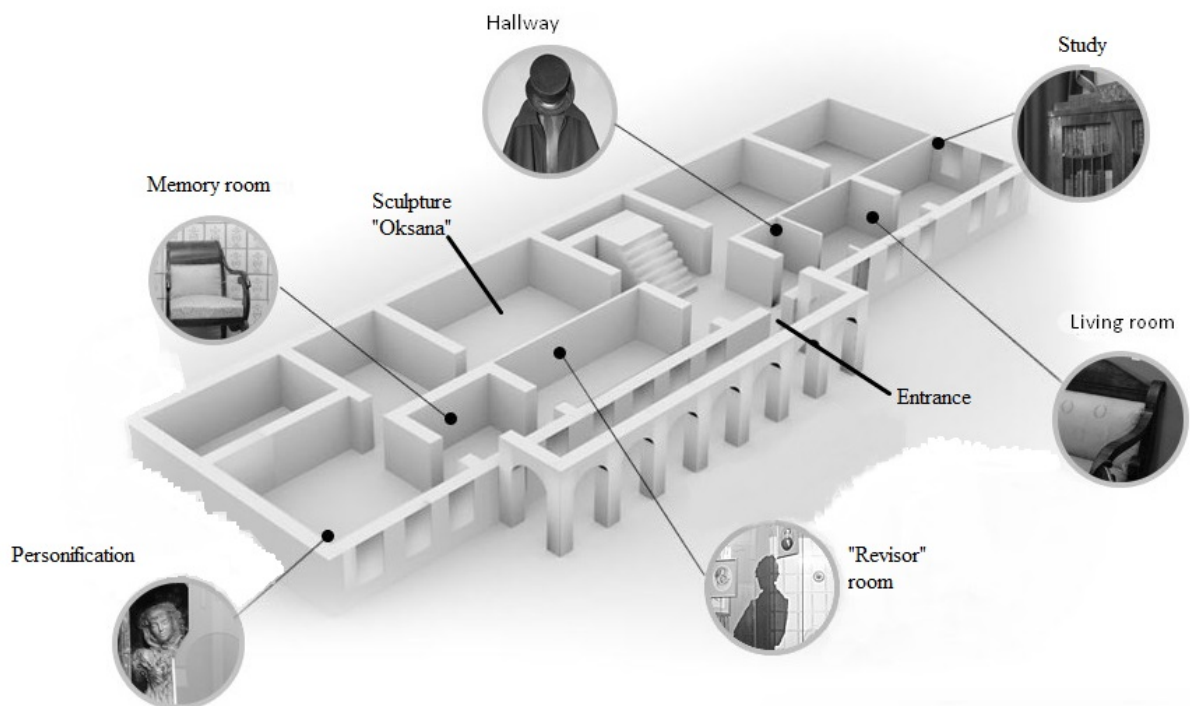


## A lesson in Gogol house.

№ 1

### Route



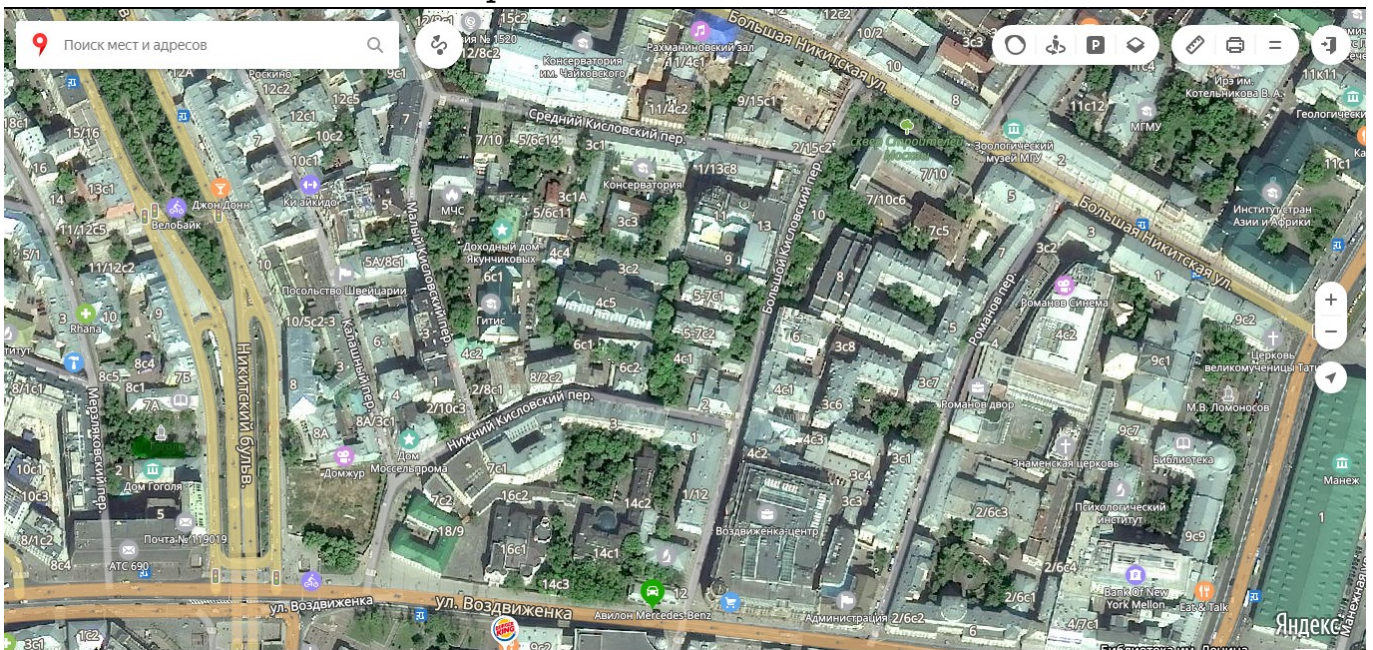
№ 2

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 (Old style) 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.

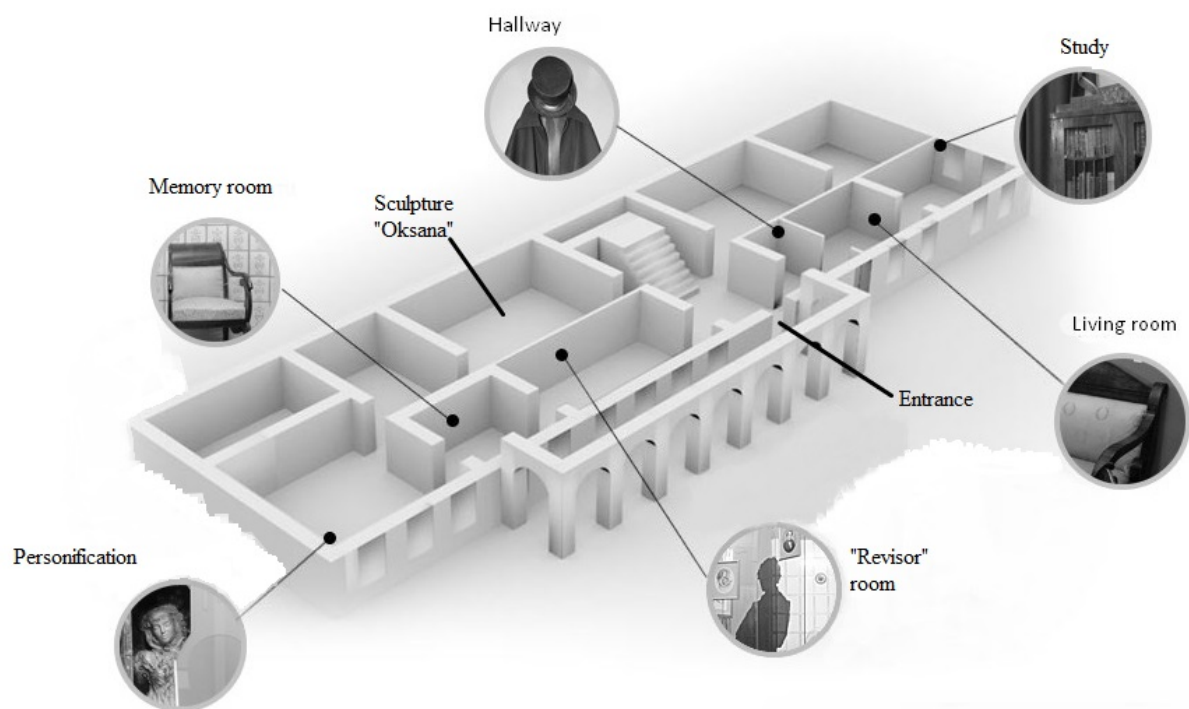
We also regularly hold theatrical meetings, concerts, literature and philosophy workshops as well as tours and lectures.



### № 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.*











ВЕЛИКОМУ РУССКОМУ  
ХУДОЖНИКУ СЛОВА  
НИКОЛАЮ ВАСИЛЬЕВИЧУ  
ГОГОЛЮ  
ОТ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА  
СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА  
9 СЕНТЯБРЯ 1951г





5

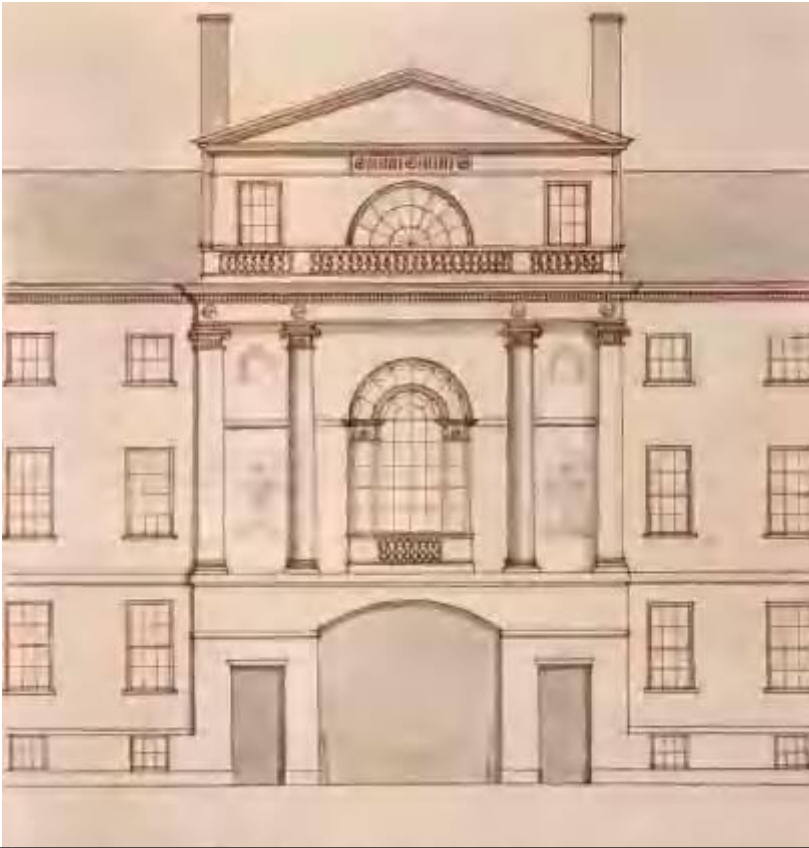


6

№ 4

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

**The Empire style**



	The Bolshoi Theatre
	The Main Building of Moscow State University
	The Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile
	Kazan Cathedral
	Gogol house
	Milan Cathedral

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 Consulate and 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 rule 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, square-based domes.





1







2

3



4





5





## № 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](#). His [novel](#) Мёртвые души (1842; [Dead Souls](#)), Ревизор (1836; *Government inspector*) and *Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки* (1832; [Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka](#)) are considered the foundations of the great 19th-century tradition of Russian [realism](#).

**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? Put down their names.

Describe their feelings. \_\_\_\_\_ See the

Glossary

## № 6

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



№ 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.

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



Anton Antonovich Skvoznik-Dmukhanovsk  
Anna Andreyevna  
MaryaAantonovna  
Luka Lukich  
Liapkin-Tiapkin  
Artemy Filippovich Zemlianik  
Ivan Kuzmich Shpekin  
Dobchinsky  
Bobchinsky  
Khlestakov  
Stepan Ivanovich Korobkin  
Stepan Ilyich Ukhovortov  
Svistunov  
Pugovitzyn  
Derzhimorda



№8

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



What is this chest made of?

Examine the chest and take notes: What was Gogol's hobby? What did he use these items for during his journey?

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?

Moscou



CATHÉDRALE DE L'ESPRIT SAINT À MOSCOU

Gravé par  
F. de la Roche & Fils, Paris







[Увеличить](#)

### A Cloak A Coat

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№ 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?**





## № 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:

**Find a picture on Gogol's desk.**  
**How old was Gogol when he first met Pushkin?**  
**Did Pushkin have an impact on Gogol's work?**  
**Examine the bookcase and decide if they are sorted in chronological order.**

**Task**  
**Write a personal letter**

You have received a letter from your friend, who has just returned from his European trip and met Gogol there.

I've just returned from my trip and I'm full of ideas for my new book. I visited some European countries like Germany and Austria. There were picturesque mountains, lakes. In the evenings I met many noble guests from other countries. There were artists, politicians, poets. When I was at the theatre in Austria, I met Gogol there. We had a chat and he offered me help with my book. I was very pleased. Have you ever met Gogol? Do you like reading his books? What book is your favourite?

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions. Write 100-120 words.  
Remember the rules of letter writing.

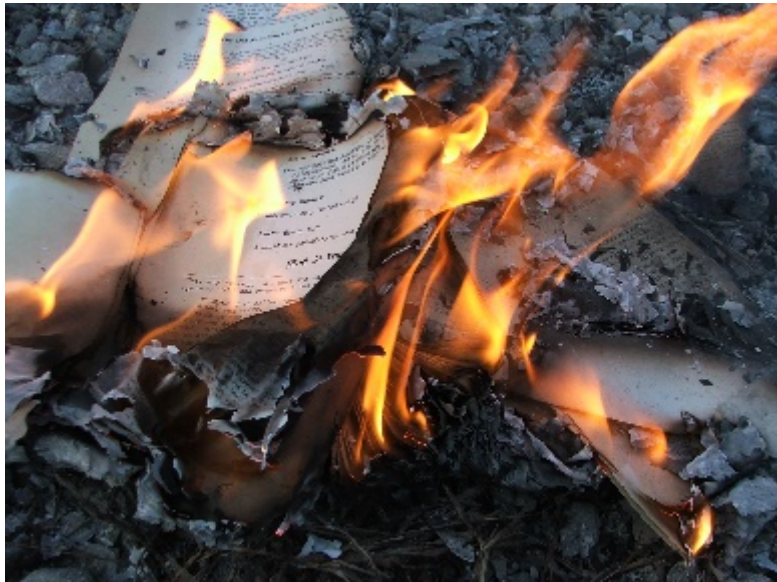


**Glossary**  
***Study the words and their definitions***

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](#).



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](#), [queen](#), or [emperor](#).

The Empire style – is an early-nineteenth-century [design](#) movement in [architecture](#), [furniture](#), other [decorative arts](#), and the [visual arts](#), representing the second phase of [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](#) country.

Overcoat, n – a long [thick](#) warm [coat](#).

A chest – n, a large strong [box](#) that you use to [store](#) (keep) things in or to move your [personal possessions](#) (things) from one place to another.

Herbarium - n, collection of dried leaves, plants etc.  
Whim, n (countable) - a [sudden](#) feeling that you would like to do or have something, especially when there is no important or good [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](#).

Cheerful - [happy](#), or [behaving](#) in a way that shows you are happy.

Disappointed - [unhappy](#) because something you [hoped](#) for did not happen, or because someone or something was not as good as you [expected](#).

Embarrassed - feeling [uncomfortable](#) or [nervous](#) and [worrying](#) about what people think of you, for [example](#) because you have made a [silly mistake](#), or because you have to talk or [sing](#) in public.

Furious - very [angry](#).

Happy - having [feelings](#) of [pleasure](#), for example because something good has happened to you.

Indifferent - not at all interested in someone or something.

Joyful - very [happy](#), or [likely](#) to make people very happy.

Peaceful - [quiet](#) and [calm](#) without any [worry](#) or [excitement](#)

Relaxed - feeling [calm](#), [comfortable](#), and not [worried](#) or [annoyed](#).

Excited - [happy](#), [interested](#), or [hopeful](#) because something good has happened, is happening or will happen.

Pleased - [happy](#) or [satisfied](#).

Annoyed - slightly [angry](#).