Fyodor Dostoyevsky was imprisoned in the fortress. |
| 1721 | The fortress was turned into a museum. |
| 1790 | The construction of stone walls began. |
| 1825 | The Northern War began. |
| 1849 | Maxim Gorky was imprisoned in the fortress. |
| 1862 | The foundation stone of the fortress was laid. |
| 1905 | Nikolai Chernyshevsky was imprisoned in the fortress. |
| 1923 | Alexander Radishchev was kept in the fortress. |

2F. Fill in the words.

garrison, flood, cells, elongated hexagon, significance, weapons, bastions, quarters, associates, casemates, warning, consisted, housed, delegated, supervised

1. The plan of fortifications forms an
..... with six
connected by straight walls.
2. The walls of the fortress of two
parallel walls filled in with earth and crushed stone.
3. were built into the curtain walls to
store and food.
4. They were also used as living by
theof the fortress.
5. Later they were used as prison
6. Peter I personally the construction
of one of the bastions.
7. He the construction of the other five
bastions to five of his closest.....
8. The Fortress had lost its military
before it was completed.
9. Its guns never saw any action and were put to use as a
..... signal.
10. The fortress a political prison for two
hundred years.

2G. Speak about the Peter and Paul fortress.

The plan of fortifications forms
Six bastions are connected with
The walls of the fortress are from 9 to 12 and
They consist of two

Casemates were builtto store
They were also used as living quarters
Later they

Peter I personally supervised the construction
It was named.....
The tsar delegated

The Fortress had lost
Its guns never saw any action and were

The fortress housed for
One of the first prisoners of the fortress was
He was imprisoned for and was executed

In 1790 the writer Alexander Radishchev
His book was directed against

In 1825 the Decembrists for
Five leaders of the Decembrists were

In 1849 the writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky
In 1862 the writer Nikolai Chernyshevsky.....
In 1905 the writer Maxim Gorky
In 1923 the fortress was turned into

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 3)

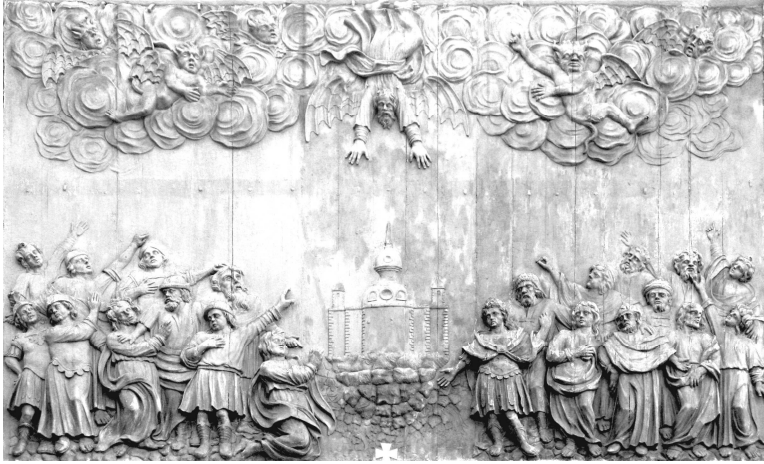


The St. John's Bridge is the oldest bridge in the city. It leads to the St. John's (Ioannovskiy) Gate. The date over the arch - 1740 - marks the end of construction works.

The St. John's Gate provides a passage through the St. John's Ravelin. The other ravelin, St. Alexei's (Alexeyevskiy) is on the western side of the fortress. The ravelins were constructed in the 1730s to protect the fortress gates and curtains from shelling.



The main entrance to the fortress lies in the curtain wall between His Majesty's (Gosudarev) and Menshikov Bastions. It is the St. Peter's Gate, the work of Domenico Trezzini. Originally the gate had been made of wood, but in 1718 it was replaced by the stone one.



The St. Peter's Gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. The wooden bas-relief depicts the story about Apostle St. Peter. Simon Magus tries to rise to Heaven with the help of evil spirits but he is cast down to earth by the Apostle's prayers. Contemporaries considered this bas-relief to be an allegory of the defeat of the Swedish King Charles XII in the Northern War.



The niches in the gate are decorated with two statues by the French sculptor Nicolas Pineau. The statues represent Bellona, the goddess of war, and Minerva, the patron goddess of science, art and crafts. Together they symbolize the wisdom of Peter I as a statesman and his military talents.





Above the arch is the coat of arms of the Russian Empire. It is a double-headed eagle wearing imperial crowns, with an orb and sceptre in his talons. On the eagle's chest is a red shield with the ancient coat-of-arms of Moscow: St. George striking a dragon. The eagle is cast in lead and weighs over a ton.

All the ornamentation of the gate was designed to glorify Russia's victory in the Northern War.

3A. *Read the names mentioned in the text.*

Simon Magus ['saimən 'meɪɡəs]

Nicolas Pineau ['nikələs pi'nəʊ]

Minerva [mi'nɜ:və]

Bellona [bəl'ɒnə]

3B. *Find the words in the text and fill in the table.*

transcription	word	translation
['rævlɪn]		
['ʃelɪŋ]		
[traɪ'ʌmfl]		
[,bæs rɪ'li:f]		
['hevŋ]		
['i:vɪ]		
[kən'tempərəɪz]		

['æləgəri]		
['ni:ʃɪz]		
[,reprɪ'zent]		
['gɒdes]		
['sɪmbə,lɑɪz]		
['wɪzdəm]		
['kæʊt əv 'a:mz]		
['empaiə]		
[ɪm'pɪəriəl]		
['kraʊnz]		
[ɔ:b]		
['septə]		
['tælənz]		
['ʃi:ld]		
[led]		
[wei]		
[tʌn]		
['glɔ:ri,fai]		

3C. Find sentences in the text with these word combinations.

construction works
 provide a passage
 protect from shelling
 the main entrance
 a triumphal arch

cast down to earth
 the patron goddess
 military talents
 a double-headed eagle
 weighs over a ton

3D. *Answer the questions.*

1. When was the St. John's Gate built?
2. Why were the ravelins constructed?
3. What is the main entrance to the fortress?
4. What story is depicted on the bas-relief?
5. What statues decorate the niches of the Gate?
6. What do the statues symbolize together?
7. What does the eagle hold in his talons?
8. What is depicted on the red shield?
9. What material is the eagle made of?
10. How much does the eagle weigh?

3E. *Match the names with their definitions. Write the numbers next to the definitions.*

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peter I 2. Trezzini 3. Minerva 4. Bellona 5. Simon 6. Pineau 7. Naryshkin 8. Menshikov 9. St. Peter 10. St. Paul 	9, 10	The fortress takes its name from them
		The Patron saint of our city
		A French sculptor
		The goddess of war
		associates of Peter the Great
		The magus who tried to rise to Heaven
		The goddess of science, art and crafts
		The bastions of the fortress are named after them
		The main entrance to the fortress is named after him
		Their sculptures decorate the main entrance

3F. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The St. Peter's Gate is built in | a) an orb and sceptre in his talons. |
| 2. The wooden bas-relief depicts | b) Minerva, the patron goddess of science, art and crafts. |
| 3. Simon Magus tries to rise to Heaven with the help of evil spirits, but | c) to glorify Russia's victory in the Northern War. |
| 4. The bas-relief is an allegory of | d) the wisdom of Peter I as a statesman and his military talents. |
| 5. The niches in the gate are decorated with the statues of Bellona, the goddess of war, and | e) he is cast down to earth by the Apostle's prayers. |
| 6. The statues of Bellona and Minerva symbolize | f) with the ancient coat-of-arms of Moscow |
| 7. Above the arch is a double-headed eagle wearing imperial crowns, with | g) the story about Apostle St. Peter. |
| 8. On the eagle's chest is a red shield | h) the form of a triumphal arch. |
| 9. The ornamentation of the gate was designed | i) the defeat of the Swedish King Charles XII in the Northern War. |

3G. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The St. John's Bridge leads to the St. John's Gate.
2. The date over the arch marks the beginning of construction works.
3. The St. John's Bridge provides a passage through the St. John's curtain wall.
4. There are eight ravelins in the fortress.
5. The ravelins were constructed to decorate the fortress gates.
6. The St. Peter's Gate is the main entrance to the fortress.

7. The St. Peter's Gate was designed by Domenico Trezzini.
8. The St. Peter's Gate lies between His Majesty's and Naryshkin bastions.
9. The St. Peter's Gate was first made of wood, and then of stone.
10. The St. John's Gate is older than the St. Peter's Gate.

3H. *Fill in the words.*

bas-relief, ornamentation, construction, shield, statues, ravelins, talents, niches, crowns, arch, wisdom, shelling, coat of arms, dragon, Apostle, sceptre, triumphal, glorify

1. The date over the of St. John's Gate marks the end of works.
2. The were constructed in the 1730s to protect the fortress gates and curtains from
3. The St. Peter's Gate is built in the form of a arch.
4. The wooden depicts the story about St. Peter.
5. The in the gate are decorated with two by the French sculptor Nicolas Pineau.
6. Together they symbolize the of Peter I as a statesman and his military
7. The of the Russian Empire is a double-headed eagle wearing imperial, with an orb and in his talons.
8. On the eagle's chest is a red with the ancient coat-of-arms of Moscow: St. George striking a
9. The of the gate was designed to Russia's victory in the Northern War.

3I. Act as a guide. Speak about the St. John's Gate and the St. Peter's Gate.

Now we are on
It is the oldest
In front of you is
Look at the date
It marks the end

Now we are going through
There are two ravelins in the
The other ravelin is on
The ravelins were constructed

You can see the main
It is the
It lies in
Originally the gate
In 1718 it was replaced

The is built in the form of
At the top you can see a wooden
It depicts
Simon Magus tries
Contemporaries considered it to be

Please look at the niches at the sides
They are decorated with statues by
On the left you can see
And on the right is
Together they symbolize

Above the arch is
It wears and has an orb and
On the eagle's chest is
The eagle is cast and weighs
All the ornamentation of the gate was designed to

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 4)

The Neva Gate is in the Neva Curtain between His Majesty's and Naryshkin Bastions.

It stands out clearly against the granite fortress walls. The Neva Gate provides access into the fortress from the Commandant's Pier on the river.

The gate was erected in 1731, but in 1787

the façade facing the Neva was rebuilt by the architect Nikolai Lvov. In the gate composition he used a portico in the style of Classicism with two pairs of Doric columns joined at the bottom by granite blocks.



Within the passageway of the Neva Gate there are marble and metal plaques indicating the highest level reached by the water during the worst floods in the city's history.

The Neva Gate used to be called "The Gate of Death". Through this gate the convicts sentenced to death were taken to the place of execution.

Next to the Neva Gate is the Naryshkin Bastion. In 1731 a stone tower with a flagstaff was added to it. Nowadays two cannons stand on the bastion. Every day at noon one of them fires a blank shot. This is followed by a tune played on the chimes of the cathedral bell tower.



4A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

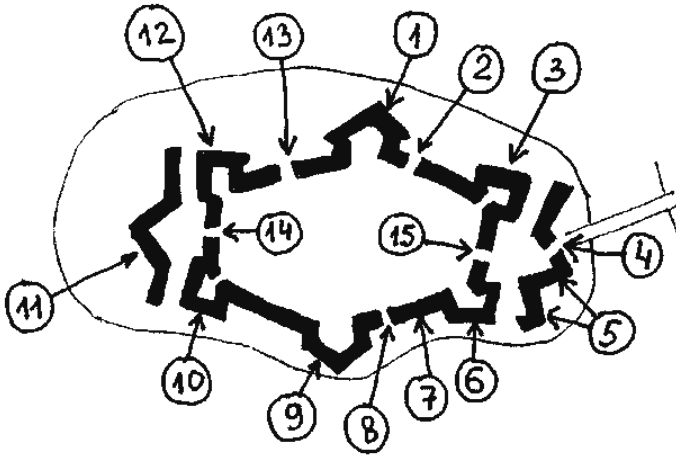
transcription	word	translation
[prə'vaɪd]		
['æksɪs]		
['kɒmən,dænt]		
[piə]		
[ɪ'rekt]		
[fə'sa:d]		
['pɔ:tɪkəʊ]		
['klæsɪ,sɪzm]		

['dɒrɪk]		
['kɒləm]		
[plɑ:k]		
[flʌd]		
['ɪndɪ,keɪt]		
['kɒnvɪkts]		
['sentənst]		
[,eksɪ'kju:ʃn]		
['flægsta:f]		
['kæənən]		
['blæŋk 'ʃɒt]		
[tʃaɪmz]		
['bel 'təʊə]		

4B. *Answer the questions.*

1. Which gate provides access into the fortress from the river?
2. When was the gate erected?
3. Who rebuilt the façade of the gate facing the Neva?
4. How did he decorate the façade of the gate?
5. What do the plaques within the passageway of the Neva Gate indicate?
6. Why was the gate called ‘The Gate of Death’?
7. What can you see on the Naryshkin Bastion?
8. What can you hear at noon if you are not far from the fortress?

4C. Find the places on the fortress plan and fill in the numbers.



St. John's Gate
 Neva Gate
 St. Peter's Gate
 Cronverksky Gate
 Vasilyevsky Gate
 Nickolsky Gate
 St. John's Ravelin
 Alexeyevsky Ravelin

Gosudarev Bastion
 Trubetskoi Bastion
 Menshikov Bastion
 Naryshkin Bastion
 1 Golovkin Bastion
 Zotov Bastion
 Nevskaya Curtain

4D. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The Neva Gate is in the Neva Curtain between Trubetskoi and Menshikov Bastions.
2. The Neva Gate provides access into the fortress from the Commandant's Pier.
3. The Neva Gate was erected in 1787.
4. The façade of the gate facing the Neva was rebuilt by the architect Domenico Trezzini.

5. The gate is decorated with a portico in the style of Classicism with two pairs of Ionic columns.
6. Within the passageway of the Neva Gate there are plaques indicating the highest level reached by the water during the worst floods.
7. Through the Neva Gate the convicts sentenced to death were taken to the prison.
8. In 1731 a wooden tower with a flagstaff was added to the Naryshkin Bastion.
9. Every day at noon two cannons on the Naryshkin Bastion fire a blank shot.
10. This is followed by a tune played on the chimes of the Naryshkin Bastion tower.

4E. *Fill in the words.*

portico, passageway, cannon, pier, façade, access, Classicism, convicts, chimes, floods, plaques, execution, marble, blank, Doric, erected, indicate

1. The Neva Gate provides into the fortress from the Commandant's on the river.
2. The Neva Gate was in 1731.
3. The facing the Neva was rebuilt in 1787.
4. It is decorated with a in the style of with two pairs of
5. Within the of the Neva Gate there are and metal
6. They the highest level reached by the water during the worst in the city's history.

7. Through the Neva Gate thesentenced to death were taken to the place of
8. Every day at noon a on the Naryshkin Bastion fires a shot.
9. After that the of the cathedral bell tower play a tune.

4F. *Speak about the Neva Gate and the Naryshkin Bastion.*

The Neva Gate is in the between

It stands out clearly against the

The Neva Gate provides access into the fortress from

The gate was erected in

The façade facing the Neva was rebuilt in by

In the gate composition he used with

Within the passageway of the Neva Gate there are

They indicate

The Neva Gate used to be called

Through this gate the convicts

Next to the Neva Gate is

In 1731 a stone tower

Nowadays two

Every day at noon one of them

This is followed by

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 5)

On the main avenue leading from the St. Peter's Gate to the centre of the fortress there are two single-storey buildings. The building on the right is the Artillery Storehouse put up at the beginning of the 19th century. It was built to store arms and military equipment. Now it houses an exhibition of wax figures.



On the left is the Engineers' House, erected in the 1740s. This pink-and-white building with a high roof has preserved its original exterior appearance almost without change. It housed the living quarters, the workshops and storerooms of the engineers who built and repaired the fortifications. Now it is part of the exhibition of the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg.

Next to the Engineers' House is a small two-storey yellow-and-white building of the Main Guardhouse. The former one-storey guardhouse built here in 1750 was reconstructed in the style of Classicism in 1908. The building was the headquarters of the fortress guard, and also used to hold arrested officers. Today, the building houses the management offices of the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg.



The large lawn located to the left of the avenue is so called

"Dancing Square". The peculiar name given to the square has a rather sinister origin. Soldiers were punished there by having their hands chained to a post, while their bare feet stood on spikes in the ground. The effect of such punishment was to make the unfortunate victims "dance".



The bronze monument to Peter the Great set up by the main avenue of the fortress on the 7th of June 1991 was a gift from the Russian artist Mikhail Shemyakin to St. Petersburg. The statue resembles the wax figure of Peter I kept in the Hermitage. Shemyakin made the head of the statue using the mask of Peter's face taken by Rastrelli in 1719. However, he elongated the body, presenting Peter in a grotesque manner.

5A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
['ævə,nju:]		
['sɪŋgl 'stɔ:ri]		
[i'kwɪpmənt]		
[,ɛksɪ'bɪʃn]		
['wæks 'fɪgəz]		
[ɪk'stɪəriə]		
['fɔ:mə]		
['gɑ:d,hɑʊs]		

[lɔ:n]		
[ləʊ'keɪtɪd]		
[pɪ'kjʊ:lɪə]		
['sɪnɪstə]		
['bɪdʒɪn]		
[pəʊst]		
[spaɪks]		
['pʌnɪʃmənt]		
[ʌn'fɔ:tʃənət]		
['vɪktɪmz]		
[rɪ'zembɪz]		
[grəʊ'tesk]		

5B. *Look at the plan of the fortress and find the buildings named in the text.*

5C. *Where will you go in the Peter and Paul Fortress if you want*

- to see an example of a building in the style of Classicism?
- to visit an exhibition of wax figures?
- to look at the work of a modern artist?
- to see a building that hasn't changed much since the first half of the 18th century?

5D. *Which buildings do the prepositions refer to? Find the sentences in the text: on the left; on the right; to the left of; by; next to.*

5E. *Find sentences in the text with these word combinations:*

single-storey buildings

military equipment

wax figures

original exterior appearance

a two-storey building

in the style of Classicism

living quarters

arrested officers

peculiar name

chained to a post

unfortunate victims

bronze monument

grotesque manner

5F. *Answer the questions.*

1. What leads from the St. Peter's Gate to the centre of the fortress?
2. What single-storey buildings are near the St. Peter's Gate?
3. Where can you see an exhibition of wax figures?
4. What has the Engineers' House preserved?
5. What building was reconstructed in the style of Classicism?
6. How did Dancing Square get its peculiar name?
7. Where were the arrested officers kept?
8. How did the bronze monument to Peter the Great appear in the fortress?
9. What does the statue of Peter I resemble?
10. How did Mikhail Shemyakin make the head of the statue?

5G. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. the Artillery Storehouse was built | a) also used to hold arrested officers. |
| 2. Now the Artillery Storehouse houses | b) their bare feet stood on spikes in the ground. |
| 3. The Engineers' House has preserved | c) using the mask of Peter's face taken by Rastrelli. |
| 4. The Engineers' House housed | d) an exhibition of wax figures. |
| 5. The former one-storey guardhouse built in 1750 | e) has a rather sinister origin. |
| 6. The Main Guardhouse was the headquarters of the fortress guard, and | f) to store arms and military equipment. |
| 7. The peculiar name of "Dancing Square" | g) presenting Peter in a grotesque manner. |
| 8. The hands of the punished soldiers were chained to a post, while | h) its original exterior appearance almost without change. |
| 9. The bronze monument to Peter the Great | i) was a gift from the Russian artist Mikhail Shemyakin to St. Petersburg. |
| 10. Shemyakin made the head of the statue | j) the living quarters, the workshops and storerooms of the engineers who built and repaired the fortifications. |
| 11. However, he elongated the body, | k) was reconstructed in the style of Classicism in 1908. |

5H. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. If you walk into the fortress through the St. Peter's Gate, you can see the Artillery Storehouse to the left of the main avenue.
2. The Artillery Storehouse used to store arms and military equipment.
3. The Engineers' House was put up at the beginning of the 19th century.
4. The exterior appearance of the Engineers' House has been changed several times.
5. The Main Guardhouse is now a two-storey building, but in the eighteenth century it was a single-storey building.
6. Arrested soldiers were kept in the Main Guardhouse.
7. "Dancing Square" was given this name because people used to dance in it on holidays.
8. Mikhail Shemyakin gave the statue of Peter I as a present to St. Petersburg.
9. The monument to Peter the Great was made according to the proportions of the tsar's figure.

5I. *What events are connected with the dates?*

the 1740s

1750

the beginning of the 19th century

1908

1991

5J. Fill in the words.

exhibition, fortifications, equipment, Storehouse, Classicism, avenue, headquarters, living quarters, sinister, former, elongated, peculiar, single-storey, grotesque, wax, exterior, resembles, preserved

1. There are two buildings on the main leading from the St. Peter's Gate to the centre of the fortress.
2. The Artillery was built to store arms and military
3. Now it houses an of figures.
4. The Engineers' House has its original appearance almost without change.
5. It housed the , the workshops and storerooms of the engineers who built and repaired the
6. The one-storey guardhouse was reconstructed in the style of in 1908.
7. The Main Guardhouse was the of the fortress guard.
8. The name given to "Dancing Square" square has a rather origin.
9. The monument of Peter the Great the wax figure of the tsar kept in the Hermitage.
10. However, Mikhail Shemyakin the body, presenting Peter in a manner.

5K. *Act as a guide. Speak about the buildings of the fortress.*

Now we are on the main avenue leading
You can see two
The building on the right is
It was put up at the beginning of
Now it houses

On the left you can see
This building has preserved its original
It housed the living quarters, the workshops and storerooms of
Now it is part of the exhibition

Let's walk along the main
On the left next to the Engineers' House is
The former one-storey guardhouse was built
In 1908 it was reconstructed in the style
The building was the headquarters of
It was also used to hold
Today, the building houses

The large lawn located to the left of the avenue is.....
The peculiar name given to the square has
Soldiers were punished there by having their hands
..... while
The effect of such punishment was

On the left you can see the bronze monument to
It was set up on the
It was a gift from
The statue resembles
Shemyakin made the head of the statue using
However, he

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 6)



Further along you come to the two-storey building of the Commandant's House, where the commandant of the fortress, a particularly trusted servant of the tsar, had his residence. The Commandant's house

was built in 1746 in the Baroque style. Today the Commandant's House contains an exhibition entitled "The History of St. Petersburg – Petrograd".

Rising up in the middle of the fortress is its most valuable architectural monument - the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was designed by Domenico Trezzini.

The foundations of the cathedral were laid in 1712, and it took more than 20 years to build it. The bell tower of the cathedral with its gilt spire remains the tallest historical structure in the city with a height of 122.5 metres. The spire is crowned by a weather-vane in the form of a flying angel holding a cross.



The Boathouse standing in Cathedral Square once housed a small boat which Peter the Great had used in his youth for sailing trips along the Yauza River.



In 1723 the boat was brought to St. Petersburg to take part in a naval parade. Later a special building was constructed to protect it. This little vessel known as "The Grandfather of the Russian Navy" is now exhibited in the Central Naval Museum.

In 1996, to mark the 300th anniversary of the Russian Navy, a copy of the boat was ceremonially installed in the Boathouse.

The building opposite to the Cathedral is sure to attract your attention. It's the Mint, which occupies a large area in the eastern part of the fortress. The Mint was transferred to St. Petersburg from Moscow in 1724. Its workshops were



originally housed in the Trubetskoi Bastion. The building you can see today was erected in about 1802. From 1876 the St. Petersburg Mint became the only place in Russia where metal money was coined. Today the Mint not only makes coins but also medals and orders.

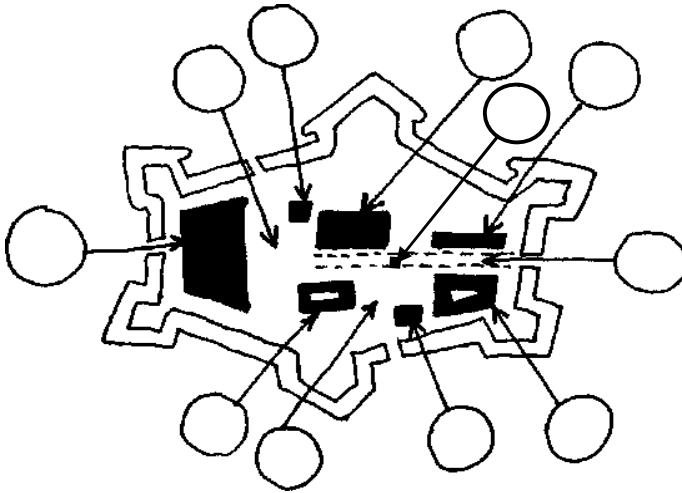
6A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[ˈkɒmən,dænt]		
[pəˈtɪkjʊləli]		
[bəˈrɒk]		
[ɪnˈtɑɪtld]		
[ˈvæljʊbl]		
[,ɑ:kɪˈtektʃərəl]		
[gɪlt]		
[ˈspaɪə]		
[haɪt]		
[ˈweðəˈveɪn]		
[ˈneɪvl]		
[ˈvesl]		
[ɪgˈzɪbɪtɪd]		
[,serəˈmæʊniəli]		
[ˈɪnstə:ld]		
[ˈeəriə]		
[trænsˈfɜ:d]		
[ˈwɜ:k,ʃɒps]		

6B. Where will you go in the Peter and Paul Fortress if you want

- to see the copy of the boat used by Peter I?
- to see the building where metal coins and medals are made?
- to visit an exhibition about the history of St. Petersburg?
- to climb the bell tower?

6C. Mark the places on the plan with the right numbers:



- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul | 7. The Mint |
| 2. The Commandant's House | 8. The Boathouse |
| 3. The former "Dancing Square" | 9. The monument to Peter I |
| 4. The Engineers' House | 10. The Guardhouse |
| 5. The main avenue | 11. The Cathedral Square |
| 6. The Artillery Storehouse | |

6D. Find sentences in the text with these word combinations:

particularly trusted servant
in the Baroque style
contains an exhibition
valuable architectural monument
historical structure
sailing trips

naval parade
constructed to protect
ceremonially installed
were originally housed
money was coined

6E. *Answer the questions.*

1. Whose residence was located in the fortress?
2. What is the architectural style of the building?
3. What exhibition can you see in the Commandant's House nowadays?
4. What is the most valuable architectural monument in the fortress?
5. Who was the cathedral designed by?
6. How long did it take to build it?
7. What is the highest historical structure in St. Petersburg?
8. Why was the Boathouse constructed?
9. Where is metal money coined?
10. When was the Mint transferred to St. Petersburg?

6F. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The commandant of the fortress was a particularly trusted servant of the tsar.
2. The Commandant's house was built in 1746 in the Classical style.
3. The Commandant's House contains an exhibition entitled "The History of The Peter and Paul Fortress".
4. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul was designed by Domenico Trezzini.
5. It took more than 40 years to build the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.
6. The height of the bell tower of the cathedral with its gilt spire is 112.5 metres.
7. The spire of the bell tower is crowned by a weather-vane in the form of a ship.
8. The Boathouse standing on the main avenue housed a small boat which Peter the Great had used in his youth for sailing trips along the Yauza River.

9. The boat of Peter the Great known as "The Grandfather of the Russian Navy" was ceremonially installed in the Boathouse in 1996.
10. The Mint, which occupies a large area in the eastern part of the fortress, was transferred to St. Petersburg from Moscow in 1724.
11. The workshops of the Mint were originally housed in the Menshikov Bastion.
12. Today the Mint makes coins, medals and orders.

6G. *Read the sentences, changing **It** into the words from the text.*

1. **It** is the most valuable architectural monument of the fortress.
2. **It** once housed a small boat which Peter the Great had used in his youth.
3. **It** contains an exhibition entitled "The History of St.Petersburg-Petrograd".
4. **It** occupies a large area in the eastern part of the fortress.
5. **Its** foundations were laid in 1712.
6. **It** was built in 1746 in the Baroque style.
7. **It** was brought to St. Petersburg to take part in a naval parade.
8. It took more than 20 years to build **it**.
9. **It** was transferred to St. Petersburg from Moscow in 1724.
10. **It** remains the tallest historical structure in the city.
11. **It** has the form of a flying angel holding a cross.
12. **It** originally housed the workshops of the Mint.
13. **It** is now exhibited in the Central Naval Museum.

6H. *What events are connected with the dates?*

1712 1723 1724 1746 1802 1876 1996

6I. *Act as a guide. Speak about the buildings of the fortress.*

On the left you can see the two-storey building of the
In this building the commandant of the fortress
The Commandant's House was built in
Today the Commandant's House contains

On the right you can see the most valuable
It was designed by
The foundations of the cathedral were
It took more than
The bell tower of the cathedral
Its height is
The spire is crowned by a in the form of

Now we are in the Square.
Turn right, please. You can see
The Boathouse once housed which
In 1723 the boat was brought to
Later a special building was constructed to
This little vessel known as is now exhibited
in.....
In 1996, to mark the 300th anniversary of, a copy
of the boat was

The building opposite to the Cathedral is
The Mint was transferred to in
Its workshops were originally housed
The building you can see today was
From 1876 the St. Petersburg Mint became
Today the Mint

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 7)



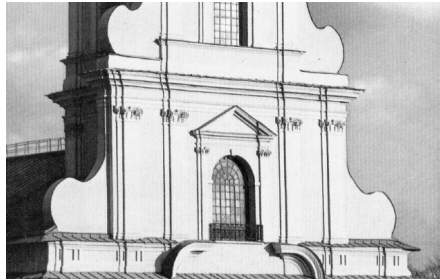
The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is one of the most interesting monuments of Baroque architecture. The general shape of the cathedral is an elongated rectangle stretching from west to east. The eastern side of the cathedral is topped by a drum crowned with a cupola. The building is dominated by the graceful square-shaped bell tower with a tremendous spire unknown in the traditional Russian architecture.

The foundations of the cathedral were laid on the same site as the first wooden church constructed in 1703. The bell tower and the main building were not erected simultaneously. Peter I ordered that the bell tower should be built first and then, after the ground had settled under its enormous weight, the cathedral should be erected. If this had not been done, cracks would have appeared in the places where the walls of the cathedral were joined to the bell tower.





You may have noticed that the design of the eastern facade is similar to that of the St. Peter's Gate. But the cathedral does not look exactly the same as in 1733, when it was consecrated. In 1756 a lightning struck the spire of the cathedral and caused a great fire which destroyed the bell tower; even the bells inside it melted.



By the order of Catherine II the cathedral was restored close to the original, but the shape of the roof and the western facade were changed. The wooden spire was repaired several times until in 1858 it was replaced by a metal one. The final figure of the angel was made by the sculptor Robert Zaleman. The cross is 6.5 metres tall, and the angel is 3.5 metres tall. They weigh 250 kg.

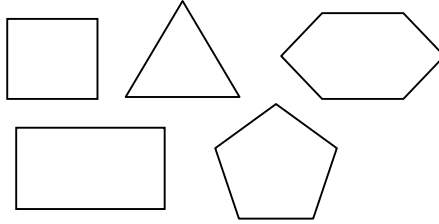


7A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[ˈɑ:kɪ,tɛktʃə]		
[ʃeɪp]		
[ˈrɛk,tæŋɡl]		
[ˈstrɛtʃɪŋ]		
[drʌm]		
[ˈkju:pələ]		
[ˈdɒmɪ,neɪtɪd]		
[ˈgreɪsfl]		
[trəˈmɛndəs]		
[,sɪmlˈteɪniəsli]		
[ɪˈnɔ:məs]		
[kræks]		
[dɪˈzaɪn]		
[ɪɡˈzæktli]		
[ˈkɒnsɪ,kreɪtɪd]		
[ˈlaɪtnɪŋ]		
[rɪˈstɔ:]		
[klæʊs]		
[əˈrɪdʒnəl]		
[rɪˈpleɪst]		
[ˈskɒlptə]		

7B. Match the shapes and their names.

1. triangle
2. rectangle
3. square
4. pentagon
5. hexagon

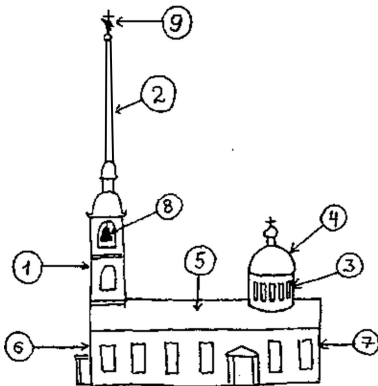


Which of these correspond to the shape of the

- a) fortress; b) cathedral; c) bell tower ?

7C. Answer the questions.

1. In what architectural style was the cathedral built?
2. What is the shape of the cathedral?
3. What does the cathedral look like?
4. What had been located on the same site before the cathedral was built?
5. Why weren't the bell tower and the main building of the cathedral erected simultaneously?
6. When was the cathedral consecrated?
7. Does the cathedral look exactly the same as before 1756? Why?
8. What changes were made in 1858?
9. Who was the final weather-vane on top of the spire made by?
10. What is the size of the angel and the cross?
11. How much do they weigh?



7D. Write numbers next to the words.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| western facade | bell |
| eastern facade | cupola |
| roof | spire |
| bell-tower | weather-vane |
| drum | |

7E. *Make word combinations and find them in the text.*

Baroque	spire
an elongated	weight
crowned with	architecture
a graceful	a cupola
a tremendous	the original
erected	bell tower
enormous	the same
exactly	rectangle
close to	simultaneously

7F. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is one of the most interesting monuments of Classical architecture.
2. The shape of the cathedral is an elongated hexagon stretching from north to south.
3. The cathedral is dominated by the graceful square-shaped bell tower with a tremendous spire typical of the traditional Russian architecture.
4. The bell tower and the main building of the cathedral were erected simultaneously.
5. The design of the eastern facade is similar to that of the St. Peter's Gate.
6. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul was consecrated in 1733.
7. In 1756 the fire caused by lightning completely destroyed the cathedral.
8. After the fire the cathedral was restored by the order of Peter the Great.
9. The wooden spire was replaced by a metal one in 1858.
10. The sculptor Robert Zaleman made the final figure of the angel.
11. The angel is 6.5 metres tall, and weighs 250 kg.

7G. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The general shape of the cathedral is | a) was replaced by a metal one. |
| 2. The eastern side of the cathedral is topped | b) as the first wooden church constructed in 1703. |
| 3. The graceful square-shaped bell tower | c) was made by the sculptor Robert Zaleman. |
| 4. The foundations of the cathedral were laid on the same site | d) and caused a great fire which destroyed the bell tower. |
| 5. If the bell tower hadn't been erected before the cathedral, | e) an elongated rectangle stretching from west to east. |
| 6. In 1756 a lightning struck the spire of the cathedral | f) with a tremendous spire rises above the cathedral. |
| 8. By the order of Catherine II | g) the cathedral was restored close to the original. |
| 9. In 1858 the wooden spire of the bell tower | h) cracks would have appeared in the places where the walls of the cathedral were joined to the bell tower. |
| 10. The final figure of the angel | i) by a drum crowned with a cupola. |

7H. *Find in the text what happened in:*

- a) 1703 b) 1733 c) 1756 d) 1858

7I. *Speak about the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.*

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is one of the
The general shape of the cathedral is
The eastern side of the cathedral is topped by
The building is dominated by unknown in the

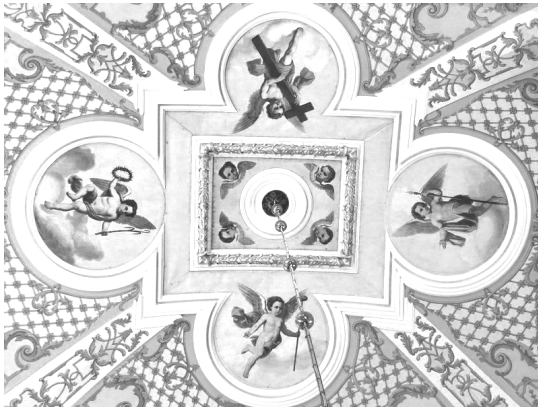
The foundations of the cathedral were laid
The bell tower and the main building were not
Peter I ordered that the bell tower should
After the ground had settled under

The design of the eastern facade is similar to
But the cathedral does not look 1733, when
In 1756 a lightning
It caused a great fire which
By the order of Catherine II the cathedral
But the shape of the roof and

The wooden spire was
In 1858 it was
The final figure of the angel Robert Zaleman.
The cross is and the angel is
They weigh

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 8)

You can't help admiring the festive interior of the cathedral. The spacious church hall is divided into three naves by two rows of pylons. The pylons and the pilasters are painted to imitate green and pink marble, and they are crowned with gilded capitals.



The vaults of the cathedral are decorated with ceiling paintings. In the paintings of the central nave you can see angels holding the instruments of torture with which Christ was made to suffer before his death.

Beneath the arches of the vaults there are eighteen large paintings on New Testament subjects. The walls of the cathedral are decorated with copies of banners captured as trophies during the wars with Sweden and Turkey in the 18th century. The cathedral is lit with beautiful gilded bronze chandeliers.



The magnificent iconostasis made of gilded wood is the best decoration of the cathedral interior. Its general design was drawn by D. Trezzini, but the details were worked out by a talented Moscow architect Ivan Zarudny.



The parts of the iconostasis were carved in 1722-1727 in Moscow from lime-wood. They were delivered to St. Petersburg and installed in the cathedral in 1729. The icons themselves were painted in St. Petersburg by a group of Moscow icon-painters headed by Andrey Merkuriev.



The gilded pulpit is attached to the third pylon on the left. It is decorated with several sculptures, among which are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

On the right you can see a low dais with a canopy above it which served as a place for the Emperor or Empress to stand during the services.

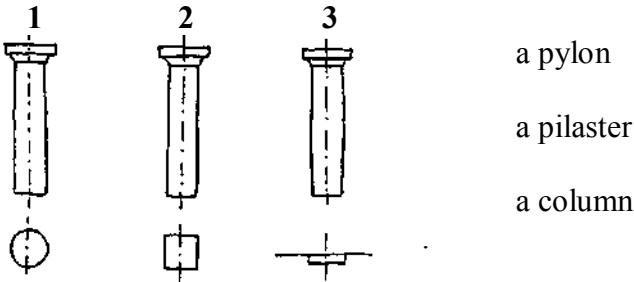


8A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[ˈfestɪv]		
[ɪntˈɪəriə]		
[ˈspeɪʃəs]		
[ˈneɪv]		
[ˈpaɪlənz]		
[pɪˈlæstəz]		
[ˈɪmɪˌteɪt]		
[ˈmɑːbl]		
[ˈgɪldɪd]		
[ˈkæpɪtlz]		
[ˈvɔːlts]		
[ˈsiːlɪŋ]		
[ˈtɔːtʃə]		
[ˈbæənəz]		
[ˈtræʊfɪz]		
[ˌʃændəˈliəz]		
[ˌaɪkəˈnɒstəsiːs]		
[ˈtæləntɪd]		
[kɑːvd]		
[ˈlaɪm ,wud]		
[dɪˈlɪvə]		
[ɪnˈstɔːl]		

['pʊlpɪt]		
[ə'tætʃ]		
['deɪɪs]		
['kæənəpɪ]		

8B. Write the numbers next to the words and explain the difference.



8C. Answer the questions.

1. What divides the church hall into naves?
2. What colour are the pylons and pilasters?
3. What are they crowned with?
4. What can you see in the ceiling paintings of the central nave?
5. What are the subjects of the paintings?
6. What are the walls decorated with?
7. How is the cathedral lit?
8. What is the iconostasis made of?
9. How long did it take to carve and install the iconostasis?
10. Where were the details of the iconostasis made?
11. Where can you see the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul?
12. Where did the tsars stand during the services?

8D. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The spacious church hall | a) with ceiling paintings. |
| 2. The pylons and the pilasters are painted | b) with beautiful gilded bronze chandeliers. |
| 3. The pylons and the pilasters are crowned | c) with copies of banners captured as trophies during the wars with Sweden and Turkey |
| 4. The vaults of the cathedral are decorated | d) with gilded capitals. |
| 5. Beneath the arches of the vaults there are | e) to imitate green and pink marble. |
| 6. The walls of the cathedral are decorated | f) is divided into three naves. |
| 7. The cathedral is lit | g) eighteen large paintings on New Testament subjects. |
| 8. The general design of the iconostasis was drawn | h) by a group of Moscow icon-painters headed by Andrey Merkuriev. |
| 9. The details of the iconostasis were worked out | i) by a talented Moscow architect Ivan Zarudny. |
| 10. The parts of the iconostasis were carved | j) by D.Trezzini. |
| 11. The icons were painted in St. Petersburg | k) as a place for the Emperor or Empress to stand during the services. |
| 12. The gilded pulpit is attached | l) in 1722-1727 in Moscow from lime-wood. |
| 13. The pulpit is decorated | m) with several sculptures, among which are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. |
| 14. A low dais with a canopy above it served | n) to the third pylon on the left. |

8E. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The pylons divide the cathedral into three naves.
2. The pylons and pilasters are made of green and pink marble.
3. In the ceiling paintings of the central nave you can see paintings on New Testament subjects.
4. The cathedral is lit with gilded bronze chandeliers.
5. The magnificent iconostasis is made of gilded bronze.
6. Parts of the iconostasis were carved in Moscow in 1722-1727.
7. A group of icon-painters headed by Andrey Merkuriev painted the icons for the iconostasis.
8. The gilded pulpit is attached to the second pylon on the left.
9. During the services the Emperor or Empress sat under a low dais with a canopy above it.

8F. *Change **it** or **they** into the words from the text.*

1. **It** is the best decoration of the cathedral interior.
2. **They** are painted to imitate green and pink marble
3. **It** is attached to the third pylon on the left.
4. **They** were carved in 1722-1727 in Moscow from soft lime-wood.
5. **They** are decorated with ceiling paintings.
6. **It** served as a place for the Emperor or Empress to stand during the services.
7. **They** are crowned with gilded capitals.
8. **They** were painted in St. Petersburg by a group of Moscow icon-painters headed by Andrey Merkuriev.
9. **They** are holding the instruments of torture with which Christ was made to suffer before his death.
10. **It** is decorated with several sculptures, among which are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.
11. **They** are decorated with copies of banners captured as trophies during the wars with Sweden and Turkey in the 18th century.
12. **They** were delivered to St. Petersburg and installed in the cathedral in 1729.

8G. Fill in the words.

interior, canopy, ceiling, pulpit, marble, iconostasis,
vaults, pilasters, chandeliers, services, trophies, pylons,
sculptures, banners, spacious, gilded

1. The church hall is divided into three naves by two rows of
2. The pylons and the are painted to imitate green and pink
3. They are crowned with capitals.
4. The of the cathedral are decorated with paintings.
5. The walls are decorated with copies of captured as during the wars with Sweden and Turkey in the 18th century.
6. The cathedral is lit with beautiful gilded bronze
7. The magnificent is the best decoration of the cathedral
8. The gilded, attached to the third pylon on the left, is decorated with several
9. The low dais with a above it served as a place for the Emperor or Empress to stand during the

8H. *Speak about the interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.*

- You can't help admiring
- The spacious church hall is divided into
- The pylons and the pilasters are painted
- They are crowned

- The vaults of the cathedral are
- In the paintings of the central nave
- Beneath the arches of the vaults there are

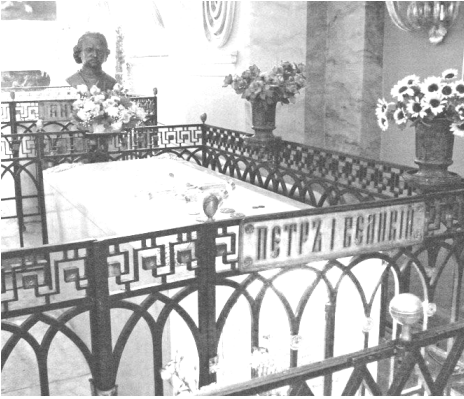
- The walls of the cathedral are decorated
- The banners were captured
- The cathedral is lit with

- The best decoration of the cathedral interior is
- The iconostasis is made of
- Its general design was
- The details were worked out by

- The parts of the iconostasis were carved
- They were delivered to St. Petersburg and
- The icons themselves were painted

- The gilded pulpit is attached to
- It is decorated with
- On the right you can see
- It served as a place for

THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS (part 9)



Soon after it was founded, the cathedral began to serve as a burial place for the Russian Royal family. The cathedral houses the remains of almost all the Russian Emperors and Empresses from Peter the Great to Nicholas II and his family who were finally laid to rest in July 1998.

The place close to the south wall where Peter I is buried was chosen by him personally. His tomb is marked by a bronze bust.

There are thirty-two tombs in the main part of the cathedral. Thirty are made of white marble. They are marked with large bronze crosses on their tops. The gravestones of the rulers are additionally marked with double-headed eagles on the four corners.



The gravestones marking the graves of Alexander II and his wife are particularly remarkable. The first is a block of green jasper from the Altai mountains, weighing about 5 tons; the second, worked in pink rhodonite from the Urals, weighs even more (6,5 tons).



A covered walkway leads from the cathedral to the Grand Ducal Burial Vault, which was built between 1887 and 1908. It was specially constructed as a burial place for the members of the Royal family, because by the end of the 19th century there was no room for the tombs in the cathedral. The architects of the vault successfully selected the building site and height of the structure, and made the top of its dome similar to that of the cupola of the cathedral. As a result the vault forms a splendid ensemble with the cathedral.

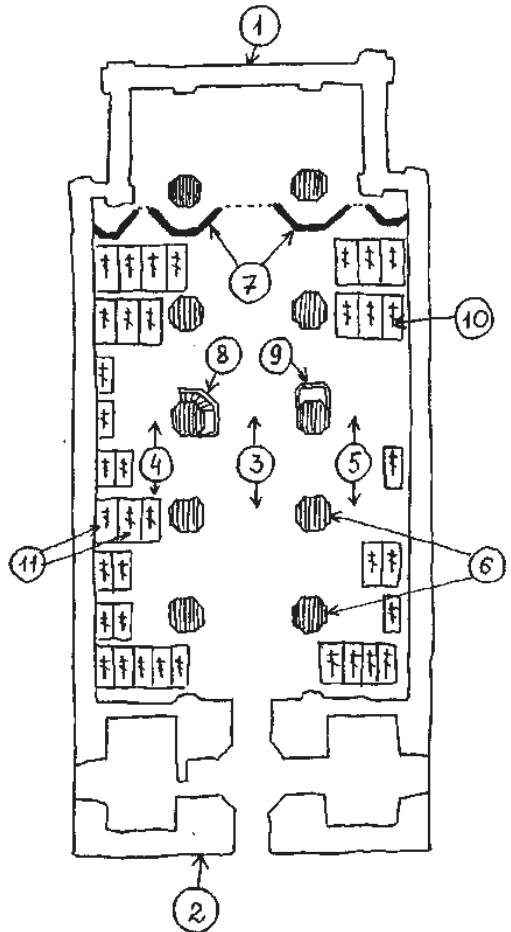
9A. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[ˈfæʊndɪd]		
[ˈberɪəl]		
[rɪˈmeɪnz]		
[tu:m]		
[bʌst]		
[ˈru:ləz]		
[əˈdɪʃnəli]		
[ˈgreɪv, stəʊnz]		
[pəˈtɪkjʊləli]		
[rɪˈmɑ:kəbl]		
[ˈdʒæspə]		

[ˈræʊdənaɪt]		
[ˈwɔ:k,weɪ]		
[ˈdʒu:kl]		
[ˈvɔ:lt]		
[sækˈsesflɪ]		
[ˈsplendɪd]		
[a:nˈsa:mbəl]		

9B. Read the words and write the numbers next to them. Which of the places are mentioned in the text?

- pylons
- right nave
- left nave
- central nave
- iconostasis
- tombs of Alexander II
and his wife
- tomb of Peter I
- dais
- pulpit
- eastern facade
- western facade



9C. *Answer the questions.*

1. Whose burial place is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul?
2. Whose remains were laid in the cathedral in 1998?
3. Who was the first Russian Emperor buried in the cathedral?
4. How is his tomb different from the others?
5. How many tombs are there in the main part of the cathedral?
6. What are thirty of the gravestones made of?
7. What is there on their tops?
8. How can you tell the graves of the Emperors and Empresses from the other graves in the cathedral?
9. Which of the gravestones are different from the others?
10. What kinds of stone are the gravestones made of?
11. Why was the Grand Ducal Burial Vault built?
12. Why does it form an ensemble with the cathedral?

9D. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The cathedral served as a burial place for all Russian Emperors and Empresses.
2. The remains of Nicholas II and his family were buried in the cathedral in 1998.
3. The Tomb of Peter I is situated in the middle of the cathedral.
4. In the main part of the cathedral you can see 32 tombs made of white marble.
5. There are double-headed eagles on the four corners of the marble tombs of Emperors and Empresses.
6. The gravestones of Alexander II and his wife are made of green jasper.
7. The Grand Ducal Burial Vault was constructed a burial place for the members of the Royal family.
8. The top of its dome is very different from the cupola of the cathedral.
9. The Grand Ducal Burial Vault forms a splendid ensemble with the cathedral.

9E. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The cathedral began to serve as a burial place for the Russian Royal family | a) was built between 1887 and 1908. |
| 2. The cathedral houses the remains of | b) in the main part of the cathedral. |
| 3. The remains of Nicholas II and his family | c) the building site and height of the structure. |
| 4. The tomb of Peter I | d) soon after it was founded. |
| 5. There are thirty-two tombs | e) of the cupola of the cathedral. |
| 6. Thirty gravestones are made of white marble and | f) is marked by a bronze bust. |
| 7. The gravestones marking the graves of Alexander II and his wife | g) by the end of the 19th century there was no room for the tombs in the cathedral. |
| 8. The Grand Ducal Burial Vault | h) were finally laid to rest in July 1998. |
| 9. It was specially constructed as a burial place for the members of the Royal family, because | i) are made of green jasper from the Altai mountains and pink rhodonite from the Urals. |
| 10. The architects of the vault successfully selected | j) almost all the Russian Emperors and Empresses from Peter the Great to Nicholas II. |
| 11. The top of its dome similar to that | k) are marked with large bronze crosses on their tops. |

9F. *Fill in the words.*

rulers, crosses, Emperors, remains, eagles, tops, gravestones, Emperresses, remarkable, burial, walkway, rhodonite, ensemble, marble, bust, jasper, tomb, Vault

1. The cathedral served as a place for the Russian Royal family.
2. It houses the of almost all the Russian and from Peter the Great to Nicholas II.
3. The of Peter I is marked by a bronze
4. Thirty of the gravestones are made of white
5. They are marked with large bronze on their
6. The graves of the are additionally marked with double-headed on the four corners.
7. The of Alexander II and his wife are particularly
8. They are made of green from the Altai mountains and pink from the Urals.
9. The Grand Ducal Burial is joined to the cathedral by a covered
10. The vault forms a splendid with the cathedral.

9G. *Speak about the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul as a burial place of the royal family.*

Soon after it was founded, the cathedral began

The cathedral houses the remains

The remains of Nicholas II and his

The place close to the south wall

His tomb is marked

There are thirty-two tombs

Thirty are made of

They are marked with

The graves of the rulers are

The gravestones marking the graves of

The first is a block of

It weighs

The second is made of

It weighs

A covered walkway leads

It was built between

It was specially constructed as because

The architects of the vault

They made the top of its dome

As a result the vault forms