

DEAR PARTICIPANTS,

We are glad to invite you to take part in the EUROCLIO International Scientific and Practical Conference, which will take place in St. Petersburg, Russia, 27-28 October 2017.

With this preparation package you will find all the practical information you will need for the conference, such as exact meeting points and venue addresses, transport information and links to the St. Petersburg internet guides.

Please, print this preparation package out before you travel to St. Petersburg, so that you have all practical information with you at all times.

We are very much looking forward to seeing you in St. Petersburg!

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1. Where and when will the conference take place?

EUROCLIO's International Scientific and Practical Conference "Revolutions in contemporary history: facts, interpretations, educational strategies." will take place on 27-28 October 2017.

The location of the Conference is St. Petersburg, Russia.

If you arrive in St. Petersburg before the 27 October, please make sure that the conference organizers are informed beforehand if you have not yet done so.

The conference itself will take place in the following venues:

St. Petersburg Academy of In-Service Pedagogical Education

Gymnasium № 209 "Pavlovskaya gymnasium"

The State Museum of Political History of Russia

The State Hermitage Museum

The additional excursion program we suggest visiting:

St. Isaac Cathedral, St. Resurrection Church (Church on the Spilt Blood)

Catherine's Palace in the Tsar's Village (the town of Pushkin)

Yusupov Palace and exposition about the place of the assassination of Gregory Rasputin

See the preliminary timetable with addresses of venues in the below pages.

St. Petersburg is one of the largest cities in Russia. It is the northernmost city in the world with a population of over one million people. According to statistics, the city is home to over five million people. The city was founded May 27, 1703 by the most famous ruler of Russia, Emperor Peter the Great. It began with the construction of the Peter and Paul fortress on an island in the Neva River. After that the city rapidly developed; the first shipyard in St. Petersburg opened already in 1705, and Saint Petersburg became the capital of Russia in 1712.

Bodies of state power of Russia were seated in St. Petersburg for about 200 years. The headquarters of the Emperor of the Russian Empire were located here, and luxurious palaces and beautiful parks were built in throughout the city. The Saint Petersburg historic center and the associated set of monuments, were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, so Tourists will find a lot of interesting places in St. Petersburg for themselves.

The city of St. Petersburg has a lot of attractions and interesting places for tourists. Most of them are located in a relatively small area in the central part of the city.

The first important event of the 20th century for St. Petersburg was the Russian revolution of 1905-1907 – the outbreak of Bloody Sunday, which led to the creation of the first Russian Parliament. The second time the city shuddered was in 1917 - from the February revolution. And finally, in the autumn of the same year the October revolution took place, which completely replaced the state system.

Magnificent villas and majestic palaces turned into the headquarters of the revolutionary organizations, the streets and squares were full of moving crowds of thousands of demonstrators, barricades, speeches of speakers and sounds of gunshots. The image of the city in revolution is reflected in the best works of art, literature and cinema. And today tourists and residents of St. Petersburg can touch the heritage of a bygone era, to see the places where the unfolding events on a global scale took place. Later during the Civil war, our city lost its capital status to Moscow, but its role in these events was not forgotten – in memory of them in the Soviet era St. Petersburg was often called the City of Three Revolutions, or even the Cradle of the Revolution.

Many aspects of this period of Russian history remain undisclosed and politically biased. 2017 is the year of the centennial anniversary of the Revolution 1917. A century's milestone is an important point for historical memory. Now it is necessary to support the tendency of reconciliation of society with the events of 1917 and to promote the popularization of qualitative historical knowledge for the extraction of lessons from them.



2. Detailed program with the venues during the conference

26 October, Thursday

All day	Arrival of foreign and nonresident participants.
From 14.00	Accommodation. Hotel: Azimut A-Hotel Fontanka (Fontanka embankment, 142). The participants will be welcomed by the representatives of the organizing committee.
19.00	Dinner in the Hotel (buffet dinner)

27 October, Friday

Venue: St. Petersburg Academy of In-Service Pedagogical Education (9.00 – 15.15), the State Museum of Political History of Russia (16.15 – 19.15)

8.15	Start from the Hotel entrance. The bus is provided.
9.00	Start of registration. <i>Academy Hall</i> . During registration, you will be requested to sign the registration list. On your first day of registration, you will receive your nametag, folder with conference documents, notepads and a map of St. Petersburg.
9.30-11.30	Plenary Session “Revolution in modern history: facts, interpretations, educational strategies”. (<i>Assembly hall. Simultaneous interpretation</i>)
9.30-10.00	Greetings at the opening of the conference
10.00 – 11.30	Plenary Speeches
11.30 – 12.15	Coffee-break
12.15 – 14.15	Sections of the conference Section 1. «Personalities and common people in the revolution. Great events through the prism of everyday life». (<i>Assembly hall. Simultaneous interpretation</i>) Section 2. “Violence and freedom in revolutions. The role of army in the revolution; terror and foreign intervention - interpretation and memory”. (<i>Audience 105. Consecutive interpretation</i>) Section 3. «Cultural memory»: "destroy to the ground" or "we will build a new world". (<i>Conference hall. Consecutive interpretation</i>)
14.15-15.15	Lunch at the Academy
15.15	Departure of the buses from the Academy to the State Museum of Political History. <i>The route passes Nevsky prospect, the main street of St. Petersburg; the place of massacre of the July 3-4 of 1917; the Winter Palace - the residence of the Provisional Government of A. Kerensky; the Aurora cruiser, monument to the victims of revolutionary terror on Troitskaya Square.</i>
17.15-19.15	Educational Programs in Museum of Political History for two English-speaking groups. Educational interactive museum program dedicated to the middle of the XIX century, the <i>Great reforms</i> of Alexander II, the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907 and the beginning of parliamentarism in Russia, the revolution of 1917, the civil war, the era of Stalinism, the "thaw". The program will include the presentation of the research sessions for high school students, a role-playing historical game, a board museum game, and interactive classes with elements of drama.
19.15	Departure from the Museum of Political History to the Hotel.
20.00	Buffet dinner in the hotel

28 October, Saturday

Venue: Gymnasium 209 «Pavlovskaya Gymnasium»

- 8.45 Departure of foreign and non-resident participants from the Hotel
- 9.30-10.00 A tour around the Gymnasium 209 "Pavlovskaya Gymnasium" for non-resident and foreign participants conducted by the students.
- 10.00-10.15 Presentation of the gymnasium in the historical perspective by the principal
- 10.30 – 12.00 Panel discussion “Why is the learning about the Great Russian Revolution of 1917 urgent, important and complex for school students?”
(*Assembly hall. Simultaneous interpretation*)
- 12.00 – 12.40 Coffee-break
- 12.45 – 14.15 Section meetings
- Section 1. "Visualization of history as information source of studying history." Training in the analysis of documentary, publicist and feature films, media reports and home videos. (*Conference hall. Consecutive translation*)
- Section 2. "Animation and counterfactual history: animated films and computer games in the study of history. Reconstruction of historical events." (*Library reading hall. Consecutive translation*)
- Section 3. “Use of international internet sources for teaching history on the example of Historiana. (*Assembly hall. Simultaneous interpretation*)
- 14.15 – 15.15 Lunch at Gymnasium 209
- 15.15 Group 1. The tour to the State Hermitage museum.
Departure from the Gymnasium to the State Hermitage Museum by bus.
The tour highlights both some of masterpieces and the events of 1917 in the residence of Russian emperors and the Provisional government.
The tour is followed by bus transfer to the hotel.
- 15.15 – 17.15 Group 2. Discussion with Russian teachers.
(*Assembly hall. Simultaneous interpretation*)
Departure from Gymnasium 209 to the hotel
- 20.00 Gala dinner at the “Azimut” hotel
- 22.00 – 24.00 Night sightseeing tour around the center of revolutionary St. Petersburg

29 October, Sunday

- Departure or Additional cultural program for foreign and nonresidential participants. Participants will have the option of visiting some cultural sites in St. Petersburg or surroundings and are previously offered to choose among one of the following visits according to the routes below.
Buses will be provided. All the groups will meet at the main entrance of the A-Hotel Fontanka.
- 10.00 Route 1. Sightseeing tour with a visit to St. Isaac's Cathedral and the Resurrection Cathedral of Savior on the Spilt Blood.
Route 2. Visit to Catherine Palace (with the Amber Room). (The town of Pushkin)
Route 3. Visit to the Yusupov Palace and exposition about the place of the assassination of Gregory Rasputin

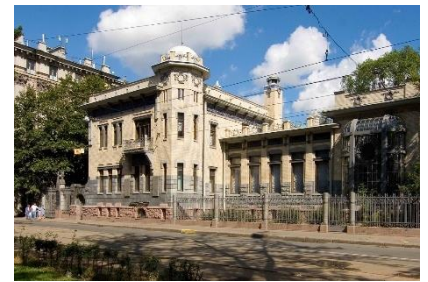
3. Map of St. Petersburg with main venues and hotel



A-Hotel Fontanka



The State Hermitage/Winter Palace



Russia Political History Museum



Academy

Gymnasium 209



4. The conference offers a space to the participants to demonstrate publications/ project posters/ brochures/books. The materials will be open for demonstration on 28 October in the Gymnasium hall. If you are interested to bring materials to demonstrate, please inform conference organizers. Brought materials are requested to be given to the organizers in the Gymnasium in the morning of 28 October.

5. Accommodation

Every participant for the Annual Conference has booked his or her own accommodation in A-HOTEL Fontanka Saint Petersburg ***:

Address: 142 Fontanka embankment, St. Petersburg, 190121, Russia

Phone: + 7 (812) 740 26 40, 8 800 200 00 48

Fax: + 7 (812) 740 26 88

<https://azimuthotels.com/Russia/a-hotel-fontanka-saint-petersburg>

This economy hotel is located in the Admiralteisky district of St. Petersburg near the Fontanka River. Within a walking distance from the hotel there are the Neva embankment or St. Isaac's Cathedral, and to get to Nevsky Prospekt, (the main street of the city) you need to go several stations by the metro (the nearest station is "Baltiyskaya"). Taxi can be ordered from the reception. You can find the travel directions on the website of the hotel.

From Pulkovo Airport:

Take No.13 bus to Moskovskaya metro station. The trip will take you 15 minutes. Go from Moskovskaya metro station to Technologicheskoy Institute-2 (Blue Line), then change to Technologicheskoy Institute-1 (Red Line); go to the next station Baltiyskaya and exit. From Baltiyskaya metro station turn left and carry on until you reach a pedestrian crossing. Cross the street and walk along the bridge and the street until you reach Rizhsky Avenue.

The AZIMUT Hotel Saint Petersburg is the high-rise building at the corner, just 700 meters away from the metro. The hotel is actually noticeable from afar.

Travelling to the venues

The main venues during the conference are situated in the St. Petersburg city center.

Group busses will be provided during all the conference.

The center of St. Petersburg is rather large, so getting around the city is not very easy on foot. So, please:

- take the recommendations from the Hotel Reception;
- use the taxi from the Hotel Reception; most taxis accept credit cards but, please, check while ordering;
- use the information from the links of the places you are going;
- get the information about the public transport from the sites:

Metro map: http://www.metro.spb.ru/uploads/img/map/shema_26.09.13c.jpg

The Google play app: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=ru.yandex.metro&hl=ru>

The routes of public transport: <http://spb.rusavtobus.ru>

Public transport

Above-ground transport runs from 6:00 until 00:00. The 2017 cost is *40 roubles*.

Mini-buses run from 7:00 until 00:00. The average price in St. Petersburg is *40 roubles*.

The cost of suburban routes varies *from 35 to 70 roubles*.

Underground runs from 5:45 until 00:00. The cost of one ride is *45 roubles*.

6. Practical information

Advice on clothing

St. Petersburg can be quite cold and windy in October, so please be sure to bring clothes that are warm enough. Please also bring an umbrella or raincoat, since it might often rain.

For the conference there is no official dress code, although we would like to ask you to dress smart, the educators in St. Petersburg are oriented on the official style of dress.

For the excursion visits in and outside of St. Petersburg please wear comfortable shoes, since we may be walking more than on other days. Remember to take an umbrella or raincoat.

Currency

The monetary unit of the Russian Federation is the Rouble. Currency exchange is carried out in the exchange offices of the banks.

Money exchange offices are located throughout the city and generally work from 10:00 till 20:00.

The most profitable exchange rate can be found in large banks.

Caution: Do not exchange currency from private individuals.

Phone numbers

Russian country code is: +7

Emergency number 112

Federal Rescue Service (fire, police, ambulance): 112 – is a common emergency number for calls from mobile phones in emergency situations (calls can be made even without a SIM card, without any money on the account and when the phone keypad is locked).

What to see in St. Petersburg

If you arrive earlier or depart later from St. Petersburg, here are some touristic sights you can visit:

<http://eng.ispb.info>

<http://www.visit-petersburg.ru/en>

7. Contact Information

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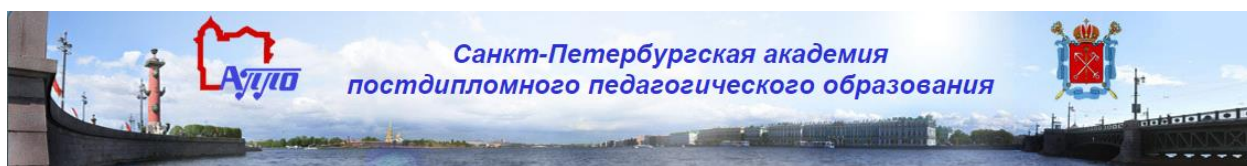
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We are looking forward to meeting you all soon and wish you all a nice trip to St. Petersburg!

St. Petersburg Academy of In-Service Pedagogical Education

www.spbappo.ru



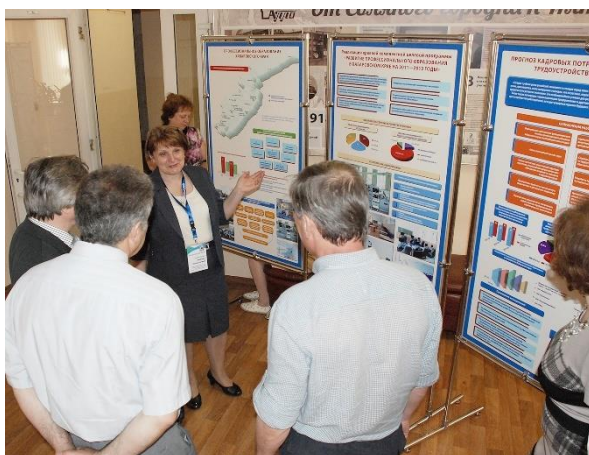
St. Petersburg Academy of In-Service Pedagogical Education (State Budgetary Institution of Additional Professional Education (SPb APPO)) is a Russian scientific and methodical center for retraining and advanced training for managers and educators of educational organizations. Annually the Academy organizes and conducts dozens of scientific and practical conferences of international, all-Russian, interregional and regional levels.

The Academy is:

- Center of Innovation and Modernization of Education in the North-West of the Russian Federation;
- Coordination Center of Further Professional Education in the North-West of Russia;
- The regional operator in the Priority National Project "Education" in St. Petersburg;
- Research Center, developing an innovative concept of post-graduate teacher education;
- Training Center, which implements the innovative educational programs of vocational retraining for teachers, managers of education, social workers;
- Methodological center, integrating the formal and informal forms of professional and personal improvement of teachers and social workers;
- The cultural and educational center that provides innovative social and educational projects and programs.

Academy provides post-graduate training programs for teachers, provides PhD programs.

The Academy Library has more than 130,000 publications and is one of the oldest in St. Petersburg.



State budgetary educational institution gymnasium № 209 "Pavlovskaya gymnasium"

<http://www.gym209.spb.ru/>



Gymnasium No. 209 was established in 1989 and was one of the first gymnasiums in Leningrad (St.Petersburg). In the gymnasium more than 600 people study, 50 teachers and educators work, of which two are candidates of science, three are Honored Teachers of Russia, four teachers are winners ("best teachers") in the framework of the priority national project "Education ", 85% of teachers have the highest qualification category. Gymnasium is the winner of the competition of the best educational institutions (2009).

The history of Gymnasium No. 209 is associated with the name of Emperor Paul I. It was Paul who founded the Imperial Military Orphanage, from which the existence of the Pavlovsky Women's Institute, the Pavlovsky Institute of Noble Maidens, operating in Russia until 1918, is counted. Gymnasium No. 209 is the heiress of the Pavlovsky Institute and is located in a building specially built for this educational institution on Znamenskaya Street (now - Vosstaniya Street). The building is a monument of history and culture of St. Petersburg.





The State Hermitage Museum Winter Palace

<http://www.hermitagemuseum.org>

The State Hermitage Museum is a museum of art and culture in Saint Petersburg, Russia. The largest in the world, it was founded in 1764 when Empress Catherine the Great acquired an impressive collection of paintings from the Berlin merchant Johann Ernst Gotzkowsky. The museum celebrates the anniversary of its founding each year on 7 December, Saint Catherine's Day. It has been open to the public since 1852.

The collection of the State Hermitage includes over 3 million works of art and world culture artefacts. It contains paintings, graphic works, sculptures, works of applied art, archaeological artefacts and numismatic objects. The collections occupy a large complex of six historic buildings along Palace Embankment, including the Winter Palace, a former residence of Russian emperors. Apart from them, the Menshikov Palace, Museum of Porcelain, Storage Facility at Staraya Derevnnya and the eastern wing of the General Staff Building are also part of the museum. The museum has several exhibition centers abroad. The Hermitage is a federal state property. Of the six buildings in the main museum complex, five - namely the Winter Palace, Small Hermitage, Old Hermitage, New Hermitage and Hermitage Theatre - are open to the public. Entrance is free of charge the first Thursday of every month for all visitors, and free daily for students and children. The museum is closed on Mondays. The entrance for individual visitors is located in the Winter Palace, accessible from the Courtyard.

The Overthrow of the Provisional Government 1917

In early August 1917, the former Emperor Nicholas II and his family were exiled to the town of Tobolsk in Siberia by order of the Provisional Government headed by Alexander Kerensky. The Government declared the nationalization of all the imperial palaces and set up an Art and Historical Committee to inventorise the treasures in the Winter Palace and other imperial property in the suburban palaces. The rooms were used for meetings and guarded by cadets.

By the time of the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution on the night of 25 October 1917, there were over 3,000 people ready to defend the Winter Palace. On the night of 26 October (7 November) the Bolshevik Party took power in Petrograd. The Provisional Government was arrested in the Small Dining Room leading off the Malachite Room. Immediately after the famous Storming of the Winter Palace, an armed detachment was dispatched to guard the Hermitage.





The State Museum of Political History of Russia

<http://www.polithistory.ru/en>

The idea of creating a future Museum to commemorate the Revolution had its origins in the minds of activists of political parties and social movements during The First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907. Russian Social-Democrats, Socialist-Revolutionaries, and

Anarchists in Paris, Zurich, and Berlin discussed the need to create a museum of revolution after the tsarist regime was overthrown. Participants of the Narodnaya Volya ("People's Will"), who received the opportunity to return to St. Petersburg from prisons and exile after the tsarist Manifesto on October 17, 1905, began to collect and preserve revolutionary relics for the future museum.

In 2017 Museum marks the 100th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. It drastically changed the vector of Russian historical development for more than seven decades and significantly influenced global history of the 20th century. In 2015 the Museum opened a new large-scale exposition "The Russian Revolution. 1917-1922". Materials on the development of the Revolution in spring/summer of 1917 fully integrated into the historic interiors of two rooms on the second floor of Mathilde Kschessinska's mansion where the Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin had its headquarters in March-July 1917. These historical and memorial rooms were recreated for the exposition in 1987 and thirty years later they became an integral part of a new exhibition, its highlight.

The Revolution was a single continuous process that spanned over years. The February Uprising, The October Coup and the Civil War are not viewed as separate events, but become natural stages of the Revolution. Each of this stages has its own section at the exhibition.





Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood

This Church was built on the site where Emperor Alexander II was severely wounded and died in March 1881. The church was built from 1883 till 1907. The construction was funded by the imperial family. Architecturally, the Cathedral differs from St. Petersburg's other structures. The Church contains over 7500 square meters of mosaics—according to its restorers, more than any other church in the world. The walls and ceilings inside the Church are completely covered in intricately detailed mosaics — the main pictures being biblical scenes or figures — but with very fine patterned borders setting off each picture.



Saint Isaac's Cathedral

The largest Russian Orthodox cathedral in the city. Saint Isaac's Cathedral or Isaakiyevskiy Sobor in Saint Petersburg is the largest orthodox basilica and the fourth largest cathedral in the world. It is dedicated to Saint Isaac of Dalmatia, a patron saint of Peter the Great, who had been born on the feast day of that saint. The church on St Isaac's Square was ordered by Tsar Alexander I, to replace an earlier Rinaldiesque structure, and was the fourth consecutive church standing at this place.



Catherine Palace in Tsarskoye Selo - grand imperial summer residence

The Tsarskoye Selo palace and park ensemble (the Tsarskoye Selo State Museum-Preserve) is a superb monument of world-ranking architecture and garden-and-park design dating from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. Catherine Palace – a splendid example of the Russian Baroque. Visitors are enraptured by the sumptuous décor of the Great Hall and the Golden Enfilade of state rooms that includes the world-famous Amber Room. Today, as we enter the palace, we can sense the spirit of the times of Empresses Elizabeth and Catherine II and admire unique works of fine and applied art. More than a hundred historical monuments are scattered across the Catherine and Alexander Parks that have a joint area of 300 hectares: there are grand palaces and intimate pavilions, bridges and marble monuments, and also exotic structures imitating Gothic, Turkish and Chinese architecture.



Yusupov Palace on the Moika River

This Palace Ensemble, widely known in Europe and bearing the status of a "building of federal significance" in Russia, once belonged to a princely family. Later, it housed a Museum of the Nobility Lifestyle, Regional Teacher's House and St. Petersburg Palace of Culture for Educators. During the two and a half centuries, the purpose and status of this classic mansion and urban estate on the Moika River have repeatedly changed.

The Last Owners of the Palace tour was designed to let visitors soak up the atmosphere of the "Russian Silver Age." Experience the spirit of the "New Time," learn about the lifestyle of young members of the Yusupov dynasty and see unique interiors: the Dressing room with a silver alcove, Felix Yusupov's private pool, a storage for the jewelry of his wife, Irina Aleksandrovna. You will walk to the Prince's Living quarters and explore the garconniere (bachelor's apartment) where one of the most dramatic stories of the early 20th century—the murder of Grigory Rasputin—unfolded. You will see archival documents and photographs providing an insight into the events of the December 1916 night.