

## МАГНИТ ПОЗНАНИЯ

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### THE AIMS AND THE TASKS OF THE PROJECT

#### «GUIDE TO THE CITY OF MYSHKIN»

##### **The aims of the project are:**

- To create an interesting and quality educational resource, which can be attract by interesting and useful information.
- To work up a tour guide to the city of Myshkin and it`s district.

##### **The tasks of the project are:**

- To became acquainted children and teenagers with the history, monuments and sights of the town Myshkin.
- To learn the history of Russia through a small town Myshkin.
- To education patriotic feelings.

##### **Events proved the preparation of the project :**

1. The tours to small towns of the Yaroslavl region.
2. A visit to town Myshkin. Visiting museums.
3. The exhibition of photoes on the basis of trips to Myshkin.
4. Involvement of students in regional competition.

##### **The scope of the project:**

The creation of the project was attended by students MBOU SOSH "Friendship", teachers.

##### **Strain resources :**

Trips and excursions in holiday time.

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Our travel guide can be used in Myshkin`s travel agents. It can also be a plan in English lessons while learning topics: "Russia is our country ", "Cities and towns of Russia".

### **1. Introduction**

In our time, when relations between different countries and people are increasing developing, familiarity with Russian culture, history and its traditions become a necessary element of teaching a foreign language.

Nowadays, more and more attention is paid to large cities. On the background of small towns are being lost. But if you go deep into history, we can conclude that the history of Russia begins with villages and small towns. The history of each is interesting and unique. Now many settlements cease to exist and lost their history. In our project we want to show the history of Myshkin of Yaroslavl region and its attractions not only to Russian schoolchildren, but also to foreign tourists.

The British after describing the weather cares then speak about the origin of man, where he came from, from what country and even from what city is she (or he ) from ?

### **2. Main Body**

#### **A bit of history**

Probably, few of us know why, where the two Russian rivers - Yukhot and Volga merge together - a commemorative cross stands on the shore. And it is installed, as the legend says, exactly where the grey mouse rescued the great prince Mstislavsky from the poisonous snake. And although scientists say that snakes do not attack immobile people, this beautiful story lives up to now.

So, on the order of the prince, in honor of such unexpected help in his salvation, a chapel was built here. With it, as it should be, the watchman began to live. It was his lodge and became the first house of Myshkin, which later appeared here. And the emblem of the city with the image of a mouse, like the status of the city itself, was later supremely approved by the empress Catherine the Great herself.

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The history of Myshkin officially begins in 1605, when for the first time there is a written mention of this city. It was a written letter, in which it was reported that the village of Myshkino passed into possession of boyar Danila Ivanovich Mezetsky.

In 1777, according to the order of Catherine the II, Myshkin was given the status of a city for the first time. During this period, its population was more than 70 thousand people.

But the beginning of the 20th century had a negative impact on the history of this place: in 1924, Myshkinsky district was liquidated on the map, and in 1927 Myshkin lost the status of "city". Now to its name is added the letter "o" and is called the village of Myshkino.

In the 1940s and 1950s, most of the city was flooded in connection with the construction of the Rybinsk Reservoir. And only in 1991 the city's residents again were able to get the authorities to restore Myshkin's status of the city.

At present, a huge number of tourists come to this small town every year. Attracted by their numerous museums, sculptures, monuments, and just a cozy city with the stunning beauty of the Volga.

### **Myshkin Folk Museum**

Created by a group of local lore in 1966, now it has about 13 thousand exhibits and hosts annually more than 70 thousand visitors.

This historical-ethnographic exhibition includes several museums and craft workshops. From all over Russia one of the largest collections of Russian spinning wheels, more than 200 units of unique retro technology of the past has been assembled here: from the pre-war "lorry" to the aviation turbine.

Museums of the complex are folk, created and developed thanks to the enthusiasm of the Myshkinites. The National Ethnographic Museum was formed as a children's voluntary organization on a voluntary basis. The complex of the National

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Museum includes museums and workshops:

- The museum of the capital of pilots shows the life of the old city, which prospered due to pilot fishing and merchant business, it collected a rich and diverse collection of household items, one of the largest collection of distaffs in Russia, a collection of temple sculpture, weapons, furniture from the kapa, the ancient past and the Soviet period;

- The Museum of Unique Technology shows a collection of monuments of science and technology of the XIX-XX century. A collection of auto- and motor-vehicles, various agricultural machines and units, military equipment and river vessels are presented. The Museum of Technology today is the only one in the whole Upper Volga region;

Museum of Small forms of peasant architecture (historical and ethnographic open-air) is also the only one in the Yaroslavl region. It shows barns and barns, chapels and smithies, a bathhouse and a collective-farm riga, a mill and a village fire station;

The handicraft village of the museum is an independent interactive museum. In these workshops and smithies that came to us from the XIX and XX centuries, you will be met by friendly, hospitable masters of their craft. Master class at the weaver and blacksmith, the result is the production of a souvenir for memory;

- Souvenir workshop "Mouse from Myshkin". The best city mice will help you to create your own symbol of the city from the improvised materials and take away our proud talisman - the mouse from Myshkin - with you;

- "Makhaev Dvor", or time in a merchant's way "- is an unusual museum in the spirit of a residential house, dedicated to the life of the Myshkin merchant from " A "to" I ";

- Well, the Mouse Museum is the only one in the world. Mice came from all over the world. It's not for nothing that our motto is "Mice of all countries, unite in Myshkin!". For today in this small, cozy museum it is collected more than five

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thousand exhibits, among them mice - heroes of fairy tales and cartoons, gifts of the well-known people and the mice made by hands of children and adults - admirers of the small fast animal. [1, с. 74]

### **Mouse museum**

This museum is the only one of its kind. It is located in an old building on the ledge of St. Nicholas, refers to the complex of the Myshkinsky People's Museum. The museum was created in 1990, and now it has about 6 500 exhibits. Mice are all kinds of - different sizes, shapes, styles and materials (wood, plastic, metal, porcelain, glass, etc.). Specially for soft toys a few shelves are allocated. At the entrance each visitor becomes the owner of a commemorative ticket, crowned with the seal of a mouse kingdom.

The visiting card of a small town is unquestionably the world's only museum of the city's symbol: The Mouse Museum. Mice here live different: beautifully painted from clay, from the shell of coconut, from chocolate, even from the coat of a cat! There is a mouse-lamp, a mouse-radio with a tail-antenna.

In this mouse mink, even mice, made to order in a single specimen, live.

And the inhabitants of the mouse fairy kingdom are added: from all countries they come to Myshkin in the suitcases of tourists, and they remain there. Children will especially be delighted with such an exhibition of fairy tales!

The ruling here - the mouse King and Queen - will be glad to welcome you on any day, except Monday, from 10 to 17 hours. And from 13 to 14 hours there is a break. So it is written in Mouse Laws - LUNCH, so at this time it is better not to bother with mice, because for lunch it's dishes from your favorite cheese!

Well, can the most popular symbol of the city be located only in one museum? The mice became cramped, and part of the mouse population migrated to the Myshkin Chamber.

This tourist-educational complex was built in 2008. Here you will be met by

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the Mouse Tsar and Tsarina and will spend an excursion around your Mouse Royal House.

And in this Mouse Palace live real mice!

The museum of the capital of pilots is also a museum of local lore-in Myshkin it is very rich and interesting. As in any self-respecting museum of local lore, it has everything from tusks of mammoth to objects of the Great Patriotic War. Many interesting, unorganized exhibits.

### **Museum of boots and a museum of flax**

These two museums are in the same building. In the museum of boots you will learn a lot of interesting things about boots, as well as about old shoes.

In the museum "Russian felt boots" you can learn a lot of interesting things about the process of making felt boots, about how the great Russian sovereigns treated valenoks. As felt boots were treated with a hangover, cold and rheumatism, as on the bride's felt boots, they chose the groom.

Here you can see felt boots, which talented craftsmen were transformed from ordinary industrial "Cinderella" into "fairy princesses".

The museum of boots was opened in the small Volga town of Myshkin in 2000 (Yaroslavl region, part of the Golden Ring of Russia), after the first time there was an exhibition-sale "Russian boots".

The exhibition-sale, held on City Day as part of the celebration, was a great success for residents and guests of Myshkin.

The boots in the town of Myshkin are made over the centuries and carefully store the traditions of the production of this footwear, not seeking to make it as cheap as possible at the expense of quality. A real, originally "Myshkin" felt boots should be gray, as it is made from the wool of a sheep of a certain breed. Gray Romanovian sheep are bred here for a very long time, their wool is warm, thick - ideally suitable raw materials for felt boots.

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The technology of production of felt boots has practically not changed in its entire history - the felt boots are literally molded from wool as from clay. Most of the process requires manual labor. All this, as well as many other things, will be recognized by visitors who visited the museum "Russian boots".

Among the exhibits of the museum there are not only gray Myshkin felt boots. There are felt boots of all colors, created in a variety of styles. Many felt boots are decorated with embroidery, braid, fur - some worked professional designers. There are "fashion models" with lacing or on the platform, as well as felt boots and boots for football players in the form of boots. The height of the shaft can also be very different. There are felt boots with noses, eyes and ears. In this case, almost every pair of felt boots, presented in the museum, is quite suitable for wearing a snowy frosty winter. [4, с. 32]

The oldest exposed boots in the museum were made at the end of the XIX century, and it was perfectly preserved. This ancient specimen proves once again that felt boots are not only warm, but practical practical footwear.

Of course, for the conditions of the city felt boots are not very suitable. Basically, because of the aggressive chemicals that sprinkle and water the city roads in winter. But for winter trips the countryside boots are an ideal variant of footwear.

In the museum "Russian boots" you can not only take pleasure in viewing all the exhibits and learn about their history, manufacturing techniques, but also buy a pair for yourself or your loved ones, as well as get advice on how to wear and store this unique shoe. Guests of the museum often buy the exhibits they like, so the exhibition is constantly changing, updated.

In the flax museum you will be able to trace the way of the flax seed to the flax towel, as well as learn about what toys and pupae were in Russia.

### **Museum of Katzkari (Martynovo village)**

In 2000, from the village of Martynova, Myshkinsky district of the Yaroslavl

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Region, she went to the city to see her daughter, Alexandra Ivanovna Grigorieva: it was hard for her to look after a huge peasant cottage at the age of 87. She sold the house, and the buyer found it very unusual!

The fact is that by that time in Martynov for many years went his own magazine "Katskoy Chronicle" and there was a non-profit organization Club "Katskoy Chronicle". Their names and magazine and organization received the old name of the local places - Kadka volost, Katskiy Stan, studying of history, culture, ethnography of which they were engaged. It is clear that the village lacked only a museum ...

And so, the purchase of the old, built in 1910, the house was financed by the administration of the Yaroslavl region represented by the governor A. I. Lisitsyn - so began the life of the municipal cultural institution "Ethnographic museum of the Katzkari"

Now Katzkarei Museum is a whole complex of peasant huts at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The main museum exposition occupies a house built in 1910 with an area of 177.7 square meters. meter. Visitors can look at the porch, the porch, the mountain, the kut, under the head, into the closet, the gan-dar, to the wards, to the subway, to the courtyard and the eworrian, to the arban - and everywhere the ancient Katsk life. In general, it is similar to the life of the Central Russian peasant, but the attentive eye will also find differences. Only in the Katzkari Museum can you see a flaxen (brassy bridle bridle), a thunderbolt (rattle from a bull's bubble) and many other original Katskie things. In the Katzkari Museum you can also get acquainted with the peculiar Katskim myths that have survived to our days: about the White Cow that bestows happiness, the flying terror of Paluchato bringing wealth and the evil spirit of Chugrai abducting men [5].

In the courtyard of the courtyard waiting for the visitors are charming animals: the horses of Malko and Mazurka, sheep Chiba and Dikarka with lambs. There are chickens with geese. And Rasko's calf greets everyone. With animals you can chat,



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take pictures and feed from your hands.

In the refectory of the Katzkari Museum, you can taste cabbage soup, stewed potatoes, melted milk, former pies and naive-pancakes from a Russian stove - a real dinner of a peasant katskar. Here the adult visitors are waited by the national theater of komennichaniy, and children - the cognitive game-quiz "Prasko katskar!"

The village of Martynovo, in which the Katzkarei Museum is located, is also a kind of open-air museum. It is full of old peasant buildings, but this is not the main advantage of Martynov. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that this is one of the few surviving villages in Russia: its 186 cottages are inhabited by 186 people, and all local ones - not a single gardener! Here you can see the world of the modern peasant from the side.

### «Mouse's Chamber»

Myshkin actively uses its name in the tourism business, so sooner or later the Mouse Palace was to open here, it is also called the "Mouse Chamber". It happened in the sign for the city of 2008 - in the eastern calendar it was the year of the mouse. From a distance it may seem that this is an old manor in which representatives of the local nobility lived. In fact - a new building, built specifically for the tourist complex, dedicated to the most revered urban dweller - mouse.

In total there are 5 halls in the palace, the tour takes about an hour. The first room is a throne room, where guests are met by a royal couple of Mice. The Imperial Hall collected numerous gifts, presented by guests, including foreign ones. There is a hall of curved mirrors, a refectory with a balcony, and also a hall dedicated to the bear - the symbol of Yaroslavl: there are many different toys depicting it. At the palace works the royal menagerie, where you can take pictures with animals, pat them. Mostly its inhabitants, of course, mice, rats and other rodents.

Visiting the palace is an exciting interactive program, especially interesting for children. At the entrance it is necessary to name the password, only in this case the

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guests will discover the secrets of the mouse life, respectable, but not easy - after all there are so many dangers and predators around. In addition to the usual excursions, the museum offers several variants of entertaining programs with the participation of actors and treats [7].

### **Museum of Puppets**

You do not want to leave and another amazing museum. This is the Gallery of dolls of the master of her favorite case Olga Pavlycheva. Her family collection is open to visitors. There are beautiful princesses and fairy fairies, smiling or sad looking at you clowns, babies lying in strollers, pretty cubs, and, of course, very different mice and many, many things.

There are even doll houses with beautiful paintings and carpets made by hand. But everything is tiny, miniature! The smallest exhibit in the collection is a bear, whose growth is only 9 mm! All the pieces in the collection are made by hand by Olga herself and her like-minded people.

Olga Pavlycheva is a recognized master in the making of dolls, and her products are adorned even by collections of foreign connoisseurs. All exhibits are made exclusively by hand.

Dolls are very different - these are mice and fairies from fairy tales, and pranksters, and cowherd boys, and harlequins, and clowns, and bear cubs and other images. One of the main exhibits is a bear, only 9 mm in size. In the gallery there are even doll houses, and these are not primitive constructions, but works of art decorated with carpets and paintings of hand-made work, as well as miniature furniture with manual coloring. By the way, the furniture opens the doors, and in the houses there are even light bulbs. In total, the examination takes more than an hour, but this is only an occasion to return again, because the collection is constantly replenished.

### **Eh, felt boots and other Russian features**

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Right at the pier, you must pay attention to a one-story beautiful building with a covered porch and adorable carved platbands. This is the outbuilding of the merchant Chistov. And next to it is currently located Museum of boots and flax.

In the first exhibition hall of the museum "Russian boots" in Myshkin you will see a lot of pairs of felt boots from the most simple to very unusual, which will appeal to the most exquisite women of fashion: there are also beige and even snow-white with strasses, with appliqués, embroidered with beads, on the heel!

And how many children's models are there for warm walks in the frosty weather and for other winter dilutions.

In the Russian people there is a saying "You can not bring luster to a felt boots". But the Myshkin craftsmen refuted this folk axiom.

And in proof of this in the second room are items from felt boots: toys, sculptures, there is even a panel and a tapestry of felt boots!

And how do you like summer collection of shoes? It was called "Volga draft".

And another thought Myshkin decided to implement: "From the bag and from prison do not renounce." Therefore, they wrecked such a prison boots "Matrosskaya Tishina": with a lock, and with bars on the windows.

At an honorable place the important Tsar-valenok watches the order, immediately there is an airplane and a car from boots!

And who do you think is flying an air vehicle? Of course, the mouse! Well, where in Myshkin without them.

Uncommon, and sometimes amusing sight! Here you can also buy yourself a warm shoes that will warm you in the winter and remind you of an exciting trip to Myshkin!

But in addition to creating winter shoes, you can still hear a fascinating story about the production of summer clothes made of linen cloth. This is what will be discussed at the Flax Museum in Myshkin, which is located in the same building.

Here the guide told us fascinatingly how a small towel, shirt or sarafan can be

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grown from a small flaxseed.

Everyone can try their hand: patting and combing flax, working at a loom [6].

### **Victory Memorial**

The construction of the memorial complex was started in February 2005 and was carried out in the shortest possible time - 3 months

The total area of the Memorial is 1500 square meters. The complex consists of a central alley and a square framed by walls of red and black Karelian granite. The center of the memorial complex is a monumental bronze sculpture - a monument to a soldier-liberator. Its height is 5.7 meters.

A warrior who has passed the whole of Europe and returned home with Victory, is depicted walking and in marching uniforms. Before the sculpture on a common pedestal with a bronze star and the Eternal Flame.

May 7, 2006, the Myshkininians laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall in Moscow and brought a piece of sacred fire to their native city.

On the left granite wall there are bronze bas-reliefs of Myshkinites - Heroes of the Soviet Union and lists of residents of Myshkin, who died at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War-382 people.

On the granite pedestal there is a bronze "Book of Memory" with a brief inscription: "7623 people left the Myshkin District, of them died, died from wounds, 4654 people were missing."

The theme of the unity of the front and rear is being revealed in the memorial. On the walls of black granite engraved lines of original letters I. F. Orlov, past two wars. Ivan Phillipovich, the father of five children, was drafted to the front on September 3, 1941, and died

on October 26, 1942 in the battle for Stalingrad. His bosom family carefully preserved all forty father's military letters. These letters are extraordinarily spiritual. They have no stories about military operations, only care for the family, as the sol-

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diers write, "temporarily orphaned."

Tuya and weeping willows grow on the territory of the Victory Memorial. Tuya symbolizes strength, hope for the future, and willows are tears, an eternal memory of those who have not returned to their home [2, с. 54].

### 3. Conclusion

Everyone should constantly study the history of their homeland. It is necessary to learn how to protect and preserve places of cultural value. It is necessary not only to take an interest in the history of their homeland, but also to talk about its attractions to other people.

The results achieved:

1. Trips to ancient cities and famous museums were organized.
2. Photo exhibition was organized.
3. Increasing interest to Russian history by means of a foreign language.

Social significance of the project:

The project is part of a purposeful work on "Local History", on «Patriotic Education» of the younger generation and is aimed at studying the history of Russia. The younger generation should be educated on positive examples of the history of our country. The social significance of the project is to revive the traditions of Russian consciousness, based on the careful preservation of the memory of the past.

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