



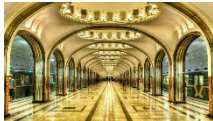



## The List of Attractions in Moscow

1. The Kremlin **Armoury** stores weapons, jewelry and various household articles of the tsars. 
2. The Kremlin **Diamond Fund** instituted in 1719 is a unique collection of Regalia of the Russian tsars, gems, jewelry and natural nuggets.
3. The **Saint Basil's Cathedral** is a world-famous landmark in the Red Square. It was ordered by Ivan the Terrible to mark the 1552 capture of Kazan from Mongol forces. The church was completed by 1561. 
4. **Lenin's Mausoleum** in Red Square is a tomb of Vladimir Lenin, the leader of Russian Socialist Revolution. His preserved body has been on public display there since 1924.
5. The **State Historical Museum** of Russia located at Red Square reflects Russian culture and history from ancient times to our days. It also keeps priceless artworks acquired by members of the tsarist dynasty. The total number of objects in the museum's collection comes to millions. Not all items are exhibited in the museum. 
6. You may visit the **museum of Patriotic War of 1812** located at Red Square or the **museum of Battle at Borodino**, both about French invasion of Russia with Grande Armée. That time, Napoleon was at the height of his power. You will learn how Napoleon army entered Russia with hundreds of thousands and fled away with only tens of thousands.
7. The **Cathedral of Christ the Savior** is a Russian Orthodox cathedral situated near Kremlin. The original church built on the same site in 19th century was destroyed in 1931 to make a space for a colossal Palace of the Soviets. This work was not blessed from above and an open air swimming pool was constructed instead. The current church was rebuilt during 1995–2000. 
8. The **Tretyakov Gallery** is a large collection of Russian art started by the merchant Pavel Tretyakov in 1856. Now, the gallery contains more than 130,000 exhibits of paintings, drawings, and sculptures. A gallery of contemporary art, housed in other building, was merged with Tretyakov Gallery in 1985.
9. The **Moscow Metro** opened in 1935 is the essential underground thoroughfare in the city. Some stations were built as palace halls that make the Moscow Metro very special in the world. 
10. The **Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius** is the functioning Russian Orthodox monastery and the spiritual center. The monastery was founded in 1337. It is situated in the town of Sergiyev Posad, about 70 km to the north-east from Moscow. 
11. The weapons of the World War II are exhibited at the **Central Armed Forces Museum**. 

You will also see modern arms, such as tank T-80, surface-to-air missile system S-300, supersonic bomber Su-24 with variable geometry of the wing, fighters MiG-29 and Su-27, Soviet SS-20 nuclear missile and American missile Pershing-2. Affiliated museums in Moscow vicinity have richest military collections with unique exhibits.

12. We invite you to visit **Rocket and Space Corporation Energia**, a Russian manufacturer of ballistic missile, spacecraft and space station components. The company is the prime developer of the Russian manned spaceflight program. In the Corporation museum, you may touch the original descent module of Yuri Gagarin, the world's first cosmonaut. You will see the Voskhod-2 multi-man spacecraft, from which Alexei Leonov pioneered in performing space walk. You will learn about the history of developing the Russian national rocket and space technology. The territory of the corporation has a restricted access. Foreign tourists should arrange their visit one month in advance.



13. In the **State Gulag Museum**, you will learn about history of the Soviet Labor Camps (concentration camps). You will read personal stories of prisoners including ones of Andrei Tupolev, a pioneering aircraft designer, and Sergei Korolev, the lead spacecraft designer.

14. The **Cold War museum** is a once-secret military complex and Spare Long-Range Aviation Command Post in Moscow, also known as Bunker GO-42. Construction began in 1951, in connection with the early threat of nuclear war with the United States. The bunker has an area of 7,000 square meters and is situated at a depth of 65 meters below ground. In the 1960s, the bunker was equipped with everything needed to continue operating in the event of a nuclear attack.



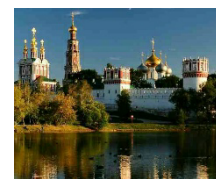
15. The **Bolshoi Theater** is one of the oldest and most renowned ballet and opera theaters in the world. The complex of theater buildings is located in the center of Moscow. We recommend you to arrange your visit 3 months in advance.



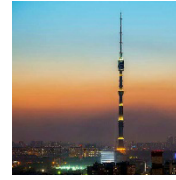
16. Pyotr **Tchaikovsky** had his country residence in Klin, 85 kilometers northwest of Moscow. He lived there from 1892 until his death in 1893. That house is now a **museum**.



17. **Novodevichy Convent**, founded in 1524, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. **Novodevichy Cemetery** was established outside the south wall in 1898–1904. Many notables were interred at the cemetery: writers Anton Chekhov, Nikolai Gogol, composers Sergei Prokofiev, Dmitri Shostakovich, musician Mstislav Rostropovich, artist Isaac Levitan, aircraft designers Sukhoy, Tupolev and Lavochkin, politicians Nikita Khrushchev, Boris Yeltsin, wives of politicians, Raisa Gorbacheva, Nadezhda Alliluyeva, and lots of other personalities.



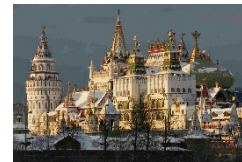
18. There are several **observation points** with nice city overlook. One is on the Ostankino Tower at a height of 330 meters. At the same elevation, you can also enjoy foods at the restaurant that slowly spins around the tower. Another famous observation deck is located near the Moscow State University in Sparrow Hills. Newly built Park Zaryadye has an observation bridge over Moskva River. The city historical center can be seen from the bridge.



19. The estate **Tsaritsyno** was bought by empress Catherine the Great in 1775, who happened to be passing through the area and fell in love with the picturesque beauty of the land. She ordered to build a palace for Her Moscow vicinity residence. The construction was interrupted by Catherine's death in 1796. The structure remained abandoned for more than 200 years, until it was completed in 2005-07.



20. Kremlin in the former tsar and boyar estate **Izmailovo** was rebuilt in 1998–2003. Now, it is a center of culture and entertainment. There are several museums in the Kremlin, such as the museum of 500-year history of vodka, historical museum of the Russian Navy, and few others.



21. The restaurant “**Café Pushkin**” is the most popular among foreign visitors. You can enjoy the interior and atmosphere of 19th century and have delicious food served special way. The restaurant network “**Taras Bulba**” offers Ukrainian cuisine cooked in home made style. The interiors have the traditional rural design.

22. Welcome to **Weightless Flight** on a reduced-gravity spacious aircraft Ilyushin Il-76 jet, which is used for training cosmonauts. There will be 10 weightlessness modes during the flight, 30 seconds each. Book 2 months in advance.



23. Take a **Ride in the T-34, tank** of the World War II, and the later tank T-55. In addition, you can make shots from the tank gun. Other kinds of armoured transporters and fighting vehicles are available for a ride. The price depends on a number of participants and on options selected.



24. You can book a commercial flight to the Stratosphere by a jet fighter aircraft **MiG-29** and experience aerobatic maneuvers in the air (subject to health condition). You will be allowed to operate the fighter as the second pilot. Book 3 months in advance.

