

Where Is Siberia Russia Located

Prehistory of Siberia In the Chalcolithic, the cultures of western and southern Siberia were pastoralists, while the eastern taiga and the tundra were dominated by hunter-gatherers until the Late Middle Ages and even beyond. Substantial changes in society, economics and art indicate the development of nomadism in the Central Asian steppes in the first millennium BC. Prehistory of Siberia is marked by several archaeologically distinct cultures. In the Chalcolithic, the cultures of western and southern Siberia were pastoralists The Prehistory of Siberia is marked by several archaeologically distinct cultures 7dfc21dcf3

Tourist routes include travel around the Golden Ring of Russia, cruises on the rivers including the Volga, and long journeys on the Trans-Siberian Railway. 7dfc21dcf3 In 2005, the Russian economy benefited significantly from high oil, gas, and metal prices. Oil revenues accounted for about 14% of the gross domestic product. Following the mineral fuel industry, the next leading branch of the mineral industry, in terms of its contribution to the national economy was the metallurgical sector, which contributed 19% of the value of industrial production, accounted for 11.1% of the value of an industrial capital stock, and employed 9.3% of the industrial labor force. In 2005, a total of 1,071,000 people were employed in the mineral extraction sector and made up 1.6% of the country's labor force. Investment in mineral extraction and metallurgy accounted... 7dfc21dcf3 == Conquest of the Khanate of Sibir == 7dfc21dcf3 The Khanate of Sibir had an ethnically diverse population of Turkic peoples – Siberian Tatars and various Uralic peoples – including the Khanty, the Mansi, and the Selkup. The Sibir Khanate was the northernmost Muslim state in recorded history. 7dfc21dcf3 Russia is a transcontinental country, stretching vastly over two continents, Europe and Asia. It spans the northernmost edge of Eurasia, and has the world's fourth-longest coastline, at 37,653 kilometers (23,396 mi). Russia, alongside Canada and the United States, is one of only three countries with a coast along three oceans, due to which it has links with over thirteen marginal seas. It lies between latitudes 41° and 82° N, and longitudes 19° E and 169° W. Russia is larger than three continents of the world and has about the same surface area as Pluto. Russia encompasses, by far, the largest forest area of any country in the world. 7dfc21dcf3 In the early 20th century, the famous Datsan Gunzechoinei in Saint Petersburg was the northernmost Buddhist... 7dfc21dcf3 Its defeat by Yermak Timofeyevich in 1582 marked the beginning of the Russian conquest of Siberia. 7dfc21dcf3

Novosibirsk Novosibirsk is located in southwestern Siberia, on the banks of the Ob River. Novosibirsk is home to many Novosibirsk is the administrative centre and largest city of Novosibirsk Oblast and the Siberian Federal District in Russia. Following the outbreak of World War II, the city hosted many factories relocated from the Russian core. As of the 2021 census, it had a population of 1,633,595, making it the third-most populous city in Russia after Moscow and Saint Petersburg. Additionally, it is the largest city in North Asia and the most populous Russian city that does not have the status of a federal subject. centers of Siberia 7dfc21dcf3

Novosibirsk is home to many notable places such as the neo-Byzantine... 7dfc21dcf3

Geography of Russia in size is Krasnoyarsk Krai, located west of Sakha in Siberia. Kaliningrad Oblast, which is a noncontiguous constituent entity of Russia, is the smallest

Russia (Russian: Россия) is the largest country in the world, covering over 17,098,242 square kilometers (6,601,668 sq mi), encompassing more than one-eighth of Earth's inhabited land area (excludes Antarctica). Russia extends across eleven time zones, and has the most borders of any country in the world, with sixteen sovereign nations

Siberia Siberia is vast and sparsely populated, covering an area of over 13. It has formed a part of the sovereign territory of Russia and its predecessor states since the lengthy conquest of Siberia, which began with the fall of the Khanate of Sibir in 1582 and concluded with the annexation of Chukotka in 1778. Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Omsk are its largest cities. Siberia (/saɪˈbɪəriə/ sy-BEER-ee-ə; Russian: Сибирь, romanized: Sibir', IPA: [sɪˈbʲirʲ]) is an extensive geographical region comprising all of North Siberia (sy-BEER-ee-ə; Russian: Сибирь, romanized: Sibir', IPA: [sɪˈbʲirʲ]) is an extensive geographical region comprising all of North Asia, from the Ural Mountains in the west (with the Ural River usually forming the southernmost portion of its western boundary) to the Pacific Ocean in the east. 1 million square kilometres (5,100,000 mi²) – about three-quarters of Russia's total area, but home to roughly a quarter of Russia's population

Because Siberia is a geographic and historic concept and not a political entity, there is no single precise definition of its territorial borders. It is further defined as stretching from the territories within the Arctic Circle in the north to the northern borders of Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and China in the south, although the hills of north-central Kazakhstan are also commonly included....

South Central Siberia At approximately South Central Siberia is a geographical region in North Asia, just north of the meeting point between Russia, China, Kazakhstan and Mongolia. South Central Siberia is a geographical region in North Asia, just north of the meeting point between Russia, China, Kazakhstan and Mongolia

== The Four Corners ==

Buddhism in Russia Via Mongolia, Buddhism spread into Siberia before spreading to the rest of Russia. As of 2025, it was practiced by approximately 1. Buddhism is considered to be one of Russia's traditional religions and is legally a part of Russian historical heritage. In Buddhism is the third-largest religion in Russia, following Christianity and Islam. 4 million people (Buddhists), representing about 1. Besides the historical monastic traditions of the Buryats, the Kalmyks (Kalmykia the latter being the only Buddhist-majority republic in Europe), the Tuvans, and a part of the Evenki people (in Buryatia), the religion of Buddhism is now spreading all over Russia, with many ethnic Russian converts. Buddhism is most often associated with Tibet, it spread into Mongolia. Historically, Buddhism was incorporated into Siberia in the early 17th century. 0% of the country's total population

Russian conquest of Siberia Although outnumbered, the Russians pressured the various family-based tribes into changing their loyalties and establishing distant forts from which they conducted raids. The annexation of Siberia and the Far East to Russia was resisted by local residents and took place against the backdrop of fierce battles between the indigenous peoples of Siberia and the Russian Cossacks, who often committed atrocities against indigenous Siberians. The conquest of the region was a spontaneous event organized by a group of adventurers; it is one of the early European colonial campaigns. The Russian conquest of Siberia took place between 1581 and 1778, when the Khanate of Sibir became a loose political structure of vassalages that were The Russian conquest of Siberia took place between 1581 and 1778, when the

Khanate of Sibir became a loose political structure of vassalages that were being undermined by the activities of Russian explorers. It is traditionally considered that Yermak Timofeyevich's campaign against the Siberian Khanate began in 1581 7dfc21dcf3

Scholarly research of the archaeological background of the region between the Urals and the Pacific began in the reign of Peter the Great (1682-1725), who ordered the collection of Scythian gold hoards and thereby rescued the contents of several robbed graves before they were melted down. During his reign, several expeditions were charged with the scientific, anthropological and linguistic research of Siberia, including the Second Kamchatka Expedition of the Danish-born Russian Vitus Bering (1733-1743). Scholars also took an interest in archaeology and carried out the first archaeological excavations of Siberian kurgans. After a temporary reduction of interest in the first half of the nineteenth century, archaeological research in Siberia... 7dfc21dcf3 Novosibirsk was founded in 1893 on the Ob River crossing point of the future Trans-Siberian Railway, where the Novosibirsk Rail Bridge was constructed. Originally named Novonikolayevsk in honor of Emperor Nicholas II, the city rapidly grew into a major transport, commercial, and industrial hub. Novosibirsk was ravaged by the Russian Civil War but recovered during the early Soviet period and gained its present name, Novosibirsk, in 1926. Under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, Novosibirsk became one of the largest industrial centers of Siberia. Following the outbreak of World War II, the city hosted many factories relocated from the Russian core. 7dfc21dcf3

Khanate of Sibir It was The Khanate of Sibir (Siberian Tatar: Себер ханнык, romanized: Seber qannïq; Russian: Сибирское ханство, Сибирский юрт, romanized: Sibirskoye khanstvo, Sibirsky yurt) was a Siberian Tatar state in western Siberia. qannïq; Russian: Сибирское ханство, Сибирский юрт, romanized: Sibirskoye khanstvo, Sibirsky yurt) was a Siberian Tatar state in western Siberia. The area of the Khanate had once formed an integral part of the Mongol Empire; it later came under the control of the White Horde, and under the Golden Horde from 1242 to 1468. Throughout its history, members of the Shaybanid and Taibugid dynasties often contested the rulership over the Khanate between each other; both of these competing tribes were direct patrilineal descendants of Genghis Khan through his eldest son Jochi and Jochi's fifth son Shayban (Shiban) (died 1266). It was founded at the end of the 15th century, following the break-up of the Golden Horde 7dfc21dcf3

Mining industry of Russia and Norilsk Nickel's operations in East Siberia on the Taimyr Peninsula (165,000 ounces in 2005). Russia is the world's fourth-ranked steel producer The mineral industry of Russia is one of the world's leading mineral industries and accounts for a large percentage of the Commonwealth of Independent States' production of a range of mineral products, including metals, industrial minerals, and mineral fuels. In 2005, Russia ranked among the leading world producers or was a significant producer of a vast range of mineral commodities, including aluminum, arsenic, cement, copper, magnesium compounds and metals, nitrogen, palladium, silicon, nickel and vanadium 7dfc21dcf3

Tourism in Russia Adygea where Fisht Mountain is located, Chechnya Republic where Lake Kezenoyam is located. 5% of the GDP of Russia. 2 million, led by growth in visitors from China, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia. Mineral spa resorts have been established across Russia in such Tourism in Russia represents 2. In 2024, foreign visitors to Russia for the purpose of tourism rose to 4 7dfc21dcf3

Russian cuisine, Russian people, Maslenitsa, Tatars, Sabantuy, Siberia, and shamanist rituals are popular with tourists. 7dfc21dcf3 == History of research == 7dfc21dcf3 The main form of Buddhism in Russia is Vajrayana, namely the Gelukpa school of Tibetan Buddhism, informally known as the "yellow hat" tradition, with other Tibetan and

non-Tibetan schools as minorities. Although Tibetan Buddhism is most often associated with Tibet, it spread into Mongolia. Via Mongolia, Buddhism spread into Siberia before spreading to the rest of Russia. 7dfc21dcf3 == Global position and boundaries == 7dfc21dcf3

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