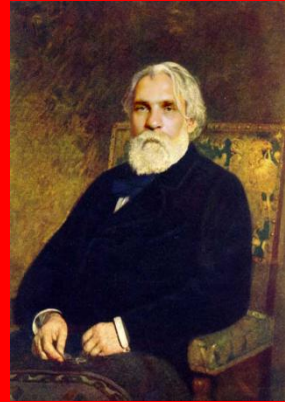
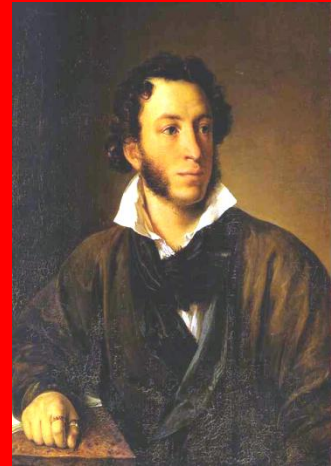


Famous Russians



Ganchuk Natalia, 11B
School # 67, Yekaterinburg



**... the Russian land could
give birth to its own Platos
and quick minded Newtons.**

Mikhail Lomonosov

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov

(1711 – 1765)



**Scientist, writer, poet,
teacher**

**Branches of science –
chemistry, physics,
mineralogy, natural
science, history, art,
philology, optical
devices**



М. В. Ломоносов

- **1711 – Lomonosov was born in province of Arkhangelsk.**
- **He began to read when he was a little boy.**
- **1730 – entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow**
- **1736 – was sent abroad to complete his studies in chemistry and mining**
- **1745 – published a catalogue of 3,000 minerals**
- **1760 – explained the formation of icebergs**

Achievements

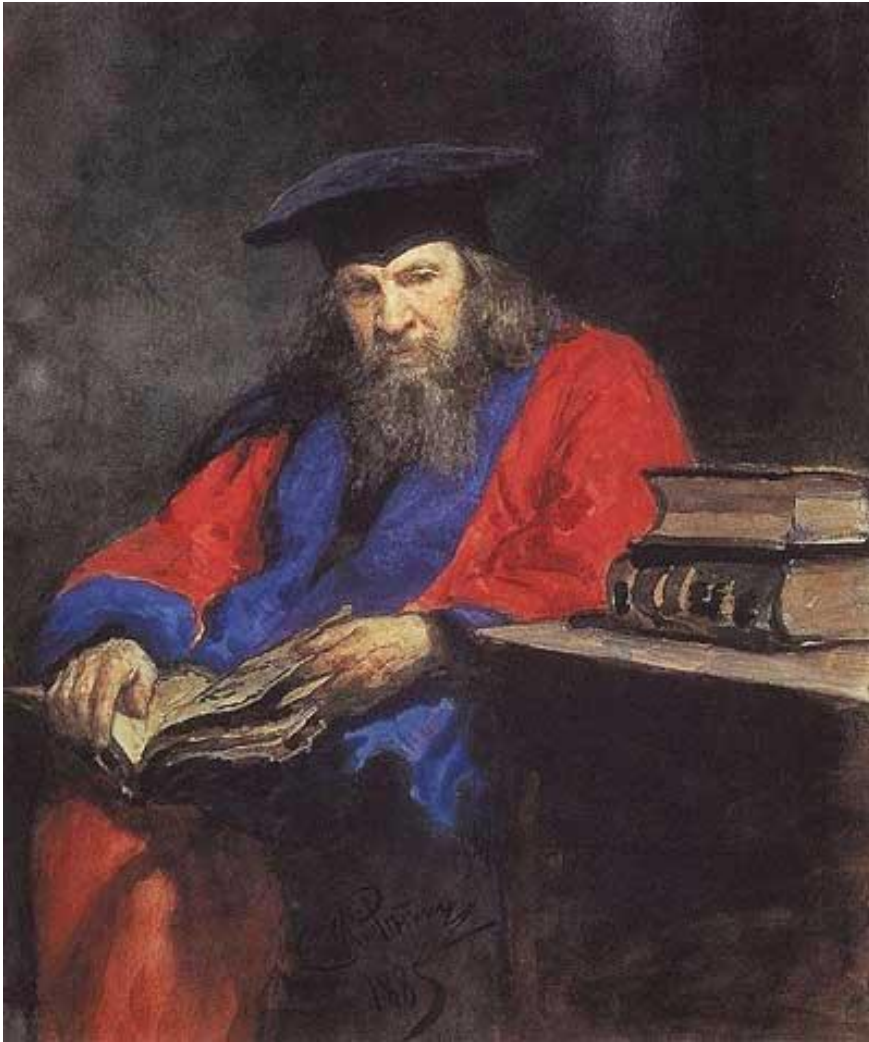


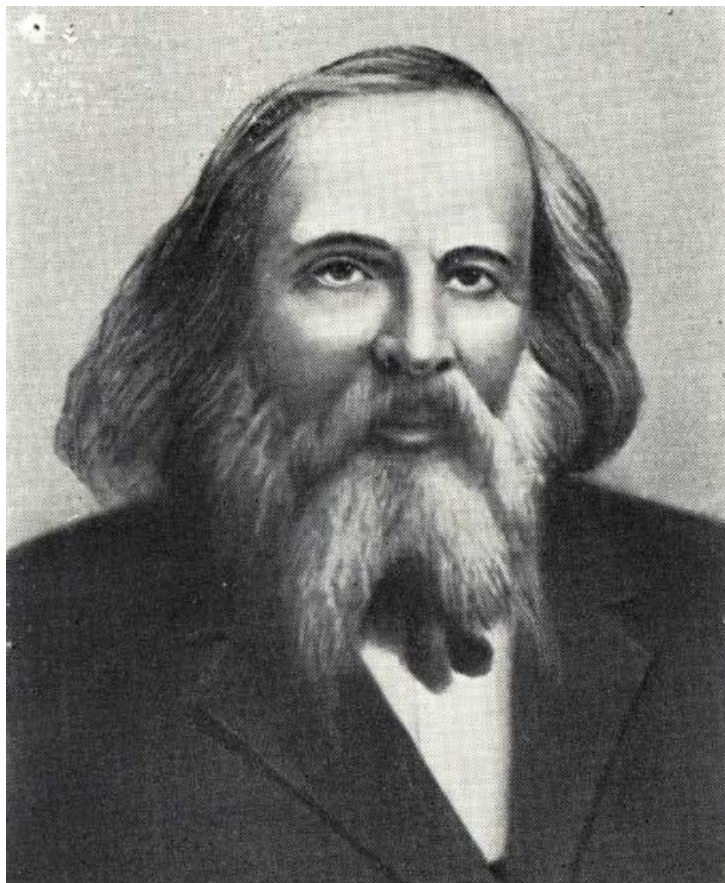
- made a telescope
- observed a lot of stars and planets with his telescope
- wrote the first scientific grammar of the Russian language
- wrote many poems
- built a factory near Petersburg where glass was produced
- was a founder of the first Russian University
- Moscow State University was renamed "*M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University*" in his honor in 1940.

Dmitriy Ivanovich Mendeleev

(1834 – 1907)

**a famous Russian
chemist,
physicist,
economist**





- 1834 – D.I.Mendeleev was born in the village near Tobolsk.
- 1847 – entered the Gymnasium in Tobolsk
- 1855 – graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in Saint-Petersburg
- 1865 – became a Doctor of Science for his dissertation "On the Combinations of Water with Alcohol"
- 1905 – became a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- 1869 – created The periodic System of the chemical elements, founded the Russian Chemical Society
- 1892 – invented smokeless powder
- The radioactive mendelevium, is named after him.

- **Mendeleev is a chemist of genius, first-class physicist, a fruitful researcher in the fields of hydrodynamics, meteorology, geology, certain branches of chemical technology and physics, and an original thinker in the field of economy.“**

L.A. Tchugayev,

Russian chemist and science historian

Alexandr Sergeevich Pushkin

(1799 – 1837)



- He wrote about his experiences in the south in several romantic narrative poems.
- He started work on a novel in verse called Yevgeny Onegin . He did not finish it until 1833.
- This was to be his most famous work. It was used by many musicians including Tchaikovsky who made it into an opera.
- The poem shows typical Russian people in the society of his day.



- His influence on other Russian writers was enormous and *many Russian composers wrote music for his stories and poems.*



- He wrote romantic poems using Russian tales of heroes and adventures.
- Ruslan and Ludmila was a poem that was later to be made into an opera by Glinka.



- He fell in love with the daughter of a Count for whom he was working. The Count managed to get Pushkin exiled to his mother's estate near Pskov at the other end of Russia. Pushkin spent two years here.
- The poems he wrote were full of ideas from Russian culture. He wrote one of his major works: Boris Godunov, a drama about a story from Russian history.
- Mussorgsky created an opera "Boris Godunov"



- Not so many people outside Russia read Pushkin's poems. This is because his poetry is very hard to translate well into other languages because the words are full of special meanings in Russian culture.



Alexander Grin

(1880 – 1932)



- He wrote more than five hundred works among them novels, stories and poems.
- His novels "Scarlet Sails", "A Golden Chair", "Walking on the Waves" are the most popular with readers.

- His novels "Scarlet Sails", "A Golden Chair", "Walking on the Waves" are the most popular with readers.
- These books have a great success with people.



The most famous of his novel is
Scarlet Sails, written in 1923.
It is a simple but powerful love story.



Anton Chekhov

(1860 – 1904)



- While he was at Moscow University, Chekhov wrote many short stories to pay for his schooling and to help his family.
- In 1886, one of the most famous newspapers in Russia, *New Times*, asked him to write stories for them.
- Soon, his stories started to get famous, and other writers read his work and liked it.
- He wrote a book of stories called *At Dusk* that won the Pushkin Prize, an award for good writing.



- In 1887, Chekhov wrote a play called *Ivanov*. Chekhov did not like the play, but critics loved it.
- He also wrote one of his popular stories named *Kashtanka*.
- In 1890, Chekhov went to Sakhalin Island, a prison.
- He talked to many prisoners and found out that they were treated very badly. The prisoners were often beaten. There were also children there.
- He was angry, and wrote about it in a book called *The Island Of Salakhin* and in a short story called *The Murder*.



- In 1892, he bought a house and some land near Moscow called Melikhovo. He spent 5 years there, and those were happy years in spite of the illness.
- He wrote one of his best stories there, including Ward No.6. While he was there, he helped the people who lived nearby. He brought them food and clothing, and medicine when they were sick.
- Since he was trained as a doctor, he knew how to take care of them.



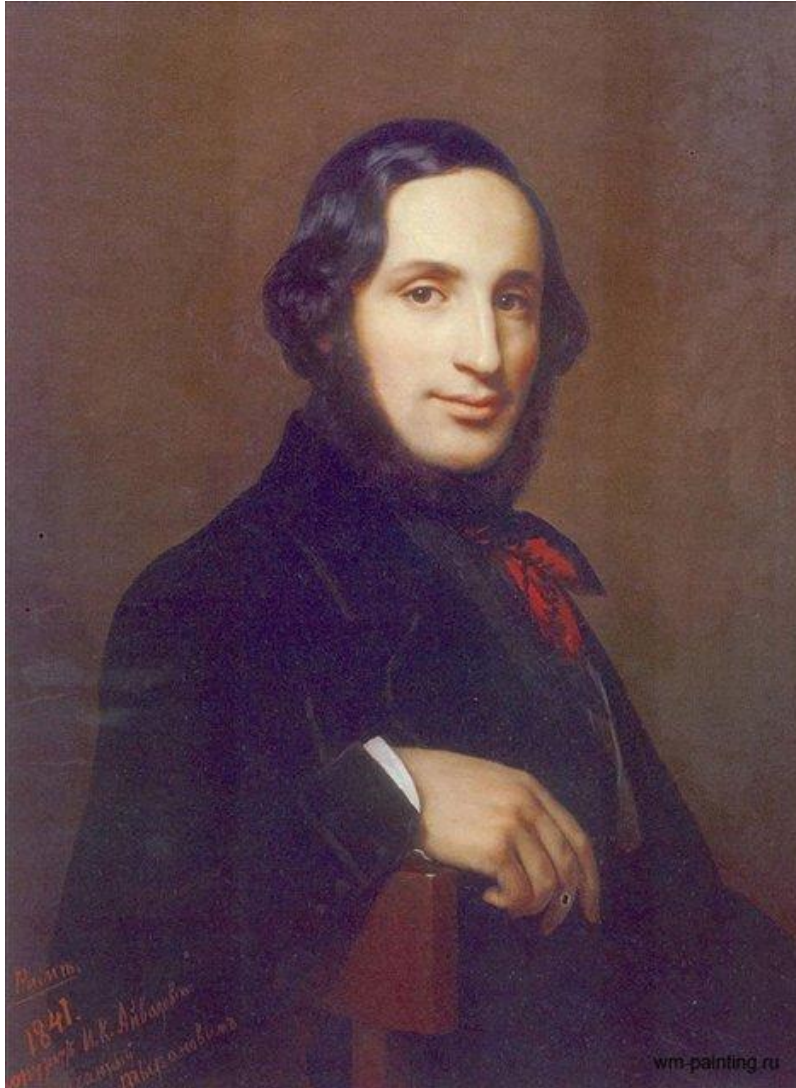
- Soon after this, he had another play performed, called Uncle Vanya.
- He later wrote two more great plays: Three Sisters and The Cherry Orchard.
- All four plays are still often performed today.



- In 1897, he became sick.
- He moved to Yalta and bought a house there.
- In 1898 he married a Art Theatre actress named Olga Knipper.
- At Yalta, he wrote some of his most famous stories, including a story called *The Lady With The Dog*.
- He died on the 2nd (15th) of July in Germany. He was 44.
- He was buried in Novodevichy Cemetery.



Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky (1817 – 1900)

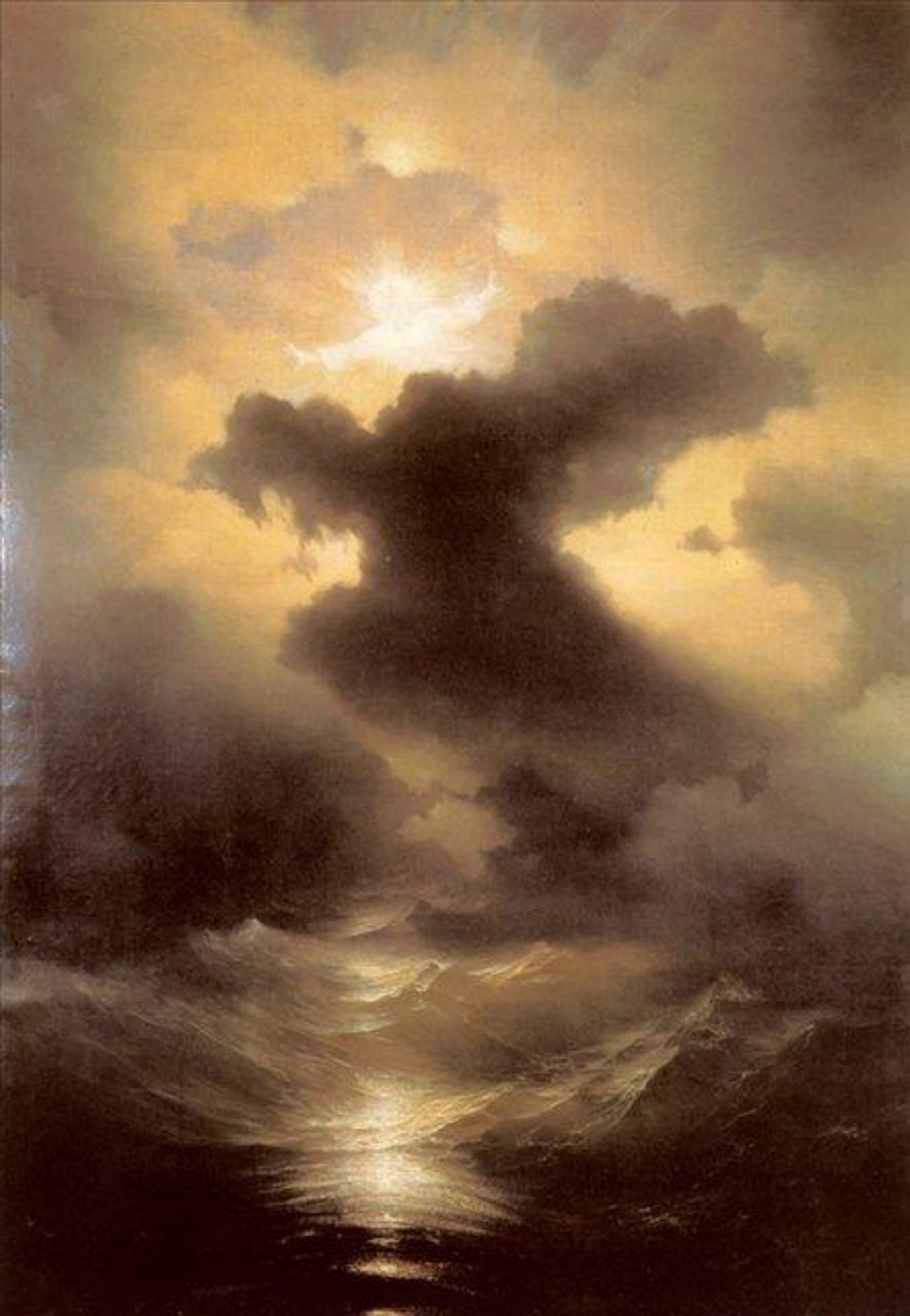


“The Sea is my life”

His creative work is like a sea encyclopedia—6000 paintings

The English writer W. Turner, renowned for his seascapes, devoted verses to Aivazovsky, in which he called him a genius.









Vasily Kandinsky

(1866-1944)

Russian and German
artist, art theorist, poet,
one of the founders of
abstract art



«Blue Mountain», 1909

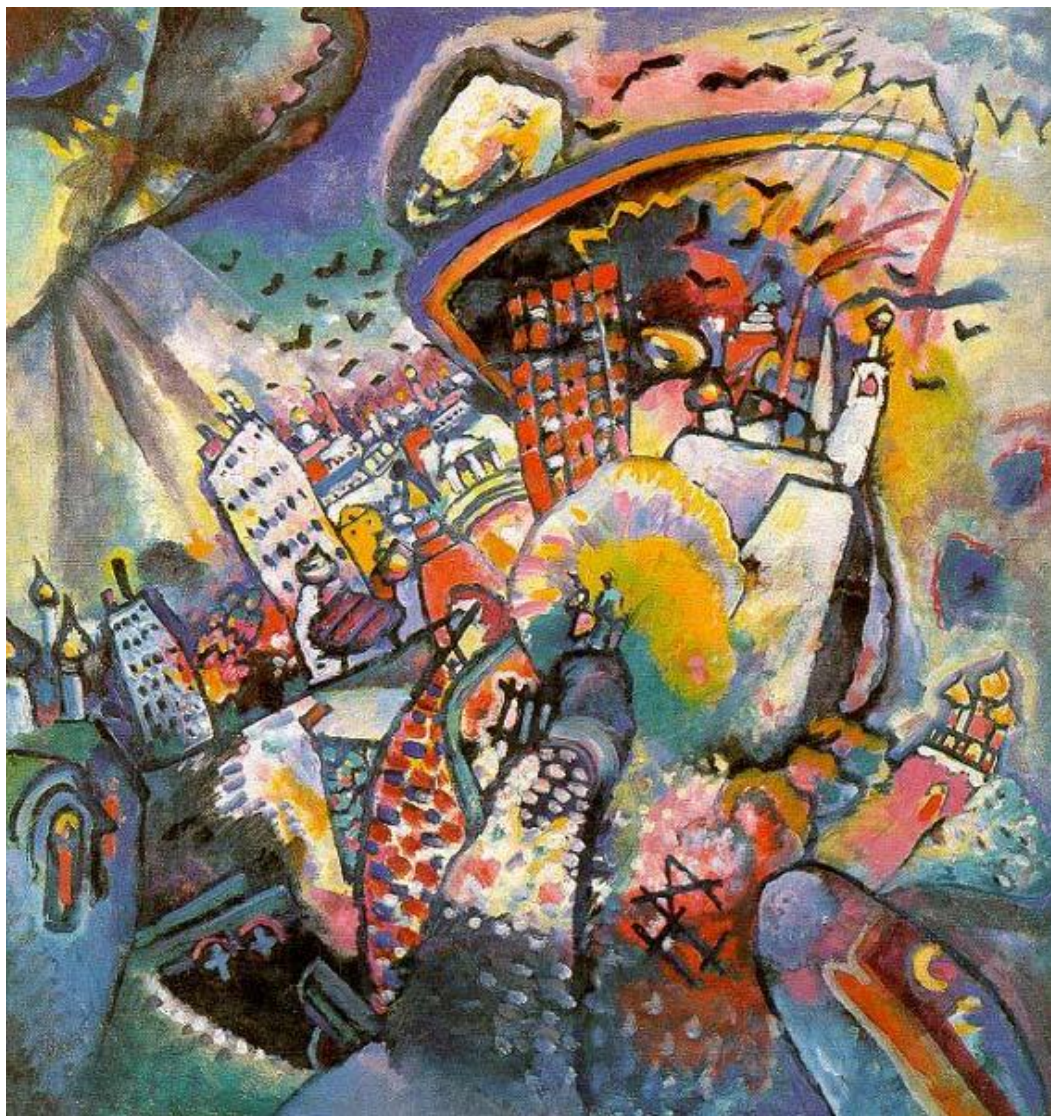


- initiated abstract art
- liked to use the broken lines in his paintings
- created vivid dynamic compositions
- thought that people could portray their feelings on paper.

«Autumn in Bavaria», 1908

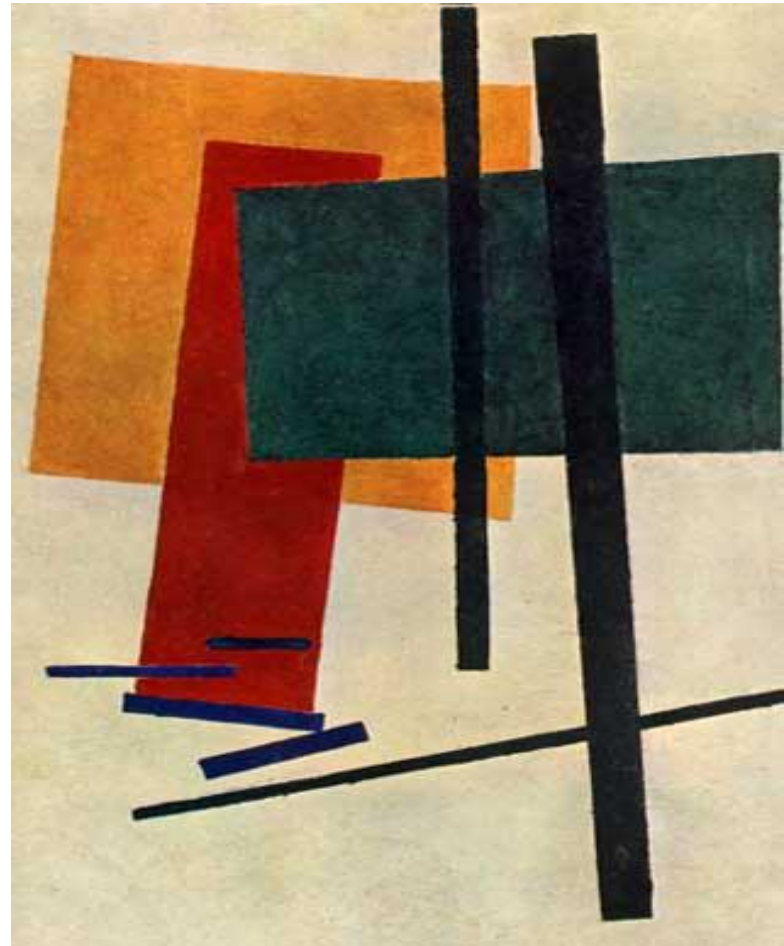


«Moskow». Tretyakov Gallery, 1916



Kazimir Severinovich Malevich

(1878 – 1935)

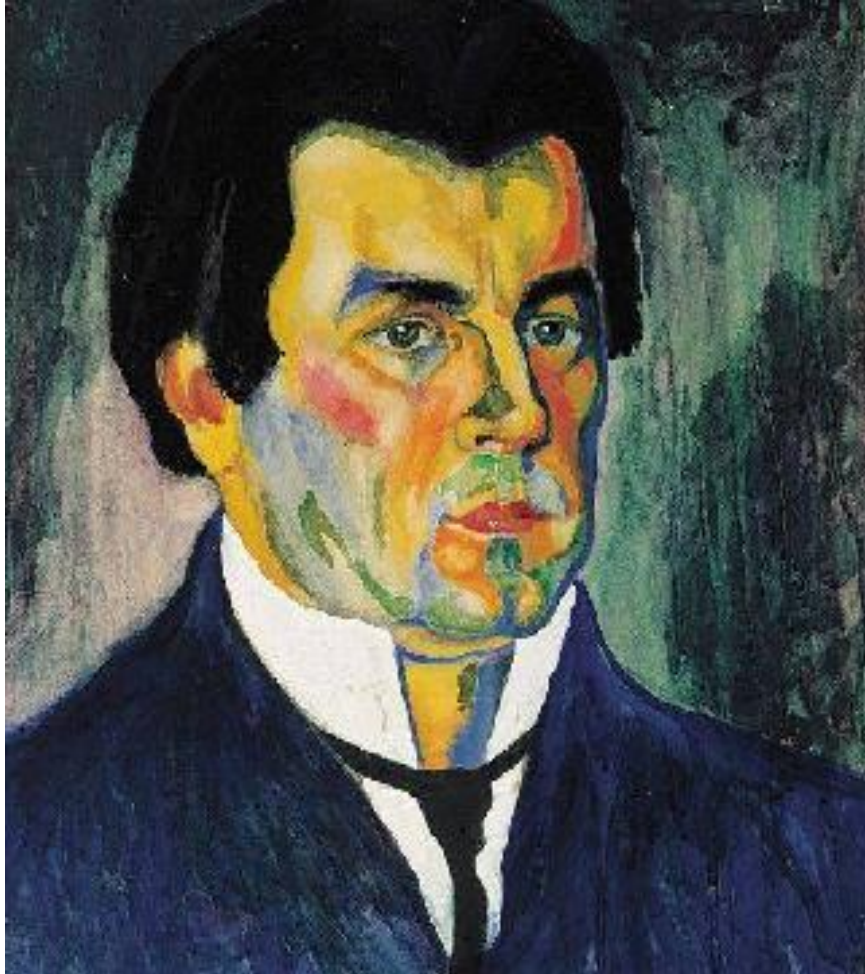


- the founder of geometric art

«Jumping red cavalry», 1928-1932 (*the Russian museum*)



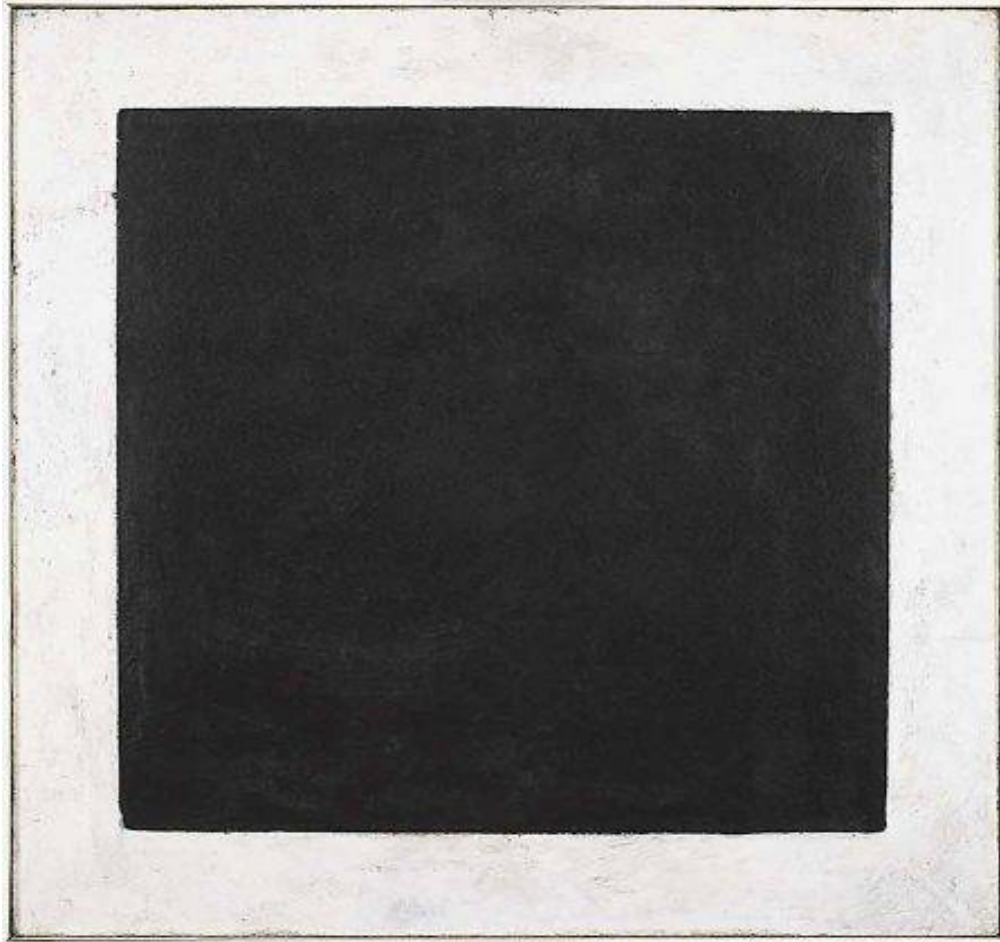
His self-portrait



Portrait of his wife



«Black square», 1915



**the most
famous painting
by Malevich**

«Blizzard»



*We are proud of our
outstanding compatriots !*