ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО САНКТ – ПЕТЕРБУРГА КОМИТЕТ ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

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ПРОЕКТНО – ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

**ТЕМА ПРОЕКТА**

**Mariinsky Theatre**

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Introduction

My name is Agata. I am a student of the 6A grade of the Secondary School # 490 in Sankt-Petersburg. I live in one of the most beautiful cities of the world. Today I would like to tell you about Mariinsky Theatre. First of all I want to tell why I have chosen this project. I am so sorry that nowadays theatres are not so popular as Internet and cinemas but in the past people often went there to watch plays, because they did not have Internet and cinemas. As for me, I like theatres as I can see how actors and actresses make transformations and create the magic world.



Secondly, I have chosen to discover Mariinskiy Theatre, because it is the oldest and most famous Russian theatre and its building has got outstanding historical architecture. Mariinskiy theatre is named by Empress Maria Alexandrovna, the wife of Tsar Alexander the Second .There is a bust of Empress in the entrance foyer.



The theatre’ name has changed throughout the history and political situation. There are many versions what was there in the past before Mariinsky Theatre. Theatre was called Big and Stone Theatre. Some people believe that there was a wooden circus and think there was Kolomenskaya Carousel, but we do not know exactly. In the beginning it was a wooden building, where the Italian opera company performed its plays and operas.

In 1738 the Sankt –Petersburg Ballet School was founded. The students had performances on the wooden scene. In 1783 the Empress Catherine the Second issued a decree, approving the management committee for circus and music. “Russian theatre should have opera and not only comedies and tragedies” said the decree. It was the beginning of the theatre history. Grand Theatre replaced the wooden building. The building had many fires.

At the beginning there were Italian Opera actors, authors and later the Russian actors and authors came to stage. The best Russian choreographer was Ivan Valberkh. On November 27, 1836 the theatre hosted the First Opera by Michael Glinka « A life of the Tsar». The Mariinskiy Theater was rebuilt many times. In 1848 the theatre was rebuilt by the architect A.Kavocom, in 1883-1896 by the architect B.Shreterem. Their names are closely connected with the history of the theatre.

The theatre belonged to the Empress. Theatre’s interior was red and golden. Nowadays the Mariinsky Theatre interior is blue.



On the top of the Royal lodges there was the monogram for a long time. The first letters made a combination of the names Maria Alexandrovna and Alexander the Second.



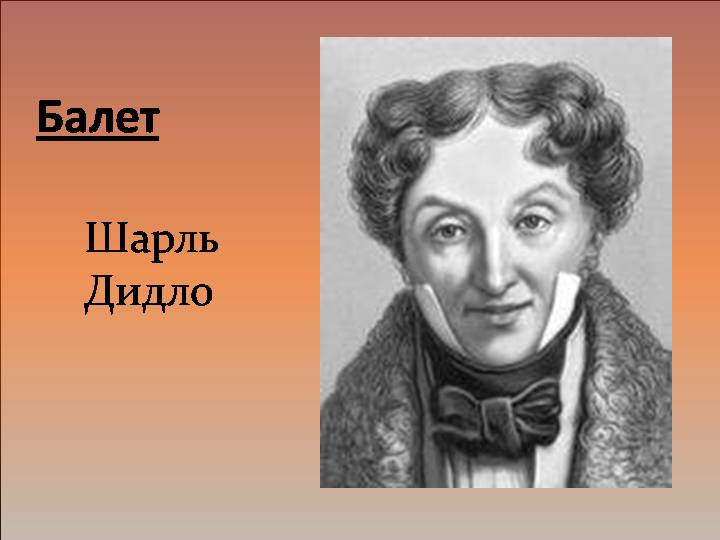
During the Soviet time the monogram was changed to the Hammer and Sickle emblem. The official emblem is on the Theatre curtains. It was done by Alexander Golovin in 1914. There is a drawing of Maria Alexandrovna’s dress plume.



The interesting fact that orchestra pit was under the forestage. The broken glass layer was found under the old floor after the reconstruction. It was immediately removed and the acoustics of the theatre was improved.

Each bowl is there the name of Russian writers (Gogol; Fonvizin...).

The Second Opera was made by M.Glinka "Ruslan and Ludmila". It was presented six years later. Didlo was a famous choreographer in the ballet. His works are "Zephir and Flora", "Hungarian hut ".



There was the division between the opera and ballet companies of dramatic scene in 1803.The dramatic company went to Alexandriiskiy Theatre in 1832.The Mariinskiy Theatre continued the further development.

There were a lot of talented actors, choreographers, conductors in the theatre. The world famous works were presented: “Esmeralda", ,,Swan Lake" ,La Traviata", ,,Carmen", ,,Romeo and Juliet ". On the opera stage there were shown Feodor Chaliapin, Ivan Ershov .There were great choreographers: Sh.Diglo, M.Petipa, M.Fokin. There was the great conductor B.Cergiev.



On the Mariinskiy theatre stage danced and performed such famous ballerinas as Anna Pavlova, Matilda Kchecinskaya, Galina Ulanova, Agrippina Vaganova, whose names belonged to the Leningrad Choreographic School.



The Performances were classical, fabulous and historical in 19th century. Ballet repertoires consisted of two groups in the early twenties..

After the revolution in 1920 the Theatre was transferred by the People's Commissariat. It got the name of the State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet. There were performances based on revolutionary themes: "Guerrilla red", "Whirlind days".

In 1935 C.M. Kirov assigned the name of the Theatre. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the theatre was evacuated to Perm. There was a new performance named by "Emelyan Pugachev". The Theatre returned to Leningrad in 1944. The Theatre building was suffered during the Second World War. In 1944 the building was completely destroyed. In 50 years the Theatre had moved to Opera and Ballet performances. Nowadays the Theatre came back to its historic name, the Mariinskiy Theatre.



At the moment Mariinskiy Theatre has the Second Scene.



It is on Decembrist' street, 34. It was opened on the May 2, 2013. It has a modern style interior. The building itself is different from the old building of the Mariinskiy Theatre, which it is created in the barokko and classicism styles.

**Conclusion**

Now I want to show the beauty and greatness of our heritage. Some people think that we need theatres It is our culture, our past and our future. Our city is the capital of Russian culture. People need to know the great people, who glorified our city. Few people could go to the theatre in the past. Only rich people could pay for a Lodge in the theatre. Ordinary people could not go to the theatre, because it was expensive. The theatre was not available for all. After the revolution theatre became more public. Classic plays gone in the past. People were afraid of watching the opera « A life for the Tsar. » I think that the theatre was not for everyone. It was available for one but closed for others. I am so disappointed that nowadays not everyone knows the history of theaters and museums of the country. I would like to learn the history of theatres at the lessons. Thank you for your attention!

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Attachments