



CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA FOR CHILDREN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th March 2022 Accepted: 26 th April 2022 Published: 8 th June 2022	Russia is a single multinational state. How did our Motherland become a great multinational power? Since ancient times, the Eastern Slavs coexisted with the Varangians, Estonians, Finns and other tribes. This article discusses the culture of the peoples of Russia for children.
Keywords: Friendliness, multinational state, vast territories of the North, multinational, multicultural, multilingual.	

"Friendliness, respect for people of different nationalities are not inherited, in each generation they must be brought up again and again, and the sooner the formation of these qualities begins, the more stable they will become." E.K. Suslova.

When the Old Russian state was formed, some of these peoples remained to live with the Slavs, and the country continued to grow and expand. Vast territories of the North, the Volga region, Siberia, and the Far East were annexed. And the peoples living there became part of Russia. The multinational family of the peoples of Russia grew larger and larger.

At present, the problem of a tolerant attitude towards people of a different nationality and culture has become especially relevant. It is no secret that hostility, anger, and aggressiveness are becoming more and more widespread among Russian society today. Mutual intolerance and cultural egoism penetrate the family, kindergarten, school through the media.

Russia is a multinational, multicultural, multilingual country. It has always been so. If we trace the history of the Russian ethnos, we will see that, in addition to the Eastern Slavs, Finno-Ugric, Turkic, Baltic tribes and nationalities took part in the formation of this ethnos. We emphasize once again: they all contributed precisely to the Russian national culture.

The topic of tolerance, the cohabitation of different peoples for the world, for Russia, has recently become very relevant. In order for relations between ethnic groups to be civilized and harmonious, they must know the history, culture, customs, traditions and prominent personalities of their own and other peoples who have contributed to the socio-economic and cultural development of the region, known in Russia and the world.

In the modern educational system, the center is a person who is brought up and developed in a multicultural space. The introduction of preschoolers to folk culture becomes a social order of society, which is reflected in the directives of state documents: "In the law on education", "Concepts of state national policy".

From early childhood, the child lives in his native national environment, "absorbing with mother's milk" the cultural values and moral guidelines laid down in the culture of the people. Growing up, he himself becomes a representative of his people, the keeper and continuer of traditions. And a little Tatar, and a little Bashkir, and a little Russian, and others should have an idea about the culture, life, life of another people, accessible to their age.

The implementation of this circle requires teachers and parents to replenish knowledge about the various components of the national cultures of peoples. Therefore, the problem of education of tolerance should be given serious attention.

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