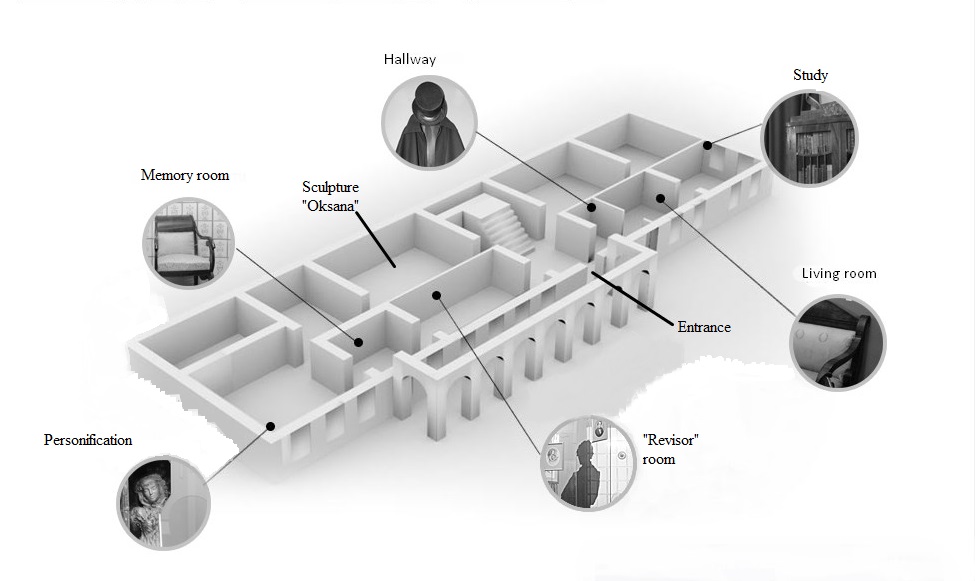
A lesson in Gogol house.

№ 1

Route

1. At the staircase
2. Sculpture “Oksana” (near Café)
3. “Revisor” room
4. Hallway
5. Living room
6. Study



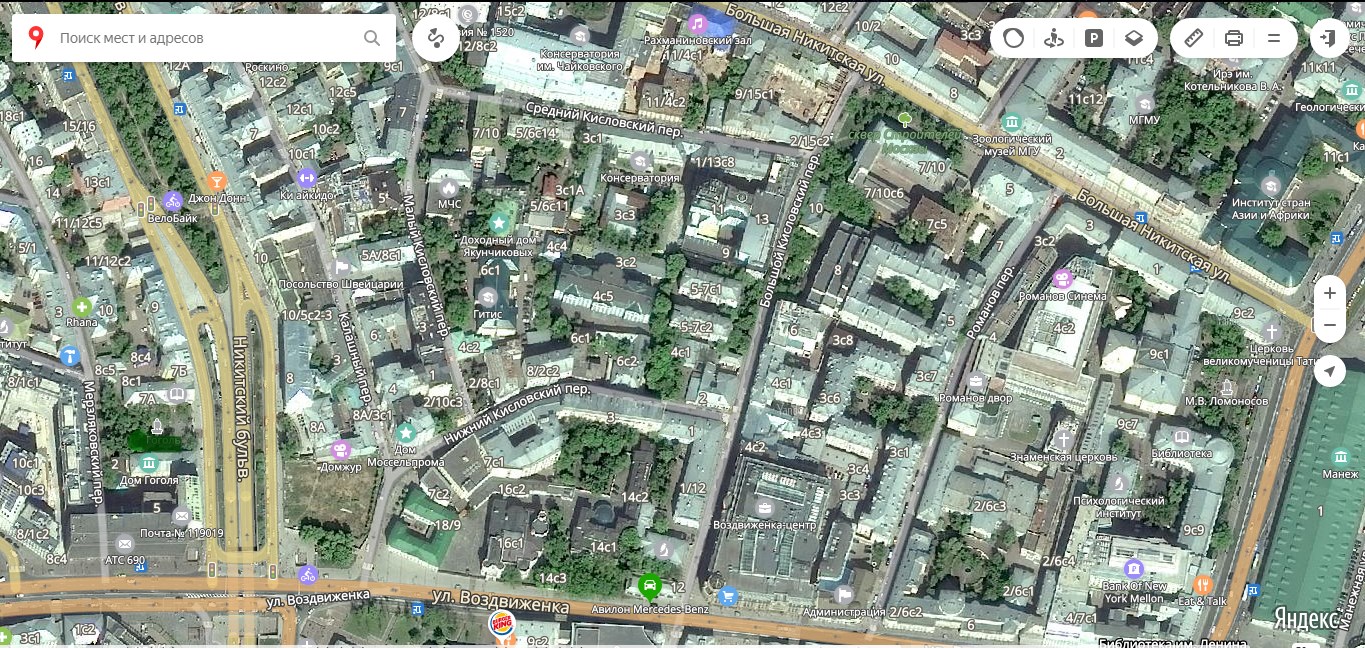
№ 2

1. Read the text and find out the address of the house. Find it on the map and circle it.

Today it is home to Russia's only museum of Nikolai Gogol, the State-Funded Cultural Institution “Gogol House – Memorial Museum and Research Library”. In this house, the writer worked on the second volume of Dead Souls. Here, he burnt the manuscripts of the poem. And in this very house, on February 21 (O.S.) of 1852 the writer died.

We are located in the very centre of Moscow, near the Arbat Square, in an old city mansion, with its history dating back to the 17th century. Gogol`s house on Nikitsky Boulevard 7A is the only place in Moscow that keeps the memory of the last years of Nikolai Gogol alive. “Gogol House” combines a research library of over 250 000 volumes, a research centre, an exhibition hall, and a memorial museum.

We also regularly hold theatrical meetings, concerts, literature and philosophy workshops as well as tours and lections.

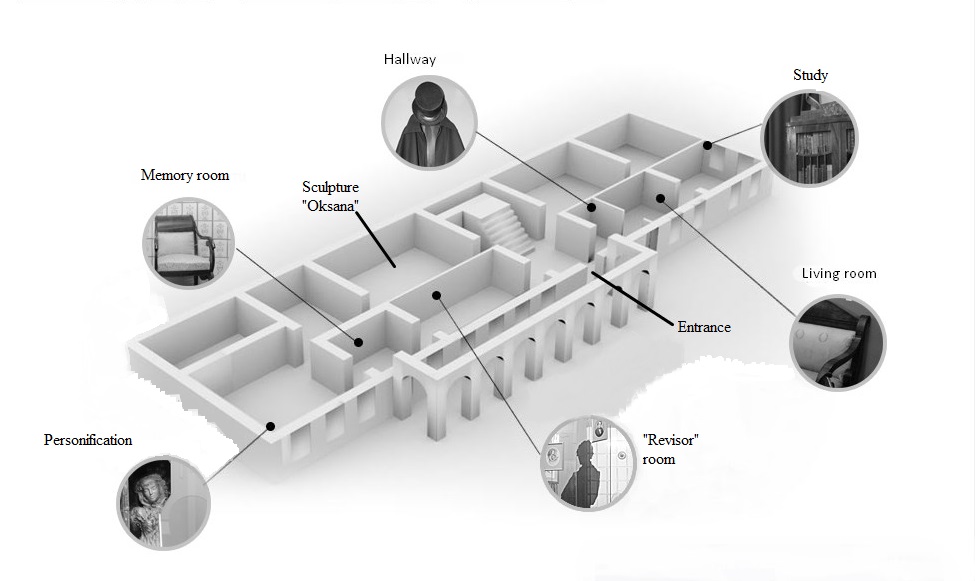


№ 3

Find the monument to Gogol which is situated in the yard in front of the entrance gates.\*

***\* Find the hall with a bronze monument to one of the characters from «Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки» and identify the exact monument to Gogol.***

***На стендах имеются фотографии с ответом (№ 1)***

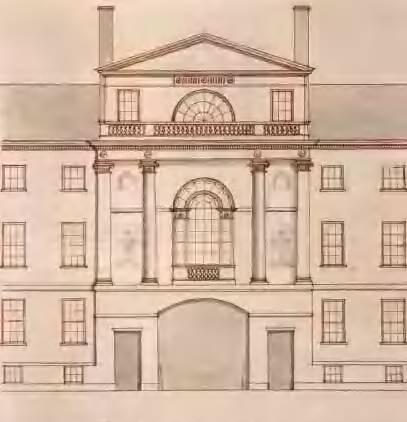


1 2 3  4 5 6

№ 4

Read the text about Empire style in architecture and name the buildings in this style. There is one extra photo.

The Empire style



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | The Bolshoi Theatre |
| 1 | The Main Building of Moscow State University |
| 4 | The Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile |
| 2 | Kazan Cathedral |
| 3 | Gogol house |
| 6 | Milan Cathedral (Gothic) |
|  |  |

is an early-nineteenth-century design movement in architecture, furniture, other decorative arts, and the visual arts, representing the second phase of Neoclassicism. It flourished between 1800 and 1815 during the First French Empire periods, although its life span lasted until the late-1820s. From France it spread into much of Europe, Russia and the United States.

The style originated in and takes its name from the reign of the Emperor Napoleon I in the First French Empire, when it was intended to idealize Napoleon's leadership and the French state. It is often combined with mansard roofs and/or low, Baroque arches, square-based domes.

1 23 45 6

№ 5

Nikolay Vasilievich Gogol was a Russian humorist, dramatist, and novelist of Ukrainian origin, whose works, written in Russian, significantly influenced the direction of [Russian literature](https://www.britannica.com/art/Russian-literature). His [novel](https://www.britannica.com/art/novel) Мёртвые души (1842; [Dead Souls](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Dead-Souls)), *Ревизор* (1836; *Government inspector*) and *Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки* (1832; [*Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evenings_on_a_Farm_Near_Dikanka)*)* are considered the foundations of the great 19th-century tradition of Russian [realism](https://www.britannica.com/art/realism-art).

Find this picture on the wall and decide what book is Gogol reading to his listeners? Explore the room and find out.



Who were those listeners?(кто слушатели?) Put down their names (запиши их имена) (слева направо: Г.П. Данилевский, И.С. Тургенев, С.В. Шумский, П.М. Садовский, М.С. Щепкин, С.Т. Аксаков, И.С. Аксаков)

Describe their feelings (Опишите их чувства). Cheerful – радостный, Happy – счастливый, Joyful – весёлый, Peaceful – мирный, безмятежный, Relaxed – расслабленный, Excited – восхищённый, увлечённый, Pleased – довольный.

(see the Glossary)

№ 6

What were these items used for? (if difficult, name the items)

The Candle (to

The Glass

The Bell



№ 7

Look through the list of one of the main characters from two Gogol’s masterpieces: **“Ревизор” and “Мёртвые души”** and decide which list belongs to the books. Students

Explore the shelves with porcelain statues, pictures, drawings etc.



|  |
| --- |
| Chichikov  Manilov  Nozdrev  Sobakevich Michael Semenovich  Plyushkin Stepan  The Widow Korobochka  Selifan |

|  |
| --- |
| **Anton Antonovich Skvoznik-Dmukhanovsk**  **Anna Andreyevna**  **Marya Antonovna**  **Luka Lukich**  **Liapkin-Tiapkin**  **Artemy Filippovich Zemlianik**  **Ivan Kuzmich Shpekin**  **Dobchinsky**  **Bobchinsky**  **Khlestakov**  **Stepan Ivanovich Korobkin**  **Stepan Ilyich Ukhovertov**  **Svistunov**  **Pugovitzyn** |
| a |

|  |
| --- |
| Oksana  Vakula  Solokha  Chub  Panas  Patsyuk |

№ 8

Students move to the hallway with a chest and a cloak in this part of the house



1. What was this chest used for? (travelling)

What is this chest made of? (metal, wood, fabric)

Examine the chest and take notes: What was Gogol’s hobby? (Herbarium, Russian, Ukrainian folklore, travelling)

What did he use these items for during his journey? (maps for the route, collected plants, read books, took notes)

Find the picture on the wall. You will need the Internet.

In this picture the tower is situated in Sukharevskaya square (Sukharevskaya underground station)

What’s the name of this tower? What happened to this tower? Is it still there? Who ordered to build it there? Did Gogol visit this tower?



1. Take a look at the cloak in front of the chest. It is called “крылатка”. What do you think is the difference (similarities) between this cloak and a coat (overcoat)/ You are allowed to use the Internet as well.



A Cloak A Coat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |

№ 9

Students move to the living room.

Let the students find anything referring to Italy. (Colosseum, Pantheon, Italian landscapes)

Why did Gogol have these pictures of Italy in this room? This poem will help you

Read Gogol’s poem

*Italy is a luxurious country!*

*In her soul, and moaning and pining.*

*It is all Paradise, all full of joy,*

*And her love of luxury venue.*

*Runs, the wave rustles thoughtfully*

*And kisses wonderfull shores;*

*In it heaven excellent glisten;*

*The lemon burns and smells.*

Use the Internet and find out when Gogol left Russia for Rome and the day he returned. What made him leave Russia? What did he do there? (He was misunderstood by the theatrical society)



№10

Students move to the last room (Study)

In this room you can find out some funny facts about Gogol. Few people know, that Gogol preferred working standing at the special desk, which he might bought in St. Petersburg.

On the Desk there is a portrait of Pushkin by whom he was inspired, a copy of the manuscript of “Dead souls”, in which the censor has deleted a fragment of the “Tale of captain Kopeikin”, and inkstand with a sandpit, taken from the estate in Kibintsy (Кибинцы) where Gogol spent his childhood. There is also another thing from that place-a bone needle, which belonged to his mother. Nikolai has inherited her love of needlework and could sew perfectly and even knit.

Another fact about the writer is connected with the mahogany bed, which is blocked by a screen: researchers claim that since 1840 Gogol spent the night in a chair, but in the morning before the arrival of the servant brought the bed into a mess, wanting to hide his whim.

On the coffee table there is the title page of the second edition of “Dead souls” in 1842, or, as it was then called, vignette. It was performed by the author of the poem. Gogol owned calligraphy, drew well with a pen and pencil, and after his death he was attributed a considerable number of illustrations to his works. Many of his sketches of people and sketches of architecture, which he did during his travels, were preserved.

The personal library of the writer consisted, according to a police inventory, of 234 books: 150 in Russian and 84 in foreign languages. The only expensive object among the things of the writer was a gold pocket watch, previously owned by Zhukovsky who stopped them at the time of Pushkin's death.

In the last years of his life in this room, the writer worked on the second volume of the poem “Dead souls”.

True, False, Not stated:

1. Gogol liked to wright his books lying in bed (F).
2. Pushkin was Gogol’s best friend (NS).
3. Gogol spent his childhood in Moscow (F).
4. Gogol’s father taught him to knit (NS).
5. Gogol liked to sleep in a chair (T).
6. Gogol drew a lot of sketches to his works himself (T).
7. Gogol finished the second volume of “Dead souls” in this room (F).

Find a picture on Gogol’s desk. A. S.Pushkin.

How old was Gogol when he first met Pushkin? 1831 **год** Internet link

Did Pushkin have an impact on Gogol’s work? The authors continued to communicate, and soon they became real friends. Pushkin gave Gogol ideas and stories for new works, such as “Revisor” and “Dead souls”, tried to attract the attention of a wide audience to Gogol’s works. Gogol himself unquestioningly carried out the advice of Pushkin, listened to his opinion.

Examine the bookcase and decide if they are sorted in chronological order. No, they are not.

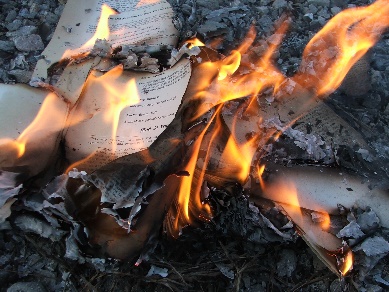
**Glossary**

***Study the words and their definitions***

Volume, n [countable] (written abbreviation vol.) a) a book that is part of a set, or one into which a very long book is [divided](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/divide).



To burn, v (burnt-burnt) to destroy or damage something with fire.



Mansion, n – a very large house.



To spread , v – to become known about or used by more and more people.

To reign, v – the period when someone is [king](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/king), [queen](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/queen), or [emperor](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/emperor).

The Empire style – is an early-nineteenth-century [design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design) movement in [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture), [furniture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Furniture), other [decorative arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decorative_arts), and the [visual arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_arts), representing the second phase of [Neoclassicism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoclassicism).

Arch, n (countable) – a structure with a curved top and straight sides that supports the weight of a bridge or building.



To influence, v – the power to affect the way someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks, without using direct force or orders.

Abroad – adv., in or to a [foreign](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/foreign) country.

Overcoat, n - a long [thick](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/thick) warm [coat](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/coat)

A chest – n, a large strong [box](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/box) that you use to [store](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/store) (keep) things in or to move your [personal](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/personal) [possessions](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/possession)(things) from one place to another

Herbarium – n, collection of dried leaves, plants etc.

Whim , n (countable) - a [sudden](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/sudden) feeling that you would like to do or have something, especially when there is no important or good [reason](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/reason).

**Feelings**

Angry – feeling strong emotions which make you want to shout at someone or hurt them because they have behaved in an unfair, cruel, offensive etc way, or because you think that a situation is unfair, unacceptable.

Annoyed – slightly [angry](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/angry).

Cheerful – [happy](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/happy), or [behaving](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/behave) in a way that shows you are happy.

Disappointed – [unhappy](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/unhappy) because something you [hoped](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/hope) for did not happen, or because someone or something was not as good as you [expected](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/expect).

Embarrassed – feeling [uncomfortable](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/uncomfortable) or [nervous](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/nervous) and [worrying](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/worry) about what people think of you, for [example](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/example)because you have made a [silly](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/silly) [mistake](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/mistake), or because you have to talk or [sing](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/sing) in public.

Furious – very [angry](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/angry).

Happy – having [feelings](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/feeling) of [pleasure](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/pleasure), for example because something good has happened to you.

Indifferent – not at all interested in someone or something.

Joyful – very [happy](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/happy), or [likely](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/likely) to make people very happy.

Peaceful – [quiet](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/quiet) and [calm](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/calm) without any [worry](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/worry) or [excitement](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/excitement).

Relaxed – feeling [calm](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/calm), [comfortable](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/comfortable), and not [worried](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/worry) or [annoyed](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/annoy).

Excited – [happy](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/happy), [interested](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/interest), or [hopeful](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/hopeful) because something good has happened, is happening or will happen.

Pleased – [happy](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/happy) or [satisfied](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/satisfy).

Annoyed – slightly [angry](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/angry).