

saved. WW II wouldn't start if Henry Tandey had killed Adolf Hitler on the battlefield in WW I. And millions of people wouldn't die.

The little decisions we make in our lives can cause major changes in the future. So we have to choose all the decisions we make carefully and well. I hope all the decisions you make in your life will be positive for you.

Chahine Issam Lara, Lebanon
NTU “KhPI”

BEKETOV CHEMIST AND BEKETOV ARCHITECT

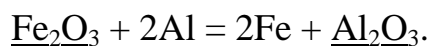
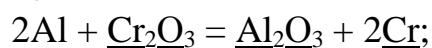
We live in Kharkov, and I want to tell you about a man who worked in Kharkov for 32 years. His name is Nikolai Nikolaevich Beketov, a famous physicist and chemist.

From 1855 he worked at the Kharkov Imperial University, (now Kharkiv National University of Karazin).

In 1864 Beketov opened a physicochemical department at Kharkov University and headed it.

As a result of research, Beketov discovered the displacement of metals from solutions of their salts with hydrogen under pressure and found that magnesium and zinc at high temperatures displace other metals from their salts.

The scientist showed that at high temperatures, aluminum reduces metals from their oxides. These experiments served as the basis for aluminothermy. Aluminothermy – a method for producing metals, non-metals (as well as alloys) by reducing their oxides with metal aluminum:



He investigated the dependence of the chemical properties of elements on the physical (relative atomic mass and radius).

In 1898 Beketov defended his doctoral dissertation and for the first time at the university began to teach a course in “physical chemistry”.

Nikolay Beketov is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, laureate of the Lomonosov Prize. For more than 15 years he was an honored professor at Kharkov University.

During these years, he taught chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute, in a large chemical audience, which is still called the Becket audience.

But the metro station “Architect Beketov” is named after the scientist’s son, Alexei Nikolayevich Beketov, an academician of architecture who was born and died in Kharkov.

From 1889 to 1930 years, about 50 buildings, most of which are located in central squares and streets, were built according to his projects in Kharkov. These structures to this day determine the nature of the development of the central ensembles of the city. Here is some of them.

The main building of the National University "Law Academy of Ukraine named after Yaroslav the Wise" – the first building of Beketov in Kharkov (1889-1901).

The name of A.N. Beketov is associated with the largest ensemble of the center of Kharkov – Nikolaevskaya Square (now the Constitution Square). Banks were built here: Land (1896-1897), Commercial (1899), Volga-Kama (1906-1907) and the first building of the Azov-Don Bank (1894-1896).

Kharkiv State Scientific Library named after Korolenko (1899-1901).

Exhibition Hall of the Kharkov Art Museum (1896).

Kharkov House of Scientists (1897).

Court of Appeal of the Kharkiv region (1899-1902).

Scientific Research Institute named after Mechnikov (1911-1913).

Kharkov Art Museum (1912-1914).

Kharkov National Technical University of Agriculture named after Vasilenko (1914-1916).

Electrical Engineering Building of Kharkov Technological Institute (1921-1929). And many others. Alexey Beketov has always been true to his principle: "an architect should only talk with a pen and a slide rule in his hands."

Learn Kharkov, admire Kharkov. Kharkov is a very beautiful and interesting city, rich in history and people.