

Individual writing

<https://www.essayhave.com/custom-writing.html>

In 1604, Tomsk Ostrog was laid on the bank of the Tom servilators, who laid the grounds for one of the oldest Russian cities in Western Siberia. Ostrog became a support base for the Cossacks who continued to move to the east, mastering new lands. The population grew rapidly, after a quarter of a century, the city became the center of Tomsk category. By XVIII, when the borders of the Russian state expanded significantly, Tomsk has already lost their military importance, becoming one of the handicraft and shopping centers of Siberia.

At the very beginning of the XIX century, in 1804, Tomsk becomes the center of province. At this time, the population of the city has already exceeded 8,000 people. Golden peppers were opened in the province, rich merchants began to build their mansions in Tomsk. Local fairs arrived products from Moscow, Kazan, as well as China and Central Asia. Throughout the XIX century, the city was a major shopping center, there are dozens of fairs with general revolutions of more than 50 million rubles each year.

Trading in Tomsk has developed rapidly, the steamers could already cope with this flow of goods, in 1896 a railway branch was held through the city. From this time, Tomsk becomes also an industrial center. Already at the beginning of the twentieth century, more than 200 factories and factories operated in the city.

In 1878, Emperor Alexander Second signed a decree on the opening in Tomsk University, the first in all Siberia. But, all organizational issues stretched for the whole ten years, the university began to act only since 1888, classes began at the medical faculty. The first release took place in 1893, the diploma was awarded 31 doctor.

Tomsk, who became the cultural center of Russia at the end of the XIX century, received the informal name of Siberian Athens. It is assumed that the first way is the Russian traveler Prince Konstantin Alexandrovich Vyazemsky. It happened, probably at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, as in 1904, when the 300th anniversary of Tomsk was celebrated, this name was already mentioned in the press.

In 1890, during a trip to Sakhalin, the famous Russian writer Anton Pavlovich Chekhov visited Tomsk. Because of the off-road Chekhov was forced to stay here for a week, probably for this reason he called Tomsk the boring city. But the Czech citizens themselves did not forget, and in 2004 they even established a monument on the bank of the Tom River. With the original inscription on the pedestal: Anton Pavlovich in Tomsk, the eyes of a drunken man lying in the ditch and not reading the Kashtanka.

In the middle of the XIX century, rumors were rumored that Emperor Alexander First, contrary to the

official version, was not died in 1825, and went to Siberia under the name of the elder Fyodor Kuzmich. People who knew him personally celebrated an amazing similarity with the emperor. Fyodor Kuzmich died in Tomsk on February 1, 1864 and was buried at the Cemetery of the Mother of God-Alekseevsky Monastery. The mystery remains unsolved to the present day.

Tomsk can be called the city of original monuments. For example, there are monuments of happiness, ruble, cabbage. One of the attractions of the city is a bronze monument to a football fan, which was manufactured by the sculptor Leonthy Usov and installed at the work stadium. The fan enthusiastically watches the events occurring on the field, and in his hand he has a legendary Soviet weekly football-hockey.

On the outskirts of Tomsk, in the village of Zavarzino, the largest anthill was discovered in the world. The height of this record holder is two and a half meters, and the diameter exceeds five meters. In 2015, its size was clarified in the presence of members of the Tomsk branch of the Russian geographical society. Among all the anthills discovered earlier, it was recognized as the largest.

For a long time, Tomsk was a place for reference to politically unreafish. For example, in the XVIII century, Alexander Sergeyeovich Pushkin, Abram Hannibal, was under the supervision of Alexander Sergeyeovich Pushkin. And from 1846 to 1856. In Tomsk, a referential Decembrist Gabriel Stepanovich Batanykov lived. In modern Tomsk there is a lane called him name. In the late fifties of the XIX century, the famous Anarchist Mikhail Alexandrovich Bakunin arrived in Tomsk to the settlement.

In 1907-1909 An Alexander Melentievich Volkov, who became the famous writer and playwright, was a student of the Tomsk Teachest Institute. It is said that it is the wooden houses of Tomsk, painted in green, inspired Volkov to write a famous cycle of children's books The wizard of the emerald city.

Before the revolution, Tomsk, indeed, was the city of wooden architecture, the mass stone building began here only after the revolution. To date, in Tomsk you can see at home built from the tree long before the onset of the twentieth century. Tomsk has repeatedly raised the question of the need to preserve these unique buildings.