



Символы Победы Тверской области



Региональная ассоциация учителей иностранных языков Тверской области
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Со дня Великой Победы минуло 75 лет. И чем дальше уходят события огненных дней, тем ярче предстает перед нами величие ратного и трудового подвига. Он не забудется никогда. Его светом озарены все героические свершения советских людей. Трудным был путь к Победе – 1418 дней и ночей шла ожесточенная война с немецким фашизмом.

Уходят в глубь истории грозные военные годы, но в сердцах и делах народа живет память о тех минувших днях.

И чем дальше в прошлое уходят события Великой Отечественной войны, тем острее необходимость сохранения исторической и человеческой памяти об этих героических и трагических годах, о наших соотечественниках и земляках, с оружием в руках, защищавших Родину и помогавших фронту в тылу.

Школьники наших дней – уже правнуки и даже праправнуки солдат Великой Отечественной. И собранные в данном сборнике работы ребят школ Тверской области – это память о солдатах войны, многие ребята рассказывают о своих родственниках и, конечно, представляют самые яркие символы Победы в Тверской области.

События на Калининском, Западном и Северо-Западном фронтах в пределах современной Тверской области в значительной мере повлияли на общий ход войны. Достаточно вспомнить, что контрнаступление советских войск в великой битве под Москвой началось от окраины нашего областного центра. Торопецко-Холмская наступательная операция – самое яркое и успешное событие зимней кампании 1942 года.

В результате Ржевской битвы, повлекшей колоссальные потери с обеих сторон, войска фашистской Германии были измотаны за полтора года так, что не только не смогли взять Москву, но и не сумели оказать поддержку своим группировкам в Сталинградской битве.

Я благодарен учителям и ребятам школ Тверского региона, что откликнулись, нашли время и собрали интересный материал, посвященный символам Победы. В данном сборнике вы найдете много уникальных фотографий, воспоминаний, проследите линию связи нынешнего поколения школьников и поколения победителей. Память о Великой Победе – это главное, это самое ценное для нас ныне живущих сегодня. Мы гордимся, что МЫ – НАРОД-ПОБЕДИТЕЛЬ!

В Зоопарке трубили слоны –
Возвращались солдаты с войны!
Возвращались домой старики
И совсем молодые отцы –
Москвичи, ленинградцы, донцы...
Возвращались сибиряки!
Возвращались сибиряки –
И охотники, и рыбаки,
И водители сложных машин,
И властители мирных долин –
Возвращался народ-исполин...
1945 г

Мишин Андрей Валентинович, Народный учитель России,
председатель региональной ассоциации учителей и преподавателей иностранных языков в Тверской области.

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

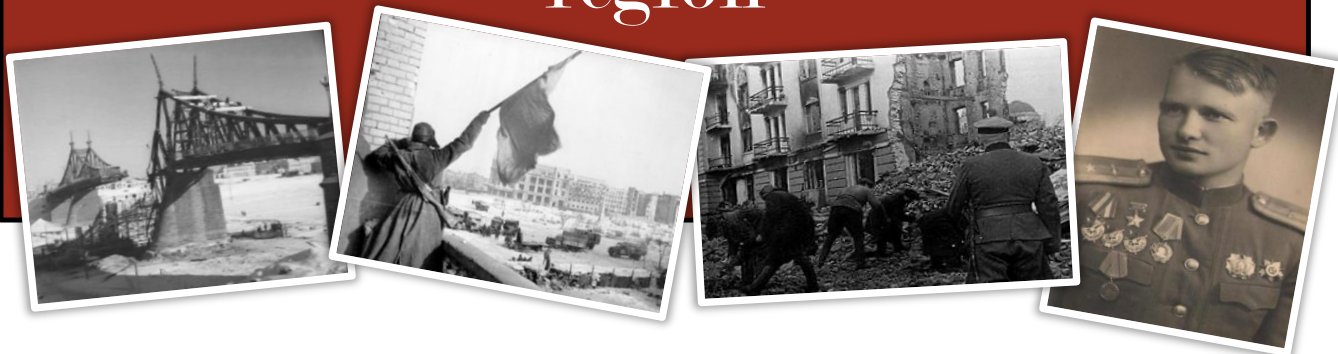
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SYMBOLS OF VICTORY IN THE TVER REGION

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, БОГАЧЕВА АЛЕКСАНДРА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of victory in the Tver region



Tver hero

Vasily Balashov was born on February 10, 1921 on the farm Dor (Rzhevsky district of Tver region). Graduated from incomplete secondary school, he worked as a locksmith. From November 1938, he was a member of the red Army.

Since June 26, 1941, he fought on the fronts of the great Patriotic war. He fought in Stalingrad, in Ukraine, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. He especially distinguished himself in the battle of Stalingrad, where he displayed unparalleled courage and bravery. Having completed 45 sorties, He photographed the territory with a total area of 14.5 thousand square kilometers.

His skilful actions repeatedly aroused the admiration of the command and subordinates. Many times he participated in conducting aerial reconnaissance during the day and night. Repeatedly, despite serious damage to the aircraft, he returned to its airfield. In air battles, he shot down 1 enemy aircraft personally and 1 as part of the crew.

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 24, 1943 for exemplary performance of fighting tasks of command at the front struggle with German invaders and displaying courage and heroism Vasily Dmitrievich Balashov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the order of Lenin and medal "gold Star" (№ 1137).

He finished the war in Prague. In total, he completed 330 successful sorties for long-range reconnaissance and photographing behind enemy lines.



DISCUSS:

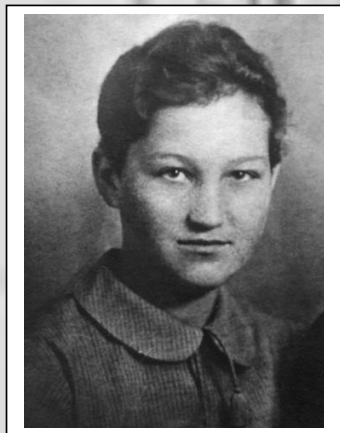
How much do military pilots contribute to the victory? Would the military be able to do without them?

WORDLIST:

Graduat-выпускник
locksmith-слесарь
distinguish-различать
reconnaissance during-
 Рекогносцировка во времени

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. ZOYA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA

(БУНЕВИЧ ВИКТОРИЯ РОМАНОВНА, СМОРОДКИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВАДИМОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of Victory. Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya

Many streets of Tver are named after famous people of wartime. One of these streets is Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya street.

Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya was a partisan of the Russian army. She was born in 1923 in Tambov province. She was a red army soldier in the Western front. In 1941 she was sent to the German rear.

Kosmodemyanskaya's brave actions were to raise the spirits and the courage of the soldiers. Undoubtedly Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya took a bright place in the events of the war. The country needed a hero's image. An 18-year-old girl who ascended to the scaffold, even before her death, showed everyone that the fight would be continued, and the victory would be obtained. A very bright image of Zoe, of course, affected the spirits. Zoya's example inspired hundreds of thousands of people to resist the enemy.

Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya became the first clear example of the struggle against the exterminating Nazi policy in the occupied territories. Many streets, schools, and military equipment were named after her. I am glad that in my hometown there is a street that reminds us of the exploits of this great woman.

**Vocabulary:**

Rear - тыл
spirits – дух, настрой
scaffold - эшафот
inspire - вдохновлять
resist - сопротивляться
enemy - враг
struggle - бороться
exterminating -
уничтожающий

Discuss:

- 1) What do you think of the idea of a national hero?
- 2) Why is she the brightest example of heroism, though there were many other cases when people sacrificed their lives for the sake of peace?

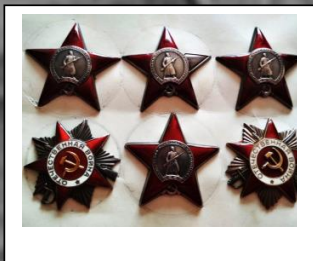
Activity:

Find some more information about the streets of your hometown that have names of the famous people of the war times.

OUR FAMILY'S GREAT PRIDE

(БУНЕВИЧ ВИКТОРИЯ РОМАНОВНА, ЛЕБЕДЕВА РЕГИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Our family's great pride



We should remember the heroism of our ancestors. They did not just fight for Victory, they fought for the future world in which we live nowadays. We owe this life and freedom to our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers.

My great-grandfather Lebedev Ivan Aleksandrovich was born in 1914 in Tver. He went to the front when the war broke out. He served in the Red Army. During the Great Patriotic War, he took part in the combat actions as part of the Western, Central and Belarusian front.

Ivan Aleksandrovich was a career gunner; he went through the battle path from the defense of Moscow to the capture of Berlin. He was involved in the occupation of Orel and Belgorod, the liberation of the city of Rechitsa, the defense breakout near Warsaw and the invasion of the German capital - Berlin.

For his military exploits he was awarded such medals as: "Order of the Great Patriotic War", "Order of the Red Star", "Order for Military Valor" etc. Military commanders expressed their gratitude to my great-grandfather.

Though my great-grandfather is no longer with us, my family and I hold in our hearts the memory of our relative and his courageous feats.



Discuss:

Are there any relatives in your family who took part in the Great Patriotic War?

Why is it important to keep memory of your brave relatives?

Activity:

Collect some information about your family members who participated in the war. Present it to the class.

Vocabulary:

- Break out - разразиться (о войне)
- Defense - защита
- Capture - захват
- Invasion - вторжение
- Exploit ['eksplɔɪt] - подвиг
- Gratitude - благодарность
- Courageous feat - храбрый подвиг

MY FAMILY RELIC. SERGUTINA SOFIA

(ВАЖЕНИНА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, СЕРГУТИНА СОФЬЯ ИГОРЕВНА, МОУ «СОШ № 8» ГОРОД РЖЕВ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of Victory: My Family Relic**Every family has a relic of the Great Patriotic War.****In my family it is a tank helmet of my great-grandfather.**

My great-grandfather Kshuev Nikolay Vasilievich was born in 1926 in Altai region. In 1943, when he was only 17, he went to the front. First he was a cadet of a drill company and in December, 1943 he was given the rank of lance corporal. His first war actions took place in Latvia in 1944. There in Latvia my great-grandfather performed a feat. He destroyed four German machinegun emplacements and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. Later he served in a tank crew as a machine gunner. My great-grandfather participated in liberation of Poland and Germany. He met the victory in Berlin.

In June, 1945 Nikolay Kshuev took part in the famous military parade devoted to the great victory over Nazism. After the war he worked as an electrician at Elektromekhanika plant in Rzhev. Now his tank helmet is on the shelf in my room and it always reminds me how brave and courageous my great-grandfather was.

Wordlist

helmet - шлем

drill company – учебная рота

lance corporal - ефрейтор

perform a feat – совершить
подвигmachinegun emplacement –
пулемётная точка

machine gunner - пулемётчик

courageous – мужественный

Activity

Learn more about your relatives who took part in the Great Patriotic War. Say a few words about them in class.

Discuss

Do you have any war family relic? Are they important for you?



THE FAMILY MEMBER TO BE PROUD OF

(ЕГОРОВА АННА БОРИСОВНА, ИСАКОВ ЯРОСЛАВ, ФГКОУ «ТВЕРСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ОБОРОНЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

The family member to be proud of

My great grandmother, Antonina Grigoryevna Isakova, was born in a small Russian village in Kalinin region. She was a young girl when the war occurred. She was only 18! Her dreams were about true love, a strong family and peace. The whole life turned upside down.

Her father went to the front, her mother had died before the war started. She had two younger brothers to take care of. My granny was a great patriot and loved her Motherland very much - so, she wanted to help. Then she realized there was the way to help her country. She started working in rear services near Rzhev. Days and nights she and her brothers were digging trenches. Antonina Grigoryevna worked hard ignoring weather conditions and hunger. She was diligent and patient. She was made the team-leader of the workers - women and children mostly. She and her coworkers believed they also contributed to the victory over the cruel enemy. "We worked for more than 18 hours every day. We didn't sleep at all sometimes." - she recalls. They showed heroism different from that on the battlefields but no less important. They worked and worked to support our soldiers and supply everything the country needed.

After the war my granny stayed in the village she worked in. She continued working as a leader in the big collective farm. In 1950 she moved to Kalinin (now Tver) to live together with my grandfather.

The most important thing for me is that I have an opportunity to speak to my great grandmother. She tells me about that hard time and I listen to the real stories of the past. I am really proud of her. She is the woman of great will and inner strength. She was not afraid of difficulties, hunger, tiredness or misery. She believed she could stand that. And that was really so. She is the role model for me. I am greatly proud of my great grandmother.



Word list

- Be proud of – гордиться, быть гордым
- To occur – случаться, происходить
- Rear services – службы тыла
- To contribute to – делать вклад
- To support – поддерживать
- To supply – обеспечивать

Discuss

- Who is a patriot?
- What was rear services contribution to the victory 1945?

Activity

- Tell the class/write about kinds of rear services.
- Tell the class/write about your family member you are proud of.

THE MEMORY OF MY FAMILY

(ЕГОРОВА АННА БОРИСОВНА, ЛИТОВЧЕНКО ЕГОР, ФГКОУ «ТВЕРСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ОБОРОНЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

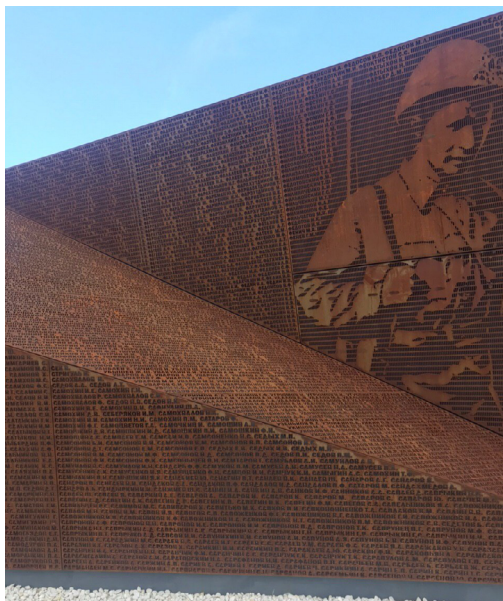


Rzhev Memorial was erected to honor all soldiers of the great Patriotic war that had died in this region. The place is chosen in memory of bloody battles near Rzhev in 1942-1943. It is the symbol of memory for many people in that region and in Russia.

It was created at the initiative of veterans of the great Patriotic war. There were people among them

who fought here, stopped and bled the forces of Hitler's army group "Center".

Memorial represents the 25-meter mournful figure of a soldier on a high hill. The names of the fallen are written on walls that lead to the footsteps of the hill. There is the multimedia exhibition in the Museum pavilion. Everyone has possibility to follow some episodes of fierce battles, to witness bloody fights, to read soldiers' letters to their dearest, so real and so sincere.



Cruel battles lasted for 14 months. Offensive and defensive operations were conducted by the troops of the Western and Kalinin fronts. This year of constant deaths was of great strategic importance. Soviet army achieved a turning point on the entire Soviet-German front.

I am proud to say that my great grandfather - Sergey Georgievich Astapenkov - served our Motherland in Rzhev region too. He fought at the 1st Belarus front as senior lieutenant of the armored corps and in the Bryansk front - of the motorized corps. He also participated in operations of the Stalingrad front. He was a good commander and a true friend. He could made up his mind quickly and that saved lives to his soldiers. My great grandfather was sincere, courageous and fair. He got some medals. They are - Red Star medal, Stalingrad Defense medal, Victory medal. I admire his courage, self-discipline, bravery and strong will!

Word list

to honor – почтить, в честь
 in memory of – в память
 formidable – внушительная
 mournful – скорбная
 fierce battles – яростные сражения
 to witness – быть свидетелем
 offensive / defensive – наступательные, оборонительные
 armoured corps - бронетанковые войска
 motorised corps - мотострелковые войска

Discuss

- What grandiose Russian memorials do you know?
- Why do people need memorials?

Activity

- Tell the class/write about other Russian memorials to the Great Patriotic War.

MY RELATIVES DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ДАНИЛЕНКО ВИТАЛИНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

My relatives during the Great Patriotic War



My great-great-grandfather Danilenko Ivan Stepanovich lived with his family in the settlement of Luhansk region. Along with his colleagues from the fire department, he went to the front in the early days of the war. In the very first battles near the Izyum, my great-great-grandfather was seriously wounded. In the hospital of Starobelsk his leg was amputated.

My great-great-grandmother managed to visit him there. Then he was sent to Balashov for further treatment. On the way to Liski station, the Nazis bombed the sanitary echelon which transferred the wounded. In 1941 my great-great-grandfather died. He was only 32.

His eldest son-my great-grandfather Vitaliy Ivanovich was a rear worker. It was hard time and there was a famine. After the liberation of Luhansk region from the Nazis, he worked on a collective farm from the age of eleven. My great-great-uncle Sukharev Valentin Mikhailovich was born in Kalinin. He was a tanker. In 1944 he died during the liberation of Poland. He was only 19.



My great-great-grandmother Bondarenko Vera Mikhailovna worked as a nurse in a military hospital in the first months of the war. Her husband Nikolay Ivanovich was an engineer in a military aviation plant. They were lucky to survive.



Wordlist

sanitary train |'sanit(ə)ri| санитарный эшелон
 transfer |træns'fɜ:(r)| перевозить
 the wounded |'wu:ndid| раненные

*Discuss
 What do you know about your
 relatives during the Great
 Patriotic war?*

Activity
 Ask you relatives about your family during WW II
 Tell the class about them

CITY OF MILITARY GLORY. PANTHEON OF MEMORY

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, МИРОНОВА ВАСИЛИСА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

"City of Military Glory"

It was created to commemorate the awarding of the honorary title of the Russian Federation "City of Military Glory" to the city of Tver. It was opened on December 16, 2011 on Pushkin Square on the day of the 70th anniversary of Kalinin's liberation from the Nazi invaders.

Pantheon of memory

It was opened on December 14, 2011 in Victory Park in Tver and is dedicated to the defenders and liberators of Kalinin from the Nazi invaders.

**Wordlist**

Commemorate |kə'meməreɪt| служить напоминанием

award a title |ə'wɔ:d| присуждать звание

anniversary |ˌænɪ've:s(ə)rɪ| ГОДОВЩИНА

Discuss

Are there new monuments devoted to the Great Patriotic war in your town/city?
Is it important to build them?

Activity

Ask Tver citizens what they know about old and new monuments.

SYMBOLS OF THE VICTORY

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ЧЕРНОВА ОЛЬГА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

The Victory Banner and St. George's Ribbon



There are some well-known symbols of the Victory. One of them is the **Victory Banner**. It was decided to make 9 special flags and hoist them onto the Reichstag. This number of banners was used to remember the number of divisions that fought at Berlin.

The flag is a red banner with a white star, sickle and hammer. The words on the flag are the names of the divisions that fought in Berlin. Now the Victory Banner is the relic of Russia and a symbol of victory in the Second World War.



Another symbol that everyone recognizes is **St. George's ribbon**.

There's St. George's ribbon on postcards and posters dedicated to the Victory. On May 9, people wear the ribbons on their clothes. They do this to remember the heroism of the Soviet people. It is because the orange and black colors symbolize courage and valor.

The ribbon first appeared when Catherine II created Saint George's order in 1769. It was necessary to wear this reward on a silk ribbon with black and orange stripes. And it is thanks to the name of the order that the ribbon was called St. George's ribbon.

Wordlist

Banner	'bænə	знамя
Hoist	hɔɪst	поднимать
Division	dɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n	подразделение
Sickle	/'sɪk(ə)l	серп
Hammer	/'hæmə	молот
Ribbon	/'rɪb(ə)n	ленточка
Courage	/'kʌrɪdʒ	мужество
Valor	/'vælə	отвага

Discuss
 What have you learnt about these symbols?
 What other symbols can you remember

Activity
 Learn how to tie St. George's ribbon

SYMBOLS OF THE VICTORY IN TVER

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ЧЕРНОВА ОЛЬГА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of the Victory in Tver

On October 14, 1941 the Nazis took over Kalinin on the right bank of the Volga. The fights lasted for two months. The bridges over the river were destroyed by the citizens so the Nazis never stepped on the left bank.

The liberation of Tver began on December 5, as our army suffered a lot of defeats, the liberation of my home city was a really happy event for the Soviet citizens as it gave hope to all of them that the war would bring victory.

So, there are a lot of monuments, streets and squares that remind us of our victorious past.

Mass grave in Okovtsy

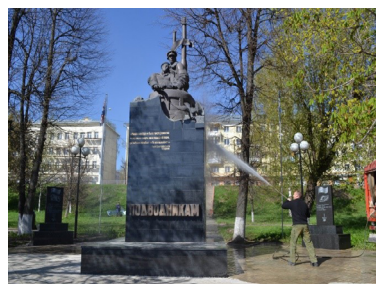


During the Great Patriotic War, battles took place in the Okovtsy village. And on January 19, 1942 Okovtsy was liberated from the fascists. In 1956, a monument dedicated to the dead participants of the war was built there.

The mass grave is surrounded by an iron fencing. The sculpture is 2m high. It is a soldier with a helmet in his hands. There's a granite lamb with the names of dead soldiers and it's written at the foot of the monument "Soviet soldiers who died in the battles in 1941 – 1945 are buried here".

On the right and left sides there are also slabs with the names of dead soldiers, their ranks and dates of death. In front of the grave there is a granite slab with the inscription "It is not written for the dead soldiers, but for the people who are alive now". I believe that it is our duty to remember those who fought for our peaceful future.

The Monument to Submariners on the embankment of Afanasy Nikitin



Many people know Tver monuments to Pushkin, Krylov, etc. But the sculpture dedicated to submariners who died in the Baltic, Barents, Black and Japanese seas is not well-known. During the Second World War, 120 submarines were lost in sea waters. And there were Tver citizens on 70 of them.

The monument is located on the Afanasy Nikitin embankment - on the left Bank of the Volga. The sculpture depicts a submariner who pulls out his friend who is unconscious to the wheelhouse and there is a seagull near those men. On the pedestal we can see M. Hajiyev's quote: "Nowhere and never will you see such equality to death as in a submarine, where everyone dies or everyone survives".

The obelisk of Victory in Tver

The obelisk of Victory in Tver is located on the left bank of the Tmaka between the alley that leads to the Eternal flame and Victory square. The obelisk was opened on December 16, 1970. Its height is 45.5 m. It stands on a reinforced concrete foundation. The obelisk is crowned with rostrums and a torchlight cup of Victory Fire. There're 8 copper plates with bas-reliefs and texts about heroes of the battlefield and the rear attached to the Obelisk.

Now families and newlyweds come to the Victory Obelisk on their wedding day to honor the memory of heroes.



Wordlist

liberation |libə'reɪʃ(ə)n| освобождение
suffered defeats |'sʌfə dɪ'fi:tɪz| терпеть поражения
dedicated to |'dedɪkeɪtɪd| посвященный
slab |slæb| плита
inscription |ɪn'skrɪpʃ(ə)n| надпись
submarine |'sʌbməri:n| подводная лодка
embankment |ɪm'baŋkm(ə)nt| набережная
Eternal flame |r'tə:n(ə)l fleɪm| вечный огонь
rostrum |'rɒstrəm| возвышение, трибуна
bas-relief |'bɑsri, li:f| барельеф
rear |riə| тыл

Activity
Draw one of the monuments and tell the class about it

Discuss
What other monuments can you name in your area?
Give a detailed description of one of them

THE VICTORY PARK

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ОЛЮНИНА АНГЕЛИНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

The Victory Park

The Great Patriotic War left its mark in every city in Russia. So, there are a lot of landmarks, too. For example, in Tver a whole park is dedicated to our victory! And it is located on Victory Avenue.

This Park was founded in 1975. It doesn't allow all Russians to forget about the problems of the war. There is a Pantheon of memory of the liberators of our city in the park. There is also a

bowl of Eternal fire in the center of it.

Last year the legendary T-34 tank and T-80 were brought to the park.

There is also reconnaissance-

bomber-plane MiG-25-RB. And at the entrance we are met by two howitzers M-30.



Thanks to this park everyone can learn the names of their heroes and get acquainted with military equipment.

We are proud of our ancestors!

Wordlist

- Founded- основан
- Liberators- освободители
- Eternal fire- вечный огонь
- Reconnaissance-bomber-plane- самолет-разведчик-бомбардировщик
- Howitzers- гаубицы
- Acquaint with military equipment- ознакомиться с военной техникой
- Ancestors- предки

DISCUSS

Have you and your family been to the Park of Victory?
Do you know why T-34 tank is so famous?

Activity

Learn more about military equipment of the Great Patriotic war and tell the class about it.

TORZHOK IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ЛАПИЧИНА ЛЮДМИЛА ИВАНОВНА, ФРОЛОВА ИРИНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 7» ГОРОД ТОРЖОК, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of Victory

Torzhok was a frontal town from July 11, 1941 to September 7, 1944.

A bright page in the history of the Great Patriotic War was written by railwaymen of Torzhok. At the beginning of the

war the town's railway junction was almost the only point through which transportation was carried out for the needs of Kalinin and partly the North-Western and Western fronts. Because of the continuous attacks of the enemy's aircrafts the job of the railwaymen was getting complicated in 1941-1942. The diesel depot and 65 kilometers of railway track were ruined, three railway bridges were damaged, the railway and freight stations were destroyed. But the railwaymen did their best to provide the delivery of tech and soldiers to the front and to evacuate injured people.

The command of the German-fascist troops were considering the capture of the city as their high priority, as Torzhok was an important strategic railway junction. If the offensive had been successful, German troops would have cut the Moscow-Leningrad road and gone to the rear of the North-Western front. The plan was to take Torzhok on October 25, 1941.

Massive bombing of the town began at 10 am October 13, 1941. Hundreds of incendiary, fragmentation and high-explosive bombs were dropped on the land. High-explosive bombs were dropped in the area of bridges on Tvertsa river, on the railway, the railway station, and incendiary and shrapnel - mainly

on residential buildings, schools, hospitals. As a result of the bombardment, when night fell over the city, the entire southern and South-Western part of the city was ablaze with a crimson glow. On October 14, in the morning the bombing were recommenced. Alone and in small groups from low altitudes, German pilots dropped deadly bombs not only on the city, but also on nearby forests and villages, where they noticed clusters of people. The bombardment of the town continued until October 29, 1941. At the approaches to Torzhok in October-December 1941, fierce battles unfolded. In the direction from Kalinin to Torzhok, the fascist command concentrated the main forces of the 1st Panzer division and 900 motorized brigade, which on October 16 managed to break through the defense of the 934th rifle regiment and reach the area of Mednoye by the end of the day. Some tanks and motorcycles broke through to the village of Maryino and captured the crossing of the Logovezh river. Torzhok was 20 km away. General Vatutin's task force was created to repel the offensive in this direction. The 183^d division and a separate motorized rifle brigade, which were part of the group, closely interacted with each other, and with bold attacks from the South and North defeated the enemy in Maryino and moved to pursue it. In January 1942, the entire territory of Torzhok district was liberated from the Nazi invaders.

Today, 69 military graves are located on the territory of Torzhok and Torzhok district, where the remains of more than 19 thousand defenders of the Motherland are buried.

Wordlist

railwayman - железнодорожник
 railway junction - железнодорожный узел
 aircrafts - авиация
 diesel depot - тепловозное депо
 troops - отряды
 incendiary, fragmentation and high-explosive bombs - зажигательные, осколочные и фугасные бомбы
 military graves - воинские захоронения

**ACTIVITY**

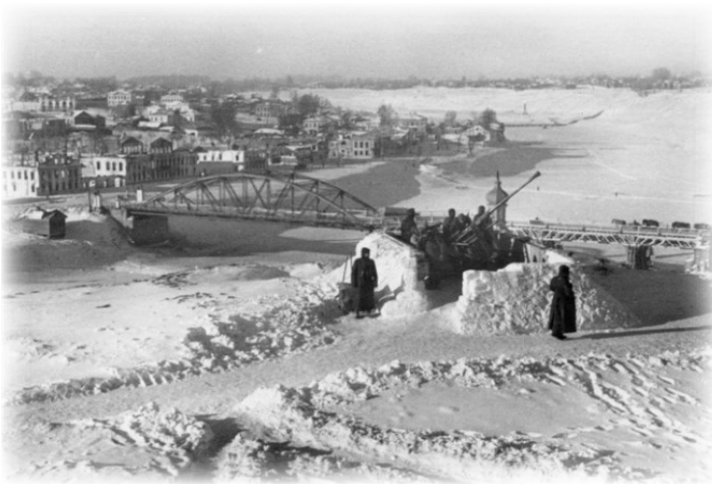
Find out about countrymen of your town, who participated in The Great Patriotic War. Tell your classmates about them.

**DISCUSS**

What are the most significant towns took part in the most famous battles?
 Is it really important to know the main events of The Great Patriotic war? Why? What facts do you know about this period in history of Russia?

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. RZHEV

(ЛЕБЕДЕВА МАРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, СЕМЕНОВА ВАРВАРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №10», ГОРОД РЖЕВ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



It is not a secret that Rzhev played one of the most important roles in the Victory of the Great Patriotic War. Rzhev battle was one of the bloodiest in the history of all mankind. The losses were gigantic. More than 1.3 million people died in Rzhev during the war. That's why Rzhev undoubtedly deserves all the rewards, monuments and memorials it has, because everyone must remember the value of the peaceful sky overhead.



Obelisk to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. First opened on August 1, 1963. Reconstructed in 2019-2020. At its foot, in five tombs lie the remains of Soviet

soldiers, Rzhev underground fighters, partisans who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of Rzhev. Near the Obelisk, an eternal flame is lit at the tomb of the unknown soldier.



The anti-tank gun ZIS-2 – a monument to the artillerymen who liberated Rzhev. It was opened in November 1967.

The aircraft-monument MIG-17 was installed on the left bank of the Kholynka River in 1973 in honour of the Soviet pilots who liberated Rzhev in the Great Patriotic War.



Order of the Patriotic War, first degree (March, 2 1978). For the courage shown by the working people of the city in the struggle against the Nazi invaders during the Great Patriotic war, the success achieved in economic and cultural development.



SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. RZHEV

(ЛЕБЕДЕВА МАРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, СЕМЕНОВА ВАРВАРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №10», ГОРОД РЖЕВ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



In 2005, on the occasion of 60th anniversary of Victory, the Victory Museum was opened in Rzhev. Its exposition is dedicated to the Battle of Rzhev – on of the most difficult periods of the War. Relics from the battlefields and original documents of those years, as well as the impressive diorama “Battle for Rzhev on September 24, 1942” are shown with utmost truthfulness.



For courage and heroism, by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 08.10.2007 No. 1345, the city of Rzhev was awarded the honorary title of “City of Military Glory”.

In 2011 the commemorative coin was issued.



Alley of Heroes of the Soviet Union, participants of the Battle of Rzhev. It was opened in 2008 in Gratsinsky Park and is dedicated to the 65th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. All Heroes

of the Soviet Union who participated in the Battle of Rzhev are immortalized on memorial plaques here.



The memorial complex in memory of all the soldiers of the Great Patriotic war was erected on the site of the bloody battles near Rzhev. It was created on the initiative of the veterans, those who fought here, who kept and bled the forces of the Nazi army group “Centre”. A 25-metre figure of a soldier on a high embankment stands near the M9 highway. The names of the fallen are immortalized on steel plates and in the multimedia display of the museum pavilion, which is a branch of a Victory Museum.



The monument “City of Military Glory” was opened on May 8, 2010 in Sovetskaya Square. The stele was erected in memory of the awarding

of Military Glory” to Rzhev.



<u>Wordlist</u>	<u>Discuss</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Nazi – немецкий фашист Invader – захватчик Erect – воздвигать Immortalize – увековечить Plaque – мемориальная доска Commemorative - памятный	1. How many people died in Rzhev during the war? 2. What monument is the oldest/newest? 3. When was the commemorative coin issued?	Are there any similar monuments in your hometown? Compare and contrast them to Rzhev ones.

FIGHTING BRAVELY AND FEARLESSLY. RUSAKOV VASILY ALEXANDROVICH

(СТУПНИКОВ ДМИТРИЙ ЮРЬЕВИЧ, ШЕВЧУК ИРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, БАРБЕЙ ЛИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



**Rusakov Vasily
Alexandrovich**

Born in 1925 in the village of Klyasovo, Kimry district.
At the front since September 1943.
He distinguished himself in the Battle of the Dnieper River.
He was killed in December 1943.
The title of the Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to Vasily Rusakov on January 15, 1944.

IN THE LANDING DETACHMENT

Vasily Rusakov got to the front at the age of 18.
He arrived in the regiment when the soldiers were moving rapidly towards the Dnieper.
The new recruit proved himself perfectly, quickly mastered the machine gun, and it was included in the landing detachment.
On September 28th, nine guards, having loaded a machine gun into the boat, headed for the western bank near the village of Misy, Gomel region.
The enemy noticed a group of fighters and opened heavy gunfire.
The soldiers pulled their oars faster.
The enemy rolled out the cannon and started firing it with a direct hit.
The shells were tearing the water surface very close.
There came the bank - it was very close.
The fighters jumped out of the boat and rushed towards the enemy.
They approached the enemy's cannon and machine gun, threw grenades at them and turned the captured weapon against the cruel enemy.
The Germans panicked and ran away.
A bridgehead for the battalion crossing was provided successfully.
In our town Kimry the street is named after Rusakov – the Hero of the Soviet Union.
We will always remember his fearless feat!

ACTIVITY

1. Read and tell your classmates about the hero and his feat.
2. What traits of Vasily Rusakov's character manifested themselves in his actions?

DISCUSS

- ❖ Why did 9 guards win that fight?
- ❖ What do you know about other countrymen heroes?
- ❖ Why are their heroic deeds important to you?
- ❖ Why is it so important to know your country's history?

GLOSSARY

Герой Советского Союза – the Hero of the Soviet Union
Десантный отряд – landing detachment
Фронт – front
Полк – regiment
Гвардейцы – guards
Автомат – machine gun
Пулемет – machine gun
Пушка – a gun
Орудие – gun
Навстречу врагу – towards the enemy
Граната – grenade
Плацдарм – bridgehead
Батальон – battalion

STRIKING THE ENEMY WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS. TOPORIKOV IVAN GAVRILOVICH

(СТУПНИКОВ ДМИТРИЙ ЮРЬЕВИЧ, КУРИЛИН МАКСИМ ПАВЛОВИЧ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



**Rusakov Vasily
Alexandrovich**

**STRIKING THE ENEMY WITH THEIR OWN
WEAPONS**

The division of sergeant Ivan Toporikov on October 12, 1943 successfully landed on the right bank of the Dnieper. The next day the terrible ordeal came as the Germans went into counterattack.

The enemies had everything - guns, mortars, tanks.

One attack followed the other.

Ivan Toporikov's group held firm, they did not move a step back.

One by one, the soldiers were killed, the sergeant ran out of bullets.

He was running out of the grenades, too.

The soldier's greatest fear is his powerlessness.

Ivan was thinking about what to do. And then he got the idea!

When it became calmer, Ivan crawled to the killed enemies, picked up a few guns and returned to the trench already under fire.

Our soldiers repelled a new counterattack with the enemies' own weapons.

And soon came the support.

On the same day, a fearless sergeant, a volunteer, died pursuing the enemy.

In the town of Kimry, Tver region, one of the streets is named after Toporikov, the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Born in 1919 in the village of Moseevo, Konakovo district. He worked as a mechanic at one of the plants in Kimry. He joined the front in 1941 as a volunteer.

The commander of the anti-tank rifle division of the 15th Fighter Division, 340th Rifle Division. He took part in the battle over the Dnieper River.

He was killed on October 13, 1943 when repelling the counterattack of the enemy on the bridgehead. He was buried in Lutezh village of Kiev region.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union I.G. Toporikov was awarded posthumously on January 10, 1944.

GLOSSARY

- a mechanic – слесарь
- a volunteer – доброволец
- rifle division – стрелковая дивизия
- repelling the counterattack – отражать контратаку
- bridgehead – плацдарм
- posthumously – посмертно
- mortars – миномёты
- ran out of bullets – кончились патроны
- fear – страх
- the trench – траншея, окоп
- repelled - отразили

DISCUSS

- What feat did Toporikov Ivan Gavrilovich perform?
- What were the main character traits of Toporikov I.G.?
- Why is one of the streets in Kimry named after I.G. Toporikov?

ACTIVITY

Try to find more information about your citizens who participated in the World War II.

I REMEMBER AND I'M PROUD OF MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER!

(СТУПНИКОВ ДМИТРИЙ ЮРЬЕВИЧ, ДАВТЯН ДАВИД ГАГИКОВИЧ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



My great-grandfather Chobanyan Ludwig Movsesovich was born in 1922, April 22, in the town of Shulaver (Georgian USSR).

There he graduated from school and joined the army, and from there he went to the front.

It was hard for him at first, but he could regain his temper.

After a while, he became Commander of the Artillery Battalion!



When the war ended, my great-grandfather decided to study and entered the University at the Department of International Relations in Yerevan.

After graduation, in 1950, he got a job as a teacher of Russian at the school named after Kirov.

From 1957 to 1960 my great-grandfather graduated from Moscow Food Institute, and then from 1963 to 1996 he was the director of three bread factories in Yerevan.

In 1996, difficult living conditions in Armenia brought his all family to Russia, namely to the city of Kimry, where I was born, too.

His whole life was not simple, but he did not lose heart.

My great-grandfather always remained humble, even in spite of his awards - the Order of the Great Patriotic War, 2nd degree, the medal of a front-line soldier, which for some reason he was shy to wear.

One day my great-grandfather was invited to come to Gymnasium 2 (Kimry) on Victory Day and tell the pupils about his memories of the war.

That's when he wore his deserved medals for the first time!

It's impossible not to be proud of such a man!

Grandfather had achieved so much, but he was not proud, he was sure that any person who loved his homeland would do so.

I remember and I'm proud of my great-grandfather!!!

GLOSSARY

regain his temper – оставаться спокойным, не пасть духом

graduation – окончание (института)

living conditions – условия жизни

lose heart – отчаиваться, опускать руки, падать духом

remain – оставаться

humble – застенчивый, скромный

achieve – достигать чего-либо

ACTIVITY

Ask your classmates to tell you about their relatives who took part in the Great Patriotic War.

DISCUSS

- What made the soldiers keep their spirits up, defending their homeland from enemies?

- Why do people from all countries remember the heroic deeds of Russian soldiers?

- Which character traits were best shown by Russian soldiers?

WAR HEROES STREETS IN TVER

(АКУТИНА ИРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МАРКЕЛОВА ВАСИЛИСА, МАКУНИНА ВЕРОНИКА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

LIZA CHAIKINA



"Get up, the country is huge, get up for the death fight" the words of the Patriotic song sounded invitingly. The Soviet people stood as an unbreakable wall. Men and women, old people and children-everyone tried to make their contribution to the victory as best they could. Many heroic deeds were performed at that difficult time for the country. One of the most striking examples was the feat of Lisa Chaikina.

Lisa was born in 1918 on August 28 in the village of Runo, in the Tver region. She had a very ordinary Soviet family - her parents worked on a collective farm, the girl went to school.

It was during her school years that her friends and classmates nicknamed her the Seagull.

Komsomol member Elizabeth took an active part in public life. She was drawn to knowledge and tried to educate her fellow villagers.

At the age of 15, she was already working as the head of the village library. She organized a pioneer group in the village and even sewed red ties for the children.

After finishing school, Liza, like her parents, begins working on a collective farm as an accountant and at the same time writes articles for the local newspaper "Leninsky Udarnik". Then she became a secretary of the Komsomol district Committee and later a Deputy of the district Council.

When the war broke out Elizabeth supported the fighting and Patriotic spirit of her countrymen.

The girl enlisted in a fighter battalion and started military training. However, due to the rapid advance of the Germans, the fighter group was re-formed into a partisan one. Elizabeth was asked to evacuate to the rear. But Liza did not believe that her countrymen could betray her and she remained in the village. She risked her life every day by going to nearby villages and distributing leaflets, holding meetings, and reading reports.

Elizabeth managed to steal their important documents right from under the noses of the Germans and send them to the red army

On November 22, 1941, Lisa Chaikina went to the village of Peno with another task. She had to find out the number of the fascist garrison, and find out where their headquarters were. She decided to stay at her friend's house.

On the way the local headman noticed Lisa and recognized her.

The Nazis broke into the house, shot Liza's friend and her family, and took Elizabeth to the streets. None of the residents of the village of Peno gave up the partisan, and only one traitor shouted from the crowd that it was "Komsomol leader".

Lisa Chaikina was tortured, long and severely. The Nazis tried to find out from her the location of the partisan detachment, their number, but the girl stubbornly remained silent. At dawn, the scout was taken out to be shot.

The Nazis drove the local population of the village to a demonstration execution, but even before her death, the girl shouted to her countrymen not to be afraid of the fascists.

The feat of the brave partisan inspired the Soviet population in the rear and supported the morale of the fighters.



On March 6, 1942, Elizabeth Chaikina was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The citizens of Tver named one of the streets after Liza Chaikina.



Vocabulary

Contribution – вклад

Feat – подвиг

Seagull – чайка

Enlist in a fighter battalion- записаться в истребительный батальон

In the rear – в тылу

Betray – предать

Headquarters- штаб

Headman – староста

Traitor – предатель

Torture- пытать

Partisan detachment – партизанский отряд

WAR HEROES STREETS IN TVER

(АКУТИНА ИРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МАРКЕЛОВА ВАСИЛИСА, МАКУНИНА ВЕРОНИКА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

LIDIYA BAZANOVA

We have already celebrated the anniversary of the great Victory, but we should always remember those Tver citizens who fought heroically, committed feats of arms during the Great Patriotic war.



Lidiya Bazanova is one of them. She was born on March 28, 1920 in the village of Pushkino, Turginovsky district.

After finishing school, she entered a technical school, and then worked at the Kalinin spinning factory until the occupation of the city. She left the town and got to Gorky region, got a job at the Gorky automobile plant as a controller. Lida always dreamed of the front. In May 1942, L. Bazanova was enrolled on for courses of radio operators - scouts at the 40th separate reserve radio battalion, which she successfully completed in August 1942. Lida mastered the German language perfectly.

In August 1943, Lida Bazanova, now Lida Karchevskaya, was parachuted into the Bobruisk forests, which were under the control of Belarussian partisans. Here Lida established a connection with the partisans of " Uncle Misha " (M. P. Samsonik), an experienced underground worker and " aunt " A. G. Pitkevich, created an underground group that provided her with information about the movement of German military equipment.

Lida was spotted three times by the Hitlerites, but each time with the help of "Uncle Misha" she evaded the pursuit, and the radio station again worked. The most valuable information that Lida transmitted to the Center was used in the preparation of the operation to liberate Belarus from the Nazi invaders. Then it operated in Brest. First Lida had the call sign "Bird", then "Turtledove", "Swallow".

On March 10, 1944, Bolshaya Zemlya sent her warm words: congratulations on being awarded the order of the Patriotic war of the 2nd degree. For eight months, she managed to work under the noses of the Germans, in difficult conditions (she worked as a cleaner for Herr Moser, and monitored the movement of trains).

On April 8, the disaster struck. Lida was taken during the session and taken to the Gestapo. People who saw the "Turtledove" in the Gestapo dungeons have brought us some details of her heroic life. At the first interrogation, she was promised all sorts of benefits for agreeing to work for the Germans, she flatly refused. Sophisticated tortures began, but the girl did not give anyone away.

All those arrested were shot. Before the execution Lida shouted: "Farewell, Motherland! The turtledove is dying for you..."

In Belarus, Lidiya Bazanova is considered a national heroine. In honor of the brave scout, a granite memorial plaque was installed in Brest and in Tver and the village of Redkino there are also streets named after Lidiya Bazanova.



Vocabulary

- Feat of arms- боевой подвиг
- Spinning factory-прядельная фабрика
- Be enrolled on for courses of radio-operators- записаться на курсы радистов
- Underground group/worker- подпольная группа/подпольщик
- Evade the pursuit-уйти от преследования
- Invaders – захватчики
- Call-sign –позывной
- Interrogation- допрос
- Tortures – пытки
- Execution –казнь
- Turtledove- горлица

ACTIVITY

Make a survey if people living in Chaikina street (L. Bazanova street) know about her feat.

DISCUSS

Do you have any streets named after war heroes?

Ask and answer questions about Liza Chaikina (Lidiya Bazanova)

Why is it important to name streets after war heroes?

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER - IVAN PAVLOVICH KATORZNIY

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, КУЛИНИЧ МИХАИЛ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



My great-grandfather defended our Motherland during the great Patriotic war and became a Hero of the Soviet Union at the age of 24.

My great-grandfather was born in 1920 in the village of Umygan in the Irkutsk region in a peasant family. He left school and worked on a collective farm.

At the age of 20, he was called up for military service in the Pacific fleet.

When the war with the Nazis began, he was enlisted in the marine corps of the Northern fleet.

He defended Murmansk and the Rybachy Peninsula. As a part of marine landings, he was in the enemy's rear more than once. On October 12, 1944, during the Petsamo-Kirkenes offensive, my great-grandfather was an assistant platoon leader and was part of a landing party that stormed the port of Linahamari. When the platoon commander



was wounded and out of action, he took command and led the soldiers to the enemy fortifications. His bold initiative was crowned with the successful defeat of the enemy coastal battery.

On high building port hotels Ivan Pavlovich Katorznyi hoisted the red flag.

But the Germans did not give up, all night there were persistent battles for the port.

However, the brave Soviet Marines, led by my great-grandfather, prevailed.

The port remained in our hands.



After the war, peaceful life began. My great-grandfather went on to serve in the Navy. He got married and had a daughter and a son. After retiring, he settled with his family in the city of Kalinin. His son followed in his father's footsteps and still serves Russia.

In the Homeland of my great-grandfather, in the village of Umygan, the street where he was born and grew up bears his name. On November 5, 1944, Ivan Pavlovich Katorzhny was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his heroism and skilful actions in capturing the port of Linahamari. Also, during the war, he was awarded the order of the red banner, the order of the red Star and many medals.

DISCUSS:

Do you know any other people from Tver who received the hero of the Soviet Union award. Tell the class about them.

ACTIVITY:
Learn more about the heroes of the Soviet Union originally from Tver and tell the class

TVER – THE CITY OF MILITARY GLORY

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ОРЕШКИНА АЛИСА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of Victory

The great Patriotic war is one of the most severe and difficult tests in the history of our Fatherland.

My hometown, Tver, also took part in battles, some took place on the territory of this town. Tver even received the title of city of Military glory.

The Tver region has never stopped collecting information, facts and memories about the great Patriotic war and its participants. This is a great achievement not only for professional historians, museum workers, and so on, but also for students and veterans.

In the first months of the war, more than 225 thousand residents of the city of Kalinin went to the front. Several heroes of the Soviet Union were born and fought in the Tver region, such as Pyotr Petrovich Shirokov, Yakov Stepanovich Zimin, and some others. They fiercely defended their Homeland, which is worthy of respect!

On March 22, 1944, Ivan Petrovich Zrellov performed his feat. He was born in the village Pojavilo Rzhevsky district of Tver region. Ivan participated in the battles on the Kuskaya arc, crossed the Dnieper, Southern Bug, and Dniester. Zrellov made the feat when he defended with other fighters right Bank of the Southern Bug. They successfully repelled the German attack. The Nazis retreated, after which he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. In recent years, he lived peacefully in Kazakhstan. And this was not an isolated case when our countrymen so bravely stood up for their Homeland!

On the territory of our region, there were bloody battles in which a lot of people died or went missing. Including my great-grandfather, who went missing near Rzhev. I can't imagine the emotions of those people who received letters about the death of their relatives. This is very painful and scary...

We must not forget those people who gave their lives for us to live now. After all, in every family, at least one relative definitely participated in the war!

Remember- be proud and appreciate!

Activity:

- What other heroes of the Tver region do you know?
- Tell the class

Discuss:

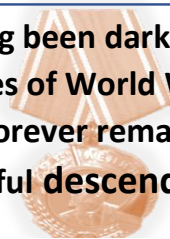
Why is any war a tragic event in the history of the mankind?

SERGEANT VYACHESLAV VASILKOVSKY

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, БОРИСОВА АНАСТАСИЯ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of Victory

The fighting has long been dark. Veterans go one by one. But the heroes of World War 1941-1945 and their exploits will forever remain in the memory of grateful descendants.



On December 6, 1941, the 1319th Rifle Regiment of the 30th Army successfully broke through the German defense in the Konakov district of Tver Oblast. The second battalion, advancing under heavy enemy fire, by 12 o'clock went to the village of Yeldino. The first battalion



bypassed the village of Ryabinka on the left. The small village of Ryabinka remained in the rear of the advancing regiment and was in the hands of the Germans.

In the battle for Ryabinki, Sergeant Vyacheslav Vasilkovsky, even though the strong fire of the Germans, got close to the enemy bunker. The soldier shot all the ammunition, fired grenades, but after that the Nazis continued to fire destructively. And then with a whoop "For the Motherland! Behind me, go!" Fighters broke into the Ryabinki and grabbed the stronghold of the German defense, defeating the enemy garrison.

Soon they were released from the German occupiers of Ryabinka and Yeldino, Zavidovo and Kozlovo, Turginovo and many other villages and villages in the Konakov area. The brave warrior died, but saved the lives of many fighters and commanders.

It is believed that in 1943 Alexander Matrosov was the first to cover his chest with the embrasure of the German bunker. But in fact, back in 1941, the first to complete this incredible feat graduate of the University of Leningrad Vyacheslav Vasilkovsky.

In the Konakov area, the name of Vyacheslav Vasilkovsky is remembered and honored. There is a street in the town that bears the name of the hero. In 1967, an obelisk with a memorial plaque was built on the site of Vasilkovskiy's feat, near the village of Ryabinka. In 1985, a memorial complex in memory of Vyacheslav Vasilkovsky and soldiers of the 185th Infantry Division, who died while defending Konakov's land, was opened.



Activity:

- What other heroes of the Tver region do you know?
- Learn more about V. **Vasilkovsky** and tell the class

Discuss:

Close your books and tell everything you remember about **Vyacheslav Vasilkovsky**

MY GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER VASILIEV IVAN STEPANOVICH

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, КАТАШОВ МИХАИЛ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

My great-great-grandfather, Junior Sergeant Vasiliev Ivan Stepanovich, born in 1902, was called to the front lines by the Novotorzhsky RVC of the Kalinin region in July 1941. He left his home and family to defend our Motherland and fight against fascist invaders. My parents told me about my great-great-grandfather's incredible courage and bravery. On the website of the Ministry of defense "Feat of the people" we found documentary confirmation of some of his achievements.

So, on April 14, 1944, during some battles near the village of Medvedovtsy, when breaking through the enemy defense, being under direct artillery and mortal fire, despising death, Ivan accurately and confidently aimed his gun at enemy targets and destroyed 5 machine guns, 2 mortars, 3 ammunition wagons and up to 80 enemy soldiers and officers. For his bravery and courage, Junior Sergeant Vasiliev was granted a government award – the Red Star medal.

On August 1, 1944, comrade Vasiliev showed firmness and bravery in battle. Fighting back against the counterattack while being under intense fire from enemy machine guns and submachine guns, he did not abandon his gun and shot the Nazis at point-blank

range. His gunfire killed 70 soldiers and destroyed two enemy machine guns. In this battle, he personally shot and killed seven of the enemy machine gunners. For the courage and fortitude shown in the battle against the German invaders, Junior Sergeant Vasiliev was given another government award – the order of the Patriotic war, 2nd degree. While breaking through the enemy's defense in the area of Stopnitsa on January 12, 1945, the gunner, Junior Sergeant Vasiliev, despite the powerful impact of enemy artillery, continued to accurately aim the weapon, which contributed to the task. 21.01.1945 A group of Germans fired at the gunner Vasiliev, but he was not taken aback, and, despite the increasing number rifles and machine guns, and then mortar fire from the enemy, he and his comrades quickly reached for their guns and opened fire on the enemy. Because of this, 2 Bunkers and ten enemy soldiers were destroyed. For his bravery and courage, Ivan Vasiliev was awarded the order of Glory of the 3rd degree.

Reading the lines written on the awards that my great-great-grandfather received, I admire his heroism, bravery, perseverance, firmness of spirit and persistence.

Discuss:

Can you tell some other stories about the bravery of Russian soldiers?
What makes men so brave?

Activity

Find the pictures of awards that Russian heroes received for their bravery in the Great Patriotic war. Show the pictures to your class

SMOLENSKOYE MILITARY BURIAL

(ЁЛКИНА КСЕНИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ШИЛИН АРТЕМИЙ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Smolenskoe military burial

The war memorial, which is located at the intersection of the Lazuri embankment and Vagzhanovsky street in Tver, was originally two mass graves with obelisks located on stone pedestals.

After the reconstruction of Smolensk, the burial was solemnly opened on the 5th of May, 2010. All of the works were performed in the village of Katyn, Smolensk region by sculptor Alexander Psheratsky. The so-called Walls of Memory are installed to the sides of the central wall which is decorated with high reliefs. The memorial plaques carved onto the Walls of Memory contain 233 names of officers, sergeants, privates, partisans, underground fighters who died during the Great Patriotic War. In their honor, the Eternal Flame was lit at the burial. After the construction of the memorial was done, the remains of the soldiers that were found on the banks of the Isaevsky brook in Zatverechye, near Emmaus, as well as in Ryabeyevo and Otmichi were buried here. On the eve of the Victory Day in 2011 the remains of our compatriot, corporal Vasily Shchennikov, found by searchers in Estonia, were solemnly buried here. The fraternal burial is, perhaps, everything that reminds the city dwellers of the Smolensk cemetery, which is actually one of the oldest and largest city cemeteries of old Tver that was built up after the war. The earliest mention of the burials performed here are date 1760 with the burial of the Tver merchant Gavril Gerasimovich Perfilyev. During the reconstruction of Tver in 1763-1765 after a massive fire, this cemetery was designed to serve as the main one for the city. There were tombs and family crypts, made of stone, artistic iron and bronze casting. Commoners and nobles, officials and clergymen, merchants and landowners, burghers and peasants were buried at the Smolensk cemetery. The participants of different wars, such as wars of 1812 and 1877-1878, participants of the First World War are also buried here.



Check these words

Burial, Underground, Tombs, Crypts,
Nobles, Clergymen, Merchants, Burghers

IVAN EVGENYEVICH Kladkevich

(ЕСКИНА ВАЛЕРИЯ ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, ЗАОСТРОВНЫХ АНДРЕЙ, ТВСВУ, ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

A veteran of the Great Patriotic War Ivan Evgenyevich Gladkevich was born in 1924 in Belarus. He went to war in 1942, **as soon as he turned 18**. He studied in Zlatoust and became a **machine gunner**. This is how he got to the **Rzhev-Vyazma direction**. Ivan Evgenyevich participated in **the Battles of Rzhev**, where more than a million Soviet warriors died. **He was wounded** in a heavy battle against **the Nazis**, but fortunately, managed to survive and returned to the war after **treatment**. Ivan Gladkevich was awarded the Order of the Red Star after this battle.

He served in the German Democratic Republic, then in the Far East and then, after his **military discharge** in 1964, he moved to Kalinin and has lived in our city for more than half a century.

For many **decades**, Ivan Kladkevich has been **engaged** in the patriotic education of the youth. He has taught lessons of courage and told the younger generation about the heroism of the Soviet soldiers. He also wrote memoirs, which have been **re-issued** many times. In 2015, Ivan was awarded the title of **Honorary Citizen** of Tver.

On July 20, 2017, a **solemn** presentation of Ivan Kladkevich's biographical book took place. "This book is the story of my generation: how we grew up, studied, worked and defended our Motherland" - here is the opening line of the book called "**A Private of Guards of the Great Patriotic War**".



"This is the 2017 edition; I am **grateful** for it to the **Regional branch of the United Russia Party**. The book **contains** some general biographical information as well as my recent achievements - I will never forget whispering words of gratitude to Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin at the award of the commemorative medal "70 years of Victory", and the thrill that I felt in front of him, despite my experience

and long life", Ivan Kladkevich said.

Wordlist

- as soon as he turned 18 – как только ему исполнилось 18
- machine gunner - пулеметчик
- Rzhev-Vyazma direction – Ржевско-Вяземское направление
- the Battles of Rzhev – Ржевская битва
- to be wounded – быть тяжело раненым
- the Nazis - нацисты
- treatment - лечение
- military discharge - отставка
- decade – десятилетие
- to be engaged in – участвовать, быть задействованным в чем-либо
- re-issue - переиздать
- Honorary Citizen - почётный гражданин
- solemn – торжественный
- private of guards – гвардии рядовой
- the Great Patriotic War – Великая Отечественная



On July 21, 2020, the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin **signed a decree** awarding Ivan Evgenyevich the **Order of Honor** for his active public work and the patriotic education of the youth.



On June 30, 2020, Ivan Evgenyevich Kladkevich, among other veterans of the Tver region, was a **guest of honor** at the opening ceremony of the Rzhev memorial to the Soviet soldier. The Russian President Vladimir Putin and the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko **attended** the ceremony. A month later, on August 20, Ivan Evgenyevich celebrated his 96th birthday. Igor Rudenya, the **Governor** of the Tver Region, congratulated the veteran on his birthday.

Discuss

- What other famous veterans from the Tver Region do you know? Do they still live? Have you ever met a veteran in person?
- What do you know about the Battles of Rzhev?

- война
- grateful - благодарный
- Regional branch of the United Russia Party - Региональное отделение Партии «Единая Россия».
- to contain – содержать, включать в себя
- to sign a decree – подписать указ
- Order of Honor – Орден Почета
- guest of honour – почетный гость
- attend - посещать
- Governor - губернатор

Activity

Search for information about any other participant of the Battles of Rzhev. Present your material to the class using photos, schemes, maps and multimedia tools (if you have them).

SYMBOLS OF TVER: MARIA SMIRNOVA STREET

(ИСАЕВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ИРОГЕВНА, БЕЛЕЦКАЯ ЯНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

In each Russian city or town there are streets, squares and parks named after the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Our town, Tver, has also such streets, parks and squares, famous for the Great Names of Russian Heroes.

Now, I would like to tell some interesting facts about one name on the map of Tver. It is Maria Smirnova street and it is situated in Brusilovo which is a new part of our town.



When Maria Smirnova was 17, she graduated from Teacher Training College in Likhoslavl, then she started her teaching career. But she loved the sky and dreamt of it, therefore, she was studying at Kalinin Airclub for 4 months. Some years later the Great Patriotic War began. As she had finished the air courses, she was enlisted as the Second Lieutenant of the squadron No. 588th of the Night Bomber Aviation Regiment. This squadron was entirely female because only women worked there. Maria also took part in the liberation of such towns as Sevastopol, Krymsk, Temruk, Anapa, and participated in hostilities in Belorussia and Poland. She made about 960-night combat missions and they were victorious so the pilots of the Bomber Aviation Regiment were named the Night Witches.



She was awarded for her courage and bravery and got the title of an honorary citizen of Tver. Now, it is planned to put up the commemorative plaque on the wall of the building in the street which is named after Maria. Also, there was a contest for the best project of Maria Smirnova statue in 2012.

Wordlist:

Graduate from – заканчивать учебное заведение

Kalinin Airclub – Аэроклуб в городе Калинин (ныне Тверь)

squadron – эскадрилья

Night Bomber Aviation Regiment – ночной бомбардировочный авиационный полк

night combat missions – ночные боевые вылеты

Activities:

Learn more about Maria Smirnova and other female-pilots of the Great Patriotic War.

Discuss:

Close your books and tell everything you remember about Maria Smirnova.

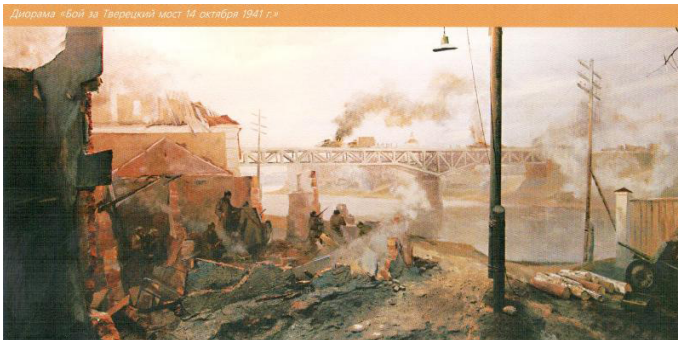
BATTLE FOR THE BRIDGE OVER THE TVERTSA RIVER

(КОРЫТОВА ОЛЬГА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ТИБЛЕВИЧ ИВАН, ТВСВУ, ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Battle for the bridge over the Tvertsa river

1941 was one of the most tragic periods in the history of our country. German armed forces treacherously attacked the Soviet Union on June 22. They met fierce resistance, but the Nazis gradually came closer and closer to the capital of our Homeland – Moscow. By the end of September only the city of Kalinin remained on their way before the road to Moscow. However, the garrison of the city was not going to retreat and the dwellers were ready to defend their homeland. There were many glorious exploits of Soviet soldiers during the defense of Kalinin however there was one battle episode which is less known than some others.

Battles for the city began on October 12. Heavy street battles began with the brave defenders of Kalinin who firmly held numerous defense centers in the city. They could only be forced to retreat after setting fire to their strongholds with flamethrower tanks. To break through to the city center and capture the highway Volzhsky Bridge, the advancing German units needed to break the resistance of the infantry divisions.



The fighting died down by the evening of October 13, but in the morning of October 15 the battles became even more fierce. On that day the advancing German units began to push the units of the 256th infantry division. This battle was described in detail in the memoirs of an officer of this division N.B. Ivushkin: “On October 15, the Nazis resumed their offensive in the morning. Now they were able to throw much more forces against our regiment. With tanks and artillery, they blocked the houses turning them into strong points. By the evening, the battalion, which was on the defensive on the right bank of the Tvertsa, was forced to withdraw. The Nazis tried to cross the bridge and get to the left bank of the river. But the gunners prevented them from doing it». Thanks to the help of the gunners, the bridge across the Tvertsa was held, and the offensive itself was delayed.

In 2001 a memorable plate in Zatveretskiy region of the city was erected to commemorate the historic event. We can read the following words on the plate embedded in a granite stone: “Here on October 14, 1941, Soviet troops 5th battery 531 artillery regiment with group infantrymen of the 256th infantry division showed courage and heroism stopping a tank column of the German fascist troops”.



There were plans to erect a proper monument instead of the memorable plate but they have not been carried out so far.

Wordlist:

- Stronghold/strong point – опорный пункт
- Infantryman [ˈɪnfəntrɪmən] – пехотинец
- Infantry division – стрелковая дивизия
- Offensive [əˈfɛn(t)sɪv] – наступление
- Defensive [dɪˈfɛn(t)sɪv] - оборона
- Regiment [ˈredʒɪmənt] – полк
- Gunners – артиллеристы

Discuss:

- Why were the actions at the Kalinin front so important for the victory in the Great Patriotic War?
- Why are some war memorials and monuments less known than others? Does it mean that they are less important?

Activities:

Work in groups. Imagine that you are architects who are to design a monument instead of the memorable plate described in the text. How would it look like? What feelings would it evoke? What idea would it symbolize?

7–9 КЛАССЫ

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: THE MEMORIAL OF RZHEV

(ПИКИНА ПОЛИНА ДЕНИСОВНА, МОУ «ТВЕРСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ №6», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

The Great Patriotic War... There has never been such a ruthless and difficult time in the history of Russia. When the war started, the people rose up to defend their Homeland, their Motherland! We must remember those who fought with the enemy at the front, who fought in partisan detachments, who suffered in fascist's death camps. Hundreds of cities have been destroyed at this difficult time. Hundreds of fights took place not in large cities, but also on the territory of small villages and settlements. One of these cities was the town of Rzhev.

The town of Rzhev, Tver region was occupied 14 October 1941 by the fascist invaders. It was the most terrible time for the residents of Rzhev. Fascists robbed, shot, hung and killed people. This has been going on for 17 months. The Soviet army fought for Rzhev for 13 long months. 3 major operations were carried out to liberate the city: Rzhevsko – Vyazemskaya, The first Rzhevsko – Sychevskaya and The second Rzhevsko – Sychevskaya. And finally in 1943 the fascist army having lost all its reserves in the battle and left the city. On the night of 3 March 1943 Soviet army freed the villages of Muravyovo, Kovalevo, Khoroshevo, Pestrikovo, Bykhova Sloboda and Opoki and approached Rzhev. The 3 March Rzhev was liberated.

The battle of Rzhev – is one of the most terrible and bloody in the Great Patriotic War. The streets of the city were covered with the blood of fallen soldiers. To escape from mines and grenades, soldiers had to crawl over the corpses of their comrades. They crawled, drowning in blood and mud, did not sleep for several days and did not eat almost anything. The town of Rzhev is very small and the population before the war was 56 thousand people. Several thousand soldiers were sent to Rzhev to protect it.

*... Without bowing your head,
To exult not boastful
In the hour of victory itself.
And keep it sacred,
Brothers, - your happiness, -
In memory of the warrior – brother,
That he died for her.*

But in result the losses were colossal. No one still knows the exact number. But historians believe that losses are 1 million 600 thousand people. After the war the city was completely destroyed. And then Rzhev was awarded the title of «City of Soldiers Glory» in honor of the soldiers who sacrificed themselves and saved the city from the fascists. And in 2020 a memorial complex was created in memory of all victims in Rzhev. The memorial looks like a warrior soaring on the wings of cranes as if in song:

I often sense that our fallen soldiers,
Who left on battlefields their bloody strains,
Did not lay down in the graves for solace –
But have been transformed into white – winged cranes.

This is a 25 – meter – long statue of a soldier, erected on a 10 – meter – long mound. The sculptor and architect are Andrey Korobtsov and Konstantin Fomin. Construction has been going since 6 June 2019 to 23 April 2020. The memorial was opened 30 June 2020 and now everyone can come and pay tribute.

The memorial of Rzhev to the Soviet Soldier – is a symbol of a soul of dead warrior. And also it is a symbol of Victory in the Great Patriotic war. It is a reminder about that bloody battles in Rzhev. We always must remember the feat performed by the soldiers who protected our lives. We must remember about those who did not return from the war. We must pass this on to our children, grandchildren and great – grandchildren...

WORDLIST

Partisan detachments – партизанский отряд
Fascist invaders – немецко-фашистские захватчики
To liberate – освобождать
Sacrifice – жертвовать
Memorial complex – мемориальный комплекс
Crane - журавль

ACTIVITY

Make a presentation about other memorials you have been to your region.

DISCUSS

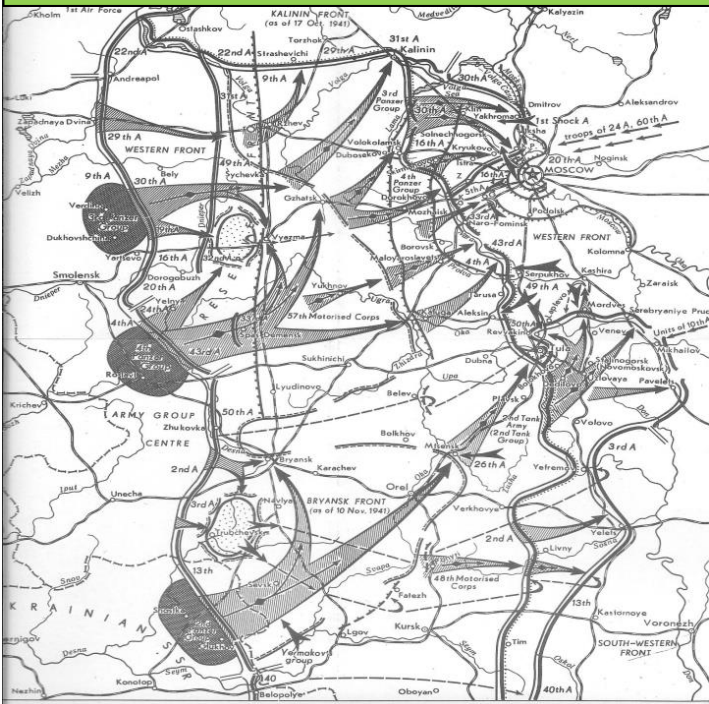
1. What year was Rzhev occupied?
2. Enumerate the operations that were performed for the liberation of Rzhev.

THE HEROIC DEFENCE OF MOSCOW AND THE KALININ FRONT

(РОГОВА ГАЛИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, УСТИНОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СШ №45, ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

7-9 классы

The Heroic Defence of Moscow and the Kalinin Front (Рогова Галина Владимировна, Устинова Виктория, 9а, МБОУ СШ №45 г. Твери)



In the winter of 1941, 78 choice nazi divisions, 1,700 tanks and over 1,000 planes were drawn up near Moscow to carry out operation Typhoon. The Germans had come so close to Moscow that German could be heard on the radio on any wave length, and the very air was polluted by enemy breath.

It was in those days and months, in the early period of the Great Patriotic War, that Hitler’s army which was then at the zenith of its power suffered its first serious defeat.

A particularly grave situation developed on the right flank of the front, to the north-west of Moscow. Resuming his offensive, on October 14 the enemy captured Kalinin. To halt the advance of the enemy in that direction, the GHQ had organized a new front there – the Kalinin Front under the command of General Konev. The Front was composed of the four armies of the right flank of the Western Front that were operating in this direction. By their stubborn resistance the troops of the Kalinin Front checked the enemy and took up advantageous operational positions facing the enemy’s northern striking group attacking in the direction of Mozhaisk.



The troops of the Kalinin front liberated Kalinin as early as December 16 and on January 7 approached the Volga near Rzhev.

The great victory in the battle of Rzhev lasted for 14 months from 1942 to 1943 once more confirmed that the staunchness and fighting spirit of the defenders of Rzhev were among the most important factors that ensured this historic victory. We recall with respect and pride all those who took part in the battle of Rzhev and bow our heads in memory of those who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of our country.

The Memorial to Rzhev heroes was opened on June 30 in 2020. The Ceremony was visited by our President Vladimir Putin.

WORDLIST

- choice nazi divisions – отборные дивизии нацистов
- a particularly grave situation - особо тяжелая ситуация
- the right flank of the front – правый фланг фронта
- resuming his offensive – возобновление наступления
- to halt the advance of the enemy – чтобы остановить наступление врага
- the GHQ – the General Headquarters - Ставка Верховного Главнокомандования
- recaptured enemy-occupied territory - отбили оккупированную врагом территорию

ACTIVITY

- Learn about Tver citizens – the Heroes of the Soviet Union. When and where were the monuments to them built?
- Learn more about the Great Patriotic War and the history of the place where you live in those days. Tell the class.

DISCUSS

1. Have you ever seen or visited the monuments to Tver citizens who died during the Great Patriotic War?
2. Why is the Memorial to Rzhev citizens important for us?
3. Are you interested in studying exciting facts from the history of your home town?

MY GREAT GRANDFATHER

(СОЛОВЬЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ БОРИСОВНА, СОБОЛЕВА ПОЛИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



It was a cold winter of 1945. A small village in the middle of Poland needed to be protected by Soviet Nation. The war began years ago but people weren't about to stand back, neither wasn't Matveychuk Nikolay Danilovich. The 63rd Separated Anti-Tank Division of Ukrainian Front which my great-grandfather served got under a Nazi attack. They were surrounded. The senior Lieutenant Garevskih and just the rank Matveychuk went to the machine guns with shooting enemies with their own weapons on their way at the same time. Soon after that the Lieutenant got shot but my grandfather continued the fight by himself and in conclusion destroyed over 150 Germans alone. He carried the Lieutenant off the field after the enemy ran away and continued fighting for our lives until he reached Berlin and took it. Who knows how the war would turn if he wouldn't have done his feat. He got two medals: one - for taking Berlin, and one - for his deed.

We all remember him. We remember what he has done for our country. We remember what he has done for our family. And when I'm saying "we" I don't mean only his relatives. In 2018 the S7 Airlines decided to make a flight in honour of him. They read his feat in front of hundreds of

people to let them know that even a young guy from a small village in Ukraine can do great things and can make the whole human being be proud of him.

**ACTIVITY:**

Make a research and find some representations of war heroes in movies/music/literature

DISCUSS:

Were there any great feats in your family?
Why is it that important to remember the history of your family?

THE HERO OF MY COUNTRY. THE HERO OF MY TOWN. THE HERO OF MY SCHOOL. MY HERO.
 (БЕЛОМЫТЦЕВА СОФИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «ТВЕРСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ №6», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

The hero of my country. The hero of my town. The hero of my school. My hero.

Spotlight on Russia is going to pass on memory about native heroes to future generations and students are collecting information about heroes, who lived in their town or studied in their school.

The war ruined millions of lives and it is our duty to make the feats of these people undying. The simplest thing we could do is to spread information about it and heroes of our town, so I am going to tell you the biography of Vyacheslav Efimov, the hero of USSR, the citizen of Tver and the student of my gymnasium in the past.

Efimov lived in Tver and studied in school №6, later in technical college. During the first three years of World War II he worked as a minesweeper, detonating bridges and railways. He and 5 other minesweepers were carrying out a task when they were spotted by German soldiers. The crew of Efimov sheltered in a derelict house with their cartridges and weapons. They had been repelling attacks for several hours, killing dozens of Nazi soldiers, when the German jet fighter arrived. Efimov and 5 other heroes survived under bombing and, surely, they would have fired back if they had had more cartridges. The patrons ran out, so our heroes were left alone with a little group of infuriated German soldiers. They broke into the shelter and were amazed by courage of these 5 men. Being enraged, they violently killed all the group

The feat of Vyacheslav Efimov and his crew is an example of endless patriotism and fortitude. If there hadn't been people like him, we wouldn't exist. Low bow to him! other

Discuss:

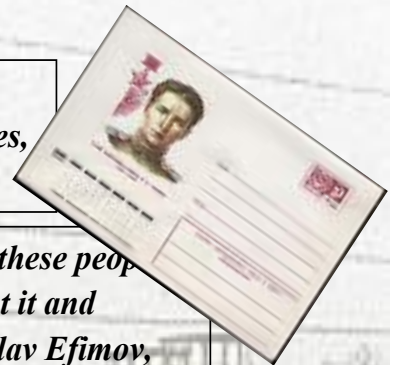
1. What is a person capable for when freedom of his country is a stake?
2. Why is it necessary to

Activity:

Find information about people from **your school or college**, who faced the war and tell about their contribution to history to your class.

Wordlist:

- Feat - подвиг
- Minesweeper - минёр
- Carry out a task – выполнять задание
- Repel attacks – отбивать атаки
- Fire back - отстреливаться
- Jet fighter – самолет-истребитель
- Infuriated – взбешенный



ТРИЖДЫ РОЖДЕННЫЙ

(БУШМАНОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА, МУРАТОВА Л.В., МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №5 ГОРОДА КОНАКОВО, МУРАТОВА А.С., АНО ДПО «УЧЕБНО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР» ГОРОДА КОНАКОВО, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Actually in every Russian family nowadays the grand- and great grand-children of those who have returned peace to the people's lives having conquered fascism in 1945, pay tribute to the soldiers by remembering their heroic deeds. Due to the natural facts many of them will not be able to take part in the actions devoted to the 75-th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet Army in the Second World War. Thus, their children, grand-children and great grand-children must save their names and tell the others about them. Especially about those heroes whose names are not registered in the Memory Book.

The volunteers from the Educational Center developed and have implemented a short term project "Three Times Born". It is devoted to the veteran of the Second World War Basin Ivan Ivanovich. This way we wanted to pay our modest contribution in saving and preserving the memory about the participants of the war who lived and were sent to the front from our town and region particularly.

From our point of view the relevance of the work is as following: one can learn the history of the whole

country by learning the local history. It broadens the knowledge one has about the history of Russia. Moreover it forms a careful attitude not only towards the historical monuments of the place one lives but to the most valuable part in history, the people, living close to you.

The aim of the project is to form the feeling of the national pride and patriotism by the means of learning and saving the memory about the participants of the Second World War and their heroic deeds.

According to the aim of the project the following tasks have been dissolving:

- to study and analyze the informational sources;
- to conduct a survey;
- to compile and summarize the material collected during the study;
- to make a report and deliver a lecture for the students of the local educational institutions.

The study has been holding from September 2019 up to February 2020. There were some phases in it.

Phase	Dates (2019-2020 academic year)	Activities	Reports
1	September	The formation of the volunteers group. Brain storm Distribution of the functions between the participants of the project	Schedule
2	October	Informational sources study	
	November	Sharing the collected informational Survey completion	Meeting Discussion
3	December	Questioning	Processing and analysis of the results
4	January	Acquaintance with the family archives	Photo/video materials
5	February	Debriefing Report completion Schedule of the meetings with the public	Final report
		Planning activities	
1	March	Meetings with the students of the local educational institutions	
2	April	Participating in the VII-th annual scientific and practical conference (MBEI gymnasium N5 Konakovo)	

The results of the project might be used by the teachers of History and Social Science, by the tutors and this information might be very useful for the students to broaden their knowledge about local history and the history of the Second World War.

The data we have got after the analyzing the answers of the attendees and the teachers show us that 95 % of attendees have the relatives who took part in

the WWII. Unfortunately, 27% of the students have difficulties to name or can not remember the names of the participants of the Second World War who lived in Konakovo district. The situation among the teachers of our Educational Center is as following 100% of them have the relatives who took part in the Second World War and 10% of the teachers have difficulties to name the other veterans from our district. The teacher from

the junior school Svetlana Pisarenko pointed out that the information about her grandfather, Basin Ivan Ivanovich, was not given in all the sources we had been using to collect the facts about the veterans. Studying the Memory Books of Konakovo district (1995 year's edition, 2005 year's edition and 2010 year's edition) as well as the Memory Book of Tver region 1994 year's edition and 2010 year's edition we could confess that it was true. We could find some facts about soldier Basin Ivan on the website of the Memorial organization. The facts were unfortunately incorrect. These contradictions had become the impulse and we started the short term project "Three Times Born" about the life and war of the Russian soldier Ivan Basin. We wanted to collect and save the information about one of 138 thousands of soldiers from Tver region killed during the Second World War and whose names are not registered in the Memory Books.

The descendants of Basin Ivan Ivanovich kindly provided us an access to the materials from their family's archives. From the documents it was clear that he was born in 1918 and in 1941 was taken to the front. He had been serving the last days of the regular army service when the Great Patriotic War started. So he was not able to visit his family before going to the front. He finished his war time in 1945 in Kenigsberg being a staff Sergeant. According to his military ID № HM 049/204901 he was a searchlight specialist.

His daughter told us that he remembered not only the names of his co-mates but the names of the high-ranked officers and marshals and front commanders. He could tell about the types of weapons and their characteristics. There are some pages of his memoirs left and we could see them when we visited his daughter who lives in Zavidovo village Konakovo district.

It so happened that Basin Ivan Ivanovich took part in the most violent battles during the Great Patriotic

War: The Stalingrad battle and the Kursk battle. In 1942 after the Stalingrad battle the Basins received a death report for the first time. They were informed that his son Ivan was killed at the Gumrak village not far from Stalingrad and was buried there. By that time the family had lost his elder son and it was an awful moment for them. This particular information is represented on Memorial website and Basin Ivan is considered to be dead from the year 1942. But he managed to recover and joined his regiment just before the Kursk battle. In August 1943 the family got the tragic news for the second time, but again the Russian soldier Basin Ivan returned to the army after medical treatment, but his father could not and after the deaths of his three sons he left this world.

The drama might happen with Ivan for the third time during the battle for Kenigsberg but his comrade saved him at the cost of his life. Here at the Baltic See in 1945 the guard foreman Ivan Basin finished his heroic path along the war roads.

The family of Basin Ivan Ivanovich did not apply to any organizations to improve the situation because of many reasons. The veteran himself was so modest that he considered it impolite to admonish anybody about his person. Ivan Ivanovich lived 89 years and was always glad to meet with the students and tell them about his war comrades.

To follow his example we are eager to tell you about him and this way we would like to keep the generations close. We hope that our cooperative activity and planned meetings with the students from other schools in our town give us a great opportunity to share the information about our project "Three Times Born". It might unite the young people in their attempts to learn more about the local history and keep in memory the heroic deeds of the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War.

Приложение 1.

Результаты анкетирования слушателей курсов и педагогов АНО ДПО «Учебно-образовательный центр» города Конаково.

	Кол-во	Вопрос 1	Вопрос 3	Вопрос 4	Вопрос 2 (степень родства)
Слушатели	65				Бабушка - 4, прадедушка -31, прабабушка - 27, другие родственники- 3.
да		62/ 95%	30/ 46%	24/ 40%	
нет		3/ 5 %	8/ 12%	12/ 18%	
затрудняюсь		0	27/ 42%	27/ 42%	
Педагоги	Кол-во	Вопрос 1	Вопрос 3	Вопрос 4	Вопрос 2 (степень родства)
	10				Мать -3, отец -5, дедушка -1, другие родственники-1
да		10/ 100%	10/ 100%	9 / 90%	
нет		0	0	0	
затрудняюсь		0	0	1/ 10%	

Вопросы анкеты для слушателей курсов и педагогов АНО ДПО

«Учебно-образовательный центр» города Конаково об участниках Великой Отечественной войны 1941-1945 годов уроженцев Конаковского района и Тверской области.

1. Есть ли в Вашей семье участники Великой Отечественной войны?

(да, нет)

2. В каком родстве с ними Вы состоите? (отец, мать, бабушка, дедушка, прабабушка, прадедушка, другие)

3. Можете ли Вы назвать имена участников/героев Великой Отечественной войны Тверской области?

(да, нет, затрудняюсь)

4. Можете ли Вы назвать имена участников/героев Великой Отечественной войны Конаковского района?

(да, нет, затрудняюсь)

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: RZHEV

(ВАЖЕНИНА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БЕЛЬДИЙ ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, МОУ «СОШ № 8», ГОРОД РЖЕВ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Symbols of Victory: Rzhev

On 5 January, 1942 Joseph Stalin gave the order to liberate Rzhev during a week. That order was executed only in 14 months. Rzhev was being liberated from January 1942 till March 1943.

Modern war historians suppose the Battle of Rzhev as one of the bloodiest and the most merciless. It consisted of 4 war offensives that were carried out by Soviet troops of the Western and Kalininskiy Fronts against the groups of the German Army "The Centre" (Die Heeresgruppe Mitte). It was not the battle for Rzhev town, its main task was to annihilate the enemy at Rzhev-Vyazma bridgehead, which was situated 150 km away from Moscow.

German defence in Rzhev region was organized practically perfect: every settlement was changed into independent centre of resistance with pillboxes, trenches and barbed wire entanglements. The Soviet troops were in much harder conditions. "We inundated the fascists with rivers of blood and covered them with mounts of dead bodies", wrote Viktor Astafiev, the Soviet writer. Sometimes the chronicle of those events horrified with tragic details: the river Boinya was red of blood during fierce attacks of Soviet soldiers. Ilja Erenburg said, "We fought for five or six blasted trees, for a wall of a ruined house, for a tiny hill".

Rzhev-Vyazma bridgehead became the place of one of the greatest tank battle in 1942. In summer 1942 more than 800 Soviet and German tanks were got to take part in military operations.

In Rzhev the occupants based 3 companies of Field Gendarmerie and the Secret Field Police. There was a concentration camp in the town where thousands of captive Red Army soldiers were kept in the most terrible conditions.

But the main tragedy of Rzhev was that people died not only because of drudgery at the building of enemy fortifications, not only because of starvation, but because of gunnery and bombing of Soviet troops. As a big strong point and a big railway junction Rzhev had to be liberated at any price.

On 2 March, 1943 the Germans left Rzhev. Leaving the town the fascists gathered the last alive 248 people and locked them in Pokrovskaya Church. The church was mined. The poor prisoners were waiting for their death for 2 days but after all they were saved by Soviet sappers.



**The Soviet Soldier
Monument in Rzhev**

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: RZHEV

(ВАЖЕНИНА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БЕЛЬДИЙ ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, МОУ «СОШ № 8», ГОРОД РЖЕВ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

The rarest event happened in August, 1943 – Joseph Stalin left the capital and came to Rzhev. The commander-in-chief wanted to see first-hand the town where the threat of a war campaign to Moscow issued from. In Rzhev he gave the order of the first victorious salute to mark the liberation of Oryol and Belgorod.

Practically it is impossible to count the losses of the Red Army and Wermacht. The last data say about 2 mln people were killed in ‘Rzhev meat grinder’. If the Stalingrad Battle is considered to be the beginning of a radical turn in the Great Patriotic War, so the Rzhev Battle is the most exhaustive and the bloodiest struggle.

So war actions in Rzhev district in 1941-1943 became an original military shield in front of Moscow, moreover they drew German troops off Stalingrad.

Wordlist

offensive – наступательная операция

annihilate - уничтожать

bridgehead - плацдарм

centre of resistance – узел обороны

pillbox - дот

trench - окоп

barbed wire entanglement –
заграждение из колючей проволоки

inundate - затоплять

company - рота

Field Gendarmerie – Полевая
жандармерия

captive - пленный

drudgery – каторжный труд

starvation - голод

gunnery – артиллерийский обстрел

strong point – опорный пункт

sapper - сапёр

commander-in-chief – Верховный
Главкомандующий

losses - потери

meat grinder – мясорубка

draw off – отводить войска

Activity

G. Zhukov and I. Konev, famous Soviet military leaders, took part in the Rzhev Battle in 1942. Find some information about their activity during that period. Was it successful?

Discuss

Why did some pages of the Rzhev Battle remain unknown for us for a long period of time?



PAVEL KOROBKOV

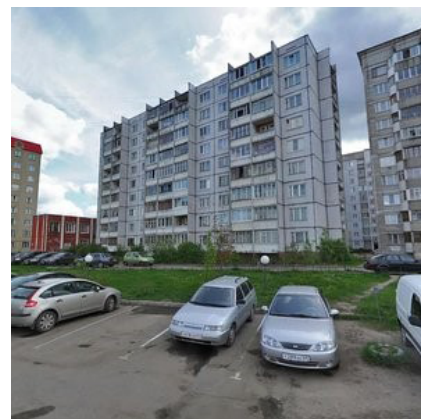
(КРУГЛАЯ ЕЛЕНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, ЦХОВРЕБАДЗЕ НИНО, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



Pavel Terent'evich
Korobkov

75 years have passed since the victory in the Great Patriotic War. According to official figures, more than 27 million people died on battlefields of this war. It was a difficult time not only for our country but for the whole world. In every city or town of Russia there are monuments dedicated to the heroes of the war. My hometown, Tver, is no exception.

I want to tell you about one brave person who fought in this war. One of the streets of our town was named after him.



Pavel Terentyevich Korobkov was born on October 5, 1909. The Soviet fighter pilot and a prominent military commander devoted his life to the army, and he was superb. He participated in hostilities in Spain since June 10 to October 26, 1938. Between June and September of 1939, as a Squadron Leader of the 70th Fighter Aviation Regiment he fought on the banks of the Khalkhin Gol River, Mongolia. He flew 109 combat missions, participated in 13 air battles, shot 5 Japanese planes down. Between December of 1939 and March of 1940 Pavel Terent'evich participated in the Winter War of the Soviet Union against Finland.



On June 22, 1941, Korobkov went into battle in the first minutes of the war and shot two hostile aircrafts down near the town of Stanislav.

In the Great Patriotic War, Colonel Pavel Terentyevich Korobkov flew 64 missions and took part in 11 air battles. As a military leader he organized the collaboration of Air Force and ground troops in many military actions. People used to compare him to the eagle spreading his wings in the air. Korobkov was about to die many times but he always remembered about his mission to defend his Motherland. He was awarded with three Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Pavel Terentyevich Korobkov died at the age of 68 and was buried in Dmitrovo-Cherkassky cemetery in Tver.

We remember and honour the heroic deeds of those who defended Freedom and Life during the Great Patriotic War.

ANNUAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BATTLES IN THE VILLAGE OF ESEMOVO

(ЛЕБЕДЕВА МАРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, ПОСПЕЛОВА АЛИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №10», ГОРОД РЖЕВ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Annual reconstruction of the battles in the village of Esemovo.

Watch reconstruction
Remember past
battles

Have you ever noticed how tough it is for our heroes to have a conversation about those tragic events they experienced during the Great Patriotic War? Fortunately, we can only guess why...But today there is a harmless way to remind people of that violent atmosphere...

The day of Russian village in Esemovo.

This large-scale celebration takes place every year at the end of July nearby the village of Esemovo. It was established in honour of destroyed villages of the Rzhevsky district and their courageous defenders. The abundance of various outdoor activities usually attracts hundreds of people, but the main gem of the holiday is the reconstruction of the past military actions near Rzhev. The spectators surround the battlefield and stand breathless waiting for the first salvo of guns, and as soon as the shot is heard, a terrible picture of the Nazi attack unfolds before them. When the viewers can see an every minute detail of the fascist brutality and bravery of Russian soldiers, they can vividly feel both the devastating bitterness of losses and the overwhelming joy of victory.

When I was able to witness how the opponents of the Russian army burned houses, shot and captured civilians, and cruelly abused women, I could barely restrain myself from crying. The scene was so tense that the entire audience gasped in amazement at the unexpected explosions and the ground flying up. Everyone watched as the fascists one by one occupied homes and invaded new territories, and when the worst had already happened, when the audience no longer knew what to expect, and the hope of liberation was lost, the audience was presented with a picture of the red army's plan to attack the enemy and throw back their positions. The soldiers advanced slowly in order to take advantage of the moment of surprise and crush the enemy. I was astonished at the steadfastness and courage of the Russian soldiers with whom they fought and sacrificed their lives to save and win their comrades. When our troops won the victory, three cheers rolled across the battlefield in gratitude to the actors who conveyed that terrible reality so carefully and the heroes who once truly defended our homeland. Thanks to such reminders of the great Patriotic war as the reconstruction, we will always remember the great feat of our grandfathers ...

Wordlist

Large-scale – крупномасштабный

Courages-мужественный

In honour-в честь

Abundance-обилие

Devastating-опустошительный

Brutality-жестокость

Spectators-зрители

Minute details-мельчайшие
детали

Invade-вторгаться

Activity

- If you are interested in history follow [this link](#) and watch the reconstruction online



Discuss

- Remember the most significant stages of the great Patriotic war, imagine that you were chosen for the role of commander in one of the war films made on these events, what works of literature can you study to get used to the role?



TOLMACHEV NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH. INGENUITY. MANHOOD. VALOR.

(НОСОВА ВЛАДА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ОСИПОВ ДАНИИЛ ПАВЛОВИЧ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Tolmachev Nikolai Pavlovich

Tolmachev Nikolai Pavlovich was born in 1917 in Tver. Russian. Member of the Communist party of the Soviet Union. In 1935, he graduated from high school. Tolmachev worked at the Kalinin railway station. There he joined the young Communist League. Since 1936, he was a cadet of the artillery military school. He *distinguished* himself in the battle with the *belofinns*, when he commanded a battery of the 291st artillery *regiment* of the 13th army. Since the beginning of The Great *Patriotic war*, Tolmachev was at the front. He commanded a battery, a division, the division's artillery, and a cannon regiment. *Participant in the battles* for Warsaw, Konigsberg, Gdynia, Berlin. In 1949, Nikolai Pavlovich graduated from the Frunze Military Academy, where he taught for 20 years. *Colonel*. Tolmachev *retired* in 1976. Until the end of his life, he lived in Moscow.

On April 7, 1940, Tolmachev was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Ingenuity. Manhood. Valor.

In the winter of 1940, the young *gunner* Lieutenant Tolmachev repeatedly showed *resourcefulness* and courage in difficult conditions. This was written by fellow soldiers.

In the offensive battles of February 11-16, his battery destroyed more than 10 firing points and a lot of enemy manpower. Sometimes the guns were fired from open positions with direct aim. At the same time, the gun crew failed once. He himself stood up to the *sighting device* and well-aimed shots destroyed *counterattacking* the white Finns.



Tolmachev had to replace the division commander during one of the most *intense* periods of the offensive. The fighting took place at night. The enemy *infantry* made six *attempts to defeat* our battalion, which occupied an important line. Lieutenant Tolmachev skillfully led the artillery batteries and accurately *thwarted* the enemy's attacks. The wounded and *shell-shocked* Komsomol commander remained in battle until he achieved *the defeat of the attacking enemy*.

There was such an episode. The fighting took place in the depth of the enemy's defense. Tolmachev moved his observation post to a wooden shed on the shore of the lake. His scout noticed that a group of *belofinns*, up to the size of a platoon, was preparing to attack our battalion from the rear. The battery commander points to a *landmark*. *Rapid fire scattered the enemy*. But the barn was also under fire. Some of our scouts and signallers were *injured*. One of the enemy's guns is deployed to fire at the Tolmachev observation post. Every second is important here. Who will get ahead of whom? The Lieutenant gives the command to transfer the battery fire. The *cable* is broken. The radio operator with great difficulty got in touch with the firing position of the battery.



There was a friendly volley, and the gun crew was destroyed. The danger was over. The infantry, supported by tanks, is moving forward. In the evening, having recovered from the shock, a large group of Finnish skiers entered the flank of our arrows. Tolmachev noticed the enemy's maneuver in time. He had his own goals here. Skiers lay down in the snow.

10-11 КЛАССЫ

TOLMACHEV NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH. INGENUITY. MANHOOD. VALOR.

(НОСОВА ВЛАДА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ОСИПОВ ДАНИИЛ ПАВЛОВИЧ, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



The combat experience of that harsh winter was useful to the hero Tolmachev on the fronts of The Great Patriotic War. How many roads were passed! Heavy defensive fighting in the North-West direction. Wound. Hospital. defense of Moscow. Fire days of Stalingrad. 2nd Belorussian front. The liberation from the Nazis of his native land. Fighting for Warsaw, Konigsberg. In the *fierce* battles for the city of Gdynia, Lieutenant Colonel Tolmachev commanded the 1220th howitzer regiment, which interacted with parts of the Polish army. The task was completed brilliantly. The regiment was awarded the order of Kutuzov. He was given the name Gdynia.

And from there, from near Gdynia, March to the 1st Belorussky. Kyustrin bridgehead. Assault on the Seelow heights. The Crossing Of The Spree. Bloody battles on the streets of Berlin.

And here, at the last turn, Nikolai Pavlovich acted as *decisively* and boldly as in the winter of the forties. Our regiment with the first echelon have captured the blown up bridge on the spree river and a small bridgehead on the opposite bank. The Hitlerites concentrated all their firepower to stop the offensive. Tolmachev was assigned to pave the way for the infantry. With a radio operator and a scout, risking his life, he drove up to the river (the road was shelled by the enemy direct fire), made his way to the infantry, *reconnoitered* the firing positions of the fascists and began to correct the fire of their batteries. This was the signal for the attackers. Resistance is suppressed. The way to the South-Eastern outskirts of Berlin is open.

The result of his military achievements is marked by The Order of Lenin, three orders of The Red Banner, orders of The Patriotic War I degree, The Red Star, many medals, as well as two orders and eight medals of friendly powers.

GLOSSARY

distinguished- [dɪs'tɪŋgwɪʃt] – выдающийся;
 beloved - [belɒfɪnns] – белофинны;
 regiment - ['redʒɪmənt] – полк;
 The Patriotic war - [pə'trɪk wɔ:] - Отечественная война;
 participant in the battles - участник сражений;
 colonel - [kɔ:nl] - полковник;
 retired - [rɪ'taɪəd] - в отставке;
 gunner - ['ɡʌnə] – пулеметчик, наводчик, стрелок;
 resourcefulness - [rɪ'sɔ:sfʊlnɪs] – находчивость,
 предприимчивость;
 the sighting device ['saɪtɪŋ dɪ'vaɪs] - прицельное приспособление;
 counterattacking - [kaʊntəraɪkɪŋ] – контратака;
 intense - [ɪn'tens] – интенсивный, активный;
 the offensive - [dɪ: ə'fensɪv] – наступление, атака, нападение;
 infantry - ['ɪnfəntri] – пехота;
 attempts to defeat - попытки разгромить;
 thwarted - [θwɔ:təd] – препятствовавший, мешавший;
 shell-shocked - [ʃel-ʃɒkt] - контуженный;
 the defeat of the attacking enemy - поражение атакующего противника;
 the rear - [dɪ: rɪə] – тыл;
 a landmark - [ə 'lændmɑ:k] – ориентир;
 rapid fire scattered the enemy- стремительный огонь рассеял противника;
 injured - ['ɪndʒəd] – раненый;
 cable - [keɪbl] - кабель;
 fierce - [fɪəs] – свирепый, ожесточенный, лютой;
 decisively - [dɪ'saɪsɪvli] – решительно;
 reconnoitered - [reɪkɒnoɪəd] – разведка;

DISCUSS

1. In what city did Nikolai Tolmachev live after The Great Patriotic war?
2. Which Academy did Tolmachev teach at for 20 years?
3. How did the belofinn offensive end on February 11-16? What year was it?
4. Which regiment was named Gdynia?
5. In which place he moved his observation post?
6. How many orders of The Red Banner had the hero Tolmachev?
7. What personal qualities were in the hero Tolmachev?
8. In what year was Tolmachev awarded the title Hero of the USSR?

ACTIVITY

Learn about the heroes of the Tver region.
 What outstanding feats did they perform?

OUR FELLOW COMPATRIOT IS A FULL CAVALIER OF THE ORDERS OF GLORY. KIRILLOV PETR IVANOVICH

(СТУПНИКОВ ДМИТРИЙ ЮРЬЕВИЧ, СПИРАНДИЙ АЛИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, ХРОМЮК КАРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



Our gymnasium is on Kirillov Street. This street was named after Kirillov

Petr Ivanovich, the commander of the department of 380th separate battalion (212th rifle division, 61st army, 1st Belorussian front), junior sergeant, full Cavalier of the Order of Glory.

He was born on July 7, 1902 in Kimrsky district of Kalinin region (now Tver region). He graduated from 3rd grade. He worked as a foreman at a collective farm.

In July 1941, he was called up to the Red Army. The whole war was fought by a field engineer.

By early 1944, Kirillov was a sapper of the 160th Engineer Battalion of the 13th engineer field Brigade.

On the night of February 19, 1944 in the battle for heights north of the town of Velikie Luki (Pskov region), corporal Kirillov, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's trench, made a pass in the wire fences and provided a pass for the advancing rifle units.

Petr Ivanovich personally participated in the attack, replacing the wounded machine-gunner, killed several enemies.

On 18 March 1944, Petr Ivanovich Kirillov was awarded the Order of Glory of the 3rd degree.

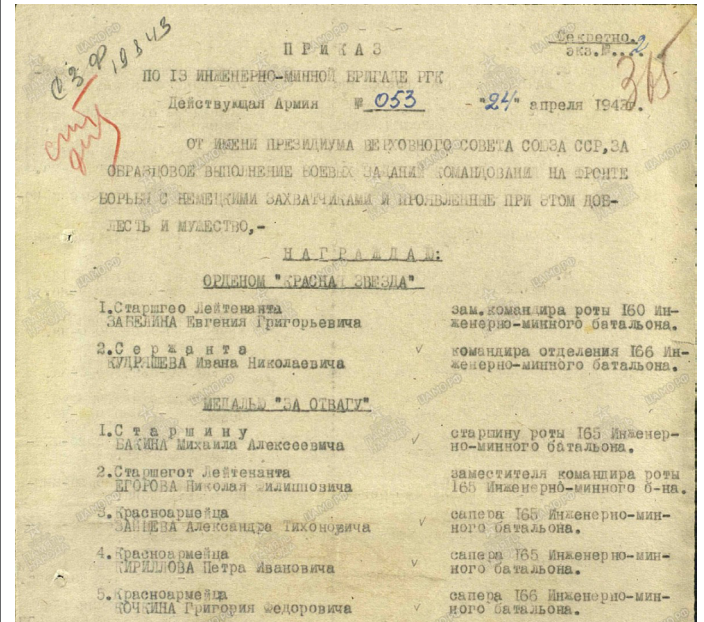
On the night of May 31, 1944 in the vicinity of the village of Fedorygino (6.5 km north-east of the village of Pushkinskie Gory, Pskov region), Kirillov and a group of field engineers ensured the passage of the rescue team and personally participated in its support.

In June 1944, Petr Ivanovich Kirillov was awarded the Order of Glory of the 2nd degree.

On April 20-25, 1945, during an offensive in the Berlin direction, junior sergeant Kirillov and his department carried out an engineering reconnaissance of the Hafel-Oder canal in the area of Bernseve, erected a bridge and transported timber for the construction of a 30-ton bridge.

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of May 15, 1945 for courage, bravery and fearlessness shown in battles with the Nazi invaders,

junior sergeant Kirillov Petr Ivanovich was awarded the Order of Glory 1st degree. He became a full Cavalier of the Order of Glory.



Kirillov finished the war on the Elbe River. In 1945 senior sergeant Kirillov was demobilized.

Petr Ivanovich returned to his native land and continued working at the collective farm.

In 1958, he moved to the city of Kimry. He worked as a carpenter at the Savelovsky machine-building plant.

He died on October 29, 1973.

Awarded the Order of the Red Star, Glory of 3 degrees, medals.

In his recent years, Petr Kirillov lived at 14 Chapayev Street, where now there is a memorial plaque in his honor.



(Кириллов П.И. справа)



We are proud of our compatriot and honor his memory.

OUR FELLOW COMPATRIOT IS A FULL CAVALIER OF THE ORDERS OF GLORY. KIRILLOV PETR IVANOVICH

(СТУПНИКОВ ДМИТРИЙ ЮРЬЕВИЧ, СПИРАНДИЙ АЛИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, ХРОМЮК КАРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

ACTIVITY

- ✓ If you were to interview the hero, what would you ask first?
- ✓ Are there any war veterans among your relatives? Tell us about them.

GLOSSARY

- rifle division – стрелковая дивизия
- foreman – бригадир
- field engineer – сапёр
- vicinity – окрестности
- reconnaissance – разведка
- carpenter – столяр, плотник
- memorial plaque – мемориальная доска
- compatriot – земляк, соотечественник

DISCUSS

- ✓ Why did our country win this terrible war, for which we were prepared much worse than our enemies?
- ✓ Why do the citizens of Kimry honour the memory of Kirillov P.I.?

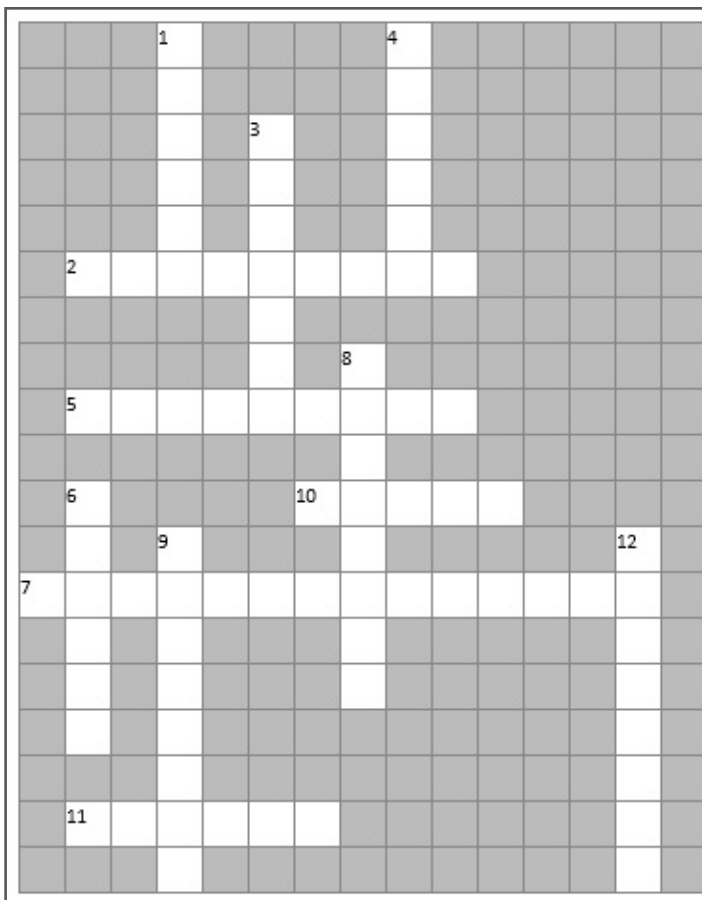
DO THE CROSSWORD

ACROSS:

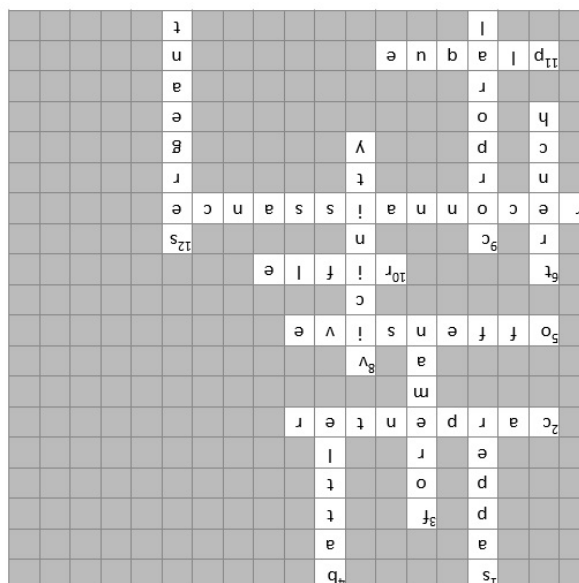
2. someone whose job is to make things from wood, or to repair things that are made of wood
5. an attack
7. the use of soldiers or aircraft to go into an area and get information about an enemy
10. a large gun with a long barrel that you hold against your shoulder to fire
11. a flat piece of metal or stone that is hung on a wall or building for decoration, or to give information

DOWN:

1. a soldier whose job is to find mines, field engineer
3. a man who is in charge of a team of workers
4. a fight between two armies in a war
6. a long narrow open hole dug in the ground used by soldiers to protect themselves from enemy attack
8. the area near a particular place
9. a non-commissioned officer of low rank in the army
12. a person of low rank in the army, air force, or marines



ANSWERS



AUS DER GESCHICHTE DER TWERER SUWOROW-MILITÄRSCHULE

(ЕРМАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, РОМАШКИН ВЛАДИМИР ИВАНОВИЧ, ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «ТВЕРСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ОБОРОНЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Die fünfundszibzigjährige Geschichte der Twerer Suworow-Militärschule ist ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der heldenhaften Vergangenheit des Twerer Gebiets.



In den schrecklichen Jahren des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges wurde diese Suworow-Militärschule gegründet. Sie ist die älteste Bildungseinrichtung unter den Suworow-Militärschulen. Ihre Geschichte begann im Jahre 1943, als die ersten Schüler in die Schule kamen. Das waren die Jungen im Alter von 8 bis 13 Jahren, fast ausschließlich die Kinder der Soldaten der Sowjetarmee und der Arbeiter, die im Großen Vaterländischen Krieg starben. Dies waren Jungen, die die Schrecken des Krieges erlebten und die Bombenangriffe, den Hunger und die Kälte des Krieges überlebten. Es gab viele von ihnen, vor denen die Nazis ihre Eltern und Verwandten erschossen hatten. Zu den ersten Schülern der Suworow-Schulen gehörten auch die Söhne der Regimenter, die für ihre Teilnahme an Kampfeinsätzen Orden und Medaillen erhielten.

Am 1. Dezember 1943 läutete es zum erstenmal und der Unterricht begann. Am 19. Dezember 1943 wurde der Schule das Rote Kampfbanner und die Urkunde des Präsidiums des Sowjets der UdSSR überreicht. Dieses Datum ist der Tag der Bildung der Suworow-Militärschule. Die Schüler waren etwas früher, am 10. November 1943 angekommen, und zu Beginn des Unterrichts gaben es 506 Jungen aus verschiedenen Regionen des Landes. Die Schule begann ihre Arbeit im Gebäude des ehemaligen theologischen Seminars (erbaut 1878), in dem während der Jahre der Sowjetmacht eine Schule untergebracht war. In den ersten Kriegsjahren befand sich in diesem Gebäude ein Militärkrankenhaus.

1944 sammelte das Personal der Schule 24.800 Rubel für den Bau des Kampfflugzeugs "Junger

Schuworowschüler". Die Schule erhielt ein Regierungs-Telegramm des Oberbefehlshabers I. W. Stalin.



Im Jahre 1945 nahmen die Twerer Suworowschüler erstmalig an der Siegesparade auf dem Roten Platz in Moskau teil. Seitdem haben sie bis 1995 an allen Paraden teilgenommen.

Ihre Teilnahme an Paraden auf dem Roten Platz in Moskau wurde 2013 wieder aufgenommen.

Die ersten Suworowschüler absolvierten die Schule im August 1948.

Im Jahre 1990 bekam die Stadt Kalinin wieder ihren historischen Namen Twer. In diesem Zusammenhang wurde die Suworow-Militärschule auf Anordnung des Verteidigungsministers der UdSSR vom 2. Oktober 1990 in die Twerer Suworow-Militärschule umbenannt.



Im Laufe der Jahre hat die Suworow-Militärschule eine Menge von Menschen hervorgebracht, die würdig sind und ihr Leben dem Mutterland widmen. Viele von ihnen wurden mit staatlichen Preisen ausgezeichnet. Viele wurden Generäle, Ärzte, Kandidaten der Wissenschaften.

Heute studieren mehr als fünfhundert Suworowschüler aus verschiedenen Regionen Russlands an der Twerer Suworow-Militärschule. Die Studienzeit an der Schule beträgt sieben Jahre, von der fünften bis zur elften Klasse. Während ihrer Ausbildung erhalten die Suworowschüler eine gute Ausbildung. Sie treiben erfolgreich Sport. Sie bekommen auch eine militärische Grundausbildung und die Fähigkeiten, die jeder junge Mensch braucht, der sein Leben dem Dienst an Russland widmen will.

Die Suworowschüler ehren heilig die Traditionen der Suworow-Bewegung und der Kadettenbruderschaft. Sie verkörpern Tugend, Tapferkeit und Treue zum Vaterland.

Wortschatz

die Suworow-Militärschule – суворовское военное училище
 der Bestandteil – составная часть, компонент
 die Vergangenheit – прошлое
 die Schrecken des Krieges – ужасы войны

der Hunger – голод
 das Regiment – полк
 der Kampfeinsatz – бой
 die Teilnahme an + Dat. – участие в чём-либо
 das Präsidium des Sowjets der UdSSR – Президиум Совета СССР

НЕМЕЦКИЙ ЯЗЫК

AUS DER GESCHICHTE DER TWERER SUWOROW-MILITÄRSCHULE

(ЕРМАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, РОМАШКИН ВЛАДИМИР ИВАНОВИЧ, ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «ТВЕРСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ОБОРОНЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

das Rote Kampfbanner – Боевое Красное Знамя	des Verteidigungsminister – Министр обороны
unterbringen (brachte ... unter, untergebracht) – размещать	würdig – достойный
das Kampfflugzeug – боевой самолёт	der Preis – награда
erhalten (erhielt, erhalten) – получать	widmen – посвятить
die Regierung – правительство	Suworow-Bewegung – суворовское движение
der Oberbefehlshaber – Верховный Главнокомандующий	verkörperen – воплощать, олицетворять
erstmalig – впервые, в первый раз	die Tugend – добродетель
die Anordnung – распоряжение, предписание	die Tapferkeit – храбрость, мужество
hervorbringen (brachte ... hervor, hervorgebracht) – производить	die Treue – верность
	Treue zum Vaterland – верность Отечеству
	die Kadettenbruderschaft – кадетское братство

Teste dein Deutsch!**Aufgabe 1:**

Lies bitte den Text und beantworte dann die Fragen zum Text.

Wann wurde die Twerer Suworow-Militärschule gegründet?

Wer gehörte zu den ersten Schülern der Suworow- Militärschule?

Wann (in welchem Jahr) nahmen die Twerer Suworowschüler erstmalig an der Siegesparade auf dem Roten Platz in Moskau teil?

Aufgabe 2:

Schreibe einen Brief an deinen Freund aus einem anderen Land und erzähl ihm über eine der ersten Suworow-Militärschulen in Russland. Was meinst du, gibt es Unterschiede von deiner Schule? Welche?

Aufgabe 3:

Finde im Internet die Information über die Geschichte der Suworow-Schulen und erzähl darüber deinen Mitschülern.

Aufgabe 4:

Stell dir vor: Du bist Suworowschüler der ersten Suworow-Militärschule in Russland. Erzähl über dein Studium.

Aufgabe 5:

Arbeitet in Gruppen und macht euer Quiz. Stellt dann den anderen die Fragen.

DAS KRIEGSMAHNMAL IN RZHEW

(КАРСАКОВ ЕВГЕНИЙ ФЁДОРОВИЧ, БЕЛОВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Das Kriegsmahnmal in Rzhew ist den sowjetischen Soldaten gewidmet, die während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges im Jahre 1942 bis 1943 im Kampf bei Rzhew gefallen sind.



In der Mitte des Mahnmals ist riesengroße, fünfundzwanzig Meter hohe Figur eines Sowjetsoldaten zu sehen. Es befindet sich auf einem achtseitigen zehn Meter hohen künstlichen

Hügel. Ein junger Soldat steht auf der Wache und der Regenmantel flattert an seinem Rücken. Der Regenmantel hüllt ihn von unten vollständig um und in einen verstreuten Schwarm von fünfunddreißig Kranichen übergeht. Die Vögel schirmen das tragende Metallgestell. Dies gibt den Effekt, als ob die Statue in der Luft schwebt. Die Hände des Soldaten sind unten, zu seiner Rechten hält er einen PPSH. Sein Kopf ist halb nach links gedreht und geneigt, als er an den vor Statue stehenden Besucher des Mahnmals schaut. Das Gesicht des Soldaten ist ruhig, nachdenklich und distanziert. Im vorderen Südrand des Hügels ist Nische eingebaut, in die geneigte schwarze Marmorplatte eingelegt ist. In der Mitte der Marmorplatte befindet sich das Steinbild aus Bronze, wo der sowjetische fünfzackige Stern, umgeben von einem Lorbeerkranz und mit einer Zeile aus dem Gedicht von Alexander Twardowsky "Ich bin bei Rschew ums Leben gekommen" mit vergoldeten Buchstaben geschrieben ist.

Wir haben die Heimat geliebt und wir haben sie gerettet. Das Mahnmal ist licht- und akustisch gestaltet.

Aufgabe:

Ergänzen Sie die Sätze:

1. Das Mahnmal von Rschew ist den gefallen Sowjetsoldaten gewidmet...
2. Das zentrale Teil des Denkmals ist...
3. Das Gesicht des Soldaten ist...
Unten an der Platte befindet sich...
4. Das Mahnmal ist...

Wortschatz:

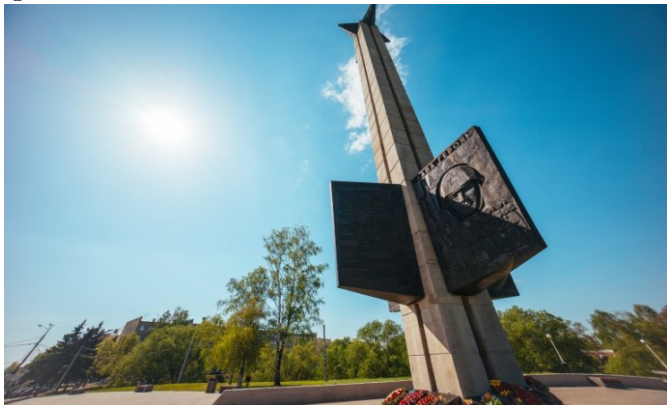
- der Hügel – холм
- der Kämpfer – воин
- die Heimat – родина
- geneigt – склоненный
- eingravieren – гравировать

НЕМЕЦКИЙ ЯЗЫК

DER SIEGESOBELISK

(ПИМЕНОВ АНТОН АЛЕКСЕЕВИЧ, БЕЛОВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Der Siegesobelisk ist am 16. Dezember 1970 eingeweiht worden, weil dieser Tag der 29. Jahrestag der Befreiung von Twer von den deutschen Truppen ist. Um die Flamme zum ersten Mal zu anzünden, hat Sergey Kuzmitsch Loskutov die Fackel aus Moskau nach Twer gebracht.



Der Obelisk ist 45,5 Meter hoch. Er liegt im Stadtzentrum und stellt eine Säule mit acht kupfernen Basreliefs dar. Die Einweihung des Mahnmals ist den Heldentaten der Menschen an der Front und im Hinterland gewidmet. Auf den zweiten Basrelief sind die von Alexander Feodossiewitsch Geveling geschriebenen Gedichte zu sehen. Auf der anderen Seite des Basreliefs

sind die aktuellen Parolen der Kriegszeit eingeprägt: «Alles für die Front», «Alles für den Sieg», «Wir schützen die Welt» und «Ruhm für den Sieg». Der Siegesobelisk wurde von den Bildhauern I. M. Rukavishnikov und A. N. Filippova erbaut. Die Architekten N. N. Milovidov und T. E. Saevich, die Ingenieure B. S. Kadik und M.S.Shumilova haben auch mitgewirkt. Am Tag des Sieges wird die Flamme des Sieges angezündet.



Im Obelisk hat man die Zeit-Kapsel eingemauert, die erst im Jahre 2045 zum 100. Jahrestag des Großen Sieges geöffnet wird. Es wurde getan, um den Nachkommen zu übermitteln, wer und zu welchem Preis den Frieden gewonnen hat.

Fragen

- Von wem wurde die Flamme auf den Obelisk gezündet?
- Wozu hat man dieses Obelisk gebaut?
- Wann werden wir die Zeit-Kapsel öffnen?
- Wer hat die Gedichte für den Obelisk geschrieben?

Schlüsselwörter

Das Basrelief,-s - Барельеф
 Eingeweiht - посвященный
 einmauern - замуровывать

DAS DENKMAL FÜR DIE LEGENDÄRE BESATZUNG VON STEPAN GOROBZ

(ЮРКИНА ДАРИНА ИГОРЕВНА, БЕЛОВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

In den Kämpfen um Kalinin (heute Twer) führte Stepan Gorobez seinen Panzer

T-34 "Tridzattschetwörka" durch die Stadt, die von deutschen Truppen eingenommen wurde. In diesem Jahr feierte der legendäre Panzerführer seinen 105. Geburtstag.

Die Besetzung von Stepan Gorobez wurde zur Verkörperung des russischen Charakters und eines unbeugsamen Willens. Allein führte er seinen Panzer durch die besetzte Stadt und fügte dem Feind die spürbaren Verluste zu. Es war ein einzigartiger Fall in der Geschichte des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges. Aus der Schlacht kam T-34 mit vielen Beulen heraus, aber niemand konnte ihre Rüstung durchbrechen.

Die Armeegeneräle zogen beispiellose Kräfte nach Kalinin ein, um sie dann auf die Hauptstadt zu werfen. Die 21. separate Panzerbrigade hatte ein schwieriges Ziel: Ohne Unterstützung von der Infanterie, Artillerie und Luftwaffe in das Hinterland des Feindes durchzukommen und versuchen, die Stadt zurückzuschlagen. Am Morgen am 17. Oktober 1941 wurden unter Beschuss fünfunddreißig Panzer in Richtung Wolokolamskoje und Turginowskoje Chaussee vorgerückt. Acht Panzer näherten sich der Stadt und nur einer brach in die Stadt durch. Der Einsatz wurde vom Panzerkommandanten unter der Nummer "03", Obersergeant Stepan Gorobez sowie von Fahrmechaniker Fjodor Litowtschenko, dem Turmfahrer Grigorij Kolomjiet und dem Funkschützen Iwan Pastuschin durchgeführt.

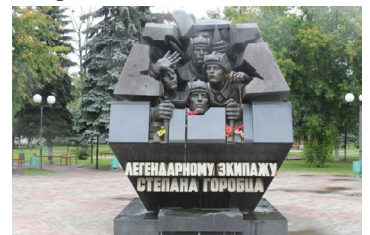


Ihr T-34 hat eine Autokolonne mit der feindlichen Infanterie außer Gefecht gesetzt und fuhr mit voller Geschwindigkeit zum deutschen Flugplatz durch. Es geschah auf dem Gelände des heutigen Stadtteils "Juschny". Der Panzer von Gorobez zerquetschte zwei Junker, bevor sie starten konnten, setzte den Treibstofftank in Brand und verließ den Platz. Als er Lermontov Straße hinunterfuhr, schoss er die Kolonne der deutschen Motorradfahrer. Im Bezirk Proletarka zertrümmerte er das dreißig Tonnen schwer Panzerabwehrgeschütz, erhielt aber einen Volltreffer auf den Turm. Das Gewehr wurde geklemmt und von der Waffe sind nur die Maschinengewehre übrig geblieben.



Während der Offensive am 8. Februar 1942 hat die Besetzung des Panzers T 34 unter der Führung von Stepan Gorobez in der Nähe des Dorfes Petelino bei Rschew, Gebiet Kalinin (heute Twer) im Kampf gegen die Wehrmacht Truppen drei Geschütze, mehr als zwanzig Maschinengewehrspitzen und zwölf Mörser des Feindes vernichtet. In dieser Schlacht ist ein tapferer Panzeroffizier als Held ums Leben gekommen.

Eine der Straßen von Twer trägt den Namen von Stepan Gorobez. Die Gedenktafel zu seinen Ehren wurde am Haus Nummer 54 in der Sovetskaja Straße eröffnet. Außerdem wurde im Jahre 2011 das Denkmal am Komsomolskaja Platz eingeweiht, das den legendären Panzermaschinen gewidmet ist, deren Heldentat der Beginn der Befreiung Kalinins beigetragen hat.



Der Wortschatz

Vierunddreißig – «тридцатьчетвёрка»
 Die Besatzung- экипаж
 Die Verkörperung – воплощение
 Unbeugsam – непреклонный
 Der Verlust – потеря
 Die Schlacht – битва
 Die Beule – вмятина
 Beispiellos – небывалый
 Die Streitkräfte – вооружённые силы
 Die Infanterie – пехота
 Feindlich – вражеский
 Das Viertel "Juschny". – микрорайон «южный»
 Das Gewehr – оружие
 Die Waffe – вооружение
 Der Aufprall – удар
 Die Langstreckenbatterie - дальнобойная батарея

Die Aufgaben

Warum ist der T-34-Panzer legendär geworden?
 Wer waren die Besatzungsmitglieder?
 Während welchen Krieges wurden Stepan Gorobets berühmt?
 Was für ein Ziel hatte die 21. separate Panzerbrigade?
 Wann haben Sie das Denkmal für die legendäre Besatzung eröffnet?

EINFACHE SOLDATEN DES GROSSEN VATERLÄNDISCHEN KRIEGES

(ЮРЧЕНКО МАРИНА АРСЕНЬЕВНА, АСЕЕВА МАРИНА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МОУ СОШ №1, ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



Der Krieg hat meiner Familie viel Leid gebracht. Ich habe zu Hause das Porträt meiner Ururgroßmutter Chorjkowa Maria Wassiljewna an der Wand. Sie wurde im 19. Jahrhundert geboren, überlebte drei Revolutionen, fünf Kriege, (den Russisch-Japanischen, den ersten Weltkrieg, den bürgerlichen Krieg, den Finnischen Krieg und den Großen Vaterländischen Krieg), hatte 11 Kinder, (4 Söhne und 7 Töchter), bekam den Ehrentitel „Mutter - Heldin“, verlor alle Söhne an der Front, zwei Brüder, zwei Schwiegersöhne, aber wurde nicht gebrochen. Alles, was von diesem Krieg übrig geblieben ist, sind ein paar Fotos und zwei Briefe, genauer eine Postkarte und ein Brief von der Front von dem Sohn Nikolaj. Sie werden sorgfältig in unserer Familie aufbewahrt. Alle anderen Briefe sind beim Brandt verloren.

Hier ist die Erzählung über meine gefallenen Verwandten, über die Soldaten des grausamsten Krieges.



Der erste und älteste Sohn Iwan wurde 1907 geboren. Er hatte ein schwieriges Schicksal. Bis 18 Jahren war er ehrlich, gutherzig und edel. Einmal im Winter sprang er in den Fluss, um seinen Freund zu retten und wurde schwer krank. Iwan wurde an die Front nicht gerufen. Er aber diente in der Stadt Serpuchow und bewachte Militärspeicher. Während eines Dienstes ist er 1941 ums Leben gekommen. Nur blutige Kleidung wurde nach Hause gebracht.

Und dann gingen die traurigen Nachrichten eine nach der anderen.



Der Sohn Wassilij wurde 1918 geboren, absolvierte eine siebenjährige Schule, arbeitete im Kolchos als Brigadier. 1938 diente er schon in der Roten Armee in Peremyschl (Przemysl, jetzt eine Stadt in Polen am Fluss San, früher die Grenze mit der UdSSR). Er schrieb von dort: «wir warten am Meer auf das Wetter (ждем у моря погоды), wenn es einen Krieg gibt, sind wir die ersten». 1941 sollte er im Herbst nach Hause kommen, aber im Juni begann der Krieg. Der letzte Brief kam von der Station Jagodnaja (vermutlich die Ukraine). Er schrieb, dass er verwundet wurde, im Krankenhaus lag und jetzt an die Front ging. Es gab keine Briefe mehr. Es kam 1942 die Nachricht, dass er vermisst wurde.



Der dritte Sohn Alexej wurde 1923 geboren. Er wurde in die Leutnantenkurse aufgenommen. Dort lernte er ein Jahr und von dort direkt an die Front. Ein Brief kam vom Fluss Terek. Dann kam im Jahr 1942 die Begräbnis-Mitteilung.



Der letzte Sohn Nikolaj wurde 1924 geboren. Mit 16 Jahren wurde Nikolaj in die Berufsschule (damals FSU - die Schule der Fabriksschüler) aufgenommen. Er studierte im Ural. Da begann der Krieg, und er kam aus dem Ural zu Fuß nach Hause. Unterwegs bat er um Almosen, um zu essen - es gab kein Geld. Nach zwei Monaten kam er nach Hause, war mager und zerlumpt. Es war Anfangs Herbst, und Ende des Herbstes wurde er in die Armee einberufen. 1944 kam die bittere Nachricht, dass er, der letzte Sohn, in der Nähe von Vitebsk in einem Kampfeinsatz umgekommen ist. Nikolaj wurde mit dem Orden des roten Sterns ausgezeichnet.

К следующему результату поиска >

Хорьков Николай Васильевич 1924г.р.

Звание: гв. сержант
в РККА с 1942 года Место призыва: Кушалинский РВК, Калининская обл., Кушалинский р-н
№ записи: 19412244

Архивные документы о данном награждении:

I. Приказ(указ) о награждении и сопроводительные документы к нему

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- наградной лист

II. Учетная картотека

- данные в учетной картотеке

Орден Красного Знамени

Meine Verwandten waren einfache Soldaten. Sie haben Ihr Leben für unsere Heimat, für den Frieden auf unserer Erde, für unsere glückliche Kindheit gegeben.

EINFACHE SOLDATEN DES GROSSEN VATERLÄNDISCHEN KRIEGES

(ЮРЧЕНКО МАРИНА АРСЕНЬЕВНА, АСЕЕВА МАРИНА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МОУ СОШ №1, ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Aufgaben zum Text

1. Lies und übersetz den Text.
2. Beantworte Fragen zum Text.
 - 1) Was waren alle Söhne meiner Ururgroßmutter?
 - 2) Wie heißt der erste Sohn?
 - 3) Wie war er?
 - 4) Was war 1941 Peremyschl?
 - 5) Wie heißt der dritte Sohn?
 - 6) Woher kam der einzige Brief von Alexej?
 - 7) Was kam stattdessen 1942?
 - 8) Wo studierte der vierte Sohn?
 - 9) Was besuchte der dritte Sohn?
 - 10) Wo ist Nikolai umgekommen?
3. Rate!
Wie heißt das bekannteste Ehrenmal der gefallenen Sowjetsoldaten in Tver?
(Trage einen Buchstaben jeder Antwort in die Tabelle ein)

Wortschatz zum Text

- viel Leid bringen - приносить много горя
- übrig geblieben sein - оставаться
- das Schicksal - судьба
- ums Leben kommen - погибать
- verwundet sein – быть раненым
- vermisst werden – пропасть безвести
- die Begräbnis-Mitteilung – похоронное извещение
- um Almosen bitten – просить милостыню
- der Kampfeinsatz - сражение
- ausgezeichnet werden mit (D.) – быть награжденным чем-либо

Frage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nummer	1	1	1	1	3	4-5	5	1	1	4



Lösungen

Frage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nummer	1	1	1	1	3	4-5	5	1	1	4
	S	I	E	G	E	SS	Ä	U	L	E

Siegessäule:

Soldaten Iwan ehrlich Grenze Alexej Fluss Begräbnis Ural Leutnantenurse Vitebsk

VOLS DE NUIT VOROBIEV IVAN IVANOVICH

(ЗУЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЭЙНАРОВНА, КИЗЕРОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №2», ГОРОД КИМРЫ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

VOROBIEV IVAN IVANOVICH

Né en 1908 dans le village de Matveevka, district de Kimrsky.

Diplômé de l'école du village.

Depuis 1924, il travaille dans un atelier de chaussures.

En 1930, il est incorporé dans l'armée soviétique.

Diplômé de la 3ème école d'aviation d'Orenbourg.

Depuis l'automne 1942 sur les fronts de la Grande guerre patriotique.

Un navigateur d'escadron du 18e Régiment d'aviation de la Garde.

A effectué 226 missions de combat.

A vécu dans la ville de Smolensk.

Décédé en 1967.

Le titre de Héros de l'Union Soviétique I.I. Vorobyev a été décerné le 15 mai 1946.

VOLS DE NUIT

Vorobiev était un grand pilote.

Il n'a jamais perdu ses repères dans les conditions les plus difficiles.

Vorobyev a passé la plupart de ses vols de combat la nuit.

En quittant l'aérodrome dans la soirée, son bombardier se dirigeait vers les arrières de l'ennemi.

Il est important de ne pas perdre la route dans

l'obscurité de la nuit, pour maintenir la vitesse fixée.

Le commandement a constamment constaté la grande efficacité du bombardement de Vorobyev et de ses camarades.

Les pilotes étaient confrontés à des tâches parfois inhabituelles et très difficiles.

C'est ce qui s'est passé au saillant de Kursk.

Il pleut.

Le ciel était couvert de brume, de nuages bas.

Nous aurions dû partir, écraser nos ennemis.

Le commandant cherchait des volontaires.

Ivan Vorobiev a été parmi les premiers à appeler.

Il a volé dans une très mauvaise visibilité, a trouvé l'ennemi et l'a écrasé.

C'était très difficile et dangereux.

Ivan Vorobiev a toujours accompli des tâches difficiles.

Les dernières sorties de combat d'Ivan Vorobiev ont eu lieu en avril 1945.

Le 28 avril, le pilote Vorobiev, après avoir largué la dernière charge de feu sur le centre de Berlin, met fin à la guerre.

Après la victoire, Vorobiev Ivan Ivanovich a formé de jeunes pilotes, améliorant ainsi leurs compétences.

Le héros de l'Union soviétique Vorobyov, chevalier des trois Ordres de Lénine, des trois Ordres de la Bannière rouge, colonel de la garde, vivait à Smolensk.

Les habitants du district de Kimry et de la ville de Kimry sont fiers de leur compatriote et honorent sa mémoire.

ACTIVITÉ

1. Lisez et racontez à vos camarades de classe l'histoire du héros et de son exploit?
2. Quels traits de caractère de Ivan Vorobiev se sont manifestés dans ses actions?

DISCUSS

- **Que savez-vous des autres héros nationaux?**
- **Pourquoi leurs actes héroïques sont-ils importants pour vous?**
- **Pourquoi est-il si important de connaître l'histoire de votre pays?**

KOBETS BORIS IVANOVICH EST UN VÉRITABLE HÉROS

(МАКАРОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРИЕВНА, РОГОЖИНА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



1924 - 1995

Je voudrais vous parler de notre arrière-grand-père. Son nom était Kobets Boris Ivanovich. Il était issu d'une famille simple. Etant garçon, il est allé au front. Il est revenu en 1945 avec deux blessures et une tunique ornée de médailles et d'ordres. Il n'a jamais parlé de la guerre, mais tout le monde savait que la fête la plus importante et la plus sainte pour lui était le jour de la Victoire, au cours de laquelle il rencontrait ses

camarades soldats.

Récemment, ma mère a trouvé des documents sur les exploits de notre arrière-grand-père. Il est difficile de décrire avec des mots ce que nous avons vécu à ce moment-là. Notre arrière-grand-père, Boris Ivanovich, est un véritable héros!

Nous savons maintenant que dans la région de Seelow Heights, il a été le premier à pénétrer dans les tranchées ennemies, a détruit une mitrailleuse de gros calibre et nos soldats ont pu lancer l'attaque.

Il a participé à la prise de Berlin. Lors des batailles dans les rues de la ville, il a remplacé le commandant à la retraite. Son détachement a pris d'assaut trois forteresses fortement fortifiées. Lorsque on a traversé le canal à Berlin, l'ennemi tirait des tirs de mitrailleuses et gênait le passage. Notre arrière-grand-père, avec un groupe de mitrailleurs, a soudainement capturé le bâtiment d'où l'ennemi tirait. Maintenant, rien n'a empêché notre attaque.

Nous ne listerons pas tous ses exploits, car ce n'est pas pour rien que le palmarès dit: "Pour l'excellente performance des missions de combat et le courage et l'héroïsme manifestés en même temps, il mérite le titre du Héros de l'Union Soviétique."

Nous nous souviendrons toujours de ce que notre arrière-grand-père, Boris Ivanovich Kobets, a fait pendant la guerre. Grâce à son courage, son patriotisme, nous avons réussi à défendre notre Patrie. Nous promettons de préserver cette mémoire et de la transmettre de génération en génération.



КОБЕЦ БОРИС ИВАНОВИЧ

Activité 1.

1. Quand Boris Ivanovitch est-il allé au front? Quand est-il revenu à la maison?
2. Quelle fête était la plus importante pour lui? Que faisait-il ce jour-là?
3. Quels actes héroïques Boris Ivanovich Kobets a-t-il accomplis?
4. Quel titre a été décerné Boris Ivanovitch? Pourquoi ?
5. Grâce à quelles qualités Boris Ivanovitch a-t-il réussi à défendre sa Patrie?

Activité 2.

Vrai / faux

1. Kobets Boris Ivanovich était issu d'une famille riche..
2. Boris Ivanovitch est revenu avec deux blessures et une tunique ornée de médailles et d'ordres.
3. La fête la plus importante pour lui était le Nouvel An.
4. Boris Ivanovitch a pris part à la prise de Berlin et a remplacé le commandant à la retraite.
5. Un groupe de soldats et Boris Ivanovitch n'ont pas pu faire face aux tirs de mitrailleuses de l'ennemi à Berlin.
6. Boris Ivanovich a reçu le titre du héros de l'Union Soviétique.

MIKHAIL PAVLOVICH PETROV

(МАКАРОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРИЕВНА, ЧЕСНОКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №12», ГОРОД ТВЕРЬ, ТВЕРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



Mon arrière-grand-père Mikhail Pavlovich Petrov est né le 28 décembre 1924 dans la région de Kostroma. Ensuite, sa famille a déménagé à Krasnoïarsk, où le 13 août 1941, à l'âge de seize ans, il a été enrôlé par le Sukhobuzim RVK de Krasnoïarsk dans la réserve de l'Armée rouge. Depuis août 1942, il participe déjà activement aux combats contre les envahisseurs nazis. Il a fait son service dans le 618 régiment des canons décoré par l'ordre

de l'étoile rouge. Ce régiment était au réserve du commandement. Pendant la Grande Guerre Nationale, il a combattu dans les troupes du 1^{er} front baltique, du 3^{ème} front baltique et de 4^{ème} front ukrainien. Il a pris part aux événements militaires qui ont eu lieu dans notre ville natale de Kalinin (aujourd'hui Tver), il a pris part dans des batailles dans la région de Pskov, a libéré la Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie. En août 1944, il découvre

personnellement 3 mini-batteries, 13 points de tir et 5 canons à tir direct. Il a aidé à détruire et supprimer ces points de tir, voilà pourquoi il a été récompensé et a reçu la médaille «Pour le courage».

Mon arrière-grand-père a rencontré la fin de la guerre parmi les défenseurs de la patrie du 4^{ème} front ukrainien, qui a pris part à la libération de la Pologne. Étant à la tête de la 1^{ère} division de la radio du 618 régiment des canons décoré par l'ordre de l'étoile rouge du réserve du commandement, il a assuré le fonctionnement ininterrompu des communications, a personnellement contacté le commandant du régiment par radio depuis sa position de tir avec la radio. Pour avoir accompli des missions de combat exemplaires, fait preuve de bravoure et de courage, mon arrière-grand-père a reçu l'Ordre de l'Étoile rouge (ordre du commandant de l'artillerie du 4^{ème} front ukrainien). Mon arrière-grand-père a encore une récompense - c'est la Médaille du courage, qui lui a été remise immédiatement après la fin de la Grande Guerre Nationale.

Ma famille et moi, nous sommes fiers de mon arrière-grand-père. Nous garderons toujours dans nos cœurs le souvenir de lui, ainsi que du plus grand exploit de tout notre peuple, tous les défenseurs de notre patrie!

Activité 1.

Mikhail Pavlovich Petrov est né le 28 décembre 1924 dans la région de Kostroma.

- 1) vrai
- 2) faux
- 3) aucune information

Il découvre personnellement 13 mini-batteries

- 1) vrai
- 2) faux
- 3) aucune information

Il a été enrôlé dans la réserve de l'Armée rouge.

- 1) vrai
- 2) faux
- 3) aucune information