



# Символы Победы

(обучающие материалы на английском языке  
для 7–9 классов)



Центр лингвистического образования  
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## 7–9 КЛАССЫ

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## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY ST. GEORGE RIBBON (АПТУЛАЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ПАВЛОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many famous symbols of Victory. One of them is St. George ribbon. It is the official symbol of Victory Day in Russia.



The Ribbon of St. George, **St. George Ribbon** (in Russian – **georgievskaya lenta**) is one of the most recognized and respected symbols of military valour in modern Russia. St. George Ribbon is the symbol of remembrance of those who fell in the Second World War, people who gave everything for forefront, the symbol of respect for veterans and pride of the Great Victory.

The history of St. George ribbon originated in the Russian Empire. It appeared under Catherine the Second for the first time. The St. George ribbon was attached to the Order of St. George the Victorious, the highest military award of the Russian Empire. This award had the following elements in the structure: a star, a cross and a ribbon with five stripes. Two of them were yellow, three ones were black. After some time, the yellow stripes were replaced by orange.

Later, in 1917, the Russian revolutionaries banned the St. George ribbon. It was allowed only 24 years later at the beginning of the Second World War in 1941. During the Great Patriotic War Stalin created the Order of Glory. He looked like a star with five points. The Order was decorated with a ribbon that had three black and two orange stripes. Orange colour symbolizes fire and black does gunpowder.

On May 9, on the great Victory Day all residents of the country go out wearing St. George ribbons to walk along the street to pay tribute to veterans of the Second World War. The motto of this procession became the words "I remember! I am proud!"

### DISCUSS

- Have you ever worn St. George ribbon on Victory Day? What do you feel when you wear it on this great Day?
- Do you know the ways of wearing St. George ribbon?

### ACTIVITY

- Find information about countries where St. George ribbon is prohibited and for what reason?

## Symbols of Victory

There are many interesting places to visit all around Russia but one place is particularly amazing for its history and location.

### Malaya Zemlya

Memorial "Malaya Zemlya" is located in Novorossiysk, on the Black sea coast near Cape Myshako. It was opened on September 16, 1982, the 39th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi troops. Its authors are architects I. Havin, Y. B. Belopolsky, R. G. Kananin and sculptor V. E. Tsigal.



The complex was built in memory of the heroism of Soviet soldiers who fought for Novorossiysk during the great Patriotic war. A detachment of paratroopers led by major L. Kunikov on the night of February 4, 1943 broke through enemy fire, landed on the shore and captured a small but very important bridgehead, which was called "Malaya Zemlya". Five days later, 17 thousand Soviet soldiers and officers were already on the bridgehead, the

length of which did not exceed 8 km from West to East and 6 km from North to South.

The defense of Malaya Zemlya was about seven months, or rather 255 days. This place became the beginning of the attack on Hitler's invaders positions, thanks to which 16 September 1943 year Novorossiysk was liberated.

Around the monument - untouched area, where now you can guess the traces of fighting. Here you can see grassy trenches and ditches. Nearby is the Museum of military equipment and weapons of the great Patriotic war, and in the centre of the parade ground stands a stele with a commemorative inscription.

Every year on May 8 at the monument "Malaya Zemlya" a solemn ritual "Memory" is held. Residents and guests of the city honor the dead with a minute of silence, and the names of all the fallen are put into the capsule "Heart". The text of the oath of the paratroopers L. Kunikov written inside the monument, in the gallery of military glory: "...We have won back from the enemy a piece of land under the city of Novorossiysk, we called Malaya Zemlya. It is small, but it is our land, Soviet, it is watered with our sweat, our blood, and we will never give it to any enemy... We swear by our battle banners, by the name of our wives and children, by the name of our beloved Motherland, we swear to stand in the upcoming battles with the enemy, grind their forces and cleanse Taman from fascist scoundrels. Let's turn Malaya Zemlya into a big grave for Hitlerites"

#### DISCUSS

1. Have you ever been to the Black sea? of Malaya Zemlya.
2. Have you seen the monument «Malaya Zemlya»? Share your impressions.
3. Why was important to build the monument?

#### ACTIVITY

1. Learn more about the history
2. Who built it and for what

## ARZAMAS RAILWAY STATION (АВТАЕВ МИХАИЛ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ)

## Symbols of Victory

### Discuss

- What do you know about the plan "Barbarossa"?
- What are the most important strategic war objects during the war? Why?



Arzamas railway station was of great national importance during the Great Patriotic war because it was the road of life that connected the West and the East of the country. It is known that in accordance with the plan "Barbarossa" German troops planned to capture this strategic point by October 2, 1941. And fortunately, this plan was not completed.

## The Railway Station of Arzamas

During the war the railway stations have a huge load.

And the life of the station Arzamas changed from the very first day of the war. It was rebuilt in a military way. All the locomotives were immediately prepared for work. But there were not enough people. Short-term courses for drivers and assistants were organized in a short time. Most of the students were women.

Railway workers often made real heroic deeds that were not much different from those on the front. One of these heroic actions was described

by the newspaper "Arzamasskaya Pravda". One day a steam locomotive came from Murom and the boiler pipe in its firebox burst. It could delay sending an urgent military echelon for 12 hours. After consulting, a boilermaker Mikhail Lapshin and an electric welder Alexey Marin watered themselves and climbed inside. After 12 minutes the damage was repaired.

The main workload fell on the shoulders of the train drivers, who often drove trains to the front lines without a break during 100 or more hours. But mechanics and other workers showed genuine heroism and courage too. For example, the cleaner of locomotive V. Danilov used to repair damages in a burning furnace at a temperature of more than 300°C.

One by one military echelons from Siberia, the Urals and the Far East passed through Arzamas station. In July 1941 Arzamas railway station began to receive the first trains with evacuees. Its work during the war years was appreciated by the Homeland: 147 people were awarded with orders and medals, the depot team twice won the Red Flag of the Council of People's Commissars, and the staff of the station Arzamas II was awarded with the Red Flag of Management of the Kazan Railway.

### Activity

#### ➤ Say true or false.

1. Arzamas station was a very important strategic point in the WWII.
2. The Germans planned to capture Arzamas by October 2, 1942.
3. The newspaper "Arzamasskaya Pravda" told about heroism of railway workers.
4. A. Marin repaired trains at a temperature of 300 degrees.
5. The staff of Arzamas railway station got awards for their work many times.

➤ Imagine you are a reporter of "Arzamasskaya Pravda". Use different sources of information and make up a news-sheet about the life of Arzamas railway station in war years.

## THE CHILDREN OF THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD (АЗАРЕНКОВА ЕЛЕНА МИХАЙЛОВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

The siege of Leningrad is one of the horrible pages of history of the Second World War.

In the city 1.000.000 people died of bombing, artillery shooting, cold, exhaustion and hunger. More than 400.000 children lived in Leningrad during the siege.

## The Children of the Siege of Leningrad



The siege of Leningrad lasted 872 days, from September 1941 till 27 January 1944. The city was often bombed by the Nazis. Winters were very cold during the siege. In winter water was one of the main problems. It was too hard to carry water from the Neva River. Isolated from the outer world, the city lacked food and fuel. Lake Ladoga was the only city's link with the outside world, ensuring that the precarious deliveries of urgent supplies could be made by water in summer and over ice in winter. One day a ferry evacuating the children was sunk in Lake Ladoga when it was bombed by the Nazis. All of the children who were on the ferry died. Their toys that were mostly for the infant children, had lain on the lake for a long time. The only wish for each child was to save life hiding in a shelter from bombing, artillery shooting, cold, hunger and exhaustion. Whenever possible, the school classes were organized for them. The children who lost their parents and found themselves blocked inside Leningrad, were sent to the orphanages. The children, elderly and unemployed people got only 125 grammes of a scant bread norm that was an equivalent of three small slices. In Leningrad the children were taught when the city was not bombed. Each lesson lasted 20 or 25 minutes. In the classrooms they could not write because of their unheated schools and bombing. Some of them supposed that only their school helped to survive where they could forget bombing, death, hunger and suffering. In the schools the child's groan could be heard from each corridor. The children were suffering from wounds, injuries and hunger. However, the children worked in the plants and in the factories. Both the boys and the girls assembled machine-guns for the Red Army. The children worked with the adult people on a par. They managed to distribute their forces so they were enough only for the family but also for public affairs. The pioneers carried letters to the houses. The boys sawed wood and carried water to the families of the Red Army. The girls mended linen for the wounded and ill soldiers and citizens. They helped to take care of them in the hospitals. In blocked Leningrad a lot of teens were on duty when the city was bombed by the Nazis on frosty days. A lot of teens protected their city extinguishing thousands of lighters that were dropped on the city from the Nazis planes. The children were standing the long queues to get bread.

## DISCUSS

1. What difficulties did the children of the siege of Leningrad face?
2. How did the children help the Red Army and the city?

## ACTIVITY

1. Learn more facts about the siege of Leningrad.
2. Present your results and tell your class about the children's lives in the siege of Leningrad.



## VLADIMIR FATKIN, THE BRAVE MARINE SCOUT (АКИНШИНА ОЛЬГА ЭДУАРДОВНА)

**SYMBOLS OF  
VICTORY**

There are many heroes who died during the Great Patriotic War. They didn't wait for the victory to come but did a lot to bring it closer.

**VLADIMIR FATKIN, THE BRAVE MARINE SCOUT**

Vladimir Fatkin's life wasn't much different of boys who were born in the 1920s. His father was a doctor and the family lived in a small town of Spassk. His mother was a teacher and she had a large family to look after. Volodya was the eldest of the four children. At school he was not at the top of his class but he studied well and never had any problems with studies. He read a lot as the family had a very good library. He learned to play the piano but he wasn't good at it. In summer he spent a lot of time by the river. He was fond of swimming. His dream was to become a seaman. Volodya was a well-built boy, strong and brave. He could do a lot of things better than his friends.

Volodya finished Spassk secondary school in 1939. He was recruited for military service. He served as a marine scout and displayed strong will, personal courage and heroism.

Vladimir's last battle was near Petsamo (Pechenga). The command of the Northern Fleet was preparing to land troops directly to the port Liinakhamari, located deep in the fjord. On both shores of the Gulf there were the enemy batteries. Especially dangerous were the batteries on a rocky cape Krestoviy. Late in the evening on October 9, 1944 the scouts landed on the coast. They went two days without stopping or rest. They came to the cape at the end of the third day. The night was very dark. Making their way to the battery one of the scouts one stumbled at the signal wire. The enemy opened fire. There were several rows of barbed wire in front of the scouts. It was impossible to make the passages under such heavy fire. Vladimir Fatkin was the first to rise. Under the fire he stepped forward, threw his jacket on the wire and rushed to the battery. Other scouts followed him. Twenty scouts were killed and Vladimir Fatkin was among them. Vladimir took a few heroic steps that brought him immortality

**DISCUSS**

What do you most admire about Vladimir Fatkin?  
What do you know about graduates from your school who fought and died during the war?

**ACTIVITY**

What do you think makes a person a hero?  
Find out what life was in your town/ village during the Great Patriotic war.

**HISTORY OF EVACUATION HOSPITALS OPERATING IN THE VILLAGE OF PESKY DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR** (АЛДОШКИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ПАВЛОВНА, ОРЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА МИХАЙЛОВНА)

**SIMBOLS  
OF  
VICTORY**



**The Great Patriotic War is a terrible page in the history of our country. The rear helped to survive, to win.**

Spotlight of Russia tells you about evacuation hospital working in the village of Pesky during the Great Patriotic War.

Kolomna district was not directly in the combat zone, but made a great contribution to the common dealing of Victory. The Estate Bektimirova-Miloslavskoe, the Resort House number 5 at the station Pesky of the Lenin railway. It was here that on 23 June 1941 was formed an evacuation hospital 1076. The hospital was headed by Gusev V. I. He was the head of the Health Department of Kolomna. Nurses were the graduate students of the Kolomna medical school and medical college. The hospital received the first wounded on the evening of July 30, 1941. At the end of September, the great battle of Moscow began. The front line was approaching our area and the work of the hospital was becoming dangerous. The hospital was urgently evacuated inland in October 1941, to the Saratov region. Together with the front, the hospital moves from city to city - Efremov, Kozelsk, Velikie Luki, Riga. It was disbanded in December 1945.

The buildings were empty for a short time after the evacuation of the previous hospital ... On January 21 1942, from the Voronezh region, the evacuation hospital 2656 had already arrived here. The hospital could take 700 wounded. The military doctor of the 3rd rank I. G. Khoroshev headed the hospital, then - N. N. Prokimnov. Residents of the village of Pesky worked in the hospital. The hospital staff did a lot for the rapid recuperation of the wounded: a small subsidiary farm allowed to improve and diversify the food of the wounded; physical therapy classes; first aid classes; arranged concerts.

Two collective farms were collaborated on the hospital: named after Georgy Dimitrov of Myachkovo village, and named after Maxim Gorky of Cherkizovo village. The farmers sent gifts to the wounded, although it was difficult for them.

The hospital 2656 worked in the village Pesky until February 25, 1946. It returned to the ranks of the Red Army more about 5769 people. Not everyone could be helped. Many soldiers died of wounds and diseases. All they are buried in a common grave with military honors in the village of Cherkizovo.

It was a long hard way of two hospitals. The medical staff did a great state affair: returned to the active army thousands of soldiers and officers who forged a victory.



The military doctor of the 3rd rank I. G. Khoroshev.



The staff of the evacuation hospital 2656 on the 9th May in 1976



All the dead soldiers were buried with military honors in a common grave in the village of Cherkizovo

**DISCUSS**

1. Think about how children helped the wounded in hospitals?
2. Was the work of doctors in hospitals difficult and dangerous? Why?
3. What sign was sewn on the sleeve or kerchief of the nurse?

**ACTIVITIES**

Find information about the rear workers in your area. Write an article about him / her (60-80 words).

## Symbols of Victory

History is made by people, and most heroes were everyday people.

**Spotlight on Russia** gives you the opportunity to learn more about some of them.



A picturesque city Khimki, famous for its considerable contribution to the development and well-being of the Moscow region, is located in the north of Moscow. We also revere Khimki for its historical role during the Second World War. It was in Khimki where the Germans were stopped and driven back.

Many historical places in Khimki are a reminder of those days. One such place is a square named after Maria Rubtsova. There, you will find military equipment, tanks and a memorial dedicated to the war heroes. In the central part of the square, there is a monument of a nurse holding a wounded Soviet soldier in her hands. The authors of the 5,5-meter bronze monument are sculptor Evdokimov V.A., architect Mikhailov V.N. and artist Mustafin A.S. The character of the nurse is a real person, Maria Petrovna Semikova who used to work in one of the ten hospitals in Khimki.

Doctors and nurses in these hospitals saved thousands of Soviet soldiers from 1941 – 1945. Maria was the sixth child in a family of eight children. She looked after her sick father and later completed medical school. When the war broke out, Maria joined the army as a nurse. These were difficult times of treating the wounded, participating in surgeries, bringing soldiers from the battlefield and donating blood. Maria Semikova along with other nurses and doctors, worked day and night. Sometimes they slept under trees, in the snow. Although Maria was injured, she survived.

The citizens of Khimki are proud of their heroic compatriot, Maria Semikova, who went through the entire war and witnessed the Victory day in Berlin.

## Nurse Heroine



### Discuss

Did your relatives, grandparents or great-grandparents, take part in the Second World War? What part did they take?

### Activity

Find historical places dedicated to the Second World War in your town and find out about people contributed to the Victory.

## TOURISTS ROUTE "MONUMENTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR IN SOLIKAMSK"

(АЛЕКСАНДРОВА ТАТЬЯНА ЮРЬЕВНА)

<p><b>Tourists Route "Monuments of the Great Patriotic War in Solikamsk"</b></p>	<p>The years of the Great Patriotic War are the most tragic pages in the history of every small Russian town and every Russian family. Thousands of the citizens of Solikamsk of Molotov (now Perm) Region defended their native land from the Nazi invasion.</p>
	<p>During the Great Patriotic War a <b>tank school</b> was located in Solikamsk. T-34 tanks mechanics were trained there. T-34 tanks mechanics were the members of the Ural Volunteer Tank Corps. They fought bravely in Berlin and Prague. When we celebrate the Victory Day children and grown- ups have meetings near the Monument of T-34 tank.</p> <p>12 citizens of Solikamsk were awarded as <b>Heroes of the Soviet Union</b>. You can see memorial tables with their names on the buildings of 20 Let Pobedy street. All industrial enterprises of Solikamsk were reoriented to military production needs. At the beginning of the war Solikamsk Paper Mill produced powder pulp for <i>famous Katyusha rocket launchers</i>. The workers of the region sent bread, meat, butter, <i>valenki</i>, short fur coats to soldiers of the Red Army.</p> <p>There were <b>five hospitals</b> in Solikamsk where more than 6200 people were cured. Saving lives of wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses never thought about themselves. Despite the fact that our town was far from the front all citizens did much to bring the Victory closer.</p>

Discussion	Activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What do you and your classmates usually do on the Victory Day?</li> <li>Are there veterans of the Great Patriotic War in your family? What can you tell us about them?</li> </ul>	<p>Learn more about Solikamsk of 1941-1945 and create the tourist route with its historical monuments of the Great Patriotic War.</p>

OUR COUNTRYMAN - IS A HERO OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (АЛЕКСАШКИНА ЕВГЕНИЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

Symbols of Victory

- ✚ Many people participated in the great Patriotic war.
- ✚ Many of them became heroes.
- ✚ There are such people in our village, too, and we all respect them.
- ✚ Spotlight in Russia invites you to the village of Khvastovichi



**Our countryman - is a Hero of the Great Patriotic war!**

Ivan Illarionovich Efremov (1921-1993) - Colonel of the Soviet Army, participant of the great Patriotic war, Hero of the Soviet Union (1945).

On April 16-25, 1945, during the Berlin offensive, Efremov's division was in the battle lines of the 301st rifle division, supporting its actions. In those battles the gunners destroyed 9 machine guns, 4 manual and 8 heavy machine guns, as well as 1 air defense gun and more than 150 German soldiers and officers. The division in those battles suppressed the fire of 2 batteries of artillery and 3 batteries of mortars, 2 air defense guns. During the street battles in Berlin, Efremov and his division operated ahead of the division's units, destroying a number of strongholds of enemy resistance. For example, on April 25, the division destroyed about 50 German soldiers and officers in the basement of one of the houses on Schulzhofeinstrasse.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 31, 1945, for "courage, bravery and heroism shown in the fight against the German invaders", captain Ivan Efremov was awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the order of Lenin and the gold Star medal number 6716.

**Discuss:**

- ✚ Do you know your fellow countrymen?
- ✚ Tell about them.
- ✚ Why it is important to know your fellow countrymen heroes?

**Activity:**

- ✚ Find out what other heroes your countrymen were .
- ✚ How young they were during the war?
- ✚ How was their life after the war?

**"MOTHERLAND CALLS" IS A SYMBOLS OF VICTORY** (АЛЕШИНА ТАТЬЯНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА)

In 2020 The Russians celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great Patriotic War. There are a lot of symbols of Victory in Russia and in the world. One of the most famous sculpture is "The Motherland Calls".



## Symbols of Victory

The sculpture "The Motherland Calls" is the compositional center of the monument-ensemble "Heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad". It is situated on Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd. It was designed by sculptor

Yevgeny Vuchetich and structural engineer Nikolai Nikitin in 1967. Its height is 85 meters, so it is the tallest statue in Europe and the tallest statue of a woman in the world.



The sculpture "Motherland Calls" is the compositional center of the ensemble "Heroes of the battle of Stalingrad". It is made in the form of a statue of a woman-mother, who steps forward with a raised sword, calling her sons to battle with the enemy. The impression of the sculpture is enhanced by disheveled hair in the wind, sharp figure shapes, brightly emotional face and strong woman's hands. Wide-open eyes and mouth create an atmosphere of anxiety and tension. At the foot of the sculpture "Motherland Calls" is the top of Mamayev Kurgan - the Square of Sorrow. From here, from the center of Volgograd, offers a breathtaking view of the whole memorial complex, the city's neighborhoods, the wide Volga valley and the Volga region.

The sculpture "Motherland Calls" is a part of the triptych, which also includes monuments in Magnitogorsk and Berlin. The monument "Rear-front" in Magnitogorsk symbolizes the sword of Victory, which the workers forged for the soldiers who liberated the country from the invaders. The sculpture "Motherland Calls" raises this sword to fight the enemy. And the monument "Warrior liberator" in Berlin keeps his sword down as the war is finally over.

The sculpture "the Motherland calls" is listed in the Guinness Book of Records.

### Project

Research another symbol of Victory. Make some notes. Present your findings to the class.

### Discuss

- Have you ever seen the sculpture "Motherland Calls"? Or would you like to visit Volgograd to see the sculpture? Why? Why not?
- Is the sculpture worth being listed in the Guinness Book? Why?
- Discuss what sculpture could be added to the triptych.

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. AVTOZAVODSKAYA METRO STATION (АЛИФАНОВА ЕЛЕНА ВИКТОРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

### Avtozavodsakaya metro station

*Nearly 70000 people arrive at Avtozavodskaya metro station every day.  
Do they know that this station is a real symbol of Victory?*



**Avtozavodskaya** metro station is located not far from the circle line, between Paveletskaya and Tekhnopark stations. It was built according to the project of architect A.N.Dyshkin. The role of this station in the development and success of Moscow is great.

Despite the great difficulties it was opened to the public in January 1943 – just at that time when World War II was at its height. During the war the tunnels and the entrance were used as air-raid shelters.

The station has preserved its initial style. The main theme of its decorations is the defense of our Motherland and the heroism of people during the World War II. Artistic mosaics (though not very bright), paintings and bas-reliefs adorn the walls. They depict people of different professions and nationalities; scenes from the life of factory workers and the Victory Parade. The mosaics glorify selfless work of ordinary workers for the sake of our Motherland.

It's worth saying that the mosaics were created in sieged Leningrad and delivered to Moscow by the Road of Life. Isn't it a heroic deed?

This is one of the most patriotically decorated metro stations and it's included into the list of the best architectural monuments of our capital.



### DISCUSS

Your guests are interested in stained-glass panels. Which stations of Moscow metro would you advise them to visit and why?

Describe the Moscow metro today: its length, the number of stations, working hours, the number of lines.

### ACTIVITY

Find out some interesting facts about the stations of the Circle line.

Work out an excursion route for the group interested in the history of metro.

# Symbols of Victory

## Hero-Children

75 years have passed since the day of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, but its echo till now doesn't calm down in humans' souls.



*The monument to hero pioneers in Moscow*

We haven't the right to forget the horror of that war. We haven't the right to forget those soldiers, who died for our bright future. We must remember everybody and everything. We must come down the memory about one of the most terrible war, which concerned every family, from father to son.

During the Great Patriotic War, more than 3,500 front-line soldiers under the age of 16 served in the Red Army. They were called "sons of the regiment."

Valera Volkov



*Spotlight on Russia offers to remember the names and learn the history of such "little" heroes as: Valera Volkov and Sasha Borodulin.*

Valera was in Sevastopol when the Great Patriotic War began. He was 12 years old. He fought with people against fashists. He was a scout of navy infantry. He died as a hero. The enemy's tank given by Valera stopped the tank column for a long time.

Sasha Borodulin



From the first days of the war Sasha went to the forests and attacked on hitleriens. Soon he met with partizan group and took part in all military operations. Once the group found in enemy encirclement. The group have broken but the lid group died. Sasha died last. He blew up oneself and some fashists.

### Activities:

*What other known hero-children do you know?*

*Find more information about them!*

### Discuss in class:

*Why our people celebrate the Victory Day?*

*Why is it a holyday "with tears in your eyes"?*

## TO THE VICTIMS OF FASCISM (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

### Symbols of Victory

There are many places in Donetsk connected with the events of the Great Patriotic War and our glorious victory.

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you to the monument "To the Victims of Fascism" near the Palace of Culture of Metallurgists in the Park of Slavic Culture in Donetsk.



### To the Victims of Fascism

The monument consists of three twelve-meter pylons, which are interconnected with a bronze wreath. Fifty steps have been made to the top of the hill. Between the pylons there is an eternal flame (lit on holidays).

The Victory Day and the Liberation Day of Donbass are celebrated at the monument.

During the Great Patriotic War Donetsk was occupied by fascists. The Nazis set up a transit camp Dulag-162 in the building of the Palace of Culture of Metallurgists. The camp was surrounded with the barbed wire. Those who tried to escape were killed by the Germans, and the bodies of the dead were hanged on the fence posts. In cold weather the prisoners of the war were kept outdoors, they were driven to sleep in an unheated room, and in hot summer they were not given water at all.

From November 1941 to September 1943, almost 25 thousand people died in the camp. Their names remained unknown. The dead were buried right in the park.

At the site of mass graves, the inhabitants of the city poured a hill. Later, on the 20th anniversary of the Victory, a monument to the victims of fascism was erected here. Its authors were the sculptor Leonid Brin and the architect Yuri Mozhehil.



Collect information about the life of the members of your family during the Great Patriotic War and tell your classmates about it.

**ACTIVITY**

Talk with your partner about a place in your town/village connected with the events of the Great Patriotic War.

**DISCUSS**

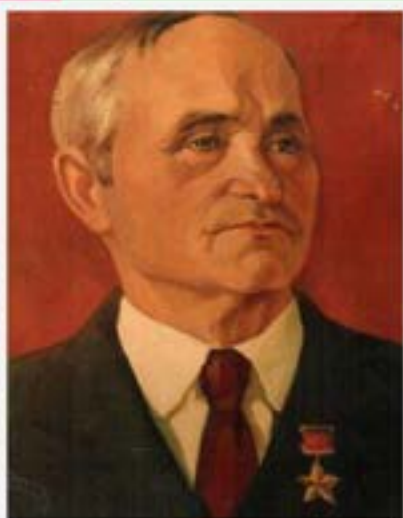
## THE HEROES OF BIZHBULYAK DISTRICT. STEPANOV KONSTANTIN IVANOVICH

(АСАДУЛЛИНА АННА ИОСИФОВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

*There are many famous Heroes of Soviet Union who participated in World War II and some of them are natives of Bizhbulyak district of Bashkortostan*

## Stepanov Konstantin Ivanovich



01.06.1922-13.03.1999

Awards: the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of World War 1<sup>st</sup> degree, medals

Konstantin Stepanov 1(.....)born 1<sup>st</sup> June 1922 in the village of Kosh-Elga Bizhbulyak district in Bashkortostan in 2(.....) peasant family. After school he graduated from the Agricultural College in Pokhvistnevsk of Kuibyshev region. He was drafted into the Red Army in June 1941.

In 1943 he finished the Ulyanovsk Tank School. Tank commander of the 233<sup>rd</sup> Tank Brigade, Lieutenant Konstantin Stepanov scored in August 1944 in the battle for the Voyneshi and Kameneshi villages, which were located near Romania. He destroyed two tanks, seven anti-tank guns and many other equipment and manpower.

For the exemplary performance of command assignments and for displaying courage and heroism Lieutenant Konstantin Stepanov 3(.....) the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and medal Red Star. Since 1946 Captain Stepanov was in reserve. He lived in a village and worked in the Department of Internal Affairs. Then 4(.....) several years he worked as a teacher in a local school.

Konstantin Stepanov died in 5(.....) 1999.

## Activity

Read the text and for each gap (1-5) choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D

	A	B	C	D
1.	is	was	were	are
2.	a	the	-	an
3.	was	-	is	were
	awarded	awarded	awarded	awarded
4.	on	for	in	above
5.	Murch	march	Mach	March



## Symbols of Victory

There are many famous Heroes of Soviet Union who participated in World War II and some of them are natives of Bizhbulyak district of Bashkortostan



**Vasilyev**  
**Pavel Yefimovich**  
**14.01.1909-29.07.1978**



**Awards: the Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner, Red Star, medals**

### Activity

Fill out a fact file about the Hero

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
Place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
Education: \_\_\_\_\_  
Feat (подвиг): \_\_\_\_\_  
Awards: \_\_\_\_\_  
Buried: \_\_\_\_\_

Yashkiy sluzhba: dep. ruzheniya - otzhen

proizvedeniye - prokuror

delo - razsuzhdeniya

osuzhdeniya - otzhen, razsuzhdeniya

Pavel Yefimovich Vasilyev was born January 14, 1909 in the village of Zirikly of Bizhbulyak district in Bashkortostan.

In 1931 he graduated from the Ufa Pedagogical College. Then Pavel worked as a Head of propaganda department of Komsomol Regional Committee and as a prosecutor of Bizhbulyak district.

In the Red Army he was drafted in June 1941 by Bizhbulyak military office.

He was a participant of the Great Patriotic War since 1941 and he defeated our country from Japan in 1945.

Pavel Vasilyev spent a lot of time with soldiers and conducted political work which was of great help for combat missions. Vasilyev's personal example inspired fighters in the assault of the Japanese fortifications.

During the war he performed his tasks perfectly. August 14, 1945 in the breakout of Futszinsk fortified Japanese area, he supervised the preparation of the assault. After the explosion Vasilyev was the first who broke into the trenches and killed 4 Japanese soldiers and captured one.

For the exemplary performance of combat tasks and for displaying courage and heroism in the battle with the Japanese militarists Vasilyev Pavel Yefimovich was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

After the war the courageous political commissar continued to serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR. He worked as a chairman of the executive committee in Bizhbulyak Council and in other places.

Pavel Vasilyev died 29<sup>th</sup> July 1978 and was buried in Ufa at the South Cemetery.

## THE HEROES OF BIZHBULYAK DISTRICT. GADELSHIN KHAMIT GABDULLOVICH

(АСАДУЛЛИНА АННА ИОСИФОВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

There are many famous Heroes of Soviet Union who participated in World War II and some of them are natives of Bizhbulyak district of Bashkortostan



## Gadelshin Khamit Gabdulloovich



10.07.1923-10.01.2000

Awards: the Order of Lenin, World War 1<sup>st</sup> degree, medals

Read the text and mark the sentences  
T (true), F (false) or NS( not stated)

1. Khamit Gadelshin was from Bizhbulyak district. (.....)
2. He was born in a peasant family. (.....)
3. Soldiers crossed the Moseva river. (.....)
4. Khamit's favorite subjects at school were Russian and History. (.....)
5. After the war he worked as a driver. (.....)

Khamit Gadelshin was a radio telegrapher of the 1449<sup>th</sup> Company of Communication of the 31<sup>st</sup> Rifle Division of the 46<sup>th</sup> Army of the Steppe Front.

Khamit was born 10<sup>th</sup> July 1923 in Aitovo village of Bizhbulyak district in Bashkortostan. His parents were farmers. At school he studied with pleasure but he finished only 7 classes.

Khamit was drafted into the Red Army in August 1941 and later he finished wireless operator course.

Gadelshin went to the front in October 1941. 26<sup>th</sup> September 1943 senior wireless operator of the 1449<sup>th</sup> Communication Company together with other soldiers crossed the river Dnepr near Sochinovka village. Their task was to install and to maintain radio communication. The ship which Khamit was crossing the river on got a hole and sank. The sergeant Gadelshin saved the radio station and established connection with the Division commander. Khamit had been working for 13 hours without a break. This enabled the commander to lead the fight without interruption.

For the exemplary performance of combat tasks and for displaying courage and heroism in the battle against the Nazi invaders Khamit Gadelshin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin and medal Red Star.

After the war the courageous communicator continued to serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR. Since 1969 Colonel Gadelshin was in the reserve and the retired. He worked as a military instructor of the vocational school, then as a college teacher in Frunze, Kyrgyz.

Khamit Gadelshin died in January 2000.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY



Russia is very rich in symbols of victory. From music to hero cities.

I would like to tell you about one of the heroes of the great Patriotic war the Ferapont Petrovich Holovaty.

A man of amazing destiny. Even during the First world war, he served in the regiment guarding the Emperor Nicholas II, for which he received an award watch from the monarch himself. Then there was the front, and until 1917, it had three St. George's crosses. With the beginning of the revolution, he defected to the Reds, and led a cavalry squadron. After the end of the Civil war, he settled near Saratov, started an apiary, married. In 1941, he sent two sons and two sons-in-law to the front. And under him remained 9 grandchildren. After pitching honey, in the summer of 1942, he took it to Saratov, and bargained 100 thousand rubles. Put all the money in a bag, came to the Saratov Aviation Plant and asked to sell him a fighter for the same 100 thousand rubles. After a call to Moscow, the Director of the plant was allowed to sell the Yak-1 fighter, and make an inscription on it that the buyer wants.

This fighter, Ferapont Petrovich gave his countryman, pilot B. N. Eremin. And a year and a half later, when the first gift worked out its resource, Ferapont Petrovich bought a new fighter-YAK-3, and again gave it to the same pilot. By the way, both gifts did not receive a single hit, and are now in museums.



## Discuss:

- Why did he buy fighters?
- How did none of the fighters get hurt in the whole war?

## Activity:

- Find information about other home front workers. What merits did they help the country?

## HEART OF SOLDIER'S MOTHER (БАБЧЕНКО МАРИЯ АНДРЕЕВНА)

# Simbols of Victory

The Feat of our nation during the Great Patriotic War is to be remembered and the Feat of soldiers' mothers is to be glorified.

Epistiniya Fedorovna STEPANOVA, a simple Russian woman from Kuban, whose nine sons heroically died in the war, became a symbol of all heroine mothers.

## HEART OF SOLDIER'S MOTHER

*"If your life seems hard to you, remember my fate and it will be easier for you..." (E.F. Stepanova)*

Epistiniya Fedorovna Stepanova (1874-1969) was born in Ukraine. When she was a child her family moved to Kuban. Trying to help her parents, Epistiniya started working at an early age. She turned 16 when she married Mikhail Stepanov. Epistiniya Fedorovna gave birth to 15 children but 5 of them died under the age of six.

All of Epistiniya Stepanova's nine sons went to war to defend their Motherland. Throughout the war years Epistiniya Fedorovna lived

waiting for letters from her sons. And the sons never forgot their mother. "We will return soon. Be sure, I will beat our enemies for my native Kuban, for all the Soviet people...I will be faithful to the military oath, until my heart beats in my chest ... When we finish, we will come back..." (Aleksandr, the youngest son) And then there were no letters at all: not from Pavel, Filipp, Ivan, Ilya, Aleksandr, Vasilii, Nikolay... As the Mother began to receive death notices only after a while, she did not put on a mourning black scarf believing her children were alive... Days and nights Epistiniya Fedorovna was standing at her house waiting for her sons. If she saw a man in a uniform, she ran after him. "Son!" - flashed through her head. But only one, Nikolay, returned home from the war.

After the war Epistiniya Fedorovna stayed in her khutor in Timoshevskiy rayon. She got a lot of letters from people who heartily thanked her for her heroic sons. To pay tribute to the memory of this Mother Heroine, songs and poems were written, a documentary film was made, a monument "Mother" was built. And in March 2018 in Timashevsk, the Krasnodar Territory, the All-Russian action "Heart of a Soldier's Mother" started which aim is to find and tell future generations about Mothers who sacrificed their sons for life without wars!



Photo: photo materials of the Timoshevskiy Museum of the Stepanov family.



Photo: photo materials of the Timoshevskiy Museum of the Stepanov family.

### DISCUSS

- Can we call E.F.Stepanova a real hero? Why?
- Is the action "Heart of a Soldier's Mother" important for you and future generations? Why?

### ACTIVITY

Do some research to find out about another Russian heroic mother like E.F.Stepanova and tell the class about her.

## MONUMENTS TO MUSCOVITES WHO FELL IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (БАЕВА МАРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА)

**Symbols  
of Victory**

Sasha Ivanov and his friends are the members of the Young Army Cadets National Movement (Yunarmiya). They participate in search activities and take care of monuments in their school area in Moscow. There are more than eight monuments to Muscovites who fought and died in the Great Patriotic War.

### Monuments to Muscovites who fell in the Great Patriotic War



'This is the Memorial to warriors, who worked in the Felt Factory. It is in front of school 504.

During the war 72 workers were killed on the battlefield.

They died defending our lives. The general was Boris Dmitrievitch Bobrov, who commanded the division. Almost all of the soldiers were killed in the fights near Vyazma.

The pupils of our school have meetings in the yard of school 504

in honor of the inhabitants of the village Annino, who defended our Motherland from the enemies in the Patriotic War. We lay flowers in their memory every year.

Every year there are fewer and fewer of the veterans left. We understand that it is important to remember and appreciate what they did for us.

This is the monument to the citizens of the Prolitarski District, who were killed during the Great Patriotic War. It was built in 2009.

When I was small, I often walked with my Grandpa around these streets and he talked me about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. But he didn't like to tell me about himself. Now he is not



with me. And only today I have understood why', says Sasha.

**ACTIVITY**

Learn more about the monument to the fallen in the Great Patriotic War in your area. Who are these heroes? What feats did they perform?

**DISCUSS**

- Do you think it is important to remember and appreciate what soldiers of the Great Patriotic War did for us?
- Do you take care of the war monuments?
- Do you want to be a member of the Youth Movement? Why?

## THE GIRL WITH A VIOLIN (БАКАНОВА ЕЛЕНА ЮРЬЕВНА)

SYMBOLS  
OF  
VICTORY

## DISCUSS

1. Do you know anyone who survived the Siege? Share their story with your classmates.
2. Do you think Leningraders were very special people? Why?
3. What can their stories teach us?
2. Why is it important to remember those days?

*People who survived the 900 days in the besieged Leningrad are still telling us their stories of courage and endurance.*

**The girl with a violin.**

In June 1941 Agnessa Markova, an 11-year-old schoolgirl was enjoying her summer holiday in the country not far from Leningrad when war broke out. Before she realized what was going on, the Nazis came so close they could hear them talk. The family fled to Leningrad by the last train hoping to find shelter. Instead, they found themselves cut off from the rest of the world, starving, freezing, but struggling to survive. Agnessa, like other children, went to school. Very often they had classes in the bomb shelter. Winters were severe. There was no heating or running water. So the girl had to feed the stove and bring water from the Neva. It was her, who kept her family's bread and ration cards under control, safely locked away in case her starving mother ate the whole daily ration at once. Amazingly, she found strength to walk all the way to the city Palace of Pioneers in Nevsky prospect to take violin and singing lessons there. The young musician performed in hospitals, and in front of soldiers.

Luckily, her family lived through the blockade. Agnessa Mikhailovna Dianova (Markova) graduated a music school and went on to study foreign languages. For almost 50 years she worked as an English language teacher, much loved and admired by her students.

Her former student, also an English teacher at St. Petersburg Suvorov Military school, arranged for her cadets to meet Agnessa Mikhailovna, who now celebrates her 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The cadets felt genuinely interested in the conversation. They admired the veteran's medals, of which the most treasured one is "For Defense of Leningrad".



## ACTIVITY

Collect information about the children of the Blockade (photos, diaries, videos) using the Internet. Write an essay describing their life.

## Symbols of Victory

Every year on the ninth of May all the people in our country celebrate Victory Day. The 9th of May was the final day of the Great Patriotic War. It was in 1945.

May 9 is a day of congratulations, parades, fireworks, but it also has lots of different symbols.

*Spotlight on Russia* presents the Eternal Flame as one of the symbols of victory in World War II.

The Eternal Flame has been burning in winter and summer, day and night, symbolizing a long people's memory to the fallen defenders of the Motherland.



On May 9 there is a solemn ceremony of laying flowers to the Eternal Flame.

The first such symbol of victory appeared in our country in 1955. The Eternal Flame was lit on the mass tomb of our soldiers, which is in the village Pervomaiski near Tula. Two years later, a similar symbol appeared in Leningrad. In 1966, the

Memorial to the Unknown Soldier was created in Moscow. The Eternal Flame also appeared here, still a symbol of victory.

For the first time, an eternal flame was lit in Paris at the Arc de Triomphe on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The remains of a French soldier who died in the battle of the First World War are buried there. The flame of memory has been burning in Paris from January 28, 1921. After that, the tradition of lighting a fire was borrowed by many states and countries. So, in the 1930s-1940s, a flame caught fire in Belgium, Romania, Portugal and the Czech Republic. At the moment, the Eternal Flame has been lit in many cities and towns of Russia. And while the symbol of victory, heroism and persistence is burning - we will remember the great feat of our grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and those who won this victory over Nazism.

### Discuss:

- Is there the Eternal Flame in your place?
- What other symbols of Victory do you know? Tell the class.

### Activity:

Collect more information about the symbols of Victory. Draw one of them and present it to the class. Talk about:

- what it is
- where you can see it
- where first it was introduced

## THE UNCONQUERED MAN (БАЛАНДИНА ЗОЯ ИОСИФОВНА)



«The Unconquered Man»

**History comes alive before the eyes while visiting the Khatyn Memorial Complex.**

The road winds through a dense dark green forest leading to the terrible past of the country. The indescribable beauty of the pines and firs evokes an incredible range of feelings. They are witnesses of our history. They could tell us a lot if they could talk.

In a few minutes of driving, a tearful figure of a 6-meter high man, with the body of a dead child in his arms greets us. It's the Khatyn Memorial which in its layout resembles a lost village: the location of houses and even wells. The name of the village is Khatyn.

It happened on March 22, 1943. Furious fascists broke into the village of Khatyn and surrounded it. All the villagers from babies to the elderly, women, men and children were expelled from their homes and driven to the collective farm shed. When the entire population of the village was in the barn, the Nazis locked the doors of the barn, surrounded it with straw, poured gasoline and set fire to it. The wooden shed caught fire instantly. Children gasped and cried in the smoke. Adults tried to save children. In the Khatyn tragedy, all 149 residents were killed, 75 of them were children. In total, there were 26 houses in the village, which were burned completely.

The only adult witness of that tragedy 56-year-old Joseph Kaminsky, burned and wounded regained consciousness late at night, after the Nazis left the village. Among the corpses of fellow villagers, he found his wounded son. The boy was mortally wounded, received severe burns. He died in his father's arms. The terrible moment of that highest pain is reflected in the sculpture «The Unconquered», which became the key figure of the Khatyn Memorial complex. Now father and son are always together. The simultaneous ringing of all 26 bells pierces deep deafening silence of this place every 30 seconds.

During the great Patriotic war, the terrible fate of Khatyn was shared by another 628 Belarusian large and small villages, which were burned to the ground by the Nazis together with the inhabitants. Discuss: Have you ever visited the Khatyn Memorial? Describe your experience. What does the sculpture «The Unconquered» symbolize?

Activity: Learn about other places that repeated the fate of Khatyn during the WWII.

THE SAINT PLACE IN ZERNOGRAD (БАНДИЛЕТ ОЛЫГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

**MONUMENTS AND SIGHTS** (Бандилет Олга Александровна-МБОУ СОШ (военвед) г.Зернограда)

When you visit Zernograd you are sure to see lots of monuments.  
They are for perpetuation memory of citizens and of Soviet warriors,  
who dead for their native town and country during  
The Great Patriotic War.  
Read on to find out more.



The monument "Attack" is famed mostly in the town. It is on Lenin Street. It was built in 1970. The architects are V.D.Batya and H. M. Anonyan. It's the burial of more than two hundred soviet warriors. The figures of warriors are risen on the granite plinth, they have awoken in that severe winter morning for the decisive fight. The soldiers have automates in their hands. The commander is calling his warriors to follow his example. The unwavering confidence is on their faces, they are sure to depose the invaders of Zernograd. Before the sculptural composition the stella is toward, the names of soldiers are written there. At the base of the monument the eternal flame is beating- the symbol of great glory and memory. Near the monument the fir-trees are standing humbly as if they are on the post.

Discuss: What is special about this monument?  
What is it devoted for? What did the architects want to demonstrate with this monument?

The saint place in  
Zernograd

The Symbols of Victory

*Glossary*

Perpuate-увековечить  
Plinth-постамент  
Unwavering-непоколебимый  
Depose-свергнуть  
Humbly-кротко



Activity: Recommend any other historical sight in Zernograd to visit. Find information about the monument in your town. Write and tell us about it.

## MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL PLACES IN THE VILLAGE KHVASTOVICHY (БЕЛОВА МАРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many famous monuments to visit all around Russia, but in the village Khvastovichy also there are interesting historical monuments.  
Spotlight on Russia takes you into the village Khvastovichy.



## Monuments and Historical Places in the village Khvastovichy

**The Common Grave:** By the tenth anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War the Bratsk Memorial Cemetery was opened in the center of the village Khvastovichy. The opening took place in 1955. In 1954 – 1955 the reburial of dead soldiers from fields, woods, forests, villages and settlements of Khvastovichy district was carried out. More than 4,000 officers, sergeants, soldiers and partisans were buried in the mass grave. 16 meters of memorial plates with carved names of the lost soldiers. Two bronze soldiers stand guard over their peace who taking off their helmets stood in a bow before the memory of the fallen. Here in the center are the grave hills. The Eternal Flame is lit. At the Bratsk Cemetery in 2003 a memorial plate with the image of a monument installed in Khatyn (Belarus) is installed. This is a monument to the victims of fascism, dedicated to young children, prisoners of fascist concentration camps, civilians, who had a terrible fate to be in the fascist occupation. Our region was in occupation for 1 year and 9 months, during this time about 11,200 people were hijacked to Germany. **The Memorials to the Soldiers- liberators:** The center of the village is adorned with the Alley of Glory, on which there are Stellas dedicated to the memory of soldiers who distinguished themselves in the battles for their homeland. It was opened in September 2009. It houses the stellas: Heroes of the Soviet Union - our fellow countrymen - Agafonov Y.M., Artamonov F.V., Efremov I.I., Rumyantsev N.I., Stefanchikov N.A., Simonenkov N.N., Knights of the Glory Order - Gavrikov P.A., Kotov F.F., Hero of the French Republic - Eremin Ya.F. Also, the stellas are dedicated to the memory of the commander of the Khvastovichy partisan detachment N.I. Buslovsky, awarded the Order of Lenin, who fell in battle with the punitive forces, and the Hero of the Soviet Union Talalushkin N.S., a native of the Nizhny Novgorod region, who was killed in the liberation of the district. **The "Monument to the Sorrowful Mother":** On the western outskirts of Khvastovichy at the road Khvastovichy - Sudimir on 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1985 there was installed a monument "The Sorrowful Mother". Before the war there was a salon-filling plant, the place was called "Salotopka". During the fascist occupation of the region, this territory was a place of mass executions. In April 1942, the residents of the village Zhurinichi in the Bryansk region were shot in the forest in the quantity of 102 people. The youngest child was born in 1941, the oldest woman was born in 1870. One child Matyukhin Nicholas was 9 years old, and he managed to survive after the shooting. Here, the there were shot and burned the relatives of partisans of the Khvastovichy partisan detachment "In the battle for the Motherland» **The Obelisk to the Soldier:** On 23rd May, 1983 in the center of the village was opened the obelisk to Warrior - Soldier. It is dedicated to the memory of fallen soldiers – countrymen. On the memorial plaque are inscribed the names of those residents of Khvastovichy district, who were called to the front from Khvastovichy district, but forever laid their heads on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War far from home, defending the freedom and independence of our Motherland. More than five thousand residents of the area were mobilized into the Red Army and fought in the battles with the enemy. More than three and a half thousand of them fell on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

## Discuss:

- \*Have you ever visited the monuments in the village Khvastovichy? Describe your experience.
- \*Why are the monuments so important to the people of the village Khvastovichy?

## Activity:

- Learn more about other monuments and Historical Places of the village Khvastovichy.
- When were they built and for what purpose?
- Who made the decision to build it?

OLGA ZHILINA – THE NOVOSIBIRSK HERO (БЕЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА)

# SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

*Spotlight on Russia visited Novosibirsk and found out about the hero of the Great Patriotic War Olga Zhilina*

Siberian divisions took part in defending Moscow in 1941 and they were also the participants of the largest battles of the war. Siberians made an invaluable contribution to the victory over the Nazis.

## OLGA ZHILINA – THE NOVOSIBIRSK HERO



**Olga Vasilyevna Zhilina** (1914–1944) - a sergeant of the guard, a nurse of the 22d division, a commander of 3 war orders and a medal.

Olga was born in the village Kolyvan not far from Novosibirsk. When she was a child, her parents died. In her last year at school she passed the GTO (Ready for Labor and Defence of the USSR) medical standards. After leaving school she worked as an assistant at the chemist's. Olga was a very active girl, she studied much and was good at shooting. In 1936 she was appointed an instructor in the regional party committee.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out, Olga was one of the first volunteers who decided to go to the battle-front. She participated in many intense battles for liberating Velikie Luki, Yelnya, Bely, Kalinin, Rudnya etc. Since 1942 this young slender girl had rescued 147 wounded from the battlefield! She also shot well and often took part in attacking fascists. She had been wounded 7 times; once it had happened thrice for seven days!

In 1944 Olga's Siberian division fought in the Baltics. Not far from Riga our warriors came under the wave of enemy mortar and artillery fire. The brave nurse was shot in the leg and face but didn't leave. She decided to use an old shed as a sick bay but fascists had understood her idea and fired on it. Olga was taking out the wounded again and again: bleeding and having difficulty breathing in the smoke and fire, but the final, eighth wound was fatal for her.

8 III 1944 – is the date of Olga Zhilina's heroic death. She was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War posthumously. She was buried in Latvia and her name was engraved on the pylon of the Monument of Glory in her native city Novosibirsk. One of the city's streets is named after her.

### DISCUSS

- Which Olga's skills helped her in the war?
- O. Zhilina was a real patriot. How did you understand the meaning of this word from the text?

### ACTIVITY

- What do you know about the role of women in the history of the Great Patriotic War?
- Are there any monuments to women, heroes of the War, in your city/town?

**KERCH ADZHIMUSHKAY QUARRIES** (БЕЛЬСКАЯ СВЕТЛАНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА)**Symbols of Victory**

There are many cherished places to visit all around Russia, but one place in particular is to be remembered by name all over the world.



## Kerch Adzhimushkay quarries

World War II May 8, 1942. The Nazi troops launched an offensive on the Kerch Peninsula and on May 16 seized Kerch. Covering the retreat of the main forces some Soviet military units were cut off and took up defensive positions in Adzhimushkay quarries. Defense in the Central Quarries was headed by P. M. Yagunov, I. P. Parachin, G. M. Burmin. Civil citizens of Kerch followed them to hide themselves from the Nazi troops. The enemy approached to the city, the final preparations to fight were held. Guerrilla units were created to hide in Adzhimushkay quarries. Volodya Dubinin and his friends, the pioneer Tolya Korolev and cousin Ivan Grishchenko, learned about it and were eager to be there. So at the age of 12 Vladimir Dubinin became a fighter of the underground garnison. The detachment led heavy fights and the pioneers helped. They did not sleep for days, bringing ammunition, water, food.

Restless Volodya was sent to the village very often. He returned with valuable information. Thousands of Soviet soldiers and civilians fought against German soldiers, damaged German equipment and made daily outings, though they were on the verge of death!

The Germans surrounded the quarries with the rows of barbed wire, blew the tunnels up with aircraft bombs, used poisonous gas and chemical weapons. People were dying of hunger, lack of food and water. They sucked the water out of the walls and broke through the new underground paths. It was the mass struggle for survival.

In November 1943, the area of Adzhimushkay quarries was liberated by units of the 56th Army. Guerrillas knew about it, but they could not come out because of the huge amount of mines around. The troops started the clearance aisles. And Volodya Dubinin helped again. Through the familiar hole he got to the surface, showed sappers the location of mines. January 4, 1942 an enemy mine explosion cut young life of the hero. Thousands of unknown heroes, both children and adults, sacrificed their lives for victory. We should remember the great deeds of heroes, because they fought for our country and for our lives!

**Discuss**

- Would you like to visit Adzhimushkay quarries? What atmosphere can be there in the darkness with the torch in your hand?
- Why should we remember our heroes and be proud of them?

**Activity**

Find out more facts about the actions of young heroes underground. Why did the people and soldiers have to go to Adzhimushkay quarries? Imagine you were in Adzhimushkay quarries. Write a letter to your relatives asking for help.

## MEMORIAL COMPLEX IN THE SETTLEMENT KRASINA (БЕЛЬСКАЯ ИРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

Welcome to the town Shakhty, Rostov Region, where you will learn about its tragedy during the Great Patriotic War, the history of the creation of the memorial complex "To the Victims of Fascism", about the place of execution of the inhabitants of the town, which is called the "Hell Well".



## Memorial complex in the settlement Krasina.

In the settlement Krasina (town Shakhty), which is situated in the Rostov region, there is a memorial complex "To the Victims of Fascism". Most citizens took part in building of the Memorial, which was made according to the designs of the Rostov architect R.A. Murodyan and the sculptor I.I. Reznichenko. Memorial complex was built in 1975. Memorial Square looks stately. It is laid out by huge flagstones. In the center of the square there are two obelisks that symbolize the terriconic, and an eight-meter figure of a grieving miner who is holding a cup with the Eternal Flame. To the left of the sculptural group there is a burial wall which was built with brick and concrete. Not far from it there is a tombstone brought from Zhitomir. This complex has become the personification of the struggle against fascism. Unfortunately, not many people in Russia know about this memorial, which history was taken from the life of people during the Great Patriotic War.

For seven months town Shakhty was occupied by the Nazis. Many citizens were shot and tortured to death for refusing to work for the occupiers and send Don coal to Nazi Germany. Three and a half thousand miners and their families were thrown into the trunk of the mine named Krasina. According to archival documents and eyewitness accounts the first monument to the victims was a wooden obelisk which was built in the yard of the mine.

On the Victory Day a multicoloured sea of flowers covers this monument. Old and young people, children bring their flowers to the Eternal Flame. War widows and war veterans bend their grey heads in unceasing sorrow and grief.



### DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to the memorial complex "To the Victims of Fascism" which is in the settlement Krasina?
- Why is this memorial complex "To the Victims of Fascism" is very important to young generation?

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of the memorial complex "To the Victims of Fascism". Why has this complex become the personification of the struggle against fascism?

**BELGOROD STATE HISTORICAL AND ART MUSEUM-DIORAMA "BATTLE OF KURSK. BELGOROD DIRECTION"** (БИРЮКОВА ЛЮБОВЬ НИКОЛАЕВНА)



Belgorod State Historical and Art Museum-Diorama "Battle of Kursk. Belgorod direction" - the main military museum of Belgorod and its landmark, a center of attraction for connoisseurs and lovers of military history, is dedicated to the Prokhorov tank battle.

The construction began on December 1984 and lasted only a year. On the most significant holiday of May 9, 1985, the "Hall of Military Glory" of the Belgorod Diorama Museum received its first visitors. It housed a temporary photo exhibition. On August 4, 1987, everyone could see the incredibly complex and at the same time exciting drama of the Battle of Kursk.

The heart of the museum and its main exhibit is Europe's largest diorama, the Fiery Arc, a gigantic art canvas illustrating the decisive battle on the Kursk Bulge in July 1943. The area of the diorama's canvas is 1,005 square meters. m (length - 67 m, height - 15 m). To paint it, the artists took two whole years.

Many heroes of the picture are historically reliable and have portrait resemblance to real participants. Looking at the diorama from the observation deck, the audience is, as it were, in the center of the battle and is its involuntary participants. In two halls of the museum are weapons, awards, personal items, documents, photographs of participants in the Battle of Kursk. In total, the museum funds more than 14 thousand unique exhibits of the military history of the region.

The cinema hall demonstrates the documentary and journalistic film "On the Scorched Land" in 1987. The museum exposition continues on the open ground, where the military equipment of the victorious army is presented. The diorama has a special energy - it leaves no one indifferent.

#### DISCUSS

- What do you know about the battles near Prokhorovka?
- What museum exhibits would you like to visit? Justify your answer

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of the Battle of Kursk. When did the battle begin and end? What losses did our country suffer in this battle?

# Symbols of Victory

## Volgograd—the Hero City

### Photo Project Stalingrad Battle



1. On August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1942 Fascist bombers raided the city dropping thousand of tons of bombs.



2. Women and children were leaving Stalingrad.



3. People hang posters everywhere. Stalingrad Defense Committee call the citizens to fight against Enemies.



4. The seamen of the Volga military flotilla shipped thousands of soldiers and peaceful citizens, tons of military goods on the Volga banks along the front.



5. «November the 19<sup>th</sup>— morning. Strong snowfall doesn't let the troops operate, prevent to go up in the air. The thunder of guns. The new period of war comes...» (A.S. Zheltkov, Colonel-General)



6. Street fighting never let up days and nights. Terrible fighting took place for every house, for every street, for every piece of Stalingrad land.



7. Thanks to their courage 114 soldiers and officers became Heroes of the Soviet Union.



8. The Soviet army men liberated the city from Hitler occupants. Victory Banner over Stalingrad 1943 February the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Citizens coming back to their own city.

9. Today, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February, the troops of the Don front encircled and destroyed the enemy completely. Our troops encircled the fascists in the north of Stalingrad and made them give up and lay down the arms. The 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 1943 is the historic Battle of Stalingrad. The result is the victory of our troops»

(The Soviet information bureau "The last hour" 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1943)

### DISCUSS

1. Have you ever heard about the Stalingrad Battle? Describe your feelings.

2. Do you have a relative taken part in the Second World War?

### ACTIVITY

All photos were taken from the Book-Album with the photochronika TASS and the State archive of the Volgograd State Defence Museum.

Imagine that you are a guide at the Volgograd State Defence Museum and tell a group of foreign tourists about the Stalingrad Battle.

ATTENTION! LEVITAN IS SPEAKING! (БОБРОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЧЕНГЕЗОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Among the many outstanding personalities of the Second World War, there are those, whose names were surrounded by legends and only a few people knew them in person.

One of them is Yuri Borisovitch Levitan.



Read the title and look at the picture. What do you expect to read about? Read the text to find out.

### ATTENTION! LEVITAN IS SPEAKING!

1□ Yuri Borisovitch Levitan was born in 1914, in the city of Vladimir. From a young age, Yuri stood out among his peers because of his incredibly strong voice, which was well heard for miles away, and thanks to which he received the nickname “a Pipe”. His aim of life was acting, and he enthusiastically participated in all kinds of amateur theatrical performances. No one then could have imagined that this little guy would become “the Symbol and Voice of the era.”

2□ A Nineteen-year-old Levitan was working as an announcer on the radio when Joseph Stalin himself heard and praised his confident, deep and impressive voice. Since then, all the most significant events were associated precisely with his voice - unique in timbre and expressiveness.

3□ On June 22, 1941, the voice of Moscow Radio sounded sternly, restrainedly, courageously with grief, and faith, and hope. “Our cause is just. The enemy will be defeated. Victory will be ours.” Levitan spoke with such confidence and power that millions of people remembered these words as a spell. There is a legend that Adolf Hitler declared Levitan his personal enemy No. 1 and promised a reward of – 250 thousand marks for the head of the main radio announcer of the Soviet Union. Therefore, when in autumn 1941, Nazi troops approached Moscow; Levitan was evacuated to Sverdlovsk (present day Ekaterinburg). Nobody could recognize him as there were contradictory rumors about Levitan’s appearance. He was a Myth, a Voice. The Information about the speaker’s stay in Sverdlovsk was declassified only a quarter of a century later.

6□ In the period from 1941 to 1945, the announcer informed the citizens about the course of the battles almost every day and inspired the inhabitants of the USSR to believe in victory. He also announced the long-awaited victory over fascist Germany on May 9, 1945 at 21:55. “Moscow is speaking. Fascist Germany is defeated ...” In total, during the war, Yuri Levitan read 2 thousand reports of the Sovinformburo, more than 120 emergency messages. One of the most important messages was made on January 18, 1943 - on the day of Leningrad blockade breaking.

7□ Levitan was awarded with orders and medals. In 1980 Yuri Levitan received the title of People's Artist of the USSR - for the first time among broadcasters. Phrases “Attention! Moscow is speaking! All radio stations of the Soviet Union are working!” became the classics of Soviet broadcasting.

#### DISCUSS

- Why is Yuri Levitan considered the Symbol and Voice of era?
- Which two things from his biography impressed you most? Why?

#### ACTIVITY

- Find out what these dates refer to: 2000, 1980, 1943, five to ten, 1914, 250 000, 22 June 1941.
- Suggest headings to the numbered paragraphs (1-8) of the text. Compare with a partner.

ICT - Find out information about places connected with the name of Yuri Levitan.

**SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. GERMAN QUARTER ON OKTYABRSKOYE POLE**

(БОБРОВСКАЯ НАТАЛЬЯ АНАТОЛЬЕВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

<p style="color: red; margin: 0;"><u>GERMAN QUARTER ON OKTYABRSKOYE POLE</u></p> <p style="color: red; margin: 0;"><u>POLE</u></p>	<p style="color: red; margin: 0;"><u>DISCUSS</u></p>
<p>What places usually occur to your mind when you hear the words “symbols of the Great Patriotic War”? You will be amazed by a unique monument – Nemetskaya sloboda that can be definitely regarded as a notable nod to the war-time years.</p> <p>This is a small quarter in Moscow enclosed by streets named after Marshal Biryuzov, Marshal Konev, Marshal Sokolovsky. It is situated not far from Oktyabrskoye Pole metro station.</p> <p>The quarter got its name as it was constructed after the war by German prisoners of war, who were often made to restore the damaged infrastructure of the western regions of the Soviet Union. Thus, today there are such kinds of buildings not only in Moscow, but in many other cities of the former Soviet Union. The German Quarter or Nemetskaya sloboda on Oktyabrskoye Pole is a unique monument of post-war Moscow that was designed by a group of architects who were directed by Dmitry Chechulin- the chief architect involved in some main construction projects in Moscow at the time. Soviet officers who returned from the war lived in this quarter.</p> <p>The houses in this quarter are eye-popping, indeed. Four corners facing the crossroads are made in the shape of semi-rotundas, two of which are decorated with domes. The ground floor of the buildings is elaborately decorated with a ribbon of rustics imitating stone work, which is a distinctive feature of classical architecture and the Empire style. The quarter comprises three yards separated from the street by arcades and arches with amazing fountains inside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What interesting facts did you know about a unique quarter in Moscow?</li> <li>What special features do the houses in this quarter have?</li> <li>Would you like to live in such quarter? Why/why not?</li> </ul>
	
	
<p style="color: red; margin: 0;"><u>MAKE A PROJECT</u></p>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>IMAGINE</b> that you and your classmates are citizens of this region in Moscow. The mayor of the town wants to rename a street in this region after one of the outstanding combat leaders. He invites citizens to take part in the questionnaire on <a href="http://www.mos.ru">www.mos.ru</a> and send their suggestions. You've decided to take part in it. Discuss with your partner some possible names and write a letter (120- 140 words) in which you:</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggest a prominent figure to name the street after</li> <li>Give a short biography of this person</li> <li>Mention what achievements this person made</li> <li>Sum up his personal qualities</li> <li>Give two reasons why you think he is a good choice.</li> </ul> </div> </div>	

## Symbols of victory



*The Second World War is one of the most memorable events that brought together citizens of the Soviet Union, the British and Americans to fight a common enemy. After 75 years, British and American veterans come to Arkhangelsk in late August to pay tribute to the heroes of the Arctic convoys of World War II.*

### *The Northern convoys*

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the USSR needed to help. So the allies of the anti-Hitler coalition considered that their duty to help the Red Army. Most of all, the Red Army needed armament and food. There were many transportation routes: Iran and the Caucasus, the Pacific Ocean and the Far East, but the shortest and most dangerous way was the northern route. Ships had to leave the ports of Iceland and Scotland sailing through Nazi-occupied Norway to arrive in Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and Molotovsk. The entire route of the Allied convoys took only 10-12 days. The Red Banner Northern fleet and the British fleet protected convoys from German ships, submarines and air forces. The convoys going to the USSR were code-named "PQ (since 1943 JW)," and the ships back to England were called "QP (since 1943 RA)." The first convoy (PQ-0) was named Dervish and it arrived in Arkhangelsk on August 31, 1941. It consisted of seven ships that delivered 10 thousand tons of rubber, 64 military fighter planes, 38 thousand depth charges and magnetic mines, as well as food. Since that time, cargo transportation has become regular. In 1942, Nazi Germany strengthened the grouping of its troops in northern Norway to interrupt the supply of goods to the USSR. In July 1942, the German army destroyed almost the entire convoy of allies PQ-17. The Convoy PQ-17 consisted of 36 ships, but only 13 ships managed to escape. However, despite the enormous losses, the supply of allied goods to the USSR was not interrupted. During the war years, the ports of Arkhangelsk and Molotovsk have taken about ¼ of all union cargo. All military cargo went to the Eastern front.

#### Activity

You know that many works of art are devoted to the topic of the Arctic convoys. Using additional sources of information find out: What are these works call? Who were their authors? When were they written?

#### Discuss

1. What were the three routes for the delivery of goods to the USSR?
2. What did cargo the British and American sailors deliver to the USSR?
3. What was the meaning of the Arctic convoys for the USSR?
4. How many goods were delivered to Arkhangelsk and Molotovsk?

#### Project

Prepare an essay about one of the monuments dedicated to the Arctic convoys of World War II, according to the plan: the name of the monument; location; author; time of creation; description of the monument; conclusion;

## Symbols of Victory



There are a lot of heroes in our Motherland and each town commemorates its Veterans of the Second World War.

**Spotlight on Russia** tells you a story about an honorary citizen of Moscow Region Kotelniki town colonel Vladimir Vasilyevich Ananskikh.

Russian Veteran of the Second World War colonel Vladimir Vasilyevich Ananskikh was born in 1924 in the Tambov Region in the village of Novo-Garitovo of the Petrovsky District. He was the fourth child in a large family, where 8 children were raised. Little Vladimir wanted to be an artist. He had a talent, his paintings and drawings were selected for the regional exhibitions.

In 1941 at his seventeen Vladimir Ananskikh graduated from the workers' faculty in Michurinsk town. He dreamed of further becoming an artist. But the war began.

In the first year of the war, Vladimir Ananskikh was not taken to the front because of his age. He went to work. In December 1941 he was sent to the construction of fortifications near Tambov.

In 1942, Vladimir Ananskikh turned 18 years old and he was sent to the Red Army. The situation at the front was very difficult. There were bloody battles. Soviet troops suffered heavy losses.

Ananskikh got to serve in the 192nd Infantry Regiment, stationed in the town of Shuya in Ivanovo Region. Vladimir Ananskikh was injured in one of the battles. After the hospital, he was sent to short-term junior lieutenant courses in the city of Bialystok (today it is the territory of Poland). Later he was appointed as Communist Youth Organization head of the 78th Guards Regiment.

Vladimir Ananskikh ended the war as a junior lieutenant and continued his service as part of the 85th Guards Red Flag Simferopol Howitzer-Artillery Regiment in East Prussia (former Germany and now the part of Russia). In early 1947 his regiment was relocated to the Voronezh region of Russia that is 500 km from Moscow.

### DISCUSS

- Have you ever met a Veteran of the Second World War? What's his name?
- Have you got your family tree? Tell your classmates about your great grandparents and their participation in the Second World War.

In peacetime Ananskikh graduated from the Kiev Military School with a degree in a combined-arms commander. Then he passed exams to the Military Political Academy named after Vladimir Lenin. After graduation, he was appointed deputy head of the political department of the strategic missile brigade. As part of it, he carried out the secret mission of the state in Cuba during the Caribbean crisis, when the world really was on the verge of nuclear war.

Vladimir Ananskikh resigned from military service in 1974 as colonel. He retired from the post of chief of the Central Arsenal of Rocket Forces.

The military service of Colonel Ananskikh was marked by numerous state awards: the Order of the Patriotic War of 1 degree and two the Red Star Orders.

Among his 17 medals there are awards For Military Merit, For the Victory over Fascist Germany, For the Liberation of Warsaw, Warrior-Internationalist of First Class and many others. All the orders and medals on the veteran's chest mean the pain and horror of the war, a great heroism and a great Victory. You can feel it with all your heart when meeting with Vladimir Ananskikh.

Vladimir Ananskikh is an honorary citizen of Kotelniki town. He is a very much respected person and he still takes part in the life of his town.

Ananskikh is a member of the Council of Veterans of the Kotelniki town district, the chairman of the commission on military-patriotic education of youth.

Colonel Vladimir Ananskikh was an honored guest in the Victory Parades on Red Square many times. He is a symbol of a real Russian officer and our Motherland defender.

### ACTIVITY

Complete the profile.

Vladimir Ananskikh's facts	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Hobby	
Education	
Military rank	
State awards	
Current activities	



## MY GREAT GRANDMOTHER IS THE PARTICIPANT OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(БРАТЕНКОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

### My Great Grandmother Is The Participant Of The Great Patriotic War

#### Symbols of Victory

Once our teacher asked us if there were participants of the Great Patriotic War in our families. We could answer nothing. We realized straight away we did not know who our great grandparents were. It sparked in us the desire to find out as much as we could about their participation in the War of 1941 – 1945.



My name is Vasilina and I am a student.

Exploring my family's past I discovered that my great grandmother took part in the Great Patriotic war. Trying to get the information I started from my close and distant relatives. Then I watched family photo albums, browsed the Internet, and discovered a lot of information in our local museum, our local archive and in the local Military Commissariat.



According to the documents of our local Military Commissariat (The list of the young people who were sent to the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945) my grand grandmother was sent to the war on the 17<sup>th</sup> of July, 1942

My great grandmother was a ranker. She took part in warfare from July 1942 to 1945. In the rifle regiment she was a nurse and helped hundreds of wounded soldiers and officers.

My great grandmother was awarded the order of the Patriotic War 2<sup>nd</sup> class and many medals.

When I was reading the documents I felt I have direct personal connection with the period of the war.

What I discovered actually gives me a sense of history. It gives me a sense of who I am and where I have come from.

My great grandmother was one of those millions soldiers who fought against fascism and won the battle!

I am proud I am my great grandmother's great granddaughter!



#### DISCUSS

- How much do you know about your grand grandparents?
- Do you think it is important to know the history of our ancestors?

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of your family. Did your grand grandparents participate in the Great Patriotic War? Are there any documents and photos related to the war in your family archive?

## DEFENSE IN THE KHMINKI DISTRICT (БРЕЗГИНА АННА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №12 Г.О. ХИМКИ)

**Defense in the Khimki district**

*"When people ask me what I remember most from the last war,  
I always answer: the battle for Moscow".  
Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov*



In late November, early December 1941 on the Leningrad highway near Moscow there was an extremely difficult situation: the Nazis threw all their forces to capture the capital.

For reliable cover of the city it was necessary to build around Moscow system of protective strips. About 500,000 residents of Moscow and the region went to the construction of fortifications. Their hands were dug 350 kilometers of anti-tank ditches, 5000 kilometers of *trenches* in full deep, installed hundreds of kilometers of *wire fences*, countless anti-tank constructions and "hedgehogs", built thousands of gun-machine-gun pillboxes, gun platforms, etc.

A powerful ring of *defensive* fortifications around Moscow was created. In the Khimki district, 9 kilometers of anti-tank ditches were dug, 19 kilometers of wire fences; artillery platforms, dugouts-*доты*, and bomb shelters-*убежище* were built.

The factories in the district produced 1200 anti-tank hedgehogs and installed them on the *defensive line*. In the distance of 41 kilometer from the Leningrad highway the 16th army, which was commanded by major General K. K. Rokossovsky stood to the death and stop the Nazis army.

It was On December 2, 1941. Khimki is the last line of defense, the memory of the great battle.

The heroes of the guards who saved the capital at the cost of their own lives are buried in a mass grave here, at 41 km and in the village of Mendeleevo. The Soviet Radio Stations in those days reported: "December 6, 1941. the *troops* of our Western front, having exhausted the enemy in the previous battles, went into a attack against his flank groups."

These words are written on the monument, which was constructed in Khimki on the 23 kilometer of the Leningrad highway. On December 6, 1966, the memorial called "anti - Tank hedgehogs" was opened here (authors: architects A. Mikhe, A. Agafonov, E. Eremishin and engineer M. Mikhailov) - a monument to the heroes who defended the capital in 1941, built by the Komsomol members of Moscow and the Moscow region.

Many years have passed, but our duty is to preserve the memory of those who protected our Khimki during the horrible years.

**Activities**

- Did your great-grandparents take part in the World War II?
- How do your native town celebrate the Great Victory?
- Which monuments to the heroes of WW II in you town do you know?

**WORDS:**

*trenches-окопы*

*wire-проволока*

*defensive line-оборонительный рубеж*

*troops- войска*

## RED CARNATION, THE SYMBOL OF VICTORY DAY (БУЛЫГИНА ПОЛИНА ОЛЕГОВНА)

## RED CARNATIONS



On May the 9<sup>th</sup> we recall the courage and heroism of our people in the Great Patriotic war and traditionally give flowers to the veterans. But instead of exotic and expensive bouquets they prefer the simplest carnations. How did such a modest flower become a symbol of the Great Patriotic War?

Carnation was firstly described in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD by the philosopher and botanist Theophrastus. He called it the *flower of Zeus*. According to a Greek legend, the goddess Artemis was hunting when suddenly noticed a young shepherd who was looking at her beauty, despite all the prohibitions. Artemis did not kill the man, but turned his eyes into carnations. Since then, this flower has become a symbol of courage and disobedience.

Carnation was brought to Europe during the Crusades by the soldiers. It became a symbol of victory and courage and later the color of the Revolution. In Russia, carnation was widely used during the period of the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917 and later was adopted as a symbol of victory over Nazi Germany. Red is the color of spilled blood. As the 9<sup>th</sup> of May is a Memorial Day, red carnation is the most suitable symbol. After the Second World War, this flower became the emblem of the anti-war movement. In 1974, when a fascist dictatorship was overthrown in Portugal, people took to the streets with carnations in their hands, and the soldiers stuck these flowers into the barrels of their rifles.

Today this flower symbolizes love, honor, freedom, fidelity. Red carnation is a defender of the humiliated and offended, a true fighter for truth. Try giving the flowers to veterans and say sincere "thank you", then you will see how the faces of the heroes will shine with happiness, even though tears will sparkle in their eyes. The words "*Nobody is forgotten, nothing is forgotten*" must be implemented. It is necessary to pay tribute to the living, but remember those who died defending a peaceful life on Earth.

## Discuss

- How do you celebrate the 9<sup>th</sup> of May in your family?
- Have you ever gifted flowers to the veterans?

## Activity

- Collect the information about the members of your family who ever served in the Red Army during the WW2.
- Interview some veterans about their memories of that time.

## SYMBOL OF VICTORY (БУРАК ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА)

The Victory Day reminds the people of their unity as a nation. Our memory is alive.

### Symbol of Victory

Like any other large country, The Russian Federation has many big and small monuments. One of them is located in the center of Kozinka (Graivoron district, Belgorod region). It is the



monument to the Warrior – Liberator, which was opened on the Victory Day in May 9, 1967 and became the place of honor to those people who died in the Great Patriotic War.

In the hands of the Soldier was a bent banner. There was the inscription gilded "Eternal memory to the heroes who fell in the fight for freedom and independence of our Motherland". That monument was a serial production. Funds for the purchase were allocated from the budget of the collective farm.

In subsequent years it has repeatedly been complemented with new elements. In August 1993, in honor of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kursk's Battle, was installed a stela with the memorial boards. The names of the Soldiers who were killed in the war were written on the

stone walls of the memorial. There was the eternal flame burning at the tomb. Also, the remains of Soviet Warriors who died of wound in SFDH (Surgical Field District Hospital) № 2329 were reburied into two mass graves near the monument.

The day of August 7 for our village was marked by an important and significant event. After the major reconstruction the monument was inaugurated here again. The architect of the project is Olga Trofimenko. This became a kind of dedication to the 72<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Graivoron district, a wonderful gift to the whole village for the holiday. The Head of the Administration of Graivoron district expressed gratitude to the Charity Foundation "Generation" which is headed by the deputy of the State Duma, Andrei Skoch and all people who took part in that kind, creative preparation.

Every year in May 9, local residents honor the memory of the fallen in the Great Patriotic War with a minute of silence and lay the flowers at the renewed monument to the Warrior – Liberator.

We keep these important traditions up to remind our future generations of the terrible consequences of wars.

### DISCUSS

People in Russia say "no" to war.  
What can we do to prevent wars?

### ACTIVITY

Study the map of the world. Name the countries which were occurred during the World War II?

## A SYMBOL OF MILITARY GLORY (БУРАК ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА)

Russia is a country of great culture and lots of old traditions have survived up to the present day. St. George's ribbon in our country has become a universal symbol of remembrance of those who fell in World War II just like the poppy in the UK in the case of World War I victims.



### A Symbol of Military Glory

The history of the Russian Federation is rich in significant dates. One of the desirable and popular holiday is the Victory Day. It is a joyful and exciting event that the whole country is looking forward to. Every year during two weeks before 9<sup>th</sup> May people from Kozinka (Graivoron district, Belgorod region) wear striped black and orange ribbons. You can see these St. George's ribbons everywhere fixed to people's handbags, clothes (on the left side of the chest), cars and even buildings.

We do this to remember the millions who died for our Motherland – Russia. The ribbon is not just a piece of cloth. This symbol is a tribute to the fallen on the battlefield, gratitude to the people who gave everything for our happiness and “peaceful sky”. St. George is the patron saint of Moscow. He can be seen on the city's coat of arms.



In 1769, Empress Catherine II established an award for officers of the Russian Army, for personal courage shown on the battlefields, the Order of St. George. The Russian Empire displayed in the brave deeds. Everyone

who received this award was entitled a lifelong maintenance.

After the revolutionary events of 1917 ribbon was completely forgotten. It came back only in 1943. Over time the ribbon colours began to be used in the ribbon for the medal for the Victory over Germany. The massive spread of St. George's ribbons by activists began in 2005. They began to distribute it to everyone for free with the motto: “I remember and I am proud”.

Treat this symbol with respect and explain the significance of the St. George's ribbon to the younger generation.

### DISCUSS

Read the text. Close your books and in pairs discuss some facts about St. George's ribbon you would like to tell your relatives/friends.

Do you think the festivals are a good way to remember historical events?

### ACTIVITY

There are many ways to tie a symbol of Victory. Show imagination and create your own unusual exclusive bow of the ribbon.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY (ВАЛОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ФЕДОРОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

There are many famous Heroes Of The Great Patriotic War. Undoubtedly each of the soldiers was a hero, who did it not for becoming famous or being listed on some boards. We all know that they did it solely out of civic duty and love for their families. I wish I could speak



Ivan Alekseevich was born on January 19 in a large strong peasant family in the village Ivanovskiy Sharangskiy area Kirovskaya region.

In 1930, the family was dispossessed, and his father went to prison in Balahna. And there his father he disappeared leaving his family in misery. Ehe mother had four her minor children.

8 January 1943 came the agenda on the front. First he took tank courses in the city of Gorky. Then he got to serve in the 54th tank brigade submachine gunner in the tank landing. By this time the brigade was on the defensive on the left Bank of the Dnieper preparing for the offensive

During one of the battles private Ivan Lyutov received a through bullet wound in the left Shin. After resting in the medical battalion he re-

The command sent him to the intelligence - 4 separate motorcycle battalion.

He took part in the liberation of cities such as Pereyaslav I-Khmelnitsky, Kiev, Lvov, Krakow, Dresden. The soldier reached Berlin, met the victory in Prague. Not immediately returned home after the war, he served in Chel-yabinsk, and then in Irkutsk in 223 separate tank self-propelled battalion-commander.

He was awarded the medals "For bravery", "For the liberation of Prague", "For the victory over Germany", "For the capture of Berlin", the order of the Patriotic war II degree.

## DISCUSS

Do you know the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

Why are their exploits important?

## ACTIVITY

Learn more about the Great Patriotic War and the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Then tell us about them or him or her.

ST. GEORGE RIBBON (ВАСИЛЬЕВ НИКИТА ЮРЬЕВИЧ)

## Symbol of Victory

*There are a large numbers of symbols of Victory, but the St. George ribbon is the most ancient everyone knows and is proud of it.*

### *St. George ribbon*



St. George ribbon the symbols of victory is still existed? One of them is the St. George two-tone ribbon, which in former times decorated the St. George cross and the St. George medal. A similar symbol of courage and honor was worn by sailors-guards, who were part of the crew of the ship, on the mast were the St. George flag flew. Today, this ribbon is a symbol of the victory of our people over the Nazis. With minimal changes, it became a constituent element of the USSR's award system. Here it was called the Guards ribbon, considering it a sign of special distinction. During the Soviet period, the St. George ribbon was used in the design of the pads of the medal "for the victory over Germany" and the order of Glory. In addition, its images were on banners belonging to ships and guard troops. This symbol of victory-St. George ribbon-has two colors. Its black and yellow-orange stripes mean nothing but "smoke and flames." The ribbon itself is a sign of personal valor of a warrior on the battlefield. After 1945, it acquired significance. For our people, the St. George ribbon is a symbol of victory, which allowed us to liberate the world from Nazism.

- ✓ When did the St. George ribbon first appear?
- ✓ Who was the first awarded the St. George ribbon.

DISCUS

- ✓ Learn more about the history St. George ribbon.
- ✓ Who was the first who awarded the heroes with the St. George ribbon?

ACTIVI

"KATYUSHA" (ВАСИЛЬЕВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

What is this song about? About love to Motherland, love to the woman, about peace and war. Despite the fact that it was written long before the war, it is associated with those terrible years. And it is a symbol of our victory!

*Spotlight on Russia* tells you about a world-famous Russian war song



"Katyusha" is a song born in the Soviet Union. It was composed by Matvey Blanter in 1938, the lyrics are written by Mikhail Isakovsky. This simple song gained fame during World War II as a patriotic song, inspiring the population to serve and defend their motherland in the war effort. There is a version that the name of the song gave the nickname of the BM-8, BM-13, and BM-31 "Katyusha" rocket launchers that were used by the Red Army in World War II. In the village of Vshody, Ugran district (the birthplace of M. Isakovsky) there is a Museum of the song "Katyusha". In Russia the song is still popular. More than that, we can claim that it has become a kind of a folk song, as there is a whole series of folk arrangements and continuations of this song performed to the same tune. The song is about a Russian woman called Katyusha. Standing on a steep riverbank, she sends her song to her lover, a soldier serving far away. The theme of the song is that the soldier will protect the Motherland and its people while his grateful girl will remain true to him. Its lyrics became famous when many Soviet men left their wives and girlfriends to serve in World War II, known in Russia as The Great Patriotic War. Our Russian "Katyusha" flew around the world. Its music is known in many countries of the world while the lyrics are translated in several foreign languages. In Italy this song is called "Katarina". During 1943 -1945 the adaptation of the song became one of the Italian partisan anthems. The song was translated and became popular in Israel, Greece, Spain, and China. This song was also performed in English by Abney Park on their 2013 album "The Circus at the End of the World". At the festival of military equipment "Army-2015" the song was performed in six languages. "Katyusha" seems to be not only a symbol of the Great Victory but also the most popular Russian song in the world.

### DISCUSS

Have you ever heard the song "Katyusha"? Describe your impression of the song.

### ACTIVITY

Find the variants of the song in other languages. Try to make your own translation into your native language.

## Symbols of Victory

The names of cities, towns, small village where battles took places are eternally inscribed on different documents, monuments and memorials. Have you ever heard such expression as *Hero City*? For example, about Moscow, Sevastopol or Smolensk? Still nowadays we have one more question: is your motherland in the same list?

### Spotlight on Russia learns about the role of the home front during the Great Patriotic War.



There are 12 cities were awarded by the honorary title *Hero City* in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. They are Leningrad (St. Petersburg), Stalingrad (Volgograd), Odessa, Sevastopol, Moscow, Kiev, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Minsk, Tula, Murmansk, Smolensk. All of those cities met with strong siege and fierce fighting. Having said that, there is a question: what was the role of other more than 1000 cities of Russia?

*"It is difficult to image today that more than human efforts were applied to bring out and recover for about 1500 factories. After few months, they became to supply the front line with military weapons and technical equipment unbroken,"* – from a speech by Russian president V. Putin at the parade in honor of the 71st anniversary of the Victory in World War II.

People from the *home front* made military weapons and technical equipment, treated the wounded, wrote songs and papers, cooked, sewed, ploughed and sowed.

For example, Perm city was one the evacuation centers especially for the industry. In 1941 more than 120 enterprises and 300 000 workers were evacuated to Perm. The own Perm factories had increased their productivity. The Motovilikhinsky plants increased the productivity by eight times. Almost 50 000 artillery systems and 40% of all barrel artillery used by the Red Army were made by *rear workers* from the factory № 172 named after Molotov (The Motovilikhinsky plants).

During the War years, the Motovilikhinsky plants manufactured anti-tank guns, howitzers, self-propelled guns. Also, during the War years, the Motovilikhinsky plants manufactured shells for anti-tank artillery, regimental guns, and self-propelled guns. It also made separate parts for assembling military equipment: thin armor, aircraft stampings, gun shields, artillery springs, which were supplied to other defense enterprises of the country. Products were produced as soon as possible, in excess of the established plan.

Overall, one of the main forces of Victory located in Perm. Every fourth canon of the Soviet Army was manufactured at the Motovilikhinsky plants. Considering that, let's find more *Rear Hero Cities*!



#### ACTIVITY

Find information on the home front in your motherland. What were its purposes during the Great Patriotic War and how does it perform today? Write and tell us about it.

#### DISCUSS

- What is the main criteria for the degree assignment of "Hero City" to the city or town?
- Could you explain why cities had become battlefields or the home front?
- What works should be provided by the home front?
- What kind of places can be qualified as suitable for the home front activities? Why?

## LENINGRAD, THE CITY-HERO (ВЕРЕТЕННИКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА)

**Symbols of Victory**

*When travellers arrive in Saint Petersburg, the first thing they see is a Monument to Heroic Defenders of Leningrad. This is a solemn reminder of the most tragic, yet the most heroic past of the city, formerly called Leningrad.*

**Leningrad, the City-Hero**

On 8 September 1941 the German siege of Leningrad began and lasted for 872 days. Around 780,000 residents died of cold and hunger during the first winter, when people got only 125 grams of bread per day.

The Germans tried to shell and bomb the city into submission. Most of Leningrad's buildings were damaged, there was no heating, electricity, cold and hot running water. Still, the city did not surrender.

Soldiers and civilians dug trenches and erected barricades on the outskirts of Leningrad to defend the city from all sides. Lots of teenagers volunteered to fight on Leningrad front. Factory workers worked 2 shifts a day despite having practically no strength. Children who had lost their parents were sent to orphanages where they had school classes whenever possible or helped adults working in factories. Lake Ladoga was the city's only link with the outside world. So needed food and medical supplies were delivered by water in summer and over ice in winter under the bombing raids of the German aviation. The Musical Comedy Theatre performed for the public for all 900 days of the siege, lifting people's spirits, giving hope for the victory. Dmitry Shostakovich wrote his world-famous Leningrad Symphony N 7, which was broadcast on 9 August 1942, the day on which Hitler had previously planned to have a lavish banquet at Leningrad's Astoria Hotel to celebrate the fall of the city. Mutual efforts of soldiers and civilians, adults and children led to the victory: on 18 January 1943 the blockade was breached and on 27 January 1944 fully lifted. On 1 May 1945 Stalin called Leningrad the City-Hero.

**Discuss**

- 1. What qualities did people show during the siege? How did they feel?*
- 2. In what circumstances can people demonstrate similar qualities nowadays?*

**Activity**

*Learn more about the siege of Leningrad. How did the Road of Life work? How did people protect sculptures and paintings of the Hermitage?*

## THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION MICHAEL SEMYONOVICH KOTOV (ВОСПАНОВА ЖАННА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many heroic people, who died defending our Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. Young generation should know about them.

## The Hero of the Soviet Union Michael Semyonovich Kotov

Michael Semyonovich Kotov was born at the 18<sup>th</sup> of November 1924 in the village of Verkhososna Krasnogvardeiski district in the peasants' family. Finished five grades of school, he began to work in the collective farm. When the War began, he was 16, too young. But in February 1943, when Michael was 18 years old, the young fellow went to the Soviet Army. Kotov fought in the Central and the Second Byelorussian fronts. There he was injured.



His heroic feat of arms the junior sergeant Kotov accomplished on the river Dnepr. At the end of September 1943 the rifle company of senior lieutenant Zharov, in which Michael Kotov served, forced a crossing over the river Dnepr. The enemies made up fierce attacks against Soviet paratroopers. The machine-gunner Kotov met the fashists with the accurate fire. When his machine-gun was destroyed, he shot with the submachine-gun. Injured, Michael Kotov continued to fight, while fresh forces came.

After this battle the junior sergeant M.S.Kotov was awarded with the name of the Hero of the Soviet

Union. The brave soldier continued to fight in the battle-fields of the Great Patriotic War, but in April 1944 he was killed in action.

The thankful villagers still remember him, and have put up the monument in Honour of the Hero of the Soviet Union Michael Semyonovich Kotov. The pupils of Verkhososenskaya Secondary school look after the monument of M.S.Kotov and the memorial to Soviet soldiers, who brought the freedom to our village in 1943 and the Victory to our Motherland in 1945.



## DISCUSS

- What heroes of your region do you know?
- What feat of arms have they made?
- Why are you proud of them?

## ACTIVITY

Gather the information about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and create the Memorial Book about them.

## VICTORY PARK ON POKLONNAYA HILL AND THE MAIN VICTORY MONUMENT

(ГОЛОВИНА НИНА ЮРЬЕВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place in particular is known by name all over the world.

*Spotlight on Russia takes you into the world-famous Moscow Kremlin.*



### Victory Park on Poklonnaya Hill and the main Victory Monument.

Victory Park on Poklonnaya Hill is one of the largest memorial complexes in Russia and in the world, the area of which is 135 hectares, dedicated to victory in the Great Patriotic War. Located in the Western Administrative District of Moscow. It was opened May 9, 1995 to the 50th anniversary of the Great Victory.

In this park you can find the main Victory Monument (Zurab Tsereteli) the main Victory Monument standing 142 meters tall was created by Zurab Tsereteli.

It symbolizes 1,418 days and nights of the Great Patriotic War. On mark 100 stands the bronze figure of the goddess of Victory - Nike. At the foot of the obelisk, on the granite podium, there is the statue of Saint George killing the snake, the symbol of evil.

## DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to Victory Park in Moscow? Describe your experience.
- Why is Victory Park so important to Russia?

## DISCUSS

- Learn more about the history of the Victory Park on Poklonnaya Hill. What exhibitions does the Museum of the Great Patriotic War contain? What do five terraces symbolize?

**CHILDREN AT WAR** (ГОЛОДНАЯ ВЕРА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

It has always been taken for granted that children are to be taken care of and protected by adults. However, the Great Patriotic War has revealed a great number of kids who were able to protect not only themselves but others, including their seniors.

### Children at War

Vasya Kurka was an ordinary boy, like many others. He lived in a small village in the Ukraine. His parents were farmers. He was fond of animals and wanted to become a vet. The exact year of his birth is unknown as he as well as many other teenagers could have added some years to his real age to be accepted as a volunteer. He was a small, thin, narrow-shouldered boy who looked much younger than his age.

Later, his childish appearance proved to be even more deceptive. Together with eight adult men from his village Vasya volunteered to join a military group of Major Andreev. Two months later Vasya applied for the sniper school, which he completed with honors. According to his instructor, the teenager was a natural shooter, smart, persistent, determined and diligent. During his short life Vasya eliminated 179 enemies. He was the youngest Soviet sniper of the Great Patriotic War.

What is even more incredible, the young boy turned out to be a fine teacher. He taught and instructed 59 would-be snipers many of whom were twice his seniors. Vasya ended his short but amazing life in Poland, in 1945 where he was deadly wounded. He was barely 17 years old. He was buried with other Soviet soldiers in the common grave. After the war the Polish Parliament officially recognized him as a national hero of Poland.

*Activity.* Look through the text again and write down three facts about Vasya's life, which you find most impressive. Share your opinion with your classmates.

*Discuss.* What are contemporary teenage heroes like? In what ways are they similar to their wartime peers? In what ways are they different? In groups answer these questions and present your results to the class in the form of either a short talk (12-15 sentences) or an interview.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY (ГОРБАТОВА ИРИНА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

*There are a lot of cities in Russia, but only 9 cities are HERO cities.*



The title Hero City was given to 13 cities of the former Soviet Union: Leningrad (St Petersburg), Stalingrad (Volgograd), Odessa, Sevastopol, Kiev, Brest Hero-Fortress, Moscow, Kerch, Novorossiysk, Minsk, Tula, Murmansk, Smolensk. Nine of these cities are in Russia.

Smolensk is a city in Russia, located in the upper reaches of the Dnieper River, 400 km west of Moscow. It is an administrative, industrial and cultural

center of the region. The population of Smolensk is about 330.000 (2019), the area - 166 sq. km.

There are several versions of the origin of the name of Smolensk. According to the first, it comes from the old Slavic name for black soil (black soil could color the water near the ancient settlement called Smolnya). Another version is about the Russian word "smola" meaning tar. There were a lot of pine trees in the area, so the settlement was an important center of resin processing and trade.

Smolensk is one of the oldest Russian towns. It was first mentioned in 862. Smolensk was the capital of the Slavic tribe Krivichy. In 882, it was conquered and annexed to the Old Russian state by Prince Oleg.

Located on the approaches to Moscow, the city of Smolensk saw fierce fighting in the summer of 1941. German armoured divisions of Army Group Centre began an offensive on July 10, 1941 to encircle Soviet forces in the Smolensk area. Soviet resistance was strong, and several counter-attacks were conducted. The Soviets even managed to temporarily break the German encirclement and to evacuate troops out of the pocket. The battle ended in early September. The bitter fighting had considerably delayed the overall German advance toward Moscow, so that defence lines further east could be strengthened. Smolensk was awarded the title Hero City in 1985.

### Discuss

- Have you ever been to Smolensk? Describe your feelings.
- Why is Smolensk one of Hero cities?

### Activity

- How many Hero cities do you know? Learn more about one of them.



## VICTORY SWORD (ГОРСКАЯ ВЕРА СЕМЕНОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory



Many people in Russia and abroad have seen the monuments the Motherland Calls in Volgograd and Russian soldier in Berlin, but only a few know about the monument in Magnitogorsk.

*Spotlight on Russia* presents the three monuments that have one element in common – the Victory Sword.

## Victory Sword

The first composition of the trilogy, the Rear-front Memorial, is situated in Magnitogorsk. It is dedicated to the workers who helped Soviet soldiers defeat the Nazi army. During the World War II every second tank and every third bomb was made of the Magnitogorsk steel. The sculpture is 15 meters high and it looks very impressive. The monument consists of two figures – a worker and a soldier. The worker is giving the sword to the soldier who must go to the west to fight against fascists. The authors of the monument are L. Golovnitsky and Y. Belopolsky.

The monument the Motherland Calls on Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd is one of the highest sculptures in the world. The total height is 85 meters and it weighs 8000 tons. It is the central element of the memorial to the heroes of the Stalingrad battle. The woman, holding the sword in her hand, symbolizes our Motherland that wants all people of the country to unite in the struggle against the enemy. The sculptor is Evgeniy Vuchetich.

In Treptower Park in Berlin you can see a bronze figure of the Soviet soldier standing on the broken swastika. He is holding a sword in his right hand and a German girl in his left one. It is believed that the prototype was a real soldier, Nilolai Maslov from Kemerovo region. In April 1945 he rescued a German girl. The monument weighs 70 tons. It was made in Leningrad in 1949 and then brought to Berlin.

## Discuss

- What does the sword symbolize?
- Do you know any other works made by E. Vuchetich?

## Activity

- Are there any monuments in your place devoted to the heroism of the Soviet soldiers in World War II? Find the information and tell the class.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. HERO CITY SMOLENSK (ГРАНЖЕ ИРИНА ДМИТРИЕВНА)

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY  
Hero City Smolensk

The title of Hero city was awarded to 12 cities in the USSR after the Great Patriotic war of 1941-1945. On May 6, 1985 Smolensk was awarded the honorary title "Hero City" with the presentation of the gold Star medal.



Smolensk is a city in the west of Russia. It is the administrative, industrial and cultural center of the Smolensk region. It is one of the oldest cities in Russia. In the history of our country it is known as the "shield city", the "shield of Russia" and the "key city". It served as a reliable defense of Moscow for many centuries. At the beginning of World War II, Smolensk was in the direction of the main blow of German troops to Moscow. The battle for the city lasted from July 15 to July 28, 1941. The Nazis bombed the city day and night. People helped to defend their native city very actively. During the battle of Smolensk our soldiers and officers showed selfless courage and heroism. But despite this Smolensk fell. The dark days of German occupation arrived. During the occupation in Smolensk more than 135 thousand Soviet prisoners of war and inhabitants of the city were killed. Smolensk was liberated in September 1943. In 1983, the city was awarded the Order of Lenin.

## DISCUSS

- ❖ Have you ever been to Smolensk?
- ❖ Why was Smolensk awarded the title of Hero City?

## ACTIVITY

- ❖ Learn more about the heroes of Smolensk. What are their names? What can you tell about their brave feats?

## VICTORY PARK IN CHITA, ZABAİKALİE (ГРЕБЕННИКОВА ЕВГЕНИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

EACH CITY OR TOWN OF OUR COUNTRY  
HAS MANY SYMBOLS OF THE GREAT VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II. AND OUR  
TOWN IS NOT THE EXCEPTION.

## Victory park in Chita, Zabaikalie.



Our region is not so famous in Russia, but we also have people who fought and glorified our place during World War II. And these people definitely deserve respect and pride of all generations.

The main symbol of the great Victory in Chita is Victory park. At the entrance of the park there is a wide and high iron arch. Under it visitors can see anti-tank steel hedgehogs. They look severe and harsh. Not far from the arch citizen or tourists can visit St. Nicolai wonderworker chapel. It was founded in 2006. The park is green in spring and summer It's grey and bare in autumn and winter. The area of the park is about 100 thousand square meters. The long alley leads to the heart of the park the memorial of military glory of Zabaikalie. The memorial was erected in 1975, its opening was devoted to the 30th anniversary of the great Victory. The memorial consists of 5 impressive steles with dates 1941,1942,1943,1944,1945, its height is 17,5 meters. In front of the steles you can find the monument of the Victory and the eternal flame, where people put flowers on Victory day. Flagstones with the names of those who were killed during the war, steles with photos of the heroes of the war from Zabaikalie and of course, the exhibition of military equipment attract visitor's attention too. Also in Chita we have a guard of honour. Schoolchildren keep watch at the eternal flame all the year round.

A lot of adults and children come here every year on the Victory Day to commemorate those who were killed fighting with fascists, to express the respect and the pride of each family and the whole nation.

### DISCUSS:

What do you feel visiting places like Victory park?  
What other memorable places are there in your hometown/city?  
When/How often do you visit them?

### ACTIVITY:

SAY IF THE STATEMENTS TRUE OR FALSE?  
CORRECT FALSE SENTENCES.

1. There are many hedgehogs in the park.
2. Visitors can see many flowers at the eternal flame anytime they come.
3. The territory of Victory park is about 100000 square meters.
4. The park is green all the year round.
5. The main construction of the park is the memorial of military glory of Zabaikalie.
6. The memorial was designed by the most famous architects from Chita.
7. St Nicolai wonderworker chapel is situated in the heart of the park.

## Symbols of Victory

There is a village Malaya Syuga in Udmurtia. There were no heavy fightings and military operations but an important Victory was achieved here: supplying the front with weapons and ammunition, food and clothing. Little Udmurtia sent thousands of soldiers to defend the country from the enemy...



### Sidorov's brothers' field

The field near the village always knew only farmer's work and responded to it with bread. Eight brothers of Sidorovs changed a peaceful field to a battle one.

The eldest of the sons, Peter was a carpenter. If someone was building a house in the village, he was always invited to put window frames and stoves. Another son Arsentii was a fearless and skillful hunter. Once he surprised the whole village: he dragged home a live lynx on an army belt. The son Pavel also loved his work. He was engaged in wild-honey farming with his brother Peter. Jacob sang very beautifully and played the harmonica dashing. No fun was done without him. He was considered to be an excellent runner and jumper; he received the badges "GTO" and "Voroshilovskiy shooter".

Eight sons had already been led by the Sidorovs by February 1943. The large wooden Sidorovs' house became silent in expectation and anxiety. From day to day, parents were looking forward to letters from their sons.

Elizaveta Alexandrovna burst into tears. She went to the village fence until her death, looked at the road and waited for her sons. The head of the family Nikanor Fedorovich began to hunch from anxiety and he was busy working at the collective farm. Of the eight brothers, only Pavel returned home. Wounded and crippled, he had been treated for a long time in many hospitals. In 1956 he died of wounds.

On 23 June 2003, a monument dedicated to Sidorov's brothers was unveiled. It was built on the place named Sidorov's brothers' field. So, 60 years later after the war, the brothers returned home to their homeland, homefield...

### Discuss

Why did people build a monument in honour to brothers?

### Activity

Think of your relatives who defended our country during the Great Patriotic War. Collect the information about him/her. Write his/her biography for the school magazine.

## SYMBOL OF VICTORY. THE PATRIOTIC SONG (ГУЩИНА ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)



**THE PATRIOTIC SONG**

**СВЯЩЕННАЯ ВОЙНА**

Слова В. ЛЕБЕДЕВА-КУМАЧА Музыка А. В. АЛЕКСАНДРОВА

Умеренно скоро

1. Вста - вай, стра - на ог - ром - на - я, вста -  
 - вай на смер - тный бой с фа - шис - ской см - лой тем - но - ю, с про -  
 - кля - то - ю ор - до - н. Пусть - я, рост - ь бла - го - род - на - я вски -  
 - па - ет, как вор - на. И - дет - вой - на на - род - на - я, свя -  
 - щен - на - я вой - на!

2. Как // - на!

This symbol was the guiding star in the battles, they protected and defended, instilled faith in the inevitable victory and was the highest value that personified the Motherland and those who stand behind it. The first symbolic symbol of the beginning of World War II was the song "Holy War". She became a kind of anthem of the defense of the Fatherland.

**DISCUSS:**

- What is the most important symbol of World War II?
- What symbol would you bring for inspiration and victory?

**ACTIVITY:**

Check out the biography of the song artist and the story behind the song.

## A SYMBOL OF VICTORY FOR ME (ДАВЫДОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, we celebrate the Great Victory day. This year it will be the 75 anniversary of the memorable Victory for all Russian citizens. The great Patriotic war affected every soviet family. Everyone took part in it: adults, elderly people and even children.

**Spotlight on Russia tells about a teenager's symbol of Victory.**



### *A symbol of Victory for me.*

Hi, my name is Katya Davydova and I'm 13 years old. What is a symbol of Victory for me? I want to tell about my great-grandmother Timofeeva Vera Danilovna who is 95 years old now.

My great-grandmother Vera was only 17 year-old –girl when the great Patriotic war began. In spite of being young she was eager to do everything she could to defend our Motherland. During the first tough years of the war my great-grandmother Vera worked on the farm from morning till night. But the worst thing that she had to do was digging trenches at forty-degree frost. In 1943 my great-grandmother was recruited into the Soviet Army. For two months she had been at the training battalion in Moscow. Then she was sent to Yaroslavl, where she got the rank of a sergeant. To the end of the war she was the commander of the machine gun squad "Maksimka". My great-grandmother Vera has got several medals for the victory over Nazi Germany one of them is the medal "For the victory over Germany in the great Patriotic war of 1941-1945»

My great-grandmother defended our Motherland from the Nazi. She was just a young girl but brave and strong and I'm really proud of her! Her life is a remarkable example of service and devotion to our Motherland. My great-grandmother Vera is the symbol of Great Victory for me.

### *Discuss*

- What does the word "symbol" mean to you?
- Do you know any symbols associated with the Victory Day?
- What does your family do on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May?

### *Activity*

- What are the symbols of Great Victory for you and your family? Tell the class.

## THE "LENINGRAD" SYMPHONY (ДАВЫДОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

## The "Leningrad" Symphony

The great Patriotic war (1941-1945) was a period of time full of sufferings, troubles, deaths. Soviet people struggled against Nazi Germany and won. Music was the weapon of D.Shostakovich



Dmitri Shostakovich was a Soviet composer and pianist, a prominent figure of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century music, famous for his 15 symphonies, numerous chamber works and concertos. The composer's Seventh Symphony, subtitled "Leningrad", became an enormous success the world over.

D. Shostakovich was born in St. Petersburg in 1906. He was a member of a cultured Russian family: his father was an engineer employed in the government office of weights and measures. His mother was a professional pianist. He was educated at the Petrograd Conservatory and at the age of eighteen he submitted his 1<sup>st</sup> Symphony as a graduation piece. It was first performed by the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra on May 12, 1926 and became of Shostakovich's most popular works. In 1937 D.Shostakovich became a teacher of composition in the Leningrad Conservatory.

In 1941 the Soviet Union was attacked by Nazi Germany. On September 8, 1941 the Germans encircled Leningrad and the siege began. During first winter days when the siege was in its early stages 11000 people died of starvation. This number greatly increased as the winter took hold of the city. People collapsed in factories and on the streets. Musicians, composers, teachers and professors of the Petrograd Conservatory were among those who died or were killed. The war found D.Shostakovich in Leningrad, where he continued his work as a composer, but he also served in the fire brigade during the air raids. During the siege of the city D.Shostakovich began to compose the Seventh Symphony, which was performed on March 1942. The Symphony "Leningrad" achieved a quick fame because it became a musical symbol of the Russian struggle against superior Nazi war machine.

## Activities

1. Find out what famous actors, musicians, writers, poets, artists lived and worked in besieged Leningrad.
2. What novels, stories, poems did you read and films did you see about Leningrad and citizens of the city during the war?

## Discuss

1. Who was D.Shostakovich?
2. What symphony made him famous all over the world? Why?
- 3 Why was the Seventh symphony subtitled "Leningrad"?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE YOUNGEST TULA SUVOROVITE, THE HERO OF WAR

(ДАНИЛИНА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, ФГКОУ «ТУЛЬСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МО РФ»)

## Symbols of Victory.

## The Youngest Tula Suvorovite, the Hero of War.

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the youngest and one of the brightest first graduates of Tula Suvorov Military School who is considered our pride and an example for present and future generations.

8-year-old Sergei Alyoshkov entered Tula Suvorov Military School in 1944. He was the youngest war veteran at that time. The story of his life is dramatic. Sergei and his family lived in the country, named Grin, not far from Kozelsk in Kaluga region. The region was occupied by the enemies in 1941. Sergei's mother and his elder brother Petya helped the partisans. Basing on a local informer's report, the fascists seized them and then tortured for a very long time. Finally, Petya was hanged and Sergei's mother was executed by shooting.

Sergei became an orphan. The partisans took care of him. After the destruction of the partisan group Sergei roamed about the woods without food and water. Later he was found by the foot guards of the 142 guard regiment. The regiment commander Mikhail Vorobjov recollected: "Sergei was on his last legs. His pleading glance was fearful. We were lost for words, longing to plunge into hand-to-hand fighting against the first met fascist. I came up to him, patted his head and asked: "What's your name?" - Sergei. – Do you remember your surname? – The Alyoshkins. (He mispronounced his surname, in fact he was Alyoshkov)".

Sergei was nursed, dressed in a military uniform, enrolled in the regiment. Sergei helped the military men with all his might and may; fetched food, carried shells and took cartridges to soldiers. In between the battles he sang songs, read poems by heart, delivered mail. He was loved by everyone, and he got a pet name Seryozhenka.




Sergei fulfilled his soldier's duty. One day he observed hiding in straw people, reported about them and, as a result, helped to find out the German scouts. Then Sergei literally saved the life of his commander. He saw the fire attack of the bunker, where the commander was. He tried to dig him out alone, but it was in vain. Under heavy gunfire he darted to field engineers and asked for help. The wounded commander was rescued due to Sergei's heroic actions. He was 7 then.

Sergei Alyoshkov was awarded a medal "For services in battles" for rescuing life of colonel Mikhail Vorobjov, the regiment commander. General Chuikov handed him a gun.

Activity	Discuss
Find more information about the youngest heroes of war and make projects devoted to them.	What impressed you most of all? What qualities of Sergei Alyoshkov do you consider the most valuable and why?

## THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD IS THE SYMBOL OF VICTORY

(ДАНИЛЬЧУК ЛАРИСА ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №29 Г.ХИМКИ)





## The Battle of Stalingrad is the Symbol of Victory

Every war has its own symbols of Victory. The symbol of Victory can be battles, weapons, posters, people, who performed the feat, commanders. One of the memorable symbols of the great Patriotic war is the battle of Stalingrad.



**Spotlight** finds out more  
about the symbols of Victory

Battle of Stalingrad (July 17, 1942-February 2, 1943) - combat actions of the Soviet troops to defend the city of Stalingrad and defeat a major strategic German group between the rivers of Don and Volga during the great Patriotic war.

It is the largest land battle in history, which became a turning point in the course of military operations, after which the German troops finally lost their strategic initiative.

The battle included an attempt of the Wehrmacht to capture the right bank of Volga in the area of Stalingrad (modern Volgograd) and the city itself, the confrontation between the red army and the Wehrmacht in the city and red army counterattack (operation "Uranium"). As a result- the 6th army and other allied forces of the Germany were surrounded in and around the city and some of them were destroyed, and some were captured.

According to approximate calculations, the total loss of both armies in this battle exceeds two million.

For the Soviet Union, which also had heavy losses during the battle, the victory in the battle of Stalingrad marked the "beginning of mass expulsion of the aggressors from the Soviet land", which was followed by the liberation of the occupied territories of Europe and the final victory over the Third Reich in 1945.

February 2 is one of the days of military glory of Russia — Day of the defeat of the German-fascist army in the battle of Stalingrad in 1943.

**Discuss** 1. What do you know about the battle of Stalingrad?

2. Is it important for every man to defend his Motherland?

**Activity** Learn more facts about the symbols of Victory. Provide the information to your classmates. Make the leaflet with the symbols of Victory and brief description.

## THE GRIEVING MOTHER (ДАНЧИНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВИКТОРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are monuments in Russia that help to feel all the pain and suffering of the Great Patriotic War through time. Monuments located in most cities of Russia are monuments of the *Grieving Mother*.

Let's get to know the most famous.



**Monument to the soldier's mother Praskovya Ereemeevna Volodichkina**, nine sons who gave their lives. When the Great Patriotic War began, the mother brought all her sons to the front one after another. And then the funeral began to come, after the fifth the heart of the mother could not stand it and Praskovia died. Praskovya Volodichkina surrounded by nine cranes, as a symbol of expectation and faith



**Monument "The Mourning Mother", Orenburg, Russia.** The sculpture of a mother mourning her son became a monument, a tribute to deep respect for all mothers whose children gave their lives for the freedom of the Motherland. The composition symbolizes sorrow, a feeling of great tragedy for all Russian mothers; causes tears in the eyes of visitors to the park complex, awe, respect for the Russian mother woman.



**Memorial complex with a sculpture of the Grieving Mother, Kutulik, Russia.** The figure of the woman is the Motherland, which is crying, fully reflects the feeling of the mother, whose sons are gone forever. At the back of the sculpture is a memorial with the names of soldiers who went to war, each year, native residents bring flowers to their deceased relatives.

The grieving mother is not only a symbol of victory, but also a symbol of grief throughout Russia.

### DISCUSS:

- Why do you think such monuments are located throughout Russia?
- are there any such monuments in your city?

### ACTIVITY:

Try to find out if there are similar monuments in foreign countries. Which one? Who is their creator and what are they dedicated to.

**VALYA KOTIK** (ДЕМЫШЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, БУСАРОВА АЛИНА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, КУСТОВА ПОЛИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА)

### Symbols of Victory

We decided to know more about children who helped Soviet soldiers during the Great Patriotic War.

Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to the young heroes.

### Valya Kotik



Valya Kotik is the youngest hero of the Soviet Union. He was born on February 11, 1930 in the village of Khmelevka in the Ukrainian region.

The very first task he got was to destroy an enemy car. He was only 11 years old. It happened in 1941. Also Valya participated in the demolition of six railway levels and a warehouse. Thanks to the heroic actions of this teenager a lot of enemy crimes were prevented.

In October 1943 he was seriously wounded in the battle not far from the town Iziaslav and died next day.

Nowadays, there are a lot of streets named after Valya Kotik in Russia, for example in Yekaterinburg, Kiev, Krasnodar and Kaliningrad. There is also a monument to this hero in Moscow.

He was awarded the title of the hero of the Soviet Union in 1958.

### DISCUSS

1. Which cities heroes do you know?
2. What character features does Valya have?
3. Is it difficult to become a hero?

### ACTIVITY

Help us find out about other heroes. Do some research, select your favourite and tell us about.

**SYMBOL OF VICTORY IN SANAMER** (ДЖАМЕЛОШВИЛИ ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

**Symbols of Victory**



**Activity**

Learn about the history of the monument in your native place and tell us.

**Discuss**

Why do you think people should remember the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?  
Are these monuments so important?

We are very proud to have a monument devoted to the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War!

**Symbol of Victory in Sanamer**

To commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War and to honor the memory of the local soldiers who brought the Victory for us and saved the world from fascism, the monument of military fame was constructed in our settlement. All the people of our village donated money to create an obelisk. It is located next to the local church. The obelisk is made of black marble.

When the war began 38 young men went to the front from our settlement. Twenty three of them met their death in that war. Among them were Romanov Kh. G., Leonov I. V., Leonov A. K., Gulbyakov V. G., Gulbyakov P. K., Tanov S. K. and others. The names of those great men are carved on the stone. It has become a tradition to honor the memory of the dead with a minute of silence.

Every year we met the veterans of the war and listened to their stories about the war. We gave them flowers and thanked for their deeds. But nobody is left alive now. Nowadays we continue to visit their wives and help them around the house. The students of my class always take care of this monument. Soon we'll celebrate a great holiday – Victory Day. On May 9, there will be the 75th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War.

Time takes that historic day farther away from us, but we always must remember it because it's related with our grandparents or great grandparents who did all their best to bring this Victory closer. We must never forget those who gave their lives for our Motherland.

## BANNER OF VICTORY OVER THE REICHSTAG IN BERLIN (ДОБРОВОЛЬСКАЯ СОФИЯ ЯРОСЛАВОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

April 30, 1945, Soviet soldiers hoisted the banner of Victory over the Reichstag in Berlin.

### Banner of Victory over the Reichstag in Berlin.

The banner of Victory is a red cloth, on the front side of which are depicted silver star, hammer and sickle. Next to the inscription: "150 p. the order of Kutuzov II degree edrick. div. 79 S. K. 3 U. A. 1 B. F.". The inscription stands for: "150th rifle order of Kutuzov II degree idritskaya division of the 79th rifle corps of the 3rd shock army of the 1st Belorussian front". On the reverse side of the panel in the lower corner of the shaft is the inscription "No. 5".



The idea of hoisting the red banner over the capital of defeated Germany was expressed by Joseph Stalin.

The decisive assault on the Reichstag began on 30 April. In the building of the German Parliament sat thousands of fascists, to break through their barrier Soviet soldiers managed only on the third attempt. In the course of capture of the building fighters fixed in different places at once some red banners.

Flag number five was carried by a group of three fighters, led by senior Sergeant Ivanov. Ivanov was mortally wounded while breaking through to the upper floors of the building. But Sergeant Egorov and Junior Sergeant Kantaria, who were covered by their fellow soldiers, were able to plant a banner. Late in the evening of April 30, 1945, a red flag fluttered over the roof of the Reichstag, followed by two more.

However, after the German artillery "retaliation", which struck the Reichstag that night, the glass dome of the building collapsed and many of the banners were destroyed. Not have been able Hitler's the switch get only flag under number five.

Only in the second half of may 2, Egorov and Kantaria, covered by Alexei Berest, moved this flag directly to the dome, or rather, the frame remaining from it.

#### Discuss

- ✦ Why fixed in different places several red banners in the course of capture of the building?
- ✦ How do you think, why was the flag red?

#### Activity

Tell us about the people who carried the banner.

## THEY GLORIFIED ORLOVSKY DISTRICT AND ROSTOV REGION (ДОЖДИКОВА АЛЛА ИВАНОВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

7-9 FORM

## THEY GLORIFIED ORLOVSKY DISTRICT AND ROSTOV REGION

*Дождикова А.И. пос. Орловский Ростовская область**Remember!**Through the centuries,  
through the years**Remember!**About those,  
who will never come.*

The great Patriotic War is kept in our memory no matter what generation we refer to. Monuments and obelisks, memorials and tombs are evidences of the bloodiest war in the history of the mankind. The Heroes of the war are examples of heroism and courage. They are the symbols of Victory.

**A.S.Dytchenko**  
1912-1983



A colonel of the Soviet Army. A participant of the Great Patriotic War. A hero of the Soviet Union. An honorable citizen of Orlovsky district, Rostov region.

On the 27 February, 1945 the lieutenant colonel A.S.Dytchenko was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and was given the Order of Lenin and the medal "Gold Star". A.S.Dytchenko died in 1983 and was buried in Moscow region.

**K.A.Malinka**  
1922-1980



A Hero of the Soviet Union. An honourable citizen of Orlovsky district, Rostov region. Malinka's tank brigade fought furiously in Kotelnikovo. Later he fought on the river Mius where he was wounded. The day of victory he met in Berlin. Then he lived in the capital of Ukraine where he died and was buried.

## VOCABULARY

evidence - свидетельство

wound - ранить

## ACTIVITIES

1. Would you like to tell us about your area's Heroes? How did they glorify your place and our country? How were they awarded?
2. Write a short article about the participants of the war.

**A RAILWAY CARRIAGE REPAIR PLANT** (ДУБИНИНА ЛАРИСА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА,  
МАОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ» Г. КАНАШ ЧУВАШСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ)

### A railway carriage repair plant

In Russia and other countries, Victory Day or 9 May is one of the greatest holidays of the year. In 2020, people will celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War.

On June 22, 1941, the Great Patriotic War began. All people, young and old, stood proudly and fought together for Motherland. Many people went to the front, but many Soviet people serve on the home front to defeat the enemy too. All who lived and worked on the home front helped the front. Soviet people worked in many factories, they helped to win the war. On the factories not only men worked, but also women and children worked.

In Chuvash Republic, in a small town there is a railway carriage repair plant. It was built in 1936. It repairs railway carriages. During World War II, the plant was rebuilt, military products and various ammunition were produced there. T-34 tanks were repaired. Armoured trains such as "The Komsomol of Chuvashia" (March 1942) and "For the Motherland" were built. An armoured train "The Komsomol of Chuvashia" was built with funds collected by the residents of Chuvash Republic (more than 1.3 million rubles). All country helped to build an armoured train "For the Motherland": an armour was from Ural, the arms were from Tula and radio-equipment was from Siberia.

During the war, in a railway carriage repair plant, workers repaired 16472 railway carriages, dozens of tanks, and 15 armoured trains, they built nine heavy armoured personnel carriers and four armoured trains, they equipped 52 special military engineering carriages and built 50 snowplows. In 1944 -1945, the plant more than once came out the winner of the socialist competition.

In the territory of the plant, there are memorial plaques of each workshops with the names who fell in 1941-1945.

Now the plant is called "Promtractor-wagon". There are 1500 workers there now. They repair railway carriages.

Do not forget those millions people who helped to defeat the enemy and win the war.



**Discuss:** 1. What plants are there in your area? What plants were there in your area during the Great Patriotic War?  
2. What do people do there? What did people do there during the Great Patriotic War?

**Activities:** Find information about a plant in your area during the Great Patriotic War and research the history of it. Write and tell about it.

## THE SYMBOLS OF VICTORY (ДУДНИК НАТАЛЬЯ ПЕТРОВНА)

## The Symbols of Victory

A lot of things are considered to be the symbols of Victory – monuments, medals, etc. For Sergei from Chernomorskoye these are the soldiers' letters



Chernomorskoye  
Russia

10/11/2019

**ACTIVITY**

Write a letter to Sergei and answer his questions.

**DISCUSS**

1. Do you agree that letters from front were "the triangles of hope"? Why?
2. What sights devoted to the Great Patriotic War would you recommend to visit in your city?

Dear Tom,

Hi! It was nice of you to drop me a line again. Sorry, I haven't written earlier as I've been busy.

It was a wonderful day for me yesterday. My parents and I went to the local museum. There is an exciting exhibition devoted to the Great Patriotic War. We came to know a lot about our partisans. Our villagers formed the detachment headed by fishing plant director Kuzma Kalashnikov. They took part in many heroic operations and we are proud of them. Soldiers' letters really shocked me. These triangular pieces of paper are the symbols of Victory for me as they connected soldiers and their families, making ordinary people be heroes. My great grandmother called them "the triangles of hope".

Is there a Great Patriotic War Hall in your local museum? What exhibits are the most thrilling for you? Do you have veterans among your relatives?

Best wishes,

Sergei

BEWHISKERED SAVIOUR (ДЫШЛЮК МАРИНА ИГНАТЬЕВНА)

## Bewhiskered Saviour

Аннотация: You would know the wonderful story of the unique sacrifice of the cat Vaska and the rescue of the ordinary family during the siege of Leningrad in 1942-1944.

The Bugrov's family suffered the Leningrad siege and their grandmother used to say that they overcame the famine because of their cat called Vaska. If this foxy bully hadn't lived with them those years, they wouldn't have outlived the siege and would have died as a lot of people have done.



Day by day Vaska was going out to hunt, catching mice or big fat rats. Mice were eviscerated and grandmother had cooked porridge with them. And every time she cooked, the cat was sitting next to them and was waiting to get some food. All nights

they spent together, lying under the same blanket, and he was warming them. He felt bombardment long before an air alarm was announced. He always started spinning and plaintive meowing. So grandma had enough time to pack up and leave the house. They had always been looking after him in a refuge, so he hadn't become caught and eaten. The famine was horrible. Vaska was hungry and skinny as everybody around him. All winter until spring grandmother was picking crumbs for the birds, and in the spring she together with Vaska were going out for hunting. Grandmother was strewing crumbs, and they were sitting in ambush. Vaska's jump was always accurate and fast. The cat was starving with the family and his strength was not enough to restrain the bird. He just grabbed it and grandma ran out of the bushes and helped him. So they could eat birds from spring to autumn.

When the Leningrad siege was lifted and they had a better meal, as well as after the war, the grandmother always gave the best pieces to the cat. She stroked his head, saying: "Our dear Nurse!"

Vaska died in 1949 and was buried in the cemetery. Grandma didn't want the grave to be trampled, so she put a cross on the grave and wrote "Vasiliy Bugrov". Then, after the cat the grandma was buried there, and some years later her daughter too. And they are all in the same grave, as once in the war: under one blanket.



### ACTIVITY

Try to find some more information about the animals which helped people during the war and make a presentation about it

### DISCUSSION

What do you know about the siege of Leningrad in the Great Patriotic War?  
Do you have any family stories about the animals?

TANYA SAVICHEVA (ЕЖКОВ НИКИТА ВИКТОРОВИЧ)

## Symbols of Victory

One of the sad pages in the history of the Great Patriotic War is the Siege of Leningrad. From its very beginning a schoolgirl Tanya Savicheva made records in her notebook. Almost the whole Tanya's family died in that period and all death dates of loved ones – her mother, grandmother, sister, brother and two uncles – are kept in her diary.

### DISCUSS

- ✓ What do you know about Tanya Savicheva?
- ✓ What do you think about the idea of keeping a diary during the war?
- ✓ What could people feel and think reading it?

# Tanya Savicheva

Tanya was born on January 23, 1930 in a large friendly family in Leningrad. When the War began Tanya was only 11...

After the beginning of the War Tanya and her mother decided to stay in Leningrad, where the rest of the family were involved in a work for the army needs. And on September 8, 1941 the Siege of Leningrad began. The hungry autumn was replaced by an even more severe winter. One day, while cleaning, Tanya found a her older sister's notebook, part of which was intended for recording phone numbers and was not filled in. Tanya made the first record on December 28, 1941 under the letter "Ж", dedicating it to her dead sister, Zhenya (Женя). A month later the second record appeared: "Grandmother died on January 25. 3 p.m., 1942." Starvation killed the Savichevs one by one. Tanya made nine records in total.

On May 13, 1942, Tanya Savicheva made her last diary records in besieged Leningrad: "Mother on May 13 at 7.30 am. in 1942", "Savichevs died", "All Died", "Tanya left alone".

After the death of all of Tanya's closest relatives in Leningrad, she lived with her grandmother's niece. Then, in the summer of 1942, a weakened by hunger, dystrophy and tuberculosis girl was sent in a mass evacuation from the besieged Leningrad, in the village of Shatki (N.Novgorod region). On July 1, 1944, Tanya Savicheva died and was buried there.

Later a monument for Tanya's memory was placed at the Shatkovskoye cemetery. Nearby there is a stele with girl's portrait and pages from her diary. In 2010, the memorial complex was dedicated to "Tanya Savicheva and the children of war".



### ACTIVITY

- ✓ What do you feel reading about Tanya's life?
- ✓ Would you like to visit Tanya's burial place?
- ✓ Read her diary and find out more feature literature about the Siege of Leningrad: names of the books, their authors, the plots, the characters, if these characters were real or fictional. Make up a report about one of them.

MAMAYEV KURGAN (ЕЛИСЕЕВА ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ВАХИТОВА ОКСАНА РУСТАМОВНА)



### SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

### Spotlight on Russia

invites you to visit the world-famous Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd.

## Mamayev Kurgan

Mamayev Kurgan means "tumulus of Mamai". In ancient times, one of the Golden Horde's military chiefs named Mamai conquered this place. It is a high hill which overlooks Volgograd. It is a memorial complex commemorating the Battle of Stalingrad that lasted during two hundred days and nights from August 1942 to February 1943. This battle was one of the bloodiest battles in human history.

The monumental memorial was constructed between 1959 and 1967. It has got many monuments such as "Memory of Generations", "Fight to the Bitter End!" square, "Not a single step back!", "The Hall of Military Glory", "Grieving Mother. Each of these monuments tells the visitors the bloody history of Soviet people's bravery and courage. The Hall of Military Glory is the place where the relief of honour guards begins. People can see it per hour. The memorial is crowned by a huge statue of the Motherland on the top of the hill. It's full name's "The Motherland Calls!" It consists of a sculpture of a woman holding a sword. It is 52 metres tall, and 85 metres from the feet to the tip of the 27-metre sword. Today the statue of the Motherland is the largest free-standing sculpture and the tallest sculpture of a woman in the world.

Mamayev Kurgan is not only a big memorial. It is also the place where thirty-five thousand soldiers are buried. This place is the source of pride and patriotism for generations of Russian people visiting this place.



### DISCUSS

While visiting Mamayev Kurgan the visitors can read the words by Soviet writer and military correspondent Vasily Grossman's: «Iron wind was blowing into their faces and they kept on going ahead, and superstitious fear was spreading among the enemy: who were those people attacking them, were they mortal?» What does this citation mean?

### ACTIVITY

Are there any places of victory in your city or town? Tell us about them! Don't forget to show some photos!

"SAINT GEORGE RIBBON" IS THE SYMBOL OF "VICTORY DAY" (ЕЛИСЕЕНКО ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory



**We remember! It means we are alive! And our memory makes us stronger. "Saint George Ribbon" ties generations.**

**"Saint George Ribbon" is the symbol of "Victory Day".**



In Russia, each year on the eve of the Great Victory Day, from April 24 to May 12 the action "Saint George Ribbon" (*Georgievskaya lentochka*) has been held since 2005. This action is reminder of the Great Victory for us—those who know about the war only from the pages of a history textbook. "Saint George Ribbon" is the expression of our respect for the veterans, the tribute to the fallen on the battlefields and gratitude to the people who gave everything for the front and whom we owe our victory in 1945.

The colours of ribbon—black and orange—mean "smoke and fire" and are a sign of soldiers' heroism shown in combats. The action "Saint George Ribbon" was organized by journalists in March 2005. The initiative was supported by the Moscow government and the public organization "Student Community" who have been the main organizers of this action. The Russian action "St George Ribbon" has two main goals:

- to preserve and transmit the memory what price the victory in the Great Patriotic War was achieved to future generations;
- to attract public attention to the problems of veterans and to provide them assistance and support.



"The Code of the Action" was created in 2005. According to it St George Ribbon is free and cannot be traded. Many old people can get a ribbon by mail. Black and yellow ribbon is attached to the clothes by all participants of the Victory Parade on the Red Square from the veterans to the President. President Vladimir Putin tied first the ribbon in 2007. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov was the first to attach the ribbon on the official event.



In 2009 more than 60 countries joined this action. Ribbons were distributed in the UK, the USA, Greece, Iceland, the Czech Republic, Italy, Germany, France, Estonia, Spain, Canada, Mexico, Serbia, China, Japan, South Africa, Vietnam, and many other countries. To show your involvement in the action "St George Ribbon" you can attach it to your clothes, tie on your arm or attach to the antenna of the vehicle.

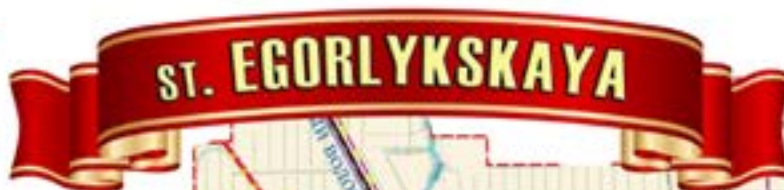
### DISCUSS

- Have you ever taken part in the action "St George Ribbon"? Describe your experience.
- Why is this action so important to Russia?

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the action "St George Ribbon", the educational and historical project "Our Victory" and film festival "St George Ribbon".

## Monuments and sights (Еремеева Лилия Петровна - МБОУ Егорлыкская СОШ №1)



## Monuments and sights

Spotlight on Russia goes on a school excursion. Come with, us to Egorlyksskaya.

Monument to civilians who died under the bombing of Ataman railway station in 1942



## Tankmen 134



## Monuments and sights in Egorlyksskaya

Egorlyksskaya is the centre of Rostov region. It's a big area in our region. It is situated not far from Rostov-on-Don and it's a centre of the agricultural district.

Population is 18 thousand people. There are many monuments in our stanitsa. They tell us about the greatest victories and fights in The Great Patriotic War. Thousands of soldiers are battled, defending our native land.

Monument to civilians who died under the bombing of Ataman railway station in 1942. It's situated to the north of our stanitsa.

There is a monument on the way to Rostov-Stavropol road. It's devoted to tankmen 134 guardsman regiment, which was under the command of colonel Tikhonchuk.

Bratskaya Grave was made by Potapovs in 1985. It is situated in Gritsik Street. It's a memorial complex of soldiers perished in The Great Patriotic War.

We like our native place where we live. We remember. We are proud!

## Activities

1. How many monuments are there in Egorlyksskaya?
2. Whom is devoted a monument the way to Rostov-Stavropol to?
3. When Bratskaya Grave was built?
4. How do you think it's important to value of memory about soldiers?



## Bratskaya Grave

Этот материал может быть использован на уроках английского языка в 8 классе

## SUKHINICHI IS A LOCALITY OF MILITARY GLORY (ЕФРЕМЕНКОВА ГАЛИНА ИВАНОВНА)

Symbols  
Of Victory

**There are a lot of places connected with World War II in Russia and my hometown of Sukhinichi is also among them.**



I'd like to say that I am really lucky to be born and live in my Motherland which is called Russia. Russia is great in everything: in size and our victories, in nature and our love to peaceful life, but no doubt Russia is great in its people's love to their country. We always do our best to defend our Motherland. I am so proud that my town of Sukhinichi in the Kaluga region struggled heroically and defended itself as a part of our huge country during War World II. Sukhinichi is a large railway junction not far from Moscow and in 1941-1942 the Nazy army was going to capture Sukhinichi to keep the town and the railway junction under its control. Sukhinichi was protected from the Nazis by the 10th army under the command of Filipp Golikov and the 16<sup>th</sup> army under the command of Konstantin Rokossovsky. The defense of the town lasted for 114 days and nights. 668 people were killed during those days, 1883 people were captured and sent for hard work in Germany. The town was liberated on January, 29<sup>th</sup> in 1942. One of the streets in Sukhinichi is called after Konstantin Rokossovsky, there is the monument to Konstantin Rokossovsky in the centre of the town and one can always see flowers there. On April, 24<sup>th</sup> in 2014 Sukhinichi was proclaimed Locality of Military Valor, it is really a great honour for my town. 7 Heroes of the Soviet Union were born in Sukhinichi and we always remember their names.

Have you ever been to any other locality of military glory?  
Share your experience with your classmates.  
Why do we have localities of military glory?  
What is the reason for it in your opinion?

Make a list of some other localities of military glory in Russia.  
Explain why the place was named a locality of military glory  
and how people commemorate the event.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

THERE ARE A LOT OF PLACES IN RUSSIA THAT ARE CONNECTED WITH THE VICTORY OF OUR COUNTRY. BUT ONE OF THEM IS REALLY SPECIAL.

### WELCOME TO DEGTYARYOV PLANT IN KOVROV



The history of Degtyaryov Plant goes back to the year 1916 when they built in Kovrov (Vladimir Region) the machine gun plant. In 1921 the first in the country design office was organized there. Six years later they began mass production of the light machine gun – the first adopted sample. Later all the tanks T-34 had two such machine-guns. In October 1941 the first anti-tank guns were sent to protect Moscow. During the Great Patriotic War there were produced more than 1.2 million pieces of firearms and artillery for all types of forces. In 1947 the members of the staff took an active part in the production of the famous AK-47. In 1949 the plant got the name after the famous weapons designer V. A. Degtyaryov. In 1959 they began the production of the unique equipment for nuclear industry. In 1967 they produced here the first in the country Man Portable Air Defence System. Nowadays they produce different kinds of modern weapons and a range of civilian products.

#### DISCUSS

- Is it important to learn the history of weapons factories and why?
- What other weapons plants do you know? What do they produce? What did they produce during the World War II?

#### ACTIVITY

- Find the information about V. A. Degtyaryov whose name now the plant has. What is his contribution to the arms development? What are the kinds of weapons he has designed? Why has the plant got his name?

## THE TRIUMPH ARCH IN KURSK (ЗАБОЛОТНАЯ ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА)

The Complex "Triumph Arch" in Kursk is one of the majestic symbols of Victory in Russia. This is the first arch in the world dedicated to the victory over fascism. The building is the Central object of the memorial complex "Kursk bulge."



Complex "Triumph Arch" in Kursk was erected in 2000 in honor of the victory in the battle of Kursk (1943). The complex is located in the alley on the Victory Avenue. The composition of the memorial complex includes the majestic Arc de Triomphe, a monument to Marshal Georgy Zhukov, three-tiered temple of St. George, as well as the eternal flame and granite tombstone "Unknown Soldier Kursk land" located at the mass grave.

The height of the Arc de Triomphe is 24 meters. At its top is the equestrian statue of St. George, made of bronze, the height of 6.4 meters. On the arch mounted reliefs and text boards, as well as on its body can be seen four bronze figures of Russian soldiers of different eras of history. In 2007, the city of Kursk was awarded the title of City of Military Glory. In honor of this momentous event in the territory of the memorial complex was a memorial stele. Also, in the alley, you can see examples of the art of the war years, mounted on pedestals.

The Battle of Kursk is a set of strategic the defensive and offensive operations of the Red Army in the Great Patriotic war in order to disrupt a major offensive of the Wehrmacht (known as "Citadel") and to defeat its strategic grouping. The fight lasted 49 days.

According to its scale, the forces and means involved, the tension, the results and the military-political consequences, it is one of the key battles of the Second World War and the great Patriotic War. In historiography it is considered to be the largest tank battle in history. It was attended by about 2 million people, 6 thousand tanks and 4 thousand aircraft.

The beginning of the battle was July 5 1943. The end of the battle was August 23 1943. German and Soviet forces confronted each other on the Eastern Front in the vicinity of the city of Kursk, 450 kilometres (280 miles) south of Moscow.

Today the model strategic operation earned a place in war college curricula.

**DISCUSS**

Was the battle in Kursk so important for the Russians? Why?

The Triumph Arch is the first arch in the world dedicated to the victory over fascism. Why? Do you know any other memorials dedicated to it? Have you ever heard of Marshal Zhukov? Why do you think he was a great commander-in-chief?

**ACTIVITY**

Learn more about the battle of Kursk bulge and the memorial to it. Explore why it was built only in 2000? Whose project was it? What precious it is to us?

## THE BOOKS OF GENERATIONS. THE MEMORY OF EXPERIENCE (ЗАГОРОДНЕВА ГАЛИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

The Collection dedicated to the veterans of the great Patriotic war of Nyagan. The publication is intended for a wide range of readers, all who are interested in the history of our country. The memory of the experience is the impression that remained of what was in the past. It left a certain trace in the memory of a person. For example, our grandparents keep the memory of the war.

### The Symbol of Russia



## The book of generations. The memory of the experience

Here is a book dedicated to the veterans of the great World War II, our countrymen who lived and worked in our city. Whatever grandiose and small events took place in our country, May 1945 remains one of the brightest and most significant events in the history of the twentieth century. Our veterans know firsthand the military hard times, they have experienced the brunt of the reconstruction of the destroyed country. The stories of living witnesses of those terrible years for the Motherland, heroes who performed an unprecedented feat during the war, become life lessons for their children and grandchildren.

The book presents the memories of veterans, personal documents, photographs and other evidence of their glorious military and labor path, relating to different periods of our history. This historical memory should not weaken, but should constantly remain in the consciousness of the new generation. The memory of the experience makes a person wiser and more experienced. This book connects the past and the future.

The gratitude of the saved generations to those who made it is boundless, having shown sacred love to the Motherland, unprecedented courage, invincibility of spirit. It is gratifying that in new Russia historical events are not forgotten, the continuity of generations is preserved, the lessons of the past are taken into account. The residents of Nyagan honour people who were destined to fight, work and win the most terrible war in the history of mankind, who suffered so many trials in saving their native country and all mankind.

#### ACTIVITY

Go to the library, read these books to learn more information about our veterans.

#### DISCUSS

In groups of 3-4 find out the answers to the questions Who of the veterans...? (next page)  
Make your own questions for the other groups.  
Count the right answers and name the Winner.

BUTYRSKY DISTRICT AND ITS GLORIOUS PAST (ЗАХАРОВА ОЛЬГА ИВАНОВНА)

## Butyrsky District and Its Glorious Past

Task 1. Read the texts below and find the English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

Поселение, территория, район, зеленые насаждения, деревня, Родина

Полк, военный, сражение, подвиг, скопление военной техники, подвиг, враг, боеприпасы

• Nowadays Butyrsky district is an area in the north-east of Moscow. It usually takes a person about 20 minutes to get there by metro just from the centre of the city. Its population is about 70 000 people. It's also the 9<sup>th</sup> district according to its square.



The border and the ring on its arms include the railroad bordering the territory of the area. The red branch in a green field indicates a large number of green plantings in the area and reminds us of its agricultural past. The gold leafy branch on a red field reminds us of the Butyrsky regiment in this image was created on the basis of a regiment which settled there in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Subsequently the image of a coat of arms became a symbol of the Butyrsky settlement.

### Glorious Military Past Butyrsky regiment

In 1667 Butyrski village was given up "for settling" to the soldiers of Butyrsky regiment, the oldest in Russia. The regiment took part in Chigolovsky, Crimean and Azovskiy campaigns.



Butyrsky regiment was one of the best in military training in the Russian army of the XVII century. Patrick Gordon, the skilled military leader, even created the school for soldiers' children in the settlement. The regiment took part in many campaigns and battles, including the battle of Poltava in 1709.



### Glorious traditions

Russian people have always protected their Motherland.

During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 their contribution was really great. One of the heroes, a military pilot, lived in Butyrsky district when the war broke out. His name was Sergey Milashenkov. He made 90 flights destroying the enemy. On July the 14<sup>th</sup> 1944 his plane was damaged in a battle. He had no ammunition. And he did a great thing. He sent his burning plane into the cluster of military vehicles.

His heroic act is still remembered. His devotion to protect his native land is still commemorated many years since. There is a school named by Sergey Milashenkov, a street and even a museum.

"No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten."



Task 2. True, false or not stated?

1. Patrick Gordon was a military pilot.
2. Sergey Milashenkov destroyed the cluster of military vehicles.
3. Milashenkov Street is in Moscow.

Task 3. Tell your classmates about

1. Butyrsky district
2. Butyrsky regiment
3. Sergey Milashenkov

## GVARDEISKY PARK (ЗИЗА ТАТЬЯНА ЯКОВЛЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory



*Krasnoyarsk* is situated far from the territory of the battles of the Great Patriotic War. But it doesn't mean that in the city there are no places connected with the events of those days.

## Gvardeisky Park

One them is Gvardeisky Park. It was created in memory of the rifle divisions which were formed in Krasnoyarsk before the war, and in 1941 were among the first to go to the front.

Gvardeisky Park is located in the region called Green Grove. It is a living district with a lot of houses, trees, sport and shopping centres. But many years ago in 1930-s there were no people living there, only military camps were built for Soviet Army recruits coming from different villages and towns of Krasnoyarsk Territory and military units were being formed here. In 1966 it was decided to build a park. Many park paths and alleys were laid, and new bushes and trees were planted. A year later an Obelisk in Honour of Military Units and Krasnoyarsk soldiers was built in one of the park's corner. It is a tall, slender stone monument called a stele. Rows of warriors and their severe faces are seen on all sides of the stele. In 1975 to the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great Victory on the main Park alley seven plaster sculptures of soldiers were installed.

In 2010 it was decided to reconstruct the park to the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Victory. 8 new sculptural compositions made of strong and durable material were installed on the central alley of the park. The entire complex is divided into four lines, two figures in each. The first shows the recruitment of conscripts and their departure to the front, the second reflects the everyday life of the front, the third conveys the grief of the war years. The sculpture symbolizing the joy of Victory completes the composition. Not long ago on the territory of the park a beautiful temple was built in honor of the patron Saint of soldiers and in memory of those who fell in the battles for our Country.

## ACTIVITY

- Have you ever been to such places?
- Get to know what memorial places connected with the Great Victory there are in your region.
- Who or what are they devoted to?

## DISCUSS

*They are still alive-participants of fights. But human life is not infinite; it can only be prolonged by memory, which is the only what conquers time.*

*Svetlana Alexievich (War doesn't have a woman's face)*

- Is it possible to take the following words as an epigraph to the text offered to you?
- Why is the park still popular among residents of Krasnoyarsk?

**Give your opinion.**

**THE HERO CITY: NOVOROSIYSK; MALAYA ZEMLYA** (ЗИНОВЬЕВА АНТОНИНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА,  
ГБОУ ШКОЛА № 2083, МОСКВА ТИНАО)

### Symbols of Victory

There are many hero cities in Russia, but this is one of the southernmost.

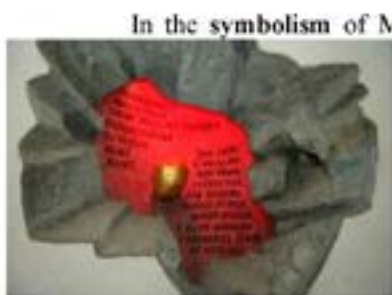
Novorossiysk is one of the few cities honored with the title of the **Hero City**.



**Malaya Zemlya** ("Minor land") was a Soviet uphill outpost on Cape Myskhako that was recaptured after fierce, bloody battles with the Germans during the Battle of the Caucasus.

This giant **memorial** commemorates the landing in this area by Red Army marines in **February 1943** and their defense of the area until September, when the city of Novorossiysk was liberated.

The heroic defense of this patch of land lasted **225 days**. For courage and bravery 21 soldiers were awarded the highest degree of distinction of the USSR - the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.



In the **symbolism** of Malaya Zemlya merged together the image of the landing ship, rapidly approaching the shore, and the images of the courageous defenders of the bridgehead. In the Gallery of Military Glory, 30 bas-reliefs are placed inside the monument - portraits of Heroes of the Soviet Union, and on granite banners are lists of units and formations that took part in the battles for Novorossiysk. In the center of the Gallery there is a **sculptural composition**: a mosaic panel with the text of the oath of the

villagers and a bronze gilded capsule "Heart" with the names of the fallen heroes of the battle of Novorossiysk.



Against very strong forces, the marines held their ground. The leader of the group, the Soviet Major Caesar Kunikov was mortally wounded, and was posthumously awarded the highest Soviet honor Hero of the Soviet Union.

#### е. Задания для работы над проектом

Learn more about the history of Novorossiysk. When and whom was it founded? What political leader took part in the defense of "Malaya Zemlya"?

#### ф. Задания для дискуссии

1. Have you ever been to Novorossiysk? Have you ever visited this memorial? Describe your experience.
2. How important is the defense of Novorossiysk to Russia?

## SYMBOL OF VICTORY – PARTIZANSKAYA METRO STATION (ИСАЕВА НАТАЛИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА)

**Symbols of Victory**

There are 267 metro stations in Moscow, but one of them in particular is a symbol of Partizan movement during the Great Patriotic War.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into Izmailovo Region to Partizanskaya Metro Station.

The station opened in 1944, was designed by architect Vilenskiy to honour the partisans' feat during the first months of the Great Patriotic War.

The partisans were trained on the territory of Izmailovsky Park, not far from Partizanskaya metro station. The Civil Uprising Troops and Moscow's 85th Gvardeiskii Mortar Regiment "Katyusha" were formed in this Park and sent to the front.



Partizanskaya is one of two three track stations and its hall is the widest in Moscow's underground! In the hall there are sculptures of intelligence officers - Zoya Kosmodemjanskaya, and "Soviet Ivan Susanin" - peasant Matvei Kuzmin, who brought the Nazis under the sight of Soviet machine guns.



It is interesting to know, that the station changed its name three times. Initially it was titled "Stadion narodov", then "Izmailovskaya" and at the 60th Anniversary of Victory it was named as "Partizanskaya".

The station's title has reflected different historical stages of our motherland and has always been the symbol of national strength and unity.

**Discuss**

Have you ever been to Partizanskaya metro station?

Do you know the other three-railway station in Moscow?

**Activity**

With a partner find more information about Partizan movement in your Region.

What are the names of these brave people?

Why is it important to remember them?

## Symbols of Victory



**The 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of The Great Patriotic War is coming in 2020!**

**So let's visit some historical places in Russia to know about it more**

Victory Park is situated in Ordzhonikidze district of Ufa.

The park was opened in 1947 in honour of the World War II victory. Until 1980 it bore the name "Neftyanik" and was only an amusement park with different attractions. After building the monuments of Alexandr Matrosov and Minigalli Gubaydullin its name changed to "Victory Park".

In 1985, the 40th anniversary of the Victory Day in the park there was built completed construction of a memorial complex. The territory of the memorial complex with approaches, a monument, viewing platforms, flowerbeds and lawns occupies more than two hectares. Throughout the entire park people can see elements of one large exhibition almost everywhere. For example, while walking in an alley you may notice original military enginery made by Soviet manufactures: armoured personnel carriers, artillery and anti-tank weapons and tanks, including legendary T-34-85. What else you can find there is a museum of Military Glory. Inside the museum visitors are offered to look into the biggest collection of household items, weapons, clothes, documents and photos from the times of the The Great Patriotic War.

By the way, now Victory Park is the main place to meet veterans and watch the celebration concert of Victory Day on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May.

### Discuss

- Which historical places have you ever been to? Describe your experience.
- Why do people build monuments and museums?

### Activity

Learn more about Victory Park and museum there.  
Who were the architects?  
Which war was mentioned in the exhibitions except the World War II?

**HOW DOGS HELPED SOLDIERS DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR** (КАЛУТИНА ВАЛЕНТИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЦЕЛИНСКАЯ СОШ № 1)

## Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of symbols, which remind of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. Not only people, but many different animals fought against the enemy. Among them there were dogs. Their great work will last in mankind's memory for ever.



During the Great Patriotic War, about 68 thousand dogs were drafted into the army. Dogs fully helped people in the fight against the enemy. Here are some facts:

- Hundreds of dogs worked as signalmen. They were called signaling dogs. They delivered 200,000 combat reports and stretched about 8,000 kilometers of wires.
- If doctors could not get to the seriously wounded soldiers, dogs did the job. They brought about 500,000 seriously wounded Red Army soldiers from the battlefield. Dogs warmed people in cold weather, drove them on special sled drags to the hospital.
- Many dogs were taught to throw themselves under enemy tanks. They were hung with explosives and called "sabotage dogs." The German tankers turned back, when they noticed sabotage dogs jumping out to meet them from the trenches of Stalingrad. During the war years, the dogs blew up more than three hundred German tanks.
- Dogs cleared more than 30 large cities of the USSR and Europe, finding more than 4,000,000 landmines and mines.
- Many dogs were awarded the medal "For Military Merit". Eternal memory to hero dogs!

### Word box

a signalman – связист wire – провод  
sled drags – санитренч – траншея, окоп  
landmine – фугас, eternal – вечный,  
"For Military Merit" – «Забоевые заслуги»

### Discuss

Do you believe that dogs fully helped Russian soldiers during the war?  
What can your pet-dogs do?  
Can you rely on your dog in a difficult life situation?

### Activity

Learn more about hero dogs: how dogs helped soldiers in World War II? Make a report, a project or a presentation.



Использованы материалы: 1) интернет-портал ГубернияDaily, 2) <https://tailtales.ru>

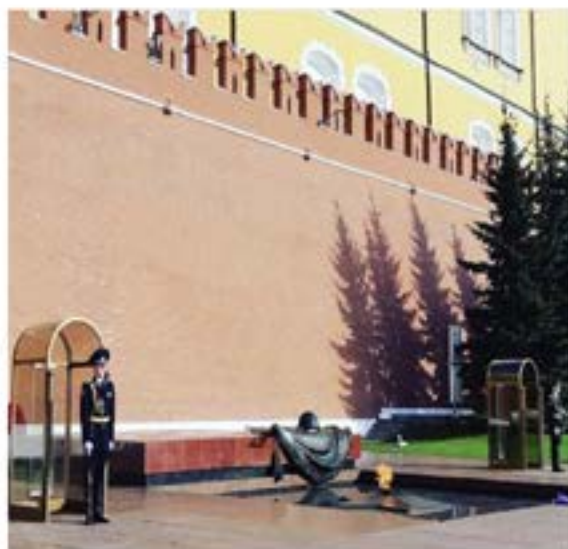
## THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN MOSCOW (КАН ЕЛЕНА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА)



## Symbols of Victory

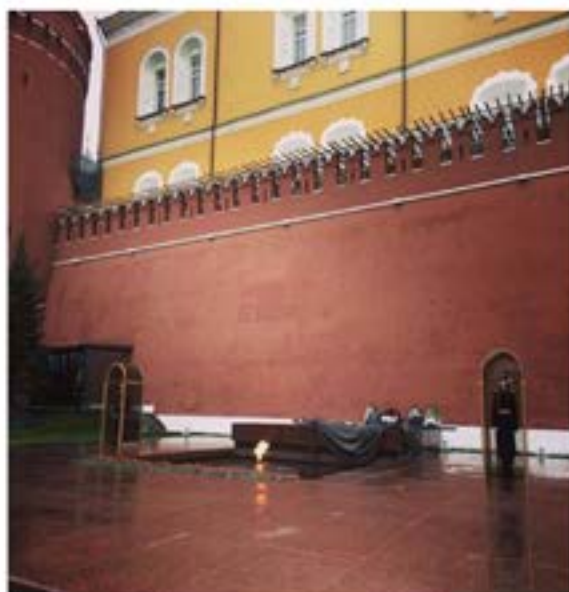
**Nobody has been forgotten, nothing has been forgotten. The memory is alive not because of the monuments. The monuments exist because the memory is alive.**

## The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow



We will never forget those people who fought and gave their lives on the battlefields of the Second World War. Each family carefully preserves this memory. Hundreds of thousands are missing. Throughout the post-war years, search teams did not stop working to search for the remains of the dead.

The Soviet writer Nikolai Yegorychev proposed creating a monument and to perpetuate their memory. In autumn 1966, during the construction work, a mass grave was discovered on the 41st kilometer of the Moscow-Leningrad highway near Zelenograd. The found remains of a soldier in a well-preserved uniform without insignia were proposed to be buried near the Kremlin wall in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the defeat of German troops near Moscow.



On December 3, 1966, the ashes of the soldier arrived in the capital on a gun carriage. The coffin with the remains was solemnly buried near the walls of the Moscow Kremlin. The grand opening of the memorial complex "the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier" took place on May 8, 1967. The composition is a tombstone with a bronze battle flag. A soldier's helmet and a laurel branch lie on the battle banner. Leonid Brezhnev lit the eternal flame with the torch, which was lit from fire on the Field of Mars in Leningrad.

Since 1997, Post No. 1 has been located at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Thousands of people come here every day in any weather. We must remember the great feat of the Soviet soldier, performed by him for the sake of today's peaceful sky, and we will honor the memory of the dead and living heroes.

### Discuss

- Have you any monuments to the heroes of the Great patriotic war in the place you live?
- When and where was it erected?
- What does it look like?

### Activity

- Learn more about those heroes and tell your classmates about them.

# Symbols of Victory

We shall not forget the heroism of soldiers and workers on the home front<sup>1</sup> who saved the world from fascism. These people did not eat well, sleep, rest. They did everything possible and impossible for our future life.

*Spotlight on Russia* would like especially to note the contribution and efforts of Ulyanovsk citizens in achieving this great victory.

## *Ulyanovsk citizens during the Great Patriotic War.*



Karaganova Aleksandra Ivanovna was the eldest child of the family. When the Great Patriotic War started, she was only 17. As millions of Soviet young people, she wanted to grow up in a peaceful world, but it did not happen. A little girl had to forget about her school, friends, daily routine and had to learn how to survive in such dangerous circumstances as quickly as it was possible that time. During the war, Aleksandra was working as a tractor driver on the farm. Sometimes she used to dig trenches<sup>2</sup>. Aleksandra Ivanovna was rewarded medals for her labour.

Karaganov Ivan Ivanovich was the youngest child of the family. When the Great Patriotic War started, he was only 15. Two years later, he was drafted to the front. He received the title of superior motor torpedo-boat<sup>3</sup> motorman<sup>4</sup> in Sevastopol. Soviet soldiers were demining the Crimean coast there. They did not know whether they would return home safe and sound or die in the Black Sea, because of the hazardous<sup>5</sup> nature of their work. During the war, Ivan lost many his comrades. After the war, he served for five more years in the Navy Army.

1 – the people who stay in their own country during a foreign war, 2 - deep holes dug by soldiers and used as places from which they can attack the enemy while being hidden, 3 - fast torpedo boats, 4 – a driver, 5 – dangerous.

### DISCUSS

- What makes people fight and work selflessly during the war?

### ACTIVITY

Do some research on the most interesting facts about your relatives' lives during the Great Patriotic War. Tell the class about them.

## THE HERO ISHMUKHAMEDOV (КАРИМОВА АСИЯ ХАЛЕЛОВНА)

Symbols  
of  
Victory

Every city and village of our Motherland has heroes after whom Eternal Fire is lit.

### The Hero Ishmukhamedov

Tamerlan Ishmukhamedov, born on August 8, 1919 in the village of Osinova, Yalutorovsky district, Tyumen region. After graduating from Sverdlovsk Pedagogical College, he worked as a teacher at Aslana School. In December 1936, he was sent to the Orenburg Higher Aviation School. In May 1940, he graduated from the school and served in the Moscow, then in the South West military districts. "We will defeat the enemy" - said Tamerlan Karimovich.

Ishmukhamedov fought against the German enemies. Tamerlan Karimovich made 188 departures, he destroyed many boats, plains, tanks, cars, tools of anti-tank artillery. The war where Tamerlan Ishmukhamedov got three injuries left behind. His was honored with Orders of Lenin, two - the Red Banner, two - the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, the Red Star, medals. On May 15, 1946, he the head of state awarded him the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. The hero often came to our school where told pupils about himself and the military friends.

He died in 1995 and is buried in the city of Tyumen. The central street of the village of Osinova is named after him. On May 9, 2014 the monument was inaugurated. Our school museum of Memory of M. Jalil has a corner dedicated to the hero. In the city of Tyumen on the facade of the house 133, Republic Street in which Hero lived, a memorial plaque is installed.



#### DISCUSS

What should a real hero be?  
Why it is important to remember the participants of the Great Patriotic War?

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about Ishmukhamedov's activities during the war. Who decided to build a monument to the hero in his native village?

**SYMBOLS OF VICTORY BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE** (КАСЬЯНОВА НАТАЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, КОПАЛЕВА ЛЮБОВЬ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, КАСУТСКАЯ АЛЕКСАНДРА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory Beyond the Polar Circle



There is a granite ridge not far from the Arctic Ocean on the Kola Peninsula. It is little known even in Murmansk Region but played a significant role in the Great Patriotic War (1941 – 1945).

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you into an open-air museum of military glory beyond the Polar Circle

### Musta Tunturi Ridge



is located on the mainland, between the continent and the Sredny Peninsula. The length of the ridge is 9 km. The hills are sloping in the side of the mainland. There are mostly whistled slopes and cliffs with steep ledges in the direction of the Sredny Peninsula. The name of the ridge "Musta-Tunturi" is originally from the Finnish language and means "a black mountain".

The war in Musta Tunturi began on June 29, 1941, this place was the northernmost front line during the Great Patriotic War. It was a single place where German troops were stopped on the first day and practically did not move forward until the end of the war in the Arctic. The front line ran along the former Finnish border line (1920-1939).

To overcome the defenders of the ridge, elite mountain rifle corps "Norway" were allocated by the German command. The heroic confrontation lasted 1195 days, the fights did not stop even for a moment. The enemy tried to break into the Sredny Peninsula in order to capture the way to the port of Murmansk.

The Kola Peninsula had an important role in the plans of the German Army Command. One of the strategic objectives was to capture Murmansk, with its non-freezing ports, the base of the Northern Fleet with parallel exit to the Kirov Railway connecting Murmansk port with the rest of the country. The Arctic was liberated on October 22, 1944 as a result of the Petsamo-Kirkenes operation (October 7 - 1 November 1944).



The Museum of Defense of the Sredny and Rybachy Peninsulas 1941 – 1944 is a must-see for everyone. The head is Yuri Alexandrovich Kobayakov, a former geologist. The museum is really unique. It is located at the bottom of the ridge. Its exhibition includes artefacts and archival materials about the events that took place in this sector of the front during the Great Patriotic War. There you can find tactical maps, newspaper articles, photographs of battles and the soldiers; combat arms and household articles of Soviet and German soldiers. In the museum you can get acquainted with the lists of 3,500 servicemen who participated in the battles, learn about the time and exact place of their service, death, and burial.

### DISCUSS

1. Where is the ridge situated? What do you know about the Kola Peninsula? What is the capital of the region? What are the geographical features of Musta Tunturi ridge?
2. Why was it important to protect the Kola Peninsula during the Great Patriotic War?
3. Are there any places of military glory in your region? What do you know about them?

### ACTIVITY

1. Learn more about Musta-Tunturi ridge and find out what its name means.
2. What were the plans of the German Army Command?
3. How long did the heroic confrontation last? When did it start and finish? Why do you think it was impossible for German troops to capture The Kola Peninsula?
4. What exhibitions does the museum of the Museum of Defense of the Sredny and Rybachy Peninsulas present? What kind of information and artifacts are presented there?

## Symbols of victory

**There are few cities in the world whose glory would rival that of Sevastopol, this unconquerable stronghold on the Black Sea.**

Sevastopol was founded in 1783 as a naval fortress on the Crimean seashore to guard the southern borders of the country. Its every stone, blazed by hot sun and battered by salty winds, tells fascinating stories about remarkable Russian shipwrights and seamen who sailed the Black Sea, about the city's glorious military and revolutionary traditions, about selfless citizens who twice raised the town back to life from ruins and ashes.

The city's first monument was built in 1834-1839 to commemorate the combat feat of the Mercury Brig sailors under the command of Lieutenant-Captain A. Kazarsky on May 14, 1829.

By clever maneuvering the 20-gun brig not only escaped the fire from 184 cannons of two Turkish warships but won an impressive victory. The laconic inscription on the monument reads: "To Kazarsky. An example for future generations." This heroic example of military courage did inspire many defenders of Sevastopol to show unprecedented heroism in all the trials that later befell the city.



**Have you ever been to Sevastopol? Do you like it? Why? Describe your experience.**

**Learn more about the history of Crimea. Help us to find out about another Crimean monument.**

ZINAIDA ERMOL'eva (КЛЕЙМЕНОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА СЕРГЕЕВНА)

SYMBOLS  
OF  
VICTORY

There are some people whose names are still unknown but their contribution to the Victory is priceless. Let me introduce  
ZINAIDA ERMOL'eva

## "HELL ON EARTH"



Stalingrad... People all over the world know how severe the battles were there, how anxious Hitler's desire to get this point was and how selflessly Soviet people defended every inch of their city. Every minute about 5 people were killed there, it was impossible to bury them. So cholera, a disease which can empty out vast areas, came. Zinaida Ermol'eva, a talented microbiologist, arrived in Stalingrad to stop the epidemic. The vaccine had been bombed out on the way and she had to set up the lab in the basement of a destroyed building in the city to produce the medicine. Also she organized

special work to prevent the infection. And she won! Professor Ermol'eva was awarded the Order of Lenin and the State Prize of the USSR. All the money she got, this slim woman donated to build a destroyer which was called after her and took part in air fights.



## "NO ONE LEG MUST BE CUT OFF!"

Unfortunately the most common cause of death during wars is different infections which get into the wounds. Doctors had to cut off the limb to save human life very often. There were thousands of badly wounded people in our hospitals during the Great Patriotic War. So we desperately needed the remedy to stop dangerous infections. English scientist Howard Florey found out such a medicine. But neither Britain nor the USA shared it with the USSR until 1945.



That's why a special laboratory was organized in Moscow. It took Ermol'eva about two years to discover, explore and launch the production of the Penicillin. In 1944 Ermol'eva and surgeon Burdenko tested it out at the Baltic Front. Due to the new medicine 100% of wounded people recovered and no one leg or hand was cut off! Only in one hospital Penicillin saved more than 1000 people's lives! It was a real success! A real heroic deed!

## DISCUSS

-What is the main cause of soldiers' death during any war: battles, wounds, infections?

-What is more important to defeat the enemy: people working in the rear area, doctors, soldiers, or medicine? Why?

## ACTIVITY

What is modern name for Stalingrad?  
Find more information about Zinaida Ermol'eva. Where and when was she born?  
What other great act for the science did she perform during her career? Is there any monument to her? Do we have any books or films she was prototype for?

## LEGENDARY REGIMENT "NORMANDY-NIEMEN" (КОЗЛОВА ИННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

There is a great number of monuments that remind us of the Great Patriotic War and this one is set up to commemorate the Soviet and French pilots who fought heroically against the German Army.

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you to Kaluga region where the legendary aviation regiment «Normandy-Niemen» started its combat record.



## Legendary Regiment «Normandy-Niemen»

At the entrance to Polotnyaniy Zavod that is in Kaluga region there is a memorial. It was set up in 2009. You can see two crossed stellas with the symbols of the French regiment on one of them and the Soviet Union on the other. Next to it there are two plaques with the names of the perished pilots and aircraft mechanics.

In 1942 the Soviet - French agreement was signed to form the French squadron in the USSR. In March 1943 it was sent to the front line. The regiment was named «Normandy» after the French province that suffered greatly from the German occupation. The French and Soviet pilots united to defeat the enemy. 5240 combat missions were flown, 273 German airplanes were shot down. They destroyed 132 trucks, 22 steam engines and sent to the bottom 2 torpedo-boats. The combat losses were 42 fighter pilots.

«We used to fly in one and the same sky,  
We used to lose our army mates,  
But those who stayed alive  
Were to remember true friendship».

(Mark Bernes, a famous Soviet singer)

### DISCUSS

- Have you ever taken part in solemn Victory Day celebration?
- Why should people maintain peace on earth?

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the Great Patriotic War memorials that are in your region. When and why were they set up?

## THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER (КОЗЬМИК ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

The war took lives of too many people, old and young, men and women. Even now thousands of destinies are still unknown. Spotlight on Russia looks at one of the most touching monuments of that terrible period – the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

## The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



In the very heart of Moscow in the Alexander Garden at the Kremlin walls a modestly-looking war memorial is located. The Guard of Honour changes every hour and when it happens all the noise that is so common for

places of touristic attraction goes off. Everyone is silent.

After World War II, millions of Russian soldiers were reported missing, or pronounced dead. The number of its victims was enormous. How many thousands of people were killed during the Battle of Moscow? This question is still not solved by historians. However, the city was saved by the act of bravery committed by plenty of men and women. To commemorate their bravery, the remains of the capital's defenders were buried in the centre of the city at the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle.

The red stone that forms a monument is decorated with a bronze sculpture. A lonely laurel branch and a helmet lay upon a banner, as if its owner has gone somewhere. He's dead, dead like millions of people whose lost their lives on battlefields. However, his descendants live and remember, they remember his courage, his strength, his willing to save his family, his town, city or village, his big country and maybe even the whole world. Who was he, though, that brave soldier? It is impossible to answer this question. He has no name, no gender and no age. There is a bronze inscription illuminated by the Eternal fire that is just in front of the monument emanating from a five-pointed stone star - "Your name is unknown, your deed is immortal".

These short words contain a lot. They are the only reward the living could give those who payed their lives for them.

## Activities

- Read the text and tell your classmates about the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
- Write a short note about your relative, neighbor or any person you know who took part in the Great Patriotic War.

## Discuss

- Do you know stories of any of the Great Patriotic War's hero? What qualities did he/she have?
- Tell about a war monument you know. What event is it devoted to?

MEMORIAL COMPLEX TO CITIZENS OF KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR WHO DIED DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (КОЛЕСНИКОВА АННА МИХАЙЛОВНА)



Автор(ы) проекта:

Н.С. Ивлева, С.В. Николин, арх. Баев В.И., Муратова Г.Н., Матвеев А., Бабин В.

**SYMBOLS  
OF VICTORY**

**Spotlight on Russia watches**

Memorial Complex to Citizens of Komsomolsk-on-Amur Who Died During the Great Patriotic War.

**activities**

HOW MANY PARTS DOES THIS COMPLEX HAVE?	<p>The first part of the complex is three pylons, symbolizing the bayonets of soldiers. The height of the pylons is 14.7 meters.</p> <p>The second part of the complex is a five-pointed star, in the middle of which the Eternal Flame burns.</p> <p>The third part - seven blocks of stone, seven faces. This is the image of all warriors - Far Easterners, warriors - heroes. Each height is from 5 to 6 meters.</p> <p>"To fellow countrymen - Komsomol members who fell in battles for their homeland in the harsh years of the great Patriotic war."</p> <p>And complete the memorial plate with the names of the Komsomol members who died on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War.</p>
WHAT DO THREE PYLONS SYMBOLIZE? WHAT IS THEIR HEIGHT?	
WHAT IS THE MAIN IDEA OF THE SECOND PART OF THIS COMPLEX?	
WHERE'S THE ETERNAL FLAME SITUATED?	
WHO DO WE ADMIRE?	
HOW MANY STONES ARE THERE? WHAT IS THEIR HEIGHT?	
ARE THEY REAL HEROES?	
WHO ARE THEY?	
WHAT WORDS ARE WRITTEN ON THE PLATES?	



**discuss**

ARE THERE ANY COMPLEXES IN YOUR CITY OR TOWN?

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HISTORICAL MONUMENTS? TELL US ABOUT THEM.

**PROPAGANDA POSTERS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR** (КОЛЯСНИКОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА,  
ФГКОУ «ПЕРМСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ОБОРОНЫ РФ»)

## Symbols of Victory

НАШЕ ДЕЛО ПРАВОЕ



ПОБЕДА БУДЕТ ЗА НАМИ

РОДИНА-МАТЬ  
ЗОВЕТ!



Propaganda posters were called the third front of the Second World War.

They appeared on the streets of cities and villages in Russia from the first days of the Nazi army invasion.

Posters played a significant role in wartime, they formed public opinion and united people to defend their Motherland. During the war, it was important for the posters artists to inspire confidence in the victory of the USSR and that the fascists were not invincible.

That is why, on military posters, German soldiers were represented as miserable, helpless caricatures. This image of tyrants, marauders who created inhuman acts caused disgust of the Soviet people.

On the contrary the soldiers of the Soviet army were drawn as strong, confident men with courageous faces, able to defend their families and Motherland. One of these examples is the poster of V. A. Serov which was created in 1941. **"Our cause is just. Victory will be ours"** - these were words from the appeal of V. M. Molotov to the Soviet people on June 21, 1941.

Heroism shown by citizens in the rear was also reflected on the propaganda posters. They inspired people to work at a full power and make the most powerful tanks, planes, and high-quality ammunition.

The most popular and recognizable poster of the Second World War is **"Motherland is calling!"** It was created by the artist Irakli Toidze at the end of June in 1941. The image of a Russian mother calling her sons to fight the enemy has become the symbol of the Second World War.

The wartime posters developed a sense of patriotism, raised the fighting spirit of the Soviet army and labor productivity in the rear.

### Discuss

- Have you got any posters on the wall of your room?
- What are the modern posters about?
- Compare and contrast the pictures of one of the Second World War posters and one modern poster.

### Activity

Imagine that you are preparing a project for the Victory day. You have to draw a modern patriotic poster with a slogan.

## SYMBOL OF VICTORY. "THE MOTHERLAND CALLS" IN VOLGOGRAD (КОНЯЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ АНДРЕЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place is known by name all over the world.

In the center of attention of Russia is a famous monument in Volgograd "The Motherland Calls".

### "The Motherland Calls" in Volgograd



"The Motherland Calls" is the name of the main sculpture of the memorial complex built on Mamayev mound in the hero city of Volgograd. The hill on which the figure of a woman with a sword stands rises by 14 m, and the statue itself has a height of 85 meters. It dominates the surrounding area and is visible from tens of kilometers away. The sculpture of the Mother Motherland is one of the most visited objects of Volgograd. Every year hundreds of thousands of people come here to honor the memory of soldiers and civilians who died during the Great Patriotic War. Flowers at the monument are carried by Volgograd citizens themselves, tourists who came from different parts of Russia, and foreign travellers.

The monument "The Motherland Calls" is the composite center of the ensemble "Heroes of the Battle of Stalin," it is made in the form of a statue of a woman mother who steps forward with a raised sword, calling his sons to battle the enemy. The impression of the sculpture is reinforced by the wind-cracked hair, the sharp contours of the figure, the bright emotional nature of the face and the strong hands of the woman. Wide-open eyes and mouth create an atmosphere of anxiety and tension. The fact that the monument stands not on a high pedestal, but only two meters above the ground, gives it even more realism.

At the foot of the monument "The Motherland Calls" is the top of Mamayev mound - the square of Sorrow. From here, from the very center of Volgograd there is an exciting view of the whole memorial complex, the districts of the city, the wide valley of Volga and Zavolzhye.

The initiator of the creation of the majestic monument was the famous Soviet sculpture-monumental Eugene Victorovich Vutechich. He took part in the Great Patriotic War, in fights was consigned and fully understood all the gravity of the tests carried by the people.

#### DISCUSS

- Do you think the author wanted to convey his sculpture to people?
- Why is this monument important for Russia?

#### ACTIVITY

You know more about this monument. What kind of material is he made of? What other monuments are there in this memorial complex?

**BRYANSK IS THE CITY OF MILITARY AND PARTISAN GLORY** (КОРНИЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДСОШ №3 ГДЯТЬКОВО БРЯНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



There are a lot of villages, towns and cities in Russia famous for the heroism of their people during the Great Patriotic War. But there are few cities which were awarded the title "City of Military and Partisan Glory".

## BRYANSK

### The City of Military and Partisan Glory

Bryansk is one of the oldest Russian cities and the chief centre of the Partisan movement during the Second World War. It was occupied by troops of fascist Germany from 6 Oct. 1941 to 17 Sep. 1943. The city was extremely damaged, about 90% of houses and buildings were destroyed. Bryansk forests gave shelter to 60,000 partisans. They were led by A.Fedorov, A.Saburov and D.Medvedev. Everybody who could hold arms joined the guerrilla detachments. People came in groups, families, settlements. They were ready to defend our Motherland.



The greatest heroism was shown by the people from the Bryansk region. They did everything to help the front. Volunteer units, partisan detachments and underground organizations were formed almost in every town and village of the Bryansk region. Partisans fought in the occupied territories that the Germans found impossible to control. There were 30 underground organizations and 27 partisan brigades which consisted of 139 armed guerrilla groups in the region. Youth made up about 70% of the partisans. There were special youth groups in Dyatkovsk and Navlya districts. V.Ryabok was the leader of the Dyatkovsk group. By the spring of 1942 partisans had liberated over 500 settlements with the population of more than 200,000 people including town Dyatkovsk from fascists. During the war Dyatkovsk was named Partisansk.

In total, the partisans killed 100,000 German troops, derailed 993 trains, 226 armoured cars and tanks, 120 planes, destroyed 100 railway bridges and hundreds of kilometers of railway lines. 12 partisans were awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union title, three of them – D.Dragunskiy, P.Kamozin and A.Golovachev were awarded this title twice. More than 16,000 guerrillas were awarded with orders and medals.

#### Discuss

- Have you ever been to Bryansk?
- Do you know other cities of Military and Partisan Glory? What are they?
- What do you know about your native city (town) during the Great Patriotic War?

#### Activity

Learn more about the partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War. What towns are famous for it? Why was Dyatkovsk called Partisansk?

# Symbols of Victory

Have you ever heard the name of Yuri Levitan or perhaps heard his powerful voice? Do you know why Adolf Hitler promised a huge reward for his head? Read the text below and say why we call a radio announcer a symbol of Victory.



## The Voice of Victory

In the early morning of June 22, 1941 one of the most tragic radio broadcasts in history was made. Starting with the words: 'Attention! Moscow is speaking!' Yuri Levitan announced the beginning of the Great Patriotic War with fascist Germany. During five long and exhausting years Levitan made more than 2000 radio announcements, telling the Soviet people reports from the battlefields, warning about airstrikes, reading out the orders of the Supreme Commander. At that time he lived in a secret place and his appearance was known to a small group of people, because Adolf Hitler called Yuri Levitan "Public Enemy Number 1" and promised a reward of 1.3 million dollars in today's currency for killing him. In fact Levitan's impact on the hearts and souls of Soviet people was very strong. His broadcasts united the nation, encouraged the Soviet people to heroic deeds at plants, factories and battlefields. Yuri Levitan became a member of every Soviet family, that came together to hear of the newest city to fall or which region the Soviet troops had regained. On the 9th of May, 1945, Yuri Levitan made his most famous radio broadcast, he proclaimed Victory over the Nazi Germany.

After the war Levitan remained a leading radio presenter. He reported major events in the history of this country: Stalin's death in 1953, the first man in space in 1961, the annual "Minute of Silence" on the Red Square. In his last years Yuri Levitan devoted himself to teaching young radio presenters. He also met with war veterans, for whom he and his voice were sacred. The famous radio personality passed away at the age of 69.

To pay tribute to the memory of the legendary radio presenter, who had the most recognizable voice in the history of broadcasting, an interactive monument "The Voice of Victory" was established in his home town. Standing near the memorial, you can hear the fragments of Levitan's broadcasts. The built-in player contains ten records of the man whose voice represented the power and might of the Soviet Union.

### DISCUSS

How important is the radio in your life? Where and when do you usually listen to the radio? Do you have a favourite radio show? Do you know any names of popular presenters?

### ACTIVITY

Listen to Levitan's radio broadcast. Decide what skills are essential for a professional radio presenter. Would you like to try the position of a radio presenter? Play the role of a radio personality on the air.

## HONOR MILITARY MARCH ON RED SQUARE (КОСАЧЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory



Russian history has a lot of incredible heroic deeds at all times and this one happened during the WWII

### Honor military march on Red Square

November, 7 has become an official march day in honor of historic **military** parade of 1941 on Red Square in Moscow. In 2003 the Moscow Government decided to hold an **official** march of children's organization members, military school cadets and cadets of Suvorov military schools on Red Square **commemorating** the 1941 November parade. That event marked the 24th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The 1941 parade took place with the invading Nazis just miles from Moscow. Hitler was so **confident** that he believed the way to Moscow was free. The Germans managed to break through the Russian **defenses** and surrounded the Soviet Armies around Moscow. The main aim of the USSR Commander-in-Chief was to **encourage** Soviet soldiers at that time.

The Soldiers who marched past in that parade went straight to the battle right after leaving Red Square. Although the parade lasted only 25 minutes, the guests watching the event became convinced that troop morale remained unbroken. This was the only parade during the entire Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, with Soviet troops marching through Red Square once again only in May 1945. Nowadays Muscovites see legendary tanks T-34, horse cavalry, pre-war lorries moving across Red Square every autumn. Nobody is forgotten, nothing is forgotten.

### Discuss

1. Why was it important for the Russian Commander-in-Chief to hold a parade on Red Square in November 1941? What was the political situation at that time?
2. Is military march on 7 November in Moscow significant to people now? Why?

Match the words in bold with their opposites below.

- |                   |                   |                     |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. civilian ..... | 3. attacks .....  | 5. forgetting ..... | 7. insecure ..... |
| 2. informal ..... | 4. put down ..... | 6. peace .....      |                   |

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE MOTHERLAND CALLS (КОЧНЕВА КСЕНИЯ ПАВЛОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

### The Motherland Calls

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, and there is one that plays a significant role in Russian people's memory



#### Activity

Learn more about the most famous statues dedicated to the WWII. When were they built and for what purpose? Who made the decision to build them?

The tragedy of war is that it uses man's best to do man's worst.

The Motherland Calls also well-known as Rodina-mat' zovyot, is a statue in Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd, Russia, commemorating the Battle of Stalingrad.

It was designed by sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich and structural engineer Nikolai Nikitin, and declared the largest statue in the world in 1967. Compared with the later higher statues, The Motherland Calls is significantly more complex from an engineering point of view, due to its characteristic posture with a sword raised high in the right hand and the left hand extended in a calling gesture.

The technology behind the statue is based on a combination of prestressed concrete with wire ropes structure, a solution which can be found also in another work of Nikitin's, the super-tall Ostankino Tower in Moscow.

#### Discuss

- Have you ever been to Volgograd? Describe your experience
- Why is the Motherland Calls so important to Russia and Russian people?
- What role did the Battle of Stalingrad play during the WWII?

**THE NAME IN THE CITY HISTORY** (КРИГЕР АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, БОДРОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА,  
МБОУ СОШ №34 ИМ. С.А. АМЕЛИНА, Г. КЕМЕРОВО)

**Symbols of  
Victory**

The greatest national holiday in Russia is Victory Day. On that day, we celebrate the end of the war and remember the people who died for our country.

*Spotlight on Russia* found out about the hero of the Great Patriotic War Vera Voloshina.

**The name in the city history**



Vera Voloshina was born in September 30, 1919 in the town of Kemerovo in a family of a miner and a teacher. Vera entered the school № 12 in 1927. At school the girl was fond of sport. She liked gymnastics and athletics very much. In 1937 Vera moved to Moscow and entered the Institute of Physical Education. In Moscow she joined a flying club where she trained in piloting. Vera also was fond of shooting, painting and poetry.

Soon the Great Patriotic War began. In October 1941 as a volunteer Vera Voloshina joined the Red Army and performed a combat mission in the group. She had 6 successful takings in the enemy's rear. On the 21st of November the group went to the territory occupied by fascists to fulfill the task and came under the fire. Vera was wounded and captivated. The fascists had been torturing her for a long time and then they hang her. Only in 1957 people knew how she died and where her grave was. In September of 1966 Vera's mother was presented with the Order of the Great Patriotic War. The rank of Hero of Russia was conferred to Vera Voloshina in 1994.

There are many places devoted to the heroic feat of arms of Vera Voloshina in Kemerovo. The Kemerovites and the guests of our city can visit the museum at school where Vera studied. There we can see the personal belongings and photos of Vera and documents of that period.

In the centre of Kemerovo there is a park named after Vera Voloshina. Nowadays it is one of the most favourite place for adults and children.

**ACTIVITY**

**DISCUSS**

With a partner, discuss what you most admire about Vera Voloshina.

Have you got the participants of the Great Patriotic War in your family?

Complete the chart about Vera Voloshina and speak about her.

Date of Birth	
Place of Birth	
Family	
Studying	
Hobbies	
War days	
Awards	

# PROSHLYAKOV ALEXEY IVANOVICH, MARSHAL OF THE RUSSIAN ENGINEER TROOPS

(КРОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА №17 ИМ. МАРШАЛА ИНЖЕНЕРНЫХ ВОЙСК А.И. ПРОШЛЯКОВА» Г. РЯЗАНЬ)

*Honor to share our school history with this person*

1. Look at the title and the photo of a man. What can you say about him? What is he like? What personal qualities does he have?

## Symbols of the victory



### Proshlyakov Alexey Ivanovich



#### Marshal of the Russian Engineer Troops

#### 2. Title each paragraph:

- A. Great rank for a great person
- B. Serve in the Red Army
- C. Engineer troops
- D. Family
- E. Studying at the seminary

#### 3. Discuss:

- ☐ Have you ever heard about engineer troops? What do they do?
- ☐ What other famous military men do you know?

#### 4. Mini-project

Find out what military men studied in your school and write a short article about their life and their achievements.



*It's very important to know the history of your country, your city, your region and even your school you study at.*

*That's why we are going to speak about the life of a great person that connects both our country and the school №17 in Ryazan.*

1 ☐ He was born in the village of Golenischevo, Ryazan region on February 18 in 1901. There were 11 members in his family.

2 ☐ When he was 15 he began to study at the

Alexander's Teachers Seminary (now it's school №17 in Ryazan).

Alexey Ivanovich attended a drama club, played the violin and mandolin. When he left the seminary, he always told that he was grateful

to the lessons, everyday routine and the educational system of the seminary.

3 ☐ Then the Revolution began. In 1920, Alexey Ivanovich

Proshlyakov was drafted into the Red Army.



4 ☐ Later when the Great Patriotic War began, he commanded the engineer troops that built bridges and different buildings, neutralized about 70 thousand mines during the whole war!



5 ☐ After the War Proshlyakov continued to serve in the army and in 1961, he was con-

ferred with the rank of Marshal of the Russian Engineer Troops. He even wrote a book about

his military way. He is one of the greatest people in the Russian history and the history of Ryazan.

**ZHUKOV. MARSHAL OF VICTORY** (КРУТОВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

Among the numerous monuments to mark the great victory one stands in the very heart of Moscow – the monument to Georgy Zhukov, who will forever remain a national hero as the man who saved the world from the Nazis.



Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov was the most important military commander during the Great Patriotic War. He successfully commanded many defensive and offensive operations, including the Defense of Moscow, the Battle of Kursk and many others. Zhukov was named Marshal of the Soviet Union soon after the defense of Stalingrad and the encircling of the Germans' Sixth Army. From that moment on, the German forces would only be retreating back. He personally commanded the final battle for Berlin, and remained in Germany as commander of the Soviet occupation force. On May 8, 1945, Marshal Zhukov represented the Soviet Union at Germany's formal surrender. To sum up, Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov participated in the planning or execution of almost every major engagement in the war and is widely known as the Marshal of Victory. He is four-times Hero of the Soviet Union.

In 1995, a monument to Marshal Zhukov by sculptor Vyacheslav Klykov was established in honor of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Victory. The monument is located in the very centre of Moscow, in front of the State History Museum. It was planned to place the monument in Red Square, but UNESCO objected to this. The monument shows Zhukov on horseback receiving the Victory Parade that took place on June 25, 1945.

- Have you seen the monument? Did you recognize Marshal Zhukov?
- Did any of your elder family members participate in the Great Patriotic War? Ask your parents if you haven't met them yourself. Did they mention Marshal Zhukov in their wartime stories?
- Learn more about Marshal Zhukov's greatest battles and his contribution to the victory. Do you think his merits are appreciated enough nowadays? What do we have to do in order not to forget our heroes?

## MAMAYEV KURGAN (КУЗНЕЦОВА ОКСАНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

*Our country is famous for its historical and sacred places, but there is one, which is the most important in Russia.*

### Mamayev Kurgan

Mamayev Kurgan is a main symbol of Volgograd, a world-known hero-city. The name in Russian means "tumulus of Mamai". There is a legend that Mamai was buried in a tomb on the mound, named after him. This is indirectly confirmed by numerous excavations on the mound in the past. But the tomb itself was never found.



Today, it is a modern memorial complex dedicated to people who fought and died in the Battle of Stalingrad (August 1942 to February 1943) during World War II. The memorial complex "Mamayev Kurgan" was constructed in 1967. It consists of several mass and individual graves, sculptures, a church and monuments such as Memory of Generations stone composition, Stand

To Death Monument, the Ruined Walls monument, Square of Heroes, the Hall of Military Glory and The Sorrowful Mother Memorial. Visiting the Ruined Walls and the Hall of Military Glory, people are accompanied by sound compositions.

The most amazing sculpture is "*The Motherland Calls!*". This is a woman holding a sword in her hand, who stands in a pose of a call to fight. It's 85 metres tall and was designed by Yevgeny Vuchetich, a prominent Soviet sculptor and artist. To get there we ought to take 200 stairs, one for each day that the battle was fought.

Mamayev Kurgan is considered one of the seven wonders of Russia and in many ways, is the heart and soul of her people. All year round, you can see people coming here to honor the memory of Soviet soldiers.

### Discuss

Would you like to visit this memorial complex? Give 3 reasons.

Why is it a sacred place for Russian people?

Activity

Find out some interesting facts about Mamayev Kurgan.

How was it called during World War II? How many soldiers were buried there?

## THE PRIDE OF OUR FAMILY (КУЗНЕЦОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## THE PRIDE OF OUR FAMILY

Great Patriotic War influenced every family and practically in every family there are sons and daughters, fathers and mothers who perished in the fields of war.



In our family my father took part in the war, his elder brother was lost in one of the Baltic Republic. My other uncle is Sergei Mikhailovich Elizarov, Hero of the Soviet Union was born on July, 18, 1922 in a small village of Novo-Nikolskoe, which is now part of Krasnogorski district.

He finished school and at the same time he graduated from Tushino flying school. He was called up for military service in 1941 and graduated from Kachinskaya military flying school, from 1942 he joined the regular army. His pair-mate was twice Hero of the Soviet Union Goorgi Alelukhin.

In 1943 Sergei Mikhailovich saved his life and was shot down but managed to jump out with a parachute. It was April 1945, the enemy was dislodged from its positions, but severe fights were still in the sky near Berlin. By that time Sergei Mikhailovich was the leader of the unit and made more than 200 flights and took part in more than 70 air battles, shot down 15 enemy planes personally and 8 in groups.

He was awarded with many orders and medals but the highest award Hero of the Soviet Union was given in 1945. The number of his award was 6232. After the war he continued his service in the Far East and Crimea. He often visited his parents in Novo Nikolskoe. Unfortunately his life was short; he died on April, 23 1958 in Crimea.

He is remembered not only by his family and relatives, at school where he was studying there a museum. His name is among the names of other Heroes of Soviet Union on Poklonnya Hill, and the street in Novo Nikolskoe was given his name.

Our family is really proud of uncle Sergei, one in millions who saved the world from fascism.

## Discuss

Who can be a hero?  
What traits of character should a person possess to be a hero?

## Activity

Write down a short story 70-80 words  
Who is your role model?

## THE HERO OF MY FAMILY! (КУЛЕБАКИНА ИРИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, СМЕРНОВА КСЕНИЯ ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА)

### SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

There are a lot of families in our country who celebrate Victory Day and take part in the Immortal regiment. Each year on Victory Day, my family also parade with portraits of my greatgrandfather, who fought in World War II.

#### The Hero of my family

Smirnov Vladimir Georgievich was born on the 28 of December in 1922 in Stalingrad. Before the war, he studied at the shipbuilding college.

He went to the front as a volunteer in 1941. He served as a signalman in artillery. He fought with his unit in the Caucasus, in the Crimea, participated in the liberation of Sevastopol, took the "Sapun-gora". During these fights, he was wounded and treated in a hospital. After treatment, he returned to the Western Front. He participated in the battles for the capture of Koenigsberg. There he ended the war.

After the war he returned to Stalingrad, participated in the restoration of the city. He worked as an electrical engineer.

He died in 1987.



He was awarded the Order of Glory of the III degree, the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Patriotic War and many medals.

He is the Hero of my family!

### DISCUSS

1. Does your family have a Hero?
2. Could you tell about him/ her to the classmates?

### ACTIVITY

You can tell about your relatives and add some information linking <https://www.moypolk.ru/>

## LET STAND MONUMENTS-OBELISKS TO ALL HEROES! (КУЛИКОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Monuments to the soldier-liberator stand throughout Russia and beyond. Eternal lights and large memorials are in Moscow, Volgograd, Novorossiysk, and other hero cities, and in cities where the front line did not reach. But across the country there are modest monuments in villages to those villagers who did not return from the war.



## Let stand monuments-obelisks to all heroes!

There is such a modest monument in Otradnoe. It stands in the Central part of the village. Around the monument the grass is green, next to monument there are Russian trees: birches and rowans.

A small concrete pedestal stands white among the greenery, topped by a full-length soldier in a cape and carrying a rifle. Near the soldier is the figure of a sailor in a cap with a down banner. On the main wall we can read the words "Relatives and friends of villagers who gave their lives during the liberation of the Motherland in 1941-45." But with special sadness everyone looks at the stele, where the names of villagers who did not return from the war in his native village. At the foot of the monument burns the eternal flame. The initiator of the monument is an activist of the village Groshev Zinovy Alekseevich. The sculptor for a monument to the fallen soldiers 1941-45gg was Kukhtinov Michael Arsenyevich. The monument was erected in 1962 on November 7 to the 45th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. The day was clear and warm. The entire population, both old and small, attended the opening of the monument. At the foot of the monument were laid 30 wreaths by organizations and parents. The rally was attended by participants of the great Patriotic war, the parents of fallen soldiers. The pedestal is always white. White is the color of justice and unity. Unity is our strength. And such a war will never happen again.

Villagers will never forget those who died for our country, will bring flowers and wreaths to the monument. Let stand monuments-obelisks to all heroes! The memory of the dead lives and will live forever in the hearts of fellow countrymen.

## Activity

Read the text again and answer the questions:

- 1 Where is the monument?
- 2 Who initiated the monument?
3. Who was the sculptor?

## Discuss

1. Are there such monuments to fallen soldiers in your city (village)? Tell us about the monument
2. What should the younger generation remember?

VICTORY DAY PARADE - IMMORTAL REGIMENT MARCH! (КУЛИКОВСКАЯ ЖАННА СЕРГЕЕВНА)

Symbols of Victory

Victory Day parade - Immortal Regiment march!

Marches to commemorate the participants of World War II who fought against Nazi Germany are held across Russian cities on 9th of May.



DISCUSS

Have you ever taken part in Immortal Regiment? Share your feelings and emotions with us!

Why do you think it's so important for Russian people?

ACTIVITY

Surf the Internet and find more information about this campaign and expanding all over the world. How can people join it? How many English speaking countries take part in it?

Each year on Victory Day, millions of people in Russia parade with portraits of relatives who fought in World War II. The so-called Immortal Regiment procession sees people carrying flowers and portraits of loved-ones. It followed Russia's annual Victory Day parade, which marks the anniversary of the Soviet victory over Nazi Germany in World War Two. Immortal Regiment, the tradition — which recognizes those who took part in what Russia calls the Great Patriotic War — has grown every year since it began in 2012, both inside and outside Russia. The Soviet Union faced some of the worst losses during the war, with an estimated 27 million casualties. The first Immortal Regiment march took place in 2012 in Tomsk at the initiative of local TV journalists. About 6,000 marched along the city's central street with 2,000 photos of war veterans. A year later, owing to volunteer regional coordinators, another 120 cities and towns in Russia and several former Soviet republics held Immortal Regiment marches as well. The Immortal Regiment of Russia, a national public civil-patriotic movement, runs an online Memory Book (over 150,000 biographies). In 2017, it started working nationwide and received a presidential grant. Nowadays the Immortal Regiment is held in more than 110 countries and 500 cities all over the world.

## Symbols of Victory

"I should like my books to assist people in becoming better, in becoming purer in their minds; I should like them to arouse love of one's fellow men, a desire to fight actively for the ideal of humanity and the progress of mankind. If I have managed to do this in some measure, then I am happy."

*Sholokhov's speech at the Nobel Banquet at the City Hall in Stockholm, December 10, 1965*

*Spotlight on Russia* reads the book about the Second World War by **Mikhail Sholokhov**

## THE FATE OF A MAN

...He came round to the right side. I opened the door and let him in beside me, and off we went. Lively little fellow he was, but suddenly he got quiet, and started looking at me from under those long curly eyelashes of his, and sighing. Such a little fellow and he'd already learned to sigh. Was that the thing for him to be doing? 'Where's your father, Vanya?' I asked. 'He was killed at the front,' he whispered. 'And Mummy?' 'Mummy was killed by a bomb when we were in the train.' 'Where were you coming from the train?' 'I don't know, I don't remember....' 'And haven't you got any family at all?' 'No, nobody.' 'But where do you sleep at night?' 'Anywhere I can find.'

"I felt the hot tears welling up inside me and I made up my mind at once. Why should we suffer alone and separate like this! I'd take him in as my own son. And straightaway I felt easier in my mind and there was a sort of brightness there. I leaned over to him and asked, very quiet like: 'Vanya, do you know who I am?' And he just breathed it out: 'Who?' And still as quiet, I says to him: 'I'm your father.'

"Lord alive, what happened then! He threw his arms round my neck, he kissed my cheeks, my lips, my forehead, and started chirping away like little bird. 'Daddy dear! I knew it! I knew you'd find me! I knew you'd find me whatever happened! I've been waiting so long for you to find me!'....



### DISCUSS

- Have you ever read any Sholokhov's books about the Second World War?
- In your opinion, why did the main character decide to tell Vanya he was his father?



### ACTIVITY

Write a review of "The Fate of a Man"

- Introduction: include title, type of book, author, your overall impression and a brief summary of the setting and plot
- Summary of the plot: outline the main characters and events in the story
- Options: say what you particularly liked/disliked about the book
- Conclusion: recommend/don't recommend the book

## THE STREET NAMED AFTER HEROES OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (КУЛТЫШЕВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА)

The problem of Patriotic education is not new in science, it has its roots in the distant past, but in each period the theme of patriotism acquires a specific sound. At present, this topic is particularly relevant in the context of the aggravation of the international situation and the breakdown of the value structure of society.

### Symbols of Victory

#### The Street Named After Hero of the Great Patriotic War



In recent years, the attention of Russian society is increasingly focused on the problem of formation of civil and patriotic qualities of the younger generation, qualities that express the value attitude to the Fatherland, its history, culture, readiness to sacrifice in the name of the interests of the Motherland. Many poems and songs have been written about the great Patriotic war, but still much has not been said. In Nizhny Tagil there were no battles, no shells and bombs were torn, but the life of the whole city was devoted to the principle: "Everything for the front – everything for Victory." Every third tank, every eighth shell, thousands of famous "Katyusha" were made by masters from Nizhny Tagil. Tens of thousands of Tagil residents were awarded awards of the Motherland. Do we know the names of these heroes? In Nizhny Tagil 7 streets are named after the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. One of them is Belyavsky Street

The street begins at Mashinostroiteley Avenue and leads to the former building of the trust number 88, where the hero worked before the war. In 1942 Nikolai Belyavsky went to the front. He served as a commander of the Department of the 8th rifle company of the 147th guards rifle regiment.

It was in March, 1944 in the Kherson area of the Nikolaevskaya oblast when Nikolai Belyavsky was sent to destroy enemy firing points. Under cover of darkness, he threw a bunch of grenades and destroyed the combat guard. In this battle, Nikolai Ivanovich killed 16 German soldiers and destroyed a machine gun bursts and, having completed the task, returned to the unit. The division of the rifle company of the guard of senior Sergeant Belyavsky had done the tasks of the commander in chief with honor. Belyavsky showed himself to be a brave, courageous and resolute warrior. For bravery and heroism Nikolai Ivanovich Belyavsky was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. But he did not know about it, because in one of the battles he was seriously wounded and died in the hospital in April 1944.

#### Discuss:

1. How do you think people become heroes?
2. Is it important to read and learn about the life of soldiers during the war?

#### Activity:

Learn more about the history of streets in your town. Who were the streets named after? What was the person famous for?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE MAMAEV KURGAN (КУСКОВА ИРИНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА)



## SYMBOLS of VICTORY.

Аннотация. There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place in particular is known by name all over the world. The Great Patriotic War is becoming a thing of the past for the young generation. But we shouldn't forget it and those who in heavy battles defended our motherland and saved the world from fascism at the cost of their own lives.

## THE MAMAEV KURGAN.

The Mamaev Kurgan is a memorial and all year round you can see people coming here to honor the memory of Soviet soldiers who defended city in 1942 – 1943. The memorial complex "Mamaev Kurgan" was built in 1967. The path to the top of Mamaev Kurgan leads to the main monument. The Statue of the Motherland, a mother standing guard over her country, her raised sword threatening to destroy as who dare to invade her land, and calling on her sons to follow her example. The Statue is 52 metres high, and is made from concrete. The sword, made from stainless steel, 29 metres long and weighs 14 tons. At night the Statue is illuminated by floodlights. The Statue is considered to be the one of the Wonders of the World.

The most solemn place of the Memorial is the Hall of Valour, where you see 34 lowered red banners, on which the names of over 7000 soldiers are carved. The sad, gentle music is played all day long. In the centre of the hall a huge hand holds up a torch which carries the Eterna flame. A guard of honor stands by the eternal flame from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. the guards change every hour: and once a day all the guards parade in front of the Hall of Valour.

Many people like to visit the Mamaev Kurgan on Victory Day when a lot of veterans and citizens of the city come here and bring flowers. It's very exciting. We must remember Soviet soldiers and be grateful to them for our happy life.

## ACTIVITY.

Learn about the history of the Mamaev Kurgan. When was it built? What can you say about the Statue? What other statues are there? Who visits the Mamaev Kurgan?

## DISCUSS.

Have you ever been to the Mamaev Kurgan? Describe your experience. Why is the Mamaev Kurgan so important to citizens of Volgograd and to Russia?

The Victory over German fascism in the Great Patriotic war 1941-1945 moves away in history further and further. 75 years have passed since the time when our grandfathers and great-grandfathers gave us peaceful life. And today the celebration of Victory Day is impossible to imagine without the symbol of the victory - St. George's ribbon.

## Symbols of Victory

### DISCUSS

1. What symbols of Victory do you know? Do you know what they mean?
2. What are the symbols of the Victory in the Great Patriotic war? When did they appear?

## St. George's Ribbon

Saint George's ribbon is a Russian military symbol consisting of a black and orange bicolour pattern, with three black and two orange stripes. The colors of the ribbon - black and orange - mean "smoke and fire" and are a sign of personal valor of the soldier on the battlefield. The name of the ribbon is associated with the name of holy George the Victorious. It appeared as a component of many high military decorations awarded by the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union and the current Russian Federation. In addition, the St. George's ribbon can be seen on other military orders, medals, standards and banners.

In 2005, the 60th anniversary of Victory Day, news agency RIA Novosti and the youth organization launched a campaign that called on volunteers to give out ribbons in the streets ahead of Victory Day. Since then the ribbon is worn by people in Russia and other former republics of the Soviet Union as the sign of remembrance. Since that time the ribbon is distributed every year all over Russia and around the world in the preparation for 9 May and is on that day widely to be seen on wrists, lapels and cars. The public campaign is associated with other symbols, such as the motto: "We remember! We are proud!"

The St. George's ribbon is a centuries-old symbol that expresses the heroism of the Russian warriors on the battlefields, in bloody hand-to-hand battles. This is an element of reward, for which many people gave their own lives. Through a small black and orange ribbon caring people do everything not to forget those terrible days of the Great Patriotic war and to keep the memory about it in the hearts of people in our country and all around the world.



### ACTIVITY

1. Use different sources of information and learn more about which military orders, medals, and standards the St. George's ribbon can be seen on.
2. Do you know the rules of wearing the St. George's ribbon? Find out these rules and make up a booklet for your friends and relatives.
3. Do you know that the ribbon can be tied in many ways? Look through different variants on the Internet, choose the one you like best and prepare the ribbon to wear it on the Victory Day.

## THE LIFE AND FEAT OF OLGA SANFIROVA (ЛАЗАРЕНКО МАРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

There are a number of people who sacrificed their lives for the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. One of them is a fearless young pilot.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about THE LIFE AND  
FEAT OF OLGA SANFIROVA.

**Olga Alexandrovna Sanfirova** – a squadron commander of the 46-th Guards night bombing aviation regiment, Guard captain, Hero of the Soviet Union (1917-1944) was born on 2 May, 1917 in Samara, Russia, in the family of a worker. Later she moved with her family to Uzbekistan. There she finished school. Then Olga came to Russia, Moscow region, where she worked at the factory and attended classes in Kolomna airclub.

A few years later she finished Tambov pilots' school and began working at Health Aviation Management in Moscow. In 1940 Olga became a pilot-instructor.

In December 1941 Olga became a volunteer in the AIR FORCE. She graduated from Bataysk Military Aviation school and began serving in the army in May 1942. She made 630 night flights to destruct the fortifications of the enemy. O. Sanfirova participated in the defense of Northern Caucasus, Kerch and Belorussia. She threw down on the enemy 77 tons of bombs, destroyed military stocks, artillery, vehicles, guns. Enemies named women-pilots «night witches». On their airplanes they quietly approached the fascist positions, threw down bombs and dissolved in the darkness. Fascists feared and hated “night witches”, Russians loved and cherished them.

At night on 13.12. 1944 near the town of Domoslav, Poland, Olga's aircraft was shot down. The crew jumped down with a parachute. But unfortunately Olga landed on the mine field and died. She was only 27. Olga Sanfirova was buried in Grodno, Belorussia.

On 23.02. 1945 for her courage and valor Olga Sanfirova was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union. The courageous pilot was also awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of Alexander Nevskiy, the Order of the Patriotic war and medals.

We are proud of our compatriots who died for our future!

## ACTIVITY

Find information on people who made a great contribution to the Victory in the Great Patriotic war. Write and tell the class about it.

## DISCUSS

- What Heroes of the Great Patriotic war do you know?
- How did they fight against the enemies?
- What can their deeds teach young people today?

## THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION KVASHNIN ALEXANDER PETROVICH (ЛАПИНА ВАЛЕНТИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)



1941-1945

There were 4 terrible years for many people, nations and countries.  
We must remember about the Great Patriotic War.

*Spotlight on Russia* visits the northern part of Russia –

Arkhangelskaya region/ village Cherevkovo.



On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May citizens of Cherevkovo come to Victory Park to say THANK YOU for their life. During the Great Patriotic war about 1,300 people were called up the army and 699 people died in this war. In 1966 an incomplete list of war dead was placed in a capsule and in the stele of the Obelisk. Since 1989 the memorial complex includes a memorial wall with a list of dead soldiers from Cherevkovo.

#### The Hero of the Soviet Union

Kvashnin Alexander Petrovich spent his childhood in the North, in the village Shchelkundinovskaya in the former Cherevkovsky district where he was born in 1899. The family had 10 children.

Kvashnin A.P. became a soldier in 1919. In 1920 he graduated from the course of red commanders. He was a participant in the civil war, fighting with Japanese militarists at Lake Hasan in 1938 and on the Khalkhin-Gol River in 1939. From the first to the last day of the Great Patriotic war, Kvashnin was at the front. The guards under the command of major General Kvashnin took part in many hot battles, especially in the battles for Vitebsk. They are described by V. Klipel's novel "Bear's shaft", dedicated to the 39th army, which included the 17th guard rifle division. Under the name of General Kvashnin, the writer shows A. P. Kvashnin, a talented military commander. In April 1945 he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the order of Lenin and the medal "Gold Star". The life path of A. P. Kvashnin is a vivid example of selfless service to his people.



Did your great-grandparents take part in this war? Does your city/ village have a hero of war? If yes, what do you know about him/her?

ACTIVITY

DISCUSS

Is it important to remember about the Great Patriotic War? Why/ Why not?

## THE MEMORIAL COMPLEX SAUR-GRAVE (ЛЕСЬКИВ АЛЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

Symbols of  
Victory

*There are many great monuments of the Great Patriotic war, but one of them stands out of all. This is the Memorial complex on the top of the Saur-Grave.*

### The Memorial Complex the Saur-Grave



The Memorial complex the Saur-Grave is located on the mound near the town of Shakhtersk in the Donetsk region. The Saur-Grave is one of the highest points of the region. On the top of the hill there was a huge stella of the soviet Warrior. Along the way to the top you can see pylons with infantry, tankmen, gunners and soldiers carved on them. At the foot of the monument the armored vehicles of the Great Patriotic War are located. They are some of formidable machines, which fought back the Nazi fascists and survived in those battles. The Saur-Grave is the very place where the soul of a freedom-loving country is especially felt. During the Great Patriotic War, as the song says, "The soldiers went into a raging flame - where they could not stand the metal". On the plates you can read many warriors' names who lost their lives for the liberation of Donbass from the fascist army. The great monument was destroyed during the battles that took place there in 2014. Now the new heroes of modern war lie here too.



Folk trail to the memorial does not grow. Annually, one or two days before the anniversary of the Great Victory solemn events are held at the Saur-Grave. Many people come to the Saur-Grave: war veterans, schoolchildren, activists of public organizations, delegations of enterprises and journalists. People bring wreaths to the monument. This place makes just as strong impression as Stalingrad and the Brest Fortress.



The Saur-Grave is a sacred place for us. We remember those who gave their lives and didn't allow the enemy to trample our land.

### ACTIVITY

- Learn more about the battle of the Saur-Grave in 1943.
- When was the Memorial complex the Saur-Grave erected?

### DISCUSS

- What memorials dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic War are there at your place?
- Why is it important to know the history of your country?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY (ЛИХАЧЕВ КИРИЛЛ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ)

## Symbols of victory.

The Great Patriotic war is the most horrible event in the history of our country. Million lives were carried away, people were using more than one thousand military equipments during the war. Four years of life in fear and hope that all it will end soon...Thanks for strength of will and faith of people, Russia was able to win!

The symbols of victory in this war are different memorial constructions. In our country there are several famous sculptures. They were built after the end of the war, as symbols of victory.

The Grave of Unknown Soldier is the most popular place for visiting. It is located on the Red Square, Moscow. It was built in 1966. Dust of one of the soldiers was buried right here. Inscription on the gravestone speaks: «Your name is unknown, your feat is immortal.»

«Homeland-Mother is calling» is the monument in Volgograd. The author of the monument is Evgeny Vuchetich. The builders were working at it from 1959 to 1967. The statue is an image of mother who calls her sons to the battlefield. It is the tallest statue in the world.

Enternal lights. You can see them next to each sculpture as a sign of respect for the victory and memory of heroes. Any symbol is a reminder of important events which was in the past. I hope wars will never happen again and people will stop fighting against each other.

Let's remember the cost of the victory!

Questions for discussion:

1. What do you know about other monuments in our country?
2. Why in your mind the monuments created?
3. Tell about one of the monuments.
4. Add your knowledge about The Great Patriotic war.

Questions for discussion:

1. Why in your mind were monuments created?
2. How do you think people could have avoided this war?
3. What do you know about other monuments in our country?

Illustration:



**VICTORY MONUMENT** (ЛУТФИЛЛАЕВ АБДУГАФФОР САМАДОВИЧ)*Symbol of victory**Victory monument*

Victory square is in the center of Dushanbe. There is a Victory monument in the form of two vertical pylons symbolizing the unity of the Russian and Tajik people during the Great Patriotic war. There is also a legendary tank ИС -2 past the roads of war and symbolizing the contribution of the Tajik people in the Victory of the USSR.

- Have you ever been inside any tank?
- How do you think, if this tank is still working?

DISCUSS

- Find some interesting facts about this tank (ИС -2).
- Give your version of the name of this monument

ACTIVITY

## Symbol of Victory

### Eternal flame

*We can find a lot of symbols of Victory in many former Russian republics. They remind the world about the unity of many nationalities in the struggle for their Motherland.*



*«No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten»*

One of the most important and famous Victory memorials, not only in Dushanbe, but also in the country – the memorial complex and the fire of Eternal glory to the fallen soldiers, in the Victory Park. The solemn and official events devoted to the fallen soldiers during the second World War take place near the architectural ensemble.

- What does the eternal flame symbolize?
- What do you think about this words: « No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten»?

DISCUSS

- Do you know about symbols of Victory in other Russian former republics?
- Consult with adults about the meaning of these words ( « No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten»)

ACTIVITY

## Symbols of Victory

## "35th coastal battery"

The decision to build a battery was made before the 1st World War and in 1913, construction began on Cape Khersones. The military engineer General N. A. Buinitsky designed the coastal battery. The battery fired its first live shots on November 7, 1941, at the beginning of the defense of Sevastopol. The goal was the German 132nd Infantry Division, which carried out an attack on the Mekenzi farm. In two months, more than 300 shots were fired by each gun, but the technological norm provided for 200, which led to complete deterioration of the gun barrels. In June 1942, the battery fired heavily at German troops. After it was surrounded and the 30th coastal battery was blown up, the 35th battery remained the only reserve of heavy artillery of Sevastopol. The enemy inflicted powerful air strikes on the territory. The raid on June 23 caused the failure of the 1st armored tower. By order of the People's Commissar of December 4, 1943, tower battery No. 35 was expelled from the Navy, as it died during combat missions. After the completion of the evacuation of the command, the battery and the people in it remained further to defend on their own. On the night of July 1 to 2, both towers and the power station were blown up.

## DISCUSS

What is important for Sevastopol 35 coastal battery?

## ACTIVITY

- In what year was the museum historical and memorial complex created for the heroic defenders of Sevastopol?
- How many days did the defense of Sevastopol last?

*«No matter how high our aspirations may be, the war still remained for us a human tragedy from its first to the last day...» K. Simonov*



Inside the 35th battery there were more than seventy rooms, including warehouses, an artesian well and a hospital, which were on two levels underground. In one of the rooms was a guidance computer, which was called the "brain" of the battery. He conducted electronic data analysis. There, tens of thousands of people took refuge in the July days of the 42nd. More than 80 thousand fighters, 35 thousand wounded continued to fight without water, food and without ammunition. However, all of them either died heroically or were captured. For more than two weeks, German bombers dropped bombs and poisonous substances over the bunker ventilation shafts to destroy the people hiding inside. Since 2007, the 35th Coastal Battery Museum and Museum Memorial Complex has been located on the territory of the battery. The siege of Sevastopol by the enemy lasted 250 days. Such a pressure could not stand any fortress in the world. While the enemy captured the entire city, the 35 coastal battery continued to fight back. Soviet soldiers understood that they had two ways: to be captured or to stay here forever.

## HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR II. ZOYA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA (МАМУЛА ЮЛИЯ ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА)

## Heroes of the World War II 1941-1945

There are many famous people who defended our country during the Second World War, but Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya was the first woman awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously).

### Spotlight on Russia learns about Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya



#### Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya (1923-1941)

She was born in September 13<sup>th</sup> 1923, in Osino-Gai village of Tombov region (USSR). From there her family moved to Moscow. In 1933 her father Anatoly Kosmodemyansky died. Zoya and her brother Alexander (the future Hero of the Soviet Union) remained at the upbringing of only their mother. Zoya graduated from the 9<sup>th</sup> grade school № 201. She was interested in history and literature at school. But unfortunately to find common ground with her classmates was difficult for her.

In 1941 the terrible events came to our country, began the World War II. From the first days brave Zoya wanted to fight for the Motherland. In October 31<sup>st</sup> 1941 Zoya with other volunteers-the Komsomols were taken to a diversionary school. After three days of the trainings the girl became a fighter of the reconnaissance and sabotage unit ("Guerrilla Unit 9903 of the Western Front Headquarters"). Kosmodemyanskaya was only 18 and her life was just beginning but the Great War wiped out the life of young Zoya.

In November 28<sup>th</sup> Zoya was captured by Germans. She was questioned by three officers. The girl called herself Tanya and didn't say anything about reconnaissance unit. German executioners tortured the girl, they wanted to know who and why sent her. The courageous girl didn't say a word. Zoya was so brave and devoted to her Motherland that didn't even call her real name and surname.

At 10:30 a gallows had been already built. All the people were forced to come out on the street to look at this. In November 29<sup>th</sup> 1941 she was executed in Petrishchevo village.

The fate of this courageous girl became known from the article Peter Lidov "Tanya". It was published in January 27<sup>th</sup> 1924 in the newspaper "Pravda". In February 16<sup>th</sup> Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union. Monuments to the Heroine were installed at the metro station "Izmaylovsky Park", in Tambov and in the village of Petrishchevo. Zoya is young and selfless girl who became an inspiring example for the entire people. Her heroism and courage is shown in the fight against the Nazistost invaders is admired to nowadays.

Memory of heroes lives on and we should never forget by whom we are alive now.

#### Discuss

What do you know about other Heroes of the Soviet Union who fought in the World War II? Tell your partner.

#### Activity

Did any of your relatives fight in the World War II? Do some research on the participants of the Second World War from your family.

## LETTERS FROM THE FRONT (МАНУХИНА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

75 years have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic war. The names of the heroes will always be in our hearts. But what about ordinary people? How do they live? How do they fight at the fronts? We have some evidence of this – their letters.

**Spotlight on Russia** takes a look at the events of the war through soldiers' letters

Andreev Alexander Andreevich (1907-1947),  
Captain, commander of the 5th battery of the 1486 cannon  
artillery Gatchina Red Banner Regiment

### Letters from the Front

Leningrad front

08.10.41

My dear! I'm very glad to receive your letters and I'm also relieved that you've got good accommodation in your new place in the Urals. You shouldn't be afraid of frosts there. They aren't horrible. You'll get accustomed to them soon.

It's 3.35 am now. I'm writing this letter sitting in a very deep cellar. There is a lantern, which is called "a bat", in front of me. Shells are bursting above the cellar, the ground is shivering, the telephone is ringing. It's the outside observer who is transmitting the information about what is happening above. And the scene, which he sees, is like this: Germans are launching white glaring rockets to prevent us from crossing the river. They are firing guns and machine guns along the bank. But they've missed our infantry. It was able to cross over the river and hide on the opposite bank. When the dawn comes, Germans will fall upon such artillery and mortar fire that the ground will shiver like in case of an earthquake! The infantry will attack.

I just can't finish writing the letter. Have to go now. Looking forward to your answer.

Take care,  
Alexander

### DISCUSS

- Have you got a participant of the Great Patriotic war in your family?
- How did he/she defend his/her Motherland?

### ACTIVITY

Ask your friends and their parents about veterans in their families. Tell the class about one of them.



# Grave of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow



In 1966, a memorial dedicated to the Unknown Soldier was built in the Alexander garden near the Kremlin wall. Here the ashes of one of the soldiers buried in a mass grave and a helmet of the great Patriotic war are buried. On the granite tombstone is carved the inscription "your Name is unknown, your feat is immortal." The inscription on the memorial was invented by writer Sergei Smirnov, as well as poets Konstantin Simonov, Sergei Mikhalkov. And in December 1997, a permanent guard of honor was established at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. Soldiers of the Presidential regiment, who had previously served at Lenin's Mausoleum, began to be on duty at the memorial.

## DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to the Alexander garden near the Kremlin wall?
- Why are memorials so important to Russia?

## ACTIVITY

Learn more about the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. When was it built and for what? Who invented the inscription on the memorial?

## THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION FEDOR KUZMICH POPOV (МАРКОВА ВЕРА ИЛЬИНИЧНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Without knowing the history of your Motherland, it is impossible to build the present and future. Over 62 thousand Yakutians were drafted to defend the Fatherland. Over 26 thousand people died heroically on the battlefields. 25 Yakut soldiers were awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War.

**Spotlight on Russia** introduces you to the first Hero of the Soviet Union among the Yakut soldiers during the Great Patriotic War.



### DISCUSS

- ✓ What was Popov's heroic deed?
- ✓ Why did his countrymen collect money?
- ✓ How is the memory of the Hero kept nowadays?

### ACTIVITY

Write about your countryman, the Hero of the Soviet Union.

The Hero of the Soviet Union Fedor Kuzmich Popov, who became the pride of the Yakut people, was an ordinary person. From childhood, he was strong, sharp-witted, hardworking and active. He was always responsible in everything. There were seven children in the family; he was the sixth child and the youngest of sons. From a young age, children were taught to work hard by their father. Fedor went to school and at the same time he worked at the collective farm together with the adults. But he had to leave school and began working in the fields.

In 1942 the young man was drafted into the Red Army and in the same year he was sent to the front. Fedor Popov was a shooter in the 81<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division of the Regiment No.467 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Company. He proved himself to be a brave, determined and courageous warrior in offensive battles at the Dnieper River. The soldier Popov was one of the first to overcome the water barrier near the village of Glushets on October 1, 1943. His bold actions contributed to holding their position at the river until other rifle units of the regiment could come. In hand-to-hand combat in the enemy's trench, Fedor Popov killed up to 50 enemy soldiers and officers. On October 11, 1943 he was seriously wounded and died two days later. The Yakut soldier was buried in a mass grave in the village of Glushets of the Gomel region, far from his native land.

On January 15, 1944 the first of the Yakut soldiers, Fedor Kuzmich Popov was posthumously awarded the title the Hero of the Soviet Union for his heroic deed in the battles at the Dnieper River. His countrymen raised money for constructing tanks which were named after Fedor Popov, the Hero of the Soviet Union and they continued to fight against fascist invaders.

The Hero's name is given to schools, streets in his native village, in Yakutsk and Belarus. Every year fellow villagers of Fedor Popov, schoolchildren of Yakutia go to the grave of the Hero in the Loyovsky district of the Republic of Belarus to visit the battlefields, lay a wreath at the mass grave and add a handful of the Yakut land to it.

The name of the Hero will always be alive in our hearts and memory!

Dear readers!  
We offer you an interesting message about the school, which bears the name of its graduate, Hero of the Soviet Union, Shevchenko A.I. We remember and are proud of our graduates.

## The hero's school

## *The hero's school*



Alexander Iosifovich Shevchenko was born on August 4, 1914 in the village of Tomarovka, Yakovlevsky District, into a peasant family. World War II Shevchenko A.I. met on the western border by the commander of a tank battalion. Then he was appointed commander of the tank brigade, which fought on the Kalinin front, participated in heavy battles near Orel, in the Battle of Kursk, in the liberation of Ukrainian and Belarusian lands, distinguished himself in the Berlin offensive operation. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and World War 1 degree. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of September 26, 1944, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded. After the war, he continued to serve in the Soviet Army. A new beautiful school in Tomarovka was named in his honor. In 2005, our school was named after its graduate hero.



### DISCUSS

- ✦ Where A.I. Shevchenko was born?
- ✦ Where he met the World War II?
- ✦ When he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union?

### ACTIVITY

Write an essay about biography of A.I. Shevchenko



## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. SAINT SURGEON (МАХДУМОВА ДИЛЯРА ФОАТОВНА)

# Symbols Of Victory

Millions of heroes did a lot to the victory of our Motherland in World War II, but the heroism of army doctors is great.

Archbishop Luke (Voyno-Yasenetsky) is one of the most outstanding symbols of the great victory.

## SAINT SURGEON



### Discuss

Are there any monuments dedicated to outstanding doctors in your town? If not, who would you create a monument to?

### Activity

Find information about the most prominent surgical operations performed by Saint Luke? What medical tool is Saint Luke often depicted with?

He was born in 1877 in Kerch, studied medicine in Kiev, and at the monastic tonsure was named in honor of the Holy Apostle Luke - a doctor and an icon painter. He was a brilliant surgeon, the founder of purulent surgery, a spiritual writer, a bishop of Russian Orthodox Church, Archbishop of Krasnoyarsk and Yenisei in 1942-1944 and Archbishop of Simferopol and the Crimea since May 1946.

Saint Luke lived in one of the most tragic periods of our history, and he lived it together with the country and the people. Russian-Japanese war, revolution, provincial poverty and hunger, death of his beloved wife, leaving four children, arrests, a total of eleven years in prison and exile, war again...

His courage and love to people were unprecedented. During the Russian-Japanese war (1904) he headed the Department of surgery at the Red Cross hospital in Chita. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the exiled to the Krasnoyarsk territory Saint Luke being a specialist in purulent surgery asked the Soviet government to suspend his exile and send him to the front or to the rear to provide qualified medical assistance to soldiers. Since 1941, Saint Luke was appointed the chief surgeon of evacuation hospital № 1515 in Krasnoyarsk and consulted all hospitals in the Krasnoyarsk territory. Thanks to his brilliant operations, thousands of soldiers and officers returned to the ranks and won the war. After 10-11 hours in the operating room, he went home and prayed for his patients. Saint Luke's colleagues and patients respected and adored him. No one but him could operate osteomyelitis. The results of his treatment of joint infectious wounds were marvelous. He shared his surgical experience both during his operations and -excellent lectures. He became a laureate of Stalin Award in Medicine in 1946. His life was not easy, he got blind being very old but still helped people. He died in 1961 in Simferopol. He was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church on May 25, 1996. People all over the world believe him to heal people even after his death.

## THE MOTHERLAND CALLS (МЕЗИНА ПОЛИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

The Great Patriotic War left a big mark in the history of the whole world. In Russia there are many monuments dedicated to the war. One of the most famous monuments is «The Motherland Calls».



### Discuss

Would you like to visit Volgograd and see this monument? Why?

Why the monument was named The Motherland Calls? If you were the author of the sculpture what name would you suggest?

### Activity

Why did the sculptor change the original design of the monument?

The monument "The Motherland Calls" is the central figure of Mamaev Kurgan in the city-hero Volgograd. It's the image of a mother heroine who convenes heroes to fight the enemies of the motherland.

The height of this construction is 52 meters. The length of arm -20 meters and of sword- 33. The hill on which the monument is located is of the bulk type, the height of the hill is 14 meters.

Roads lead to the monument are on this mound. One of the roads departs from the Square of Sorrow. There are gravestones along the paths leading to the monument.

The names of those who died in the battle of Stalingrad are written on them. 34 and a half thousand people were buried in the mound under the monument. All of them became heroes who won freedom for their country.

The original design of this sculpture appeared in a different way. Firstly, it was assumed that the monument will have male and female figures.

Moreover, the soldier should bow to the woman on the knees. Secondly, the woman should have had a flag in her hands. However, the author of the sculpture, Yevgeny Vuchetich, did not consider these details as necessary, and we see the sculpture exactly as it is today.

From the very foot of the monument, the viewer has a beautiful view of the city, as well as the Volga River.

KERCH IS A HERO CITY! (МИЛОКУМОВА СВЕТЛАНА ЮРЬЕВНА)

## Kerch is a hero city!

**The Russian Federation has a lot of Hero Cities. But today we find out about one of them.**

**Now we are going to learn about Kerch.**



Kerch was a very developed city before the war. But the invaders destroyed everything.

People had to hide in a mine near the city. There wasn't any medical equipment, food and water. But the brave soldiers didn't give up. They were holding

defence for 170 days, while despising the pain and hunger. It was very hard time for them, only a few people survived.

Eltigen, Ajimushkay, Bagerovo-these places are watered with the blood of the defenders-heroes of the Kerch Peninsula. The courage of the soldiers is marked by the highest awards. So for the protection and liberation of Kerch orders of the Hero of the Soviet Union 153 people were awarded.



The city was liberated on April 11, 1944, and on September 14, 1973, Kerch was awarded the title of hero City.

This example of Russian will power became a part of History which people remember by now.

### **Discuss:**

Where did people hide?

How many people survived?

When was Kerch awarded the title of hero City?

### **Activity:**

Do you know what will power is?

Tell your classmates about another example of great will power.

NO ONE IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN. (МИНГАЗОВА ЛИЛИЯ ТАЛГАТОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of famous places to visit all around Russia, but some of them are unique and not so well known as we would like them to be. Let's have a look at one of those sights – at the Memorial of Heroes in Kaybitsy, Tatarstan.

## The Kaybych Memorial Complex of Heroes



This year we are going to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Great Victory over the German fascists. The Great Patriotic War ended on the 9th of May, 1945, but the memory of that war is endless. More than 10,000 people of our Kaybych District defended the motherland from the fascists. They fought bravely at the fronts. Many of them received orders and medals. Four Soviet Union Heroes, who were awarded for their deeds during the Great Patriotic war, were born in our region. Our four countrymen are full Cavaliers of the Order of Glory. Over 5,000 young people didn't come home, they died on the battlefields, or died from their wounds. Currently only few veterans were left alive.

A magnificent memorial in the centre of Kaybitsy has been built to commemorate the Victory.

Four busts of the Soviet Union Heroes are standing on the pedestals. They are Ivan M. Vedorov, Andrey E. Koshkin, Salavat H. Karimov and Michail K. Kuzmin. There is a mock-up of a combat aircraft Pe-8 near these busts. The layout was installed in honour of the Kaybych District residents who collected 1,300,000 roubles for the construction of the aircraft in 1943.

In front of the alley there is a monument to the fallen soldiers during the Great Patriotic war of 1941-1945. This memorial attracts eyes and attention of local people and each person who visit our district. There is a list of the names of the glorious defenders of my land in the Great Patriotic war in the center of the monument. It is in the marble plates of the monument. There is specific fate and life, full of hopes and unfulfilled plans, its own history, someone interrupted flight behind each name on the pedestal. Everyone of them in this sad list is worth of eternal memory on the earth.



### DISCUSS

\* Are there any heroes memorials in your area? Can you describe one of them? Say the name of it, what it looks like. Are there any local traditions connected with this place?

\*What can you say about the heroes from your place? Can you name some of them related to your family?

### ACTIVITY

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. Imagine you are a tourist over there. What are you doing? What would you like to know?

## ONE AMONG MANY (МИНЕЕВА СВЕТЛАНА ЯКОВЛЕВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

Women played an important part in World War II. More than 800 000 women served in the Soviet Army, 500 000 of them were volunteers.

## ONE AMONG MANY



Evgeniya Vladimirovna Tischenko was born in 1920. She entered Leningrad State University in 1938. In 1940 she got married and gave birth to her daughter Tanya a year later. When the war broke out, Evgeniya was 21. In 1941 the Siege of Leningrad began. At nights she was on duty on the roof of her house to throw away fire bombs. Once an iron bomb fell and Evgenia was contused. In September 1941 the Luftwaffe conducted regular bombing runs and destroyed vital supplies of food and oil. Food was strictly rationed. Winter and spring of 1942 were horrible. Children and old people received only 125 grams (3 slices) of bread every day.

The only way to get anything to the city was by a dangerous and risky road, known as the 'Road of Life'. The road was used to evacuate people from the city, but every journey was a deadly risk because it was constantly under German fire. In 1942 Evgeniya, her daughter Tanya and mother were evacuated from Leningrad. During the evacuation lots of trucks disappeared under the ice and it was terrible to watch them sinking. The family arrived in Grozny, Chechnya. In hospital Tatyana died of pneumonia.



Evgeniya joined the army to take revenge upon enemies for her daughter. She became a sniper. She took part in the Kerch-Feodosia Landing Operation. All soldiers from her battalion were killed. She was ordered to work as a typist at the army headquarters. Evgeniya worked with classified materials of the ninth army.

For her good work and military missions Evgeniya Vladimirovna was awarded Medal for Bravery, Medal for Combat Service, Medal for the Liberation of Prague and Order of the Patriotic War. After the war she taught children music. Evgeniya Vladimirovna Tischenko died in 2004.

Soviet women did their best on the front lines and on the home front.

## DISCUSS

What did women contribute to the victory in World War II?

## ACTIVITY

Find information about women's heroic deeds during Great Patriotic war in the place you live.

CAESAR KUNIKOV (МИРОНЕНКО ОКСАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

The Great Patriotic War's Victory was won at a high price. We must remember those who did not come back from the war.

Spotlight on Russia introduces you with one of such heroes, Caesar Kunikov.

## Caesar Kunikov

One of the streets of Rostov-on-Don bears the name of the man, who left his imprint in the history of the city. This man is Caesar Kunikov. There is a memorial plaque on the house in Bauman street № 35, where the courageous major was born. He was a broad-minded man. Before the Great Patriotic War Caesar graduated from the Industrial Academy and Machine-Building Institute. He was in charge of heavy industry.

In 1941 Caesar volunteered for the front and organized a naval infantry battalion, which fought bravely against the fascist occupants. Kunikov was a very talented commander. The fast ships equipped with the machine-guns were on the guards in the Don delta.

From Azov to Taman, Kunikov broke out of the enemy encirclement five times. He was the first, who was awarded the Alexander Nevsky order. Days and nights fought Kunikov and his combat comrades on the small stripe of land in Novorossiysk against the occupants and on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February in 1943 the gallant major was fatally wounded and died in Gelendzhik.



### DISCUSS:

- Some years ago there was a tradition to name the best pupils at schools "Kunikovtsy" in honour of Caesar Kunikov. What was he? Why one of the streets in Rostov-on-Don is named after him?
- What makes you think you can imagine this person well and how description help to understand the character of the person?

### ACTIVITY:

- Describe the character using the words and word combinations given below:  
imprint in the history; naval infantry battalion; supervise; brave; gallant; gifted; fatally wounded.
- Find the information about another your region's heroes of the Great Patriotic War and write a short article about them or make a computer presentation.
- You can describe them this or that way. Give your foreign friend a clear picture of some of those people you like best so that he/she will be able to imagine this person well.

## CAESAR KUNIKOV, A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION (МИРОНЕНКО ОКСАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

The Great Patriotic War's Victory was won at a high price. We must remember those who did not come back from the war.

*Spotlight on Russia* introduces you with one of such heroes, Caesar Kunikov, a Hero of the Soviet Union

## Caesar Lvovich Kunikov

One of the streets of Rostov-on-Don bears the name of the man, who left his imprint in the history of the city. This man is Caesar Lvovich Kunikov. There is a memorial plaque on the house in Bauman street № 35, where the courageous major was born on the 23rd of June in 1909. He was a broad-minded man. Before the Great Patriotic War Caesar graduated from the Industrial Academy and Machine-Building Institute. He was in charge of heavy industry.



In 1941 Caesar volunteered for the front and organized a naval infantry battalion, which fought bravely against the fascist occupants. Kunikov was a very talented commander. The fast ships equipped with the machine-guns were on the guards in the Don delta.

From Azov to Taman, Kunikov broke out of the enemy encirclement five times. He was the first, who was awarded the Alexander Nevsky order. Days and nights fought Kunikov and his combat comrades on the small stripe of land in Novorossiysk against the occupants and on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February in 1943 the gallant major was fatally wounded and died in Gelendzhik. The ship *Caesar Kunikov* (BDK-64) was named after him. It is a large landing ship (*Bol'shoy Desatnyy Korabl*) of the Russian Navy, which was built at the Stocznia Północna shipyard in Gdańsk, Poland, and launched on 30 October 1986.

Caesar Kunikov was posthumously named a Hero of the Soviet Union for his heroic actions.



*Caesar Kunikov in the Red Sea*  
(2003)

Caesar Kunikov's awards:



### DISCUSS:

- What do you know about Caesar Kunikov?
- Why one of the streets in Rostov-on-Don is named after him?
- What do you know about the ship *Caesar Kunikov*?

### ACTIVITY:

- Find the information about Caesar Kunikov and his awards, about the places connected with him and made a computer presentation for your foreign friend.

## HEROES OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (МИХАЛЬЧИК ГАЛИНА ПЕТРОВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

The Second World War was a terrible time. We shall always remember what our grandparents have done for peace on the earth.

Spotlight on Russia tells you a story about a magnificent warrior.

## Heroes of the Great Patriotic War.



Varlamov Timofey goes to school 441. He lives in Saint-Petersburg. During the war his great-granduncle was a staff sergeant of the Soviet Army. He fought many heroic battles and matched as far as Berlin. Bobrov Alexey Petrovich took part in the storming of the Reichstag and the establishment of the first Red Banner on it.

On April 26, in 1945, Bobrov scouted the ways of approach to the Reichstag together with sergeant Minin, staff sergeant Lesimenko and staff Sergeant Zagitov.

On April 28, they captured 25 German soldiers.

On April 29, Bobrov killed 11 Germans in this battle. Scouts repulsed the Germans' attack and kept their home until our infantry approached.

On April 30, during the storming of the Reichstag Bobrov was the first who broke into the Reichstag building and repelled the German attack while sergeant Minin and staff sergeant Zagitov were setting the banner on the Reichstag tower. It was 22:40. Bobrov destroyed 9 German soldiers in that battle.

For his brave, courage and heroism shown during the storming of the Reichstag and for the establishment of the Red Banner on it, comrade Bobrov is deserved by the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union".



(Bobrov A. P. is the third.) 1919-1976

Awards:



Order of the Red Star 04.08.1944



Order of the Red Banner 18.05.1945



Order of the Patriotic War of the second degree 18.05.1945



Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union

## ACTIVITY

Do you have any relatives who took part in this war?  
Who are they?

## DISCUSS

What do you think of The Second War?  
Did Timofey's great-granduncle do the right thing?

## Symbols of Victory

The title Hero City was given to 13 cities of the former Soviet Union. Murmansk is one of the Hero Cities. It was honored for its heroism, sacrifice and great role in the defeat of Fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War.

## HERO CITY MURMANSK

Official date of the town's foundation is the 4th of October 1916. It was named after Russian Royal Dynasty Romanovs – Romanov-on-Murman. The town has been renamed Murmansk after the February Revolution 1917. The word "Murmansk" is descended from "Nurman" (Normann) and Russians called ancestors of Scandinavians as "Murmans".

The foundation of the town is connected with the First World War. Russia was isolated from allies in this war, therefore it was decided to build a sea port on the shore of never freezing Kola Bay and to connect this port with the Russian capital Petrograd by the railway. The geologists arrived here on the 19th of June 1915.



Murmansk at its history had passed all the way from the small settlement of barracks, wooden log huts and slums with very bad organized mode of life to modern city with all its advantages and disadvantages.

The hardest times for Murmansk were during the Great Patriotic War. The city of Murmansk, located on the Kola Peninsula close to the Norwegian and Finnish borders, was a strategically important sea port and industrial city. Being burned and ruined, the town still lived, worked and Germans could not capture Murmansk.

The monument to defenders of the Russian North, to those who had lost their lives fighting Germans, is erected on the Zeleny Mys (the Green Point). It's the monument which we call "Alyosha".

After the war Murmansk has been restored and rebuild almost anew.

Murmansk was awarded the title Hero City in 1985.

### DISCUSS

- Why was Murmansk a strategically important city for German forces?
- The monument to defenders of the Russian North is called "Alyosha". Why? Share your ideas.

### ACTIVITY

The memorial to the defenders of the Soviet Arctic "Alyosha" is considered to be a symbol of hero city Murmansk.

- \* Find out what the monument is, by whom, where and when it was erected?

## THE ANTITANK HEDGEHOGS MONUMENT (МОРОЗОВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА)

SYMBOLS OF  
VICTORY

## The antitank hedgehogs monument

Each Russian city is proud of its history and memorizes the winners of the Great Patriotic War. One of the symbols of victory is "The antitank hedgehog" monument in Khimki.



*Spotlight on Russia shows you a history of this monument*



The monument in honour of Moscow defence in a year of 1941 represents a six-point steel construction well-known as symbolic antitank hedgehogs. It is situated on the 23-d km of Leningradskoye highway, right side, Khimki. When a major offensive on Moscow was undertaken, this place was a battle line in autumn of 1941. During formidable autumn days and nights of 1941, when the enemy was trying to capture the Russian capital, the people of Moscow and Moscow region were selflessly labouring at defensive installation. The construction was intended to defend the city boundary and became as impregnable fortress. The antitank hedgehogs were one of the most effective and the simplest defensive installation during the Great Patriotic War. The steel girders (intended for the Soviet Palace construction) were used to manufacture the above-stated antitank hedgehogs. The monument was erected by architects Agaphonov A.A., Yermishin I.P., Mikhe A. and engineer Michailov K.I. from stone, iron and reinforced concrete. The young people from Moscow and Moscow region also took part in the construction of this monument. The solemn opening of the distinctive monument occurred in December, 1966 and was timed to 25-th anniversary defeat of the enemy in Moscow region.

And now, in the middle of peaceful field in Moscow region we can admire these three steel antitank hedgehogs. Both severe and restrained design of the monument is very expressive. It is the embodiment of the battle line impregnability in Moscow during troubled autumn days of 1941. On the pedestal of the hedgehogs (the height is 6 meters) there is the Moscow defence map picture made of stained (coloured) glass and ceramics. The stone contains the report text of the Soviet Information Bureau dated from the 6-th of December, 1941 about the Soviet Army counter-offensive beginning near Moscow.

## DISCUSS

Have you ever heard about this monument?  
Say what impressed you most of all. Discuss it  
in pairs.

## ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are a blogger, how will you describe  
your attitude towards this monument? Serve the  
Internet and find more memorable places in Khimki.

## OUR HERO FROM POKHVISTNEVO DISTRICT (МУРЗАХАНОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many heroes of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 in Russia, but one of them is especially famous in Pokhvistnevo district of Samara region.



### Our Hero from Pokhvistnevo District

On October 28, 1944 a group of six IL-2s (the commander is our fellow countryman Nikolai Borisovich Berezhkov) took part in the assault on the artillery and mortar positions of the enemy in the Priekule region (Latvia). When leaving the third attack, Berezhkov's plane was attacked by four FV-190s. Skillfully maneuvering and going into cloud cover, he continued to storm enemy equipment and infantry.

When leaving the third approach, Berezhkov's plane was attacked again. As a result of this attack, the air gunner of his crew was killed. Berezhkov was seriously wounded: two fingers of his left hand were torn off by fragments of a shell and there were several fragmentary wounds to his legs. Bleeding, Berezhkov safely landed at the airport. He pulled away from the landing strip, got out of the cockpit and lost consciousness. Then he was sent to the hospital. Berezhkov Nikolai Borisovich was born in the small village of Pokhvistnevo district. For heroism and courage shown during the air fights on the fronts of World War II, Nikolai Borisovich was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. One of the streets in our town is named after him.

### DISCUSS

Have you ever heard about Nikolai Borisovich Berezhkov? Tell us about his life. Why is he so famous in our town?

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the heroes of the Second World War in our region. What are they famous for? Who are you proud of?

## **Symbols of Victory**

### **PEREMILOVSKAYA HEIGHT monument**

This place is unusual. It's one of the highest locations (about 50 m high) in Dmitrov District, Moscow Region, Russia. From the top of the hill you see a road to Moscow, a canal, which connects rivers Moskva and Volga. This canal protects of water the capital. The high hill is in the country Peremilovo, Dmitrov District, Moscow Region.

Bronze seeking forward man with a rifle is on high base (15 m). This soldier is rushing into the battle or hurrying to tell us about future victory. It symbolizes all Peremilovo defenders. The memorial was established on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December in 1966, in honor of Soviet warriors who defended Moscow Region in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Total height of the memorial is 28 m, 13 m is the height of the sculpture of the soldier.

At the end of November, 1941, German army occupied town Yakhroma (near Dmitrov) and stayed on the east bank of the canal named Moskva. Nazi invaders were planning to occupy town Dmitrov and to drown our capital with water from the canal. The invaders had famous 7<sup>th</sup> tank division. Yakhroma defenders with small force tried to resist enemies. The weather at the end of November, 1941, was frosty (-30° C). Russian warriors poured a part of water from the canal. The 7<sup>th</sup> German tank division flopped under the ice of the canal.

Not only soldiers resisted enemies. Lots of ordinary people and ex-sailors fought against German infantry. Their black overcoats and trenches were highlighted on white snow. The defenders went to fight untrained, and after the battle there were plenty of black unmoved figures on the battle field...

## PEREMILOVSKAYA HEIGHT MONUMENT (МЯСИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА БОРИСОВНА)

**The Great Patriotic War is forever in our hearts. Our historical memory is in Russian memorials. Read about one of them.**



### **ACTIVITY**

- Translate into English poem by R. Rozhdestvensky which you can read at the wall of the monument. Make a contest “The best translator”.
- Write a letter to your pen friend about the Peremilovskaya Height Monument. Write about its authors, history, interesting facts.

### **DISCUSS**

- Look at the photo of the War monument. Describe it.
- Why is it so necessary and important to learn more about The Great Patriotic War memorials?

## Symbols of victory

There are many different things to see  
in Russia, but there is one a lot of  
people hold dear to their hearts

*Spotlight on Russia* will tell you  
about the Eternal flame



Sure we have to agree with good grace  
All roads in Russia must lead to one place -  
It is the Flame that will burn day by day  
Touching each person with its holy ray!

There's no right to betray those who died,  
Crushing the enemies from every side!  
They all defended the country and us  
With their lives showing excellent class

Of hearted love to the land and the state.  
Courage of theirs was really great!  
Peace has become something normal and rife;  
We are all trying to get on in life.

It is OK, but my dearest friends,  
Let's stop a bit taking each other's hands,  
Make bows to ground at Memory Flame -  
Thanks to the perished is our great aim!

Children must know all the truth of the war -  
It is unwritten compulsory law!  
Let them lay flowers on graves and stand guard,  
Study the records and pedigrees hard.

Nothing will break these invisible ties  
As it's the basis for future good guys!  
That's why we have to agree with good grace  
All roads in Russia must lead to one place -

It is the Flame that will burn day by day  
Touching each person with its holy ray!

## Discuss

Have you got  
the Eternal Flame in your city?  
Tell about it. - What special  
events are connected to the  
Eternal Flame? - How do  
you feel during such events?

## Activity

Find out in what Russian cities  
are there the Eternal Flames.  
Tell about it your classmates.

## A SMALL BUT IMPORTANT SYMBOL OF VICTORY (НЕВЗОРОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

## A Small but Important Symbol of Victory



In Russia there are many world-known memorials devoted to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. But besides these famous monuments one can find thousands of modest symbols of memory all over Russia.

In the centre of every small town and village you will see tombs with the names of the heroes on them and fresh flowers on the foot.

In the suburbs of Saratov there is a village of Krasny Oktyabr. The village is big, green in summer, white in winter... Residents have many places to visit. Young people like to have a rest in the park, seniors prefer their gardens... But there is one place that is well-known all over the village and visited by seniors, youngsters and children. It is a modest memorial: a granite obelisk in the centre and some granite plates on both sides of the obelisk. On the plates one can read the names of our fellow countrymen which gave their lives for our cloudless future during the hard, gloomy years of the War.

The Memorial appeared at the place 10 years ago and since then it has become the real centre of public life of the villagers. Every important social event is held nearby. Round the place a large park has been grown with evergreen trees and bushes. In summer a lot of flowers smell above the names of soldiers...

There are more than 5 hundred names on the granite slabs. Each of them is remembered and honored by their descendants. Young people, adults and schoolchildren are proud of their grandparents and great-grandparents. They take care of the monument, keep it clean and tidy. In every season there are fresh flowers at the foot. And this will be forever...

## DISCUSS:

- whether it is important to memorize feats in small towns and villages
- how long the memory will last
- who makes this memory exist forever

## ACTIVITY

Design your own memorial to the children-victims of the Great Patriotic War. Write an essay about some of them

# THE PLACES OF MILITARY GLORY OF KALUGA REGION OF ZHUKOV DISTRICT

(НЕЧЕПУРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

The places of military  
glory of Kaluga region  
of Zhukov district

Symbols of  
Victory

Annually on the eve of anniversary of a victory in the Great Patriotic War, in the center of the town Kremyonki at the Eternal flame the open patriotic action "Memory watch is held ". Relay of an action was accepted by all Russian Federation. In all cities, villages, villages there are places of memory fallen at the time of the Great Patriotic War. We go to the monuments to the soldiers and lay flowers and listen to the stories of veterans.

## Kremyonki

I live in a small town Kremyonki of Kaluga Region of Zhukov District. Kremyonki is famous for its history. In September , 1941 the Nazis devised a plan to capture Moscow. The operation was called "Typhoon". The Nazis hoped to get our capital at one blow. They wanted to destroy the entire population of Moscow, blow up the city and create an artificial sea on this place. They hoped to wipe out the memory of Moscow. 77 divisions of the Germans were thrown to this district. Despite the fact that the forces were unequal our soldiers, our defenders managed to defend the routes of approach to Moscow. Kremyonki -Troitskoe - Borovna - Ekaterinovka - Maleevo are the places of military glory of our district. From this point the victorious March of the 49th Army to the West began. On this line more than 16 thousand of the defenders of our homeland were killed. At the entrance to the city there is a Memorial complex of military valor and glory. In the memory of the fallen defenders of Moscow in autumn 1941 on the beautiful hill on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May in 1968 the obelisk was opened on Victory Day. It is carved with unforgettable words: "Years and centuries will pass, but those who gave peace, calm to the earth, happiness to people will always remain to the world in the heart of human memory."



## Test

1. Read the text again.

2. Write down Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:

1. Defender 2. Obelisk
3. Peace 4. Approach
5. Remain

3. Complete the sentences:

1. They hoped to wipe out the memory ....
2. On this line more than 16 thousand of the defenders of our homeland ....

4. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F): 1. The operation was called "Typhoon". 2. 75 divisions of the Germans were thrown to this district. 3. On this line more than 16 thousand of the defenders of our homeland were killed.

5. These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

1. Ictvory 2. Dhomelan 3. Ymemor

6. What else can you tell me?

## Words to remember

Kremyonki -Troitskoe - Borovna  
Ekaterinovka - Maleevo, the  
Memorial complex, pave

## Thematic Vocabulary

Aa approach сун.[ə prəʊʃ]-  
подход, метод, artificial прих.[a ti fɪʃəl]-  
искусственный

Cc capture т.з.[ keɪptʃə]-захватить

Oo obelisk сун.[ əbɪlɪsk]-обелиск, стела

Rr remain т.з.[rɪ meɪn]-остаться

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY (НИКИТИНА ВИКТОРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

## symbols of victory

**You should definitely visit this monument if you decide to go to Budapest.**

*This place is located on the banks of the Danube River, near the building of the Hungarian Parliament.*



In October of 1944, Hitler overthrew the leader of the Hungarian government, Miklos Horthy, and replaced him with Ferenc Szalasi. Szalasi, established the Arrow Cross Party - that brutally and publicly terrorized the Jews in Budapest by beating and killing them. Nearly 80,000 Jews were expelled from Hungary in a death march to the Austrian border and approximately 20,000 Jews were brutally shot along the banks of the Danube River. The victims were forced to remove their shoes at gunpoint (shoes being a valuable commodity during World War II) and face their executioner before they were shot without mercy.

Shoes on the Danube Promenade is a haunting tribute to this horrific time, created by film director Can Togay and the sculptor, Gyula Pauer. The monument consists of 60 pairs of 1940s-style shoes, true to life in size.

This memorial illustrate how no one, regardless of age, gender, or occupation was spared. These little statues are a grim reminder of the souls who once occupied them and at what cost we won..

At three points along the memorial are cast iron signs with the following text in Hungarian, English, and Hebrew: "To the memory of the victims shot into the Danube by Arrow Cross militiamen in 1944-45. Erected 16 April 2005."

### DISCUSS

- Have you heard about this monument before?
- What monuments can also be attributed to the symbols of victory?

### ACTIVITY

**Write an essay on the topic "The monument which for me is a symbol of victory."**

## MONUMENT-PLANE SU-9 (НИКУЛЬНИКОВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ЮРЬЕВНА)

## Monument-plane SU-9



## Description

The model of the SU-9 was installed in Livny in 1984 in the Park named after Polikarpov. The monument was erected in memory of the outstanding native of the Livensky district, Soviet aircraft designer, Hero of socialist labor-N. N. Polikarpov. On the pedestal there is a single supersonic istribitel rising to the sky, one of the first SU-9 aircraft with a triangular wing. Nikolai Nikolayevich Polikarpov-Russian and Soviet aircraft designer, head of OKB-51, is one of the founders of the Soviet school of aircraft. Created under his leadership, multi-purpose aircraft U-2 and R-5 became one of the best in its class, and the I-153, I-153 Chaika, I-16 formed the basis of the fleet of fighter aircraft of the USSR 1934-1940, for which the designer earned the reputation of the "king of fighters".

## DISCUSS

- In what year was the aircraft installed?
- Why was plane SU-9 installed in the city of Livny?

## ACTIVITY

- Learn more about the history of the Monument-plane SU-9. In honor of whom was the plane installed?

## PODOLSK DURING THE WAR (НОВИКОВА ПОЛИНА ОЛЕГОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

There are so many well-known Hero Cities in Russia (Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Tula and others) which were so important during the Great Patriotic War, but there are some places which are not so famous though helped so much during the war. One of them is Podolsk.

## Podolsk

Podolsk is a Russian city situated in the south of Moscow Region on the Pahra River. In 1781 a small village Podol became a town Podolsk. Nowadays it is a growing region and includes smaller towns like Klimovsk and Lvovskiy). People call it "Big Podolsk".

1941. It was the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. Podolsk turned into a town - fortress to defend Moscow, the capital of the country. In July 1941 the locals organized Volunteer Corps. Soon in October the workers of Podolsk Plant by M.I.Kalinin joined the army. On the 5th of October cadets of Podolsk Military College defended Maloyaroslavets. Though most soldiers of the troop were killed, they managed to prevent Fascists from reaching Moscow.

This hard year Podolsk was bombed several times. On the 27th of October Victor Vasilevich Talalihin, a famous war pilot, was killed during one of the attacks. Moreover, on the territory of the city there were about 30 hospitals and local plants began to produce ammunition and war machines. All in all, Podolsk played a very important role in this War Period. A lot of citizens, both men and women, sacrificed their lives for our future peaceful life and the blue sky above. Thank you, Podolsk!



### Discuss

- Have you ever been to Podolsk? Have you heard of it? Which places have you seen?
- Why was Podolsk an important place during the War?

### Activity

- Find some pictures of War monuments in Podolsk.
- Learn and say what they show.

## ON THE ANGARA BANKS (НОВОСЕЛОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА)

**On the Angara banks**

Zaimka was a small village in the Siberian district center – Boguchany, Krasnoyarskii region, on the banks of the Siberian river – the Angara. This project is the translation of memories of the resident of Siberian village Zaimka - Nikolay Pavlovich Smolin.

The first terrible news of the war was brought by a radio -receiver from the collective farm office. The houses were not radioed yet, and people, passing by him, cautiously stopped, listened with dangerous attention to every word of the announcer. They didn't believe their ears.

The thunderous peals of war instantly felt the whole country. The next day in the villages, including in the new Settlement, went to the recruiting Commission. The first recruiting call was more optimistic. Patriotic education affected the mood of people.

But the more the fighting continued, the more often they began to recruit fighters from the older generation, who had not served in the army at the time for various reasons.

The departures were heavy. On the Angara banks, there were perevoznii (boat type barges). Chairman collective farm Sergei Ivanovich Tolstykh congratulated defenders of the Motherland with the calling on front and wished to bolder to beat enemy, and promised that the collective farm will not give in offense their wives, children and parents. That promise was the best. It calmed the recruits a little. They believed Tolstoy-the master of his word.

Siberians soldiers saving our the capital, lost the most important things for them – their lives.

Already in the third year of the war in the collective farm on the First of May all the economy was led by women, old men and teenagers. Of the sixty men were called to the front, 35 were killed, 24 wounded and one was missed.

In the village there wasn't a day when someone did not cry: someone will bring a funeral, someone a letter from the hospital with an unfamiliar handwriting. On this crying flock girlfriends, neighbors, helped as they could to widow's family. Postmen changed like gloves, no one wanted to bring sad news to the houses. It came to the point that a weekly duty was established, at this time the mail was sent for, and most importantly-it was necessary to carry the sad news. Who brought a lot of sad news, that released from duty: not lucky. For example, Elizabeth Nikiforovna Smolina for six months received funerals letters for three sons-Vasilii, Ivan and Fyodor. Her husband died in the second year of the war. She was left alone, like a blade of grass for the whole building with two houses, barns, a shed, a yard. She died after half a year of her son's death.

However, the more difficult the village lived, the stronger the people became spiritually. Danger held them together. Belief in victory helped to overcome all difficulties and hardships.

**Activity****1. Answer the questions**

- 1.1. How did people from Siberian village Zaimka know about the war?
- 1.2. Did people believe in an easy victory?
- 1.3. What profession was the most unpleasant in those days?

**Discuss**

What do you think about the Siberian people during the war?

## THE CHILDREN OF THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD (НОСОВА АЛЬБИНА СТАНИСЛАВОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Young Leningraders-children had to endure together with adults the whole tragedy of the besieged city.

### The Children of the Siege of Leningrad



400 thousand children from infants to schoolchildren lived in Leningrad when the city was often bombed by the Nazis at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. Isolated from the outer world, the city lacked food and fuel. Lake Ladoga was the only city's link with the outside world ensuring that the precarious deliveries of urgent supplies could be made by water in summer and over ice in winter.

During the Great Patriotic War, a ferry evacuating the children of Leningrad was sunk in Lake Ladoga when it was bombed by the Nazis. All of the children died who were on this ferry. Their toys that were mostly for the infant children, had lain on the bottom of the lake for a long time. The only wish of each child was to save life hiding in a shelter from bombing, artillery shooting, cold, hunger and exhaustion. Whenever possible, the school classes were organised for them. The children who lost their parents and found themselves blocked inside Leningrad, were sent to the orphanages. The children, the elderly and unemployed people got 125 grams of a scant bread norm that was an equivalent of three small slices.

However, children helped adults working in factories and in plants. Both girls and boys hard worked. In the factories and in the plants, 80 per cent of workers consisted of women and children who produced huge amounts of machinery and ammunition. The children worked with the adult people on a par. The pioneers carried letters to the houses. They sawed wood and carried water to the families of the Red Army. The girls mended linen for the wounded soldiers and citizens and spoke to them in the hospitals.

In Leningrad a lot of teens protected their city extinguishing thousands of lighters that were dropped on the city from the Nazis planes. In Leningrad, children were taught when they were not bombed. A lesson lasted only 20 or 25 minutes. In their classrooms, the children couldn't write because of the unheated schools and the constant bombing. Some children supposed that only their school helped to survive where they could forget bombing, hunger, death and suffering.

The third of the population of Leningrad that was more than one million citizens died during the siege.

#### Discuss

1. How many children lived in Leningrad at the beginning of the war?
2. What was the children's bread norm during the war?
3. In what way did Leningraders-children help adults to overcome hardships of the war?

#### True or false

- 1 Leningrader-children didn't go to school during the war.
2. All citizens of the city starved very much.
3. The city wasn't bombed during the siege.

THE STREET IN BIRSK IS NAMED AFTER HIM (НЯМУКОВА АЛЛА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА)



*Many people died during the war defending our country and some of them were real heroes whom we should remember forever.*

**The street in Birsik is named after him.**

They say a person lives till he is remembered. And we must remember all our local heroes' names who participated in World War II.

School №9 is located in Ovchinnikov Street in Birsik Bashkortostan. It's really interesting to find out where this name came from. Thanks to many old documents in the local museum the name of the street was Daljnayay at first. The decision of renaming it in honor of the Soviet Union hero Grigoriy Semenovich Ovchinnikov was taken in 1975. Ovchinnikov was born in the country in Birsik region. Many people who live in this street heard about that hero and his feat of arms during World War II defending our Motherland. Many pupils of school № 9 know either Ovchinnikov or other heroes thanks to our war veterans. Much information about Grigoriy Semenovich can be found in a local school museum. You can also find something about the hero's home in the local newspapers. In Osinovka, his native village, some facts can be also told by his countrymen.

Leaving his home Grigoriy Semenovich didn't know that he would never come back. Grigoriy was born in 1889 in Bashkortostan in a poor family. His mother Nataliya Nikolaevna and Semen Alekseevich his father worked from early morning till night. From his childhood Grigoriy was curious, sociable and honest. He was not like many other boys in the village. He spent three years at school and was the best pupil in class. In 1901 his father died and Grigoriy had to work at the age of 12. He worked with his brother Pavel in the metallurgical factory then he was taken to the army.

In 1941 the German fascists attacked the Soviet Union and Ovchinnikov went to the war as a volunteer. Being a real communist he thought that his duty was to save our future, to save our Motherland. Our hero participated as an infantry man in all battles near Novorossiysk. In 1943 he was chosen by other communists to be their leader. On the 25<sup>th</sup> of July Grigoriy led the soldiers in the battle because his commander had been killed. They were ready to attack the Germans and to defend the hill in the northeastern part of Novorossiysk region. At the very crucial moment our hero stood in front of the hostile blockhouse in a minute he went ahead and fell down on the gun-port. He died there at the point of 352 with his last words «I'm fighting for my Motherland and my people». It was his immortal feat.

In honour of Ovchinnikov's feat of arms a monument was built on that very hill by his comrades near Novorossiysk. Here in Birsik there's a place to honour our heroes it is our Victory Park. The monument was built in 1960. The sculptor of this monument was Borisov. He made it from cast-iron, marble, brick and concrete. You can see a list of native men who were killed in battles during World War II on this monument. There are portraits of our heroes along the lane in Victory Park. Grigoriy Ovchinnikov's one is among them. In 2005 to celebrate the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great War all portraits were replaced and a new memorial was built out of black marble. Every year on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May a memory meeting takes place in Victory Park. Many veterans, youth, administrative personnel and native people gather together near this memorial. The name of the hero G.S. Ovchinnikov was given to a village school in Osinovka. You can also find much information about the war participants in the local museum of Osinovka. The memorial plaque was installed on the wall of the school with the words «The hero of the Soviet Union G.S. Ovchinnikov studied here». It's so nice that people in Birsik are aware of its history and they appreciate it. The glorious past is the history of our citizens. It is our duty to know the past because without it we won't have any future!





Discuss

- ❖ Have you ever heard about G.S. Ovchinnikov?
- ❖ Name other heroes of World War II.
- ❖ Why is it important to remember our heroes? Give your arguments.

Activity

- ❖ Find information about G.S. Ovchinnikov's awards on this web-site-[http://www.warheroes.ru/hero/hero.asp?Hero\\_id=1784](http://www.warheroes.ru/hero/hero.asp?Hero_id=1784)
- ❖ What other places or things were named after him?

## THE FEATS OF ORTHODOX PRIESTS ON THE FRONTS (ОБУХОВА НИНА ВИЛЕНИНОВНА)

<p><i>“Raising a cross over the head ...”</i></p> 	<p><i>The priest in the Russian army was not only the spiritual mentor of the soldiers, supporting their high morale and willingness to fight for faith and the Fatherland.</i></p> <p><i>Meanwhile, military priests performed feats of arms, even without arms...</i></p>	
<p><b>The Feats of Orthodox Priests on the Fronts.</b></p> <p><b>1941-1945</b></p>  <p><i>Prayers for the victory of the Russian army was one of the important forms of activity of the Russian Orthodox Church during the war.</i></p>	<p>The history of the Great Patriotic War has preserved many facts of how Orthodox priests performed their duty: they cared and prayed for the living and wounded soldiers, buried the dead, together with officers and soldiers, lived in trenches and went into battles, drowned along with them on warships and died under the artillery fire. .</p> <p>In a critical situation, the clergyman had the right, unarmed, with a cross in his hands, to lead the soldiers to their victory over the enemy. Only in exceptional cases, when the fate of the whole country was decided, the priests took arms in their hands. Many of them served in churches and helped the underground and partisans. It is still unknown how many Orthodox clergymen fell at the hands of the Nazi invaders, fighting for Faith and the Fatherland.</p> <p>For the heroism shown during the years of the Great Patriotic War, about 2500 priests were awarded state awards, including 227 Gold Pectoral Crosses on the St. George Ribbon, 85 orders of St. Vladimir of the 3rd degree with Swords, 203 Orders of St. Vladimir of the 4th degree, 304 Order of St. Anne of the 3rd degree with Swords. Eleven military priests were awarded The Order of St. George.</p>	
<p><b>Discuss</b></p> <p>Have you ever met priests with medals or orders on their vestments? Describe your impression. Why were priests so important during the war?</p>	<p><b>Activity</b></p> <p>Collect information, and then write a short paragraph about any orthodox priest in your region (country) earned military awards. Illustrate it with pictures or drawings.</p>	

LABOUR HEROES (ОВДЕНКО ИРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 12, Г. ХИМКИ)

## History



**Subject:** The history of Khimki during the World War II

Do you know how people in a town in Moscow region worked to provide the army with planes?

### Labour Heroes

Russian people heroically fought for the victory in World War II. They were not only soldiers and officers who won the victory. There were a great number of civil people whose everyday labour made the victory possible. The victory in World War II was the result of heroic deeds and immense efforts of all Soviet people.

During the war everybody followed the events at the front lines. But the army success was impossible without the heroic labour of all Soviet people. Both urban and rural dwellers contributed to the victory. Agricultural regions provided the army with food while the towns and cities made weapons, military equipment and vehicles. The town of Khimki in Moscow region was among them. All the male population had joined the army. So women, senior citizens and even children over 12 worked at the factories. The most important factory in the town was № 301 where fighter planes were produced beginning with 1940. The models of the plane were called La-5 and La-7 after the name of their designer S.A. Lavochin.

The people at the factory worked 12 hours a day 7 days a week without any holidays. Sometimes when the work was urgent they couldn't even leave their working place and had to sleep in shifts near their machines. There was no heating in winter, there was ice on the stone floor. People who worked at factories and their family members were provided with some food. They got a piece of bread and sometimes a little oil or sugar.

The working conditions were almost impossible. That's why after the victory a lot of factory workers got rewards and the factory itself got the greatest governmental reward the Lenin order. Later, the factory was renamed after its general designer Semion Alekseevich Lavochin.

During the war years, more than 22,000 fighter planes were produced and repaired there which was a third of all fighter aircrafts produced in our country.

**Discuss in class:** Do you know what people in the territory you live did to help the victory?

What do you know about your great grandparents?

Where did they work or fought during World War II?

## Symbols of Victory

*There are a lot of symbols of Victory, but one of them supported soviet people during The Great Patriotic War. The song "The Sacred War" inspired them for struggle against fascist invaders.*

### "The Sacred War"

*Arise, the greatest country,  
Arise for mortal battle  
Against dark fascist power,  
Against that damned horde...*



These words are known for everyone. Lyrics for the song which became the real anthem of The Great Patriotic War were written by Vasily Lebedev-Kumach on the first day of the war. They were published on July, 24 1941. Alexandr Aleksandrov, the composer for the National Anthem of the Soviet Union, scripted the music for the song. And on June, 26 it was performed by the Alexandrov ensemble for the first time. It took place on Belorussky railway terminal, and in honour of this event the commemorative plaque was installed in May 2005. Since October, 15 1941 the song was played on radio every morning.

The influence of this song for the people was enormous. It was sung by soviet soldiers on front roads, by citizens of besieged towns, by partisans in dugouts. It inspired soviet people for struggle against fascist invaders.

"The Sacred War" have been translated into foreign languages. In 2007 it was performed in NATO Headquarters in Brussels.



### Discuss

*Why did this song become so important?  
How did it influence for the soviet people?*

### Activity

*Learn about other songs which were popular during the Great Patriotic War. When and where were they written? How did they help to fight the enemies?*

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: A FILM "THE OFFICERS" (ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY



### VOCABULARY:

mastery – мастерство  
generation – поколение  
hardship – лишение, нужда  
strength of mind – сила духа  
feat - подвиг

### ACTIVITY:

Read this article about a film «The officers» and try to make a summary of it.



*As you know 2020 is the year of blessed memory and great fame.*

*It will be the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic war.*

*One of many symbols of Victory is a great film «The officers».*

*A film's motto is «There is such an occupation – to defend our motherland!»*

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you  
one of the symbols of Victory.



There is not any person in Russia who does not know this great phrase - «There is such an occupation – to defend our motherland!»

Of course it is from a legendary film «The officers».

It is a Soviet feature film that was screened at the Film studio of M. Gorky in 1971 by a film director Vladimir Rogovoy. The plot of this film is based on a play «The tankmen», that was written by a Soviet writer Boris Vasiliev.

Millions of people love this amazing film because of a famous script writer and a film director, talented actors (Alina Pokrovskaya, Georgiy Yumatov, Vasily Lanovoy) and a wonderful plot.

This film shows us historical events of our country from the beginning of 1920s to the end of 1960s. Viewers watch the life of two friends Alexey Trofimov and Ivan Varavva which are the officers. Their ways are connected and then disconnected. It is an amazing mastery of all the creators of the film – to show forty years of human life and life of our country during only hour and a half. Viewers are shown three generations of people and representatives of each generation chose an occupation of defending the motherland.

There were wars, hardship, losses of relatives, but nothing could make our characters lose their spirit and human face. These characters show a great patriotism, strength of mind, courage and heroism.

Also a final song of the film is a real hymn to all the heroes of Russia.

### DISCUSS:

The main idea of this film is not to be indifferent to feats of heroes who defended our motherland against enemies. Do you agree with this main idea? Why or why not?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. MARAT KAZEY (ПАЛЕЦКАЯ ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА)

**Symbols of Victory**

They were just common boys and girls and like all other children they dreamt of being happy. But their dreams could never come true... The war has come and young pioneers stood up to defend their Motherland, to fight the fascists both at the front and in the rear. They gave their young lives for their Motherland, for freedom, for all of us. Let their memory live forever in our hearts!

He was one of them...

**Marat Kazei**

Marat was 7 years old when his father died. The boy knew that his father had once served in the Navy and had been a good sailor. Their family was quite small: just him, his mother and his elder sister Ada. Their house was in a village few kilometers from Minsk.

The front was moving closer to their village. The Nazis had already occupied a small town nearby and people sometimes saw them walking or riding not far from the village.

One day the Nazis broke into Marat's house and began to look for something. Although Marat had brought home a few grenades and hidden them somewhere the day before, the soldiers couldn't find anything. A few days later the Nazis arrested his mother and soon Marat learnt that she had been killed.

Marat was walking away from the partisan camp. The road was covered with snow and the air was frosty. He passed by sad, empty villages of ruined houses. All this made him feel unhappy; he remembered his mother and began to cry quietly. German soldiers were moving along the road but none of them had any idea that the boy in old clothes walking not far from them was a brave young pioneer. His aim was to reach a certain town where there were a lot of Nazi troops. Then he was going to tell the partisans what he had seen there.

One day Marat and a few other partisans were told to go to one of the nearest villages and learn about the enemy's buildings there. They left early in the morning. Many hours passed but they did not come back. Their comrades worried about them. Suddenly they heard the sound of a motor and saw a car driving towards them at full speed. When the car stopped they all were very surprised to find Marat and other pioneers sitting in it. The pioneers had not only brought with them important documents, they had also got hold of a German car and driven off in it right under the enemy's nose.

Spring came, the air was warm and the trees were beginning to show their little green leaves. Marat was sent get information about enemy troops again. This time he went with his



## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. MARAT KAZEY (ПАЛЕЦКАЯ ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА)

friend. Both boys were riding horses. Suddenly they heard a strange noise in the forest. They realized that there were German soldiers close by but they did not know that they would meet so many of them face to face.

Marat's friend went back to the camp to let the partisans know about the attack. The Nazis began to shoot at the boy. The firing stopped and Marat did not know what had happened. Marat was waiting for his friend and for help from his comrades. Marat hid in the bushes and waited for the enemy to come closer. The boy killed a lot of German soldiers until his gun would shoot no longer. There were no bullets left in it. The Nazis were approaching solely. The boy knew that they were going to capture him alive. Marat rose to his feet when the soldiers were very close. He had a grenade in his hand. The moment a few fascists tried to catch him the grenade exploded. Many of them were killed. Marat died on the 11<sup>th</sup> of May 1944. For his courage and valour young pioneer Marat Kazey was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union. There is a monument to this young hero in Minsk.

**Discuss**

With a partner, discuss what you most admire about Marat Kazey. What kind of character did the boy have? What would you like to tell your English pen-friend about Russia's young hero?

**Activities**

Collect the information about one of the Russia's young heroes awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and write an article about him.

LADY DEATH: LYUDMILA PAVLICHENKO (ПАНИНА ЛАРИСА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №10 Г. КРАСНЫЙ СУЛИН)

## Symbols of Victory

There are 12,775 Heroes of the Soviet Union awarded during the World War II. 95 were women.

**Spotlight on Russia** introduces Lyudmila Pavlichenko, Lady Death

### Lady Death: Lyudmila Pavlichenko, the Greatest Female Sniper of All Time



Lyudmila Pavlichenko is considered to be the most successful female sniper in history who killed 309 enemy soldiers and officers. American journalists nicknamed her "Lady Death," but in the Soviet Union, she was considered a hero, not a murderer.

From the first days of the war, Lyudmila Pavlyuchenko volunteered for the front, even though she was in her fourth year of university studies.

At university, she had taken sniper-training courses. During the first months of the war, Pavlichenko killed 179 Romanian and German soldiers and officers.

By June 1942, she had 309 confirmed enemy assassinations, including 36 snipers. She also trained many snipers.

In June 1942, Pavlyuchenko was seriously injured and was evacuated to the Caucasus. After recovering, she was sent to Canada and the USA together with a delegation of Soviet youth for propaganda purposes.

While in America, Pavlichenko visited President Roosevelt, after which, thanks to First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, she set off on a short trip around the country.

In her famous Chicago speech, she said, "I'm only 25 years old and I have killed 309 fascist oppressors by now. Don't you think, gentlemen, that you've been hiding behind my back for too long?"

In Canada, Pavlichenko was presented with a Winchester rifle. In America, she received a Colt pistol. American singer-songwriter Woody Guthrie dedicated the song *Miss Pavlichenko* to her.



*Justice Robert Jackson, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Lyudmila Pavlichenko*

## Discuss

Have you ever heard about title "Hero of the Soviet Union"? What does "hero" mean? Who can you name "hero"?

## Activity

Learn more about Heroes of the Soviet Union. Prepare presentation or poster about 5 unique deeds of arms during the World War II.

In the center of Nizhny Novgorod region there is a small town of Arzamas. And though it was situated far from the front line, like many other small towns and villages it played an important role in the Great Patriotic War.

## Symbols of Victory

### Discuss.

1. Do you know what plants and factories there are in Arzamas nowadays?
2. What goods do they produce?
3. What plants and factories were there in Arzamas in the period of the WWII?

## Arzamas



The war years were very difficult for Arzamas. All industrial production and transport served the front interests. For the Nazis it was a place of a great interest as a link between Central and Siberian regions. That's why Hitler planned to capture Arzamas during the first months – by October 2, 1941.

In the first war days most of the men joined the army. A lot of them were experienced and qualified specialists who had to leave plants and factories. Women, yesterday's school children and disabled people who learnt all the necessary skills, discipline and organization in a short time replaced them

in their workplaces. A felt factory and all local industry and trade cooperation changed their work for the production of goods of military and economic importance. Fulfilling the orders of the front, they made shoes, coats, mittens, skis, matches, combustible anti-tank mixture, plaster for hospitals, starch for glucose production. Housewives of the city and of the suburban villages began to make a part of the front-line orders at home, particularly they sewed casual and warm clothes. Meat and dairy plant produced stew and tons of soap for the front but due to the lack of raw materials it switched to the production of liquid soap.

The motto of war years "All is for the Front; all is for the Victory" was the most important for Arzamas in those times. Arzamas youth worked days and nights. Their motto was "200% daily". It meant to do their own work and the same amount of work for those who went to the front. Arzamas factories – the felt factory, the beer factory, Peshelansky gypsum plant and others – worked 12 and 14 hours per day. That was Arzamas contribution for the Great Victory.

### Activity.

#### Task 1. Complete the sentences.

1. For the Germans Arzamas was a place ...
2. Hitler planned to fight Arzamas ...
3. Women, yesterday's school children and disabled people ...
4. Local industry and trade cooperation changed ...
5. Fulfilling the orders of the front, Arzamas industry ...
6. The war years were very difficult for Arzamas

because ...

7. The motto of war years was ...
8. ... was Arzamas contribution for the Great Victory

Task 2. Speak about the help of Arzamas for the front.

Task 3. Make up a booklet "Arzamas Helps the front".

# Symbols of Victory

Taking care of monuments to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War is an important part of Russian policy. Such monuments are all around Russia. But they are built at the expense of the state. A monument in the village of Tolkovyata in Perm kray is special. One man built it with his own money.

Spotlight on Russia takes you to this unique monument built by a shy veteran of the Great Patriotic War.

## *A small monument*

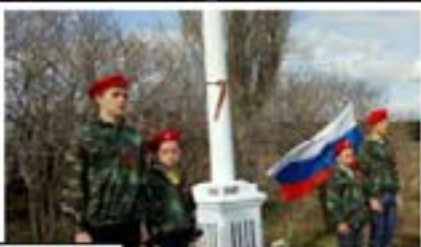
There is an obelisk on the high Bank of the river Nytva in the village of Tolkovyata near the town Vereshchagino in Perm kray. A small monument was built by Alexander Pavlovich Noskov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic war.

Six people from the Noskovs family went to the front, but only three returned home. Alexander Pavlovich decided to build this modest monument in honour of his dead relatives, as well as sixteen other people from his village, who remained on the battlefields. He did everything himself at his own expense.

And people from Vereshchagino are proud of Alexander Pavlovich and his monument.

Every spring children from Vereshchaginskaya sanatorium boarding school come to this monument with their teachers. They clean the territory around the obelisk, plant flowers, take part in sports competitions devoted to the Victory Day. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May they have a meeting in honour of the heroes of the Great Patriotic war. Boys and girls stand guard of honour at the monument with a Minute of Silence. Here you can hear poems and memories of the war. Students and teachers congratulate Alexander Pavlovich Noskov, give him presents, put flowers to the monument and remember the heroes of the war.

A small monument helps people keep memories of the great Victory.



### DISCUSS

- Do you and your classmates take care of any monuments? What do you usually do?
- Why are monuments to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War so important for Russian people?

### ACTIVITY

What monuments dedicated to the Victory in the Great Patriotic War are there in your area? Write and tell us about the one you like.

RYADOVOY STRELOK (THE ORDINARY SHOOTER) (ПЕРФИЛЬЕВА ВАРВАРА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of books written about the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). They help young generation to remember about past events.

Spotlight on Russia presents the book by Evgeniy Kosenkov.

### «Ryadovoy Strelok (The ordinary shooter)»

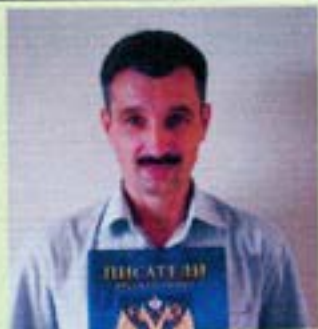
E.N. Kosenkov was born in 1971, in Novosibirsk. In 1988 he finished our school in Borovoe, Novosibirsk region. Every year students of our secondary school № 84 meet Evgeniy Kosenkov, who writes poems and stories.

In 2018 Evgeniy Kosenkov presented his new book *“Ryadovoy strelok (An ordinary shooter)”*.

The Great Patriotic War is a huge emotional distress for many people. It's hard to find a family in our country which didn't lose somebody in this awful war. Kosenkov's relatives searched his grandmother's brother Alexei Chernov. This was succeeded by Evgeniy Kosenkov. He managed to learn some personal details, Chernov's duty station and his military unit.

After long searches and correspondence with museums in Russia, Germany and Belorussia the author decided to write a novel, which is an excursion into the past with real events and a real person with a real name. As Evgeniy says sometimes he saw the world through the main character's eyes and felt the pain.

I recommend reading this story because you can experience the difficult life of ordinary soldier of the 85<sup>th</sup> shooting division and feel the author's emotions.



Старик Косенков Василий Алексеевич, старший Чернов Алексей Степанович, фото 1939 или 1940 года.

### DISCUSS

\*What books about the Great Patriotic War have you read? Tell the class.

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about your family members who fought.

Find out if there were any English authors who wrote about World War II.

## СТЕПАН ГОРОБЕТС, A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION (ПЕТРОВА СВЕТЛАНА МИХАЙЛОВНА)

Symbols of  
Victory

There are many famous heroes in the Great Patriotic War.  
Stepan Gorobets is among them.

*Spotlight on Russia* tells you about one of the Soviet  
soldiers, a tank commander, a Hero of the Soviet Union.

**Stepan Gorobets, a Hero of the Soviet Union**

In October 1941 one of the Soviet cities, Kalinin (Tver), which is situated to the north-west of Moscow, was occupied by German fascists. The 21-st separate tank brigade was given the task to break into the back of the enemy, capture the city and retake the city from the German fascists. Two tanks were sent ahead. One of the tanks was beaten, the other one, commanded by Stepan Gorobets, broke through the German anti-tank battery, crashed three lorries and came close to Kalinin (Tver).

But the radio connection of this tank was damaged and the crew did not know that their tank was the only tank moving to the city. Meanwhile tank T-34 broke into the aerodrome, destroyed two planes and exploded a fuel tank. The crew was waiting for the rest of the tank brigade, but the radio kept silent. There was no connection and the commander, Stepan Gorobets, made the decision to attack Kalinin (Tver) alone. Entering the city the tank commanded by Gorobets met the German lorry column, rammed through three cars and shot the infantry. Without reducing the speed, the tank was quickly going through the city with roar and shooting, and met and shot another German lorry column. The Germans were in a panic: they thought that Russian tanks had come into the city; they were unaware that this was the only Russian tank. The tank went through the whole city, shooting and exploding the German lorries, the buildings captured by fascists and killing the soldiers. The matter was that the enemies were taken unawares, that is why they could not properly react. The Soviet soldiers used the effect of suddenness and successfully left the city and met the Russian troops with the cries "Hurray". A bit later Commander of the 30-th Army Major General Homenko met the tank crew and without waiting for the awards took off his own Order of the Red Banner and handed it over to the senior sergeant, Stepan Gorobets!!! On 5-th May 1942 Stepan Gorobets was given the rank of the Hero of the Soviet Union...posthumous...

**DISCUSS**

- Do you know any other Heroes of the Soviet Union?

**ACTIVITIES**

- Learn more about the Great Patriotic War and Soviet cities of Military Glory.

# Symbols of Victory

Valentina Vladimirovna Prokofeva (Sitnikova) is a child of war. She lives in the village of Oktyabrskoye, Orenburg Region.

*Spotlight on Russia* talks to her about her difficult life.



## Valentina Vladimirovna Prokofeva (Sitnikova)

She was born on December 7, 1936 in the village of Aleksandrovka, Aleksandrovsky District, Orenburg Region. In 1995 she moved to the village of Oktyabrskoye, Orenburg Region. She was only 4 years old when the Great Patriotic War began but some moments remained in her memory forever:

"Winter of 1941-1942. My grandfather brought me with my brother to our grandparents to live with them in a small village, 20 kilometers from the village of Aleksandrovka.

At the end of winter my father went to the front with my uncle. We listened to the radio: the news about the partisans and the battles every day.

Victory Day! Spring. A man with a red flag rode along the village shouting: «Peace! Victory!» Everyone got up and followed him.

Then there was a rally, and this messenger of Victory said us that there was no more war, peace was signed. Shouts of glee, tears and sobs were filled the street. "

## DISCUSS

Talk about children's lives in the times of the World War II.

## ACTIVITIES

Write an e-mail in English about Symbols of Victory in your region (100-120 words).



**OUR FELLOW VILLAGER KUTKIN P.S. IS A HERO** (ПОДГАНИНА ИРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, ФИЛИАЛ МАОУ "БЕРКУТСКАЯ СОШ", "ЮЖНАЯ СОШ")

"Our fellow villager kutkin P. S is a hero."

Portrait of veteran Kutkin Pavel Stepanovich hangs in the school at the stand " Glory to the heroes-countrymen. "I've never seen him, but I really want to know about him," says Pavel Kutkin, a student at our school. - We study heroes in class, but I don't know what my grandfather did. Then our student decided to correct the situation. Pavel began to search for information in various sources. And soon he told our school about his great-grandfather. Pavel Stepanovich went to war in 1943, and before that he studied in the city of Yalutorovsk at the school of commanders. He took part in the liberation of Latvia and Belarus from the Nazis. The battle for Vitebsk was particularly difficult for him.



Pavel Stepanovich was fighting with the whole of Europe. He was wounded four times. When Berlin, the German capital, was 100 kilometers away, he suffered a severe concussion. So the war ended for him. The hero of the great Patriotic war the village "Kurkino" yalutorovski district, which is now called southern, Paul S. Kutkin is immortalized on the monument, which is located on the territory of our school among the names of other veterans of the war. No one forgets that they protected the world. Pavel Stepanovich was awarded two orders of Glory and two battle medals. He returned home in 1946. After the war, Pavel Stepanovich worked at the state farm and bred breeding bulls. Our student Pavel Kutkin is named after his grandfather Pavel and is proud of him. We could not

ask the veteran, since he died a long time ago in 1996. we talked to his son Viktor Pavlovich and found information on the website "Feat of the people". Here's what we know... The veteran fought on the 1st Baltic front as an ordinary machine-gunner of a machine-gun battalion. The card contains information that kutkin Pavel Stepanovich year of birth 1924 Sergeant in the red Army since 1941. Place of birth: Tyumen region, Yalutorovsky district, kutkina village. Entry: 1276144182. 1. 22.06.1944 medal "for bravery". 2. 01.08.1944 medal "for bravery". 3. 31.05.1945 the order of Glory III degree 4. 06.04.1985 order of the Patriotic war II degree. Date of presentation of the award document : no. of the award document.: 86 entry no.: 1523909732. List of awards: 22.06.1944 medal"for bravery". Kutkin Pavel Stepanovich Born in 1924. name: ml. Sergeant of the red Army since 1942. Address: Yalutorovsky RVC, Omsk region, Yalutorovsky district, entrance # 1.: 34914461. Archive documents about this award: tov. Kutkin skillfully repelled three enemy attacks in the area of Dukhovshchina, destroying 8 German soldiers. In addition, one German Sergeant-major, and one wagon with ammunition was seized near the town of Nevel.

**THE MONUMENT TO FALLEN SOLDIERS ON NIKOLINA GORA** (ПОДДУБНЫЙ МАРК, ОБЛАСТНАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМ. Е.М. ПРИМАКОВА)

**The Monument to Fallen Soldiers on Nikolina Gora.**

The fiercest fights between Soviet and German armies during the Battle for Moscow were taking place on the first week of December in 1941 near Nikolina Gora, a small village, twenty-two km from Moscow. In these fights, a small number of Soviet soldiers opposed endless German forces. On Nikolina Gora, military hospitals were organized inside the houses. Unfortunately, many wounded soldiers died there, but even more met their death on a battlefield.

In 1952, local inhabitants, including Natalia Konchalovskaya, a wife of the famous Russian children's writer Sergey Mikhalkov decided to honor the war heroes. To perpetuate the deeds of the fallen soldiers and officers, the monument was created. What do we know about this monument now? Many people, including N. Konchalovskaya's son Nikita and his friends, supported this idea. Nikita and his friends with their classmates, led by their neighbor, a famous young architect Nikolay Semenov, did all the construction work. With children's help, Semenov managed to get granite pieces out of Moskva River. These pieces got there when a truck fell into the river twenty years ago. The children laid bricks, painted anchor chains, which Natalia Konchalovskaya got from a tram depot, planted trees near the monument, installed a bronze plate with Natalia Konchalovskaya's poems honoring the fallen soldiers. An obelisk of perfect proportions has risen between the tall pines, ending with a red star above a laurel wreath. Interesting fact, this symbol was first used there. Marshal Zhukov ordered a new army symbol, and this task was given to Nikolay Semenov. He used this star with a laurel wreath to complete it. Therefore, the history of this worldwide known symbol started on Nikolina Gora.

Years passed, and the time did not spare the monument. Just as sixty-three years ago, a group of schoolchildren and volunteers assembled to restore the monument, using money from a charity fair. I am proud and lucky that I took part in this movement. As long as we remember, fallen soldiers on Nikolina Gora live.



**A. Read the text again. Are these statements true (T), false (F) or is the information not stated in the text (NS) ?**

1. Nikolina Gora in an old village with historical houses.
2. S.Mikhalkov supported an idea to honor the war heroes.
3. There were many hospitals into the local houses.
4. Large granite pieces were got out of Yauza River.
5. The anchor chains were taken from a tram depot.

**B. Questions for discussion:**

1. Why was this monument created ?
2. How do you understand the words 'As long as we remember, fallen soldiers on Nikolina Gora live.'?

# Symbols of Victory

2020 marks the 75-anniversary of the great Victory over the Nazi Germany. We know a lot about those dreadful years. But we shall learn more about the heroes, who risked their lives for us, their descendants. We should always remember them and their heroism.



**Spotlight on Russia** tells about Soviet people, whose courage and patriotism drew the Victory nearer.



The person in the photo is one of the veterans of the War.

His name is Fedorov Alexander Pavlovich. He was born in Moscow on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, 1912.

Being a great field radio operator he served during the Soviet-Finnish War of 1939 – 1940, the Great Patriotic War of 1941 – 1945 and the Soviet-Japanese War of 1945.



Медаль  
«ЗА ПОБЕДУ НАД ГЕРМАНИЕЙ В ВЕЛИКОЙ  
ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ВОЙНЕ 1941-1945 гг.»

В ознаменование Великой Победы Указом  
Президиума Верховного Совета СССР 8 мая  
1945 года были учреждены и вручены «За  
победу над Германией в Великой  
Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.» Золотая  
медаль «За победу над Германией в Великой  
Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June, 1945, Alexander was 29 years old. He was called up for military service to the 139<sup>th</sup> regiment as a lineman.

Linemen's duty was to check-up the tie-lines, guard them, and repair. Alexander Fedorov, just like lots of other linemen, carried out his duty despite gunning and shellfire.

He returned home to his beloved family, having survived all the toils of War.

His technical competence, hard work, discipline, observancy, endurance helped him during all those days and nights of war, during the battle for Moscow, during all the battles on the way to Berlin.

Alexander Fedorov was decorated with medals «For the Defense of Moscow» and «For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941 – 1945».

After the War he lived and worked in Kolomna, devoting all his free time to his family, children and grandchildren.

Unfortunately, nowadays lots of the Veterans are not with us, but we ought to remember and cherish their heroism!

За отвагу, стойкость и мужество, проявленные в борьбе с немцами,  
фашистами и японцами, и в ознаменование победы над фашистской  
Германией в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 годов медалью награжден



## DISCUSS

- 1) Why is it so essential to know true facts about the War?
- 2) Why, in your opinion, did not Alexander Fedorov like speaking about the War?
- 3) Do you participate in the Immortal Regiment? Why / Why not?

## ACTIVITY

- 1) Find out about your relatives' life during the War. Tell the class.
- 2) What sites of commemoration are there in your city / town? Tell the class about them (location, history of creation, your attitude to the place).

### SYMBOLS OF VICTORY IN KRASNODAR REGION (ПОКЛАД МАРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА)

#### Symbols of Victory



In the morning at four o'clock on June 22, 1941, our country, which was then called the USSR, was attacked by German troops. The countdown of 1418 days of the Great Patriotic War began on the territory of the Krasnodar territory, the fighting began on July 25, 1942.

422 days our region was under occupation. For six months, the invaders killed every 13<sup>th</sup> person. About seven thousand Krasnodar residents were killed in the gas chambers. These «factories of death» were first used by the Germans in our city. This method they then intended to spread throughout the world.

The monument with the figures of women, old men, little boys and girls with the words: **"Remember, remember, remember, people. The killer's name is fascism!"**

Our people paid a huge price for the victory in the great Patriotic 120 thousand dead Kubans are buried on the territory of 36 States. Only part of them can be read the names of dead soldiers. But every year thousands of people come to bow the memory of heroes.

Kuban bravely fought with the enemy on all fronts of the Great Patriotic War. About 500 thousand people are listed in the Book of Memory. 289 Kuban became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Kuban cities were awarded military orders for their contribution to the Victory over the enemy. Novorossiysk was awarded the title of "Hero City" and other honorary awards. Military orders of the Patriotic war of the 1st degree were also awarded to the cities of Sochi and Tuapse.



#### Discussion:

Have you ever been at the most famous complex "Eternal flame"? Why are victory monuments important to all of us?

#### Activity:

Find and learn some information about events in Krasnodar region during the Great Patriotic War. Make a poster about the facts you learned about.



ZAKHAROV FEDOR DMITRIEVICH (ПОПОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ГЕННАДЬЕВНА)

### Symbols of Victory

Medyn is situated in the Kaluga Region. This town is not very big but there are a lot of sights. One of them is Alley of Glory where you can see monuments dedicated to Heroes of the Soviet Union who defended Medyn during the Great Patriotic War. Let us speak about one of these Heroes.



### ZAKHAROV FEDOR DMITRIEVICH

Zakharov Fedor Dmitrievich was born in the village of Logochevo which is located not far from Medyn. He got primary education that was why he became a cavalry sergeant major during the First World War. After the war he dreamt of getting a military education and he achieved his ambition. In June 1940 Fedor Dmitrievich was titled as a major general. In November 1941 he was appointed a deputy commander of the 16<sup>th</sup> Army of Rokossovsky. He took part in the Battle of Smolensk and other major battles. His army fought against the German army to liberate his home town and the Kaluga region.

His awards are Hero of the Soviet Union, 3 Orders of Lenin, 5 Orders of the Red Banner, 2 Orders of Suvorov, Order of the Patriotic War and many other medals.

We are proud of our compatriot.

Nobody is forgotten! Nothing is forgotten!

### Discuss

- Do you know any extra information about Zakharov Fedor Dmitrievich?
- Have you ever visited Medyn and Alley the Glory there?

### Activity

Find some information about other Heroes of the Soviet Union who were born in Medyn or who defended this town during the Great Patriotic War.

## Symbols of Victory

### Rostov Region presents a Famous Person of stanitsa Tatsinskaya.

Mikhail Efimovich Nechaev is a participant of the Great Patriotic War, a Hero of the Soviet Union, commander of battalion of 130<sup>th</sup> tank brigade of the 24<sup>th</sup> tank corps 1<sup>st</sup> Guardian Army South-West Front, a captain.

Mikhail was born on the 12<sup>th</sup> August 1916 in the village Avdeevka of Donetsk region in Ukraine in the family of a worker. He was Russian.

M. Nechaev served in the Red Army since 1935. In 1938 he graduated from Gorky tank specialized school. Mikhail served in Kiev and Shepetovka, took part in the liberating campaign of Soviet troops to West Ukraine in 1939. He was a member of the Communist party since 1941.

Mikhail took part in the Great Patriotic War since 1941. When the war began, he was in Lvov, fought near Vinnitsa and Kiev. He was awarded the order of the Red Banner for battles near Dnestrovsk.



Mikhail Nechaev



Battle for Tatsinskaya

Battalion after Nechaev's command destroyed the most part of living power and military equipment, seized 3 echelons with planes, fuel and food and provided taking the main railway object.

M. Nechaev was killed on the 26<sup>th</sup> of December 1942 crashing into fascist's tank, destroying it.

He was buried in stanitsa Tatsinskaya. The park and the street were named after him. His feat is represented on the panorama "Stalingrad Battle". M. Nechaev was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union in 1943 posthumously. His awards: the Order of Lenin, two orders of the Red Banner and medals.

#### Activities

Do you have any examples to follow?

Did your relatives take part during the Great Patriotic War?

Are they heroes for you?

#### Discuss

What's M. Nechaev?

When was he born?

Where did he fight against fascists?

Where is his feat represented?

What was Nechaev awarded?

## Symbols of Victory



There are many famous places to visit around Russia, but one place in particular is known by its heroic people all over the world.

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you into the Urals where Victory was forged

In 1943, workers from the Urals contributed much to the victory of the Red Army organizing a whole tank corps. It was called the Ural volunteer tank corps named after the Commander-in-chief Stalin. The uniqueness of such a gift to the frontline is that all tanks, weapons and ammunition for tankers were made by Ural workers or purchased for their personal funds. Most of these workers became the tankers of the division. The German army admitted superiority of Ural corps and called them *Schwarzmesser Panzer* or Division "Black knives" in the Kursk battle in the summer of 1943. In the first battles the workers showed what they were capable of. The corps could reach Berlin, constantly hitting the Germans for their tenacity and courage in bloody battles.

All Ural tankers from the volunteer corps were armed with knives NA-40 model. These knives were not quite standard ones, although the only difference was their black color design. Zlatoustovsky NA-40 was specially made for the Urals. The coating on such knives was quite stable, although it could be erased quickly enough due to intensive usage. All knives were valued at the front for their reliability, durability and excellent cutting qualities. Only scouts and paratroopers were equipped with such black blades. In some Army units, the "black knife" was awarded to newcomers only after taking a few "captives" or other combat tests.

During the great Patriotic war the famous knives were presented to the Supreme Commander-in-chief I. V. Stalin and Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov. The Ural volunteer tank corps was the only unit that officially had its own symbol - the "black knife".

### Discuss

1. What was the contribution of the Urals to the Great Victory over the German Army?
2. Why were the Nazi afraid of "Black knives"?

### Activity

Learn more about the Ural volunteer tank corps. Who initiated the formation of the volunteer tank units?  
Were there any restrictions to join the tank corps?

**SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. NIKOLAI DMITRIYEVICH GULAYEV, TWICE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION**  
(ПРЯДЧЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

*SYMBOLS  
of  
VICTORY*

There are many famous people in Russia who put their native towns on the map. Nikolai Dmitriyevich Gulayev is one of such people.

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you into a small town of Aksay on the river Don, the native town of the hero.



1. The bust of the Twice Hero of the Soviet Union in Aksay
2. N.D. Gulayev in the years of the Great Patriotic war
3. The pilot in his aircraft, July 1944

4. Some of N. Gulayev's awards



**DISCUSS**

- Have you ever heard the name of Nikolai Gulayev?
- What have you learnt of his heroic deeds?
- What education did he get?
- When did he become Twice Hero of the Soviet Union?

**TWICE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION**

**Nikolai Dmitriyevich Gulayev**

Nikolai Dmitriyevich Gulayev was born on 26 February 1918 to a working-class Russian family in Aksai village. After finishing secondary school in 1934, he started training at a local flying club. In December 1938, he joined the military.

Two years after joining the military Gulayev graduated from the Stalingrad Military Aviation School and was assigned to a fighter aviation regiment in the Belorussian Military District. He was sent to the front in June 1941 after the German invasion of the Soviet Union and served in different aviation regiments. In August 1942 he became commander of the 487th Fighter Aviation Defense Regiment. Despite holding the position of regimental commander he flew missions on MiG-3 and Yak-7B aircraft to provide air cover to strategically important areas of Gorky and Voronezh. On 3 August he scored his first aerial victory when he shot down a Heinkel He 111 at night.

In January 1943 he completed navigators courses from the 3rd Reserve Aviation Brigade based in Saratov and was sent to the 27th Fighter Aviation Regiment as deputy regimental commander. He distinguished himself in battles over the Voronezh and Steppe fronts and in the battles of Kursk, the Dnieper, Kirovograd, etc. For his heroism he was awarded his first Hero of the Soviet Union gold star on 28 September 1943. On 31 May 1944 he was seriously wounded on his right hand that required surgery. On 1 July 1944 he received his second gold star for his service. After recovering in the hospital he went back to flying combat missions in August and scored three more victories. In total he made 200 combat sorties and fought in 69 aerial engagements, scoring 55 individual and five shared aerial victories.

After the war Gulayev graduated from the Zhukovsky Air Force Academy in 1950 and then went on to hold various leadership positions in the Soviet Air Forces. In 1960 he graduated from the Military Academy of the General Staff. He reached the rank of Colonel-General in 1972. In 1974 he became the deputy commander-in-chief of the combat training division of the Air Defense Forces and in 1976 went on to become the assistant commander of the armament division Moscow Air Defense District, a position he held until he retired from the military in 1979. He passed away on 27 September 1985 in Moscow and was buried in the Kuntsevo Cemetery.

**ACTIVITY**

- Learn more about N.D. Gulayev's life after the war and his family.
- Find out what orders and medals he was awarded with.
- Find information about places connected with his name. Illustrate your discoveries with pictures from the Internet.

ETERNAL FLAME (ПУТЯТИНА АЛЕКСАНДРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place in particular is known by name all over the world.

In the heart of our country, on red Square, is one of the main symbols of victory - Eternal flame



### Eternal flame

Currently, three Eternal fires are burning in Moscow. The first was lit at the Transfiguration cemetery on February 9, 1961 from a flame on the Champ de Mars. The second is located at the Kremlin wall on the Grave of the Unknown soldier. The ceremony of lighting the flame at the Kremlin wall was attended by the Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Maresyev and G. F. Aslanov. Then Maresyev passed the torch with fire into the hands of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, who lit the fire on the Grave of the Unknown soldier. The ashes of the unknown soldier were transferred from the mass grave on the 40th kilometer of the Leningrad highway in Zelenograd to the Alexander garden on December 3, 1966. The third fire appeared on April 30, 2010 on Poklonnaya Gora. At the moment, the Eternal flame was lit in many cities of Russia. And while the symbol of victory, heroism and perseverance will burn – we will remember the great feat of our grandfathers, great-grandfathers and those who won the Victory over Nazism.

#### DISCUSS

- How old is the eternal flame, which is located on red square?
- Who lit the eternal flame?

#### ACTIVITY

- learn more about eternal flame. Where did it first light up? History of its creation, etc.

## THE PANEL "OUR VICTORY" (РАЗУМОВА ИРИНА ИГОРЕВНА)



The panel 'Our Victory'

If you come to Nizhny Novgorod, undoubtedly you will visit the Kremlin. And then you will not only have a chance to see its 13 towers and its major attractions such as the Cathedral of Archangel Michael, the obelisk to Minin and Pozharsky, the Eternal Flame but also the panel 'Our Victory'. This unique memorial is situated next to the Dmitrievskaya Tower in the recess<sup>1</sup> of three walls of the Kremlin. It was opened in 2014 on the eve of the 69<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great Patriotic War. The Nizhny Novgorod art photographer Igor Pshenitsyn used more than 15,000 wartime photos of Gorky<sup>2</sup> people both front-line soldiers and home front workers to make it.

The famous T-34 tank is in the centre of the panel, the La-5 fighter aircraft is on the left and the night salvos of the Katyusha multiple rocket launcher are on the right. The T-34, the La-5 and Katyusha rocket launchers were produced at Gorky plants. That's why it is not a surprise that this panel has appeared exactly in Nizhny Novgorod.



The photos for this monument were collected with the help of veterans and their relatives, historians, public organizations and pupils. Due to this work it was found out that 206 Heroes of the Soviet Union who were born or lived in Gorky Oblast had not been mentioned in historical publications before. And now 535 heroes can be connected with this region.

If you come up to the panel, you can see the whole history of the Great Patriotic War from its first day until the last one and look into people's eyes that created this history.

## DISCUSS

- Have you ever visited the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin? Would you like to visit it one day? Why?
- What do you feel when you see the pictures of the panel 'Our Victory'?

<sup>1</sup> a hidden place

## ACTIVITY

Learn about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War of your region. Do you have any monuments devoted to the people who took part in it? What are they? Choose one of them and tell the class.

<sup>2</sup> the former name of Nizhny Novgorod

## Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of monuments all around Russia in memory of the Soviet soldiers fallen during the Great Patriotic War. Here is one of them which makes us understand that the victory of our people consists of countless numbers of personal victories.



## Symbols of Victory

Alexander Kovalev began his service as a young man on board of the destroyer "Gromkii" and was destined to become one of the legends of the Northern Fleet.

Spotlight on Russia takes you to the Northern Fleet where the heroes of World War II were young and stayed young forever turning into legends...



**Alexander Kovalev**  
the youngman of the Northern Fleet



Sasha Kovalev (Rabinovich) was born in 1927 in Moscow. When he was 10 his parents were repressed. The boy was brought up in a family of his relatives, his mother's sister, Raisa Wright-Kovaleva. Her husband, the captain of the 2nd rank Nikolai Petrovich Kovalev, took place of his father. It was he who instilled in Sasha love to the sea



In autumn of 1942 the Solovetskaya Youngmen School was opened. Sasha dreamt of fighting the Nazis, wanted to get there. He graduated the school with honours and was sent to the destroyer "Gromkii" which escorted military transport to Murmansk and Arkhangelsk. Later he was appointed as an apprentice minder in a brigade of torpedo boats. Sasha's first fight happened in April 1944. His boat was attacked by German boats. In the battle the signalman was seriously wounded. The commander ordered him to be replaced by a young man. Sasha watched and reported where the enemy shells fell. Maneuvering, the commander saved the boat from direct hits. For this fight Sasha Kovalev received the Order of the Patriotic War. And then the day came when a special fortitude was required from Sasha. On May 8, 1944 his boat was returning to the base. Suddenly, bombing and machine-gun fire from three enemy aircrafts fell on the boat. The boat was damaged. From the exhaust manifold, broken by a splinter, jets of hot water and oil spurted. The engine could fail at any time. Then, putting on a cotton jacket, Sasha Kovalev closed the hole with his body. He held back the pressure of the burning jets until his comrades came. The boat did not lose speed and continued the battle with the enemy. On May 9, 1944 the brave young man died. The youngman was posthumously awarded the Order of World War, the first degree.



For three months of service on a torpedo boat Sasha Kovalev participated in fourteen military campaigns. Streets in Murmansk, Severomorsk, the Solovetsky Islands, the ship of the Murmansk Shipping Company are named after the young hero.



**Discuss.** The awards that Sasha got for his service are of a very high rate. Does any of your grandparents have the same? Tell the class about their feast. Show the photo of your family heroes. Be proud of them!



destroyer  
The Northern Fleet, 1942

**Activity.** What do you know about the Solovetskaya Youngmen School? Does it still exist? How many graduations were there from this school? What naval specialties did youngmen get? Were there other young heroes among the graduates? Find the information in the Internet and be ready to discuss.

## MONUMENT TO AN UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN BERLIN (GERMANY) (РЕПРИНЦЕВА ЛЮДМИЛА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

09.05.2020. This year we celebrate the 75 anniversary of our Victory Day over Nazi Germany. Let's have a look through the main events of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) and at one of the famous symbol of this period of our history.

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you in Berlin, Germany.



22.06.1941 - the end of the school-year. All the people in our country were having fun and thinking about happy future life. But everything was destroyed in an instant.

Without declaring war Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union. The main goal was to crush and destroy it, to kill the most part of our population. The people of USSR arose to defend our Motherland. The Great Patriotic War began. It was a very difficult time for our country. There were unforgettable battles at Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, Rzhev. Many Soviet people displayed outstanding heroism and courage. The Soviet Army liberated our land from the invaders in 1944. And then the territory of ten European was liberated, too. USSR lost more than 27 million people and saved the world from fascism. We must not forget this period of our history. Never!

Soviet Army completed this war in Berlin, the capital of Germany. Many soldiers and civilians of our country died and were buried abroad. We sometimes did not know their names. But everybody is proud of heroism of all our people.

After the surrender of Nazi Germany in the middle of Berlin the Monument to an Unknown Soldier was set up. It gives us a chance to save the results of that unforgettable and terrible war in memory of all generation to come.

## DISCUS

Who of your relatives took part in the Great Patriotic War?  
What countries were liberated by the Soviet Army?

## ACIVITY

Try to find more information about this monument of our Victory. What else do you know about the symbols of the war? Where do you want to go to look at and to get more information?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

THE BREST FORTRESS WAS AWARDED A TITLE OF HERO FORTRESS.

EVERY WAR HAS ITS SYMBOLS.  
THE SYMBOL OF VICTORY CAN BE BATTLES, WEAPONS,  
POSTERS, PEOPLE, MILITARY COMMANDERS.  
IT CAN ALSO BE CITIES AND EVEN A FORTRESS.

## BREST FORTRESS

THE FAMOUS BREST FORTRESS BECAME A SYNONYM FOR UNBROKEN SPIRIT AND FORTITUDE.

DURING WORLD WAR II THE BREST FORTRESS TOOK ON THE FIRST BLOW OF THE GERMAN-FASCIST INVADERS ON JUNE 22, 1941.

THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT ATTACKED THE BREST FORTRESS WITH NO WARNING.

THE DEFENDERS WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE AND INITIALLY FAILED TO FORM A SOLID FRONT. BY 09:00 OF THAT DAY, THE FORTRESS WAS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

THE ENSUING BATTLE OF THE BREST FORTRESS LASTED FOR 7 DAYS, DURING WHICH 2000 SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS DEFENDING THE CASTLE WERE KILLED AND ATTACKERS LOST NEARLY 430 SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS.

THE LAST DEFENDED OBJECT OF THE FORTRESS WAS TAKEN BY JUNE 29. THE UNEXPECTED AND DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE FORTRESS ENTERED THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR II SO VIVIDLY THAT TODAY MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THE WAR BEGAN WITH AN ATTACK ON THE BREST FORTRESS.

THE POWERFUL FORTRESS LAID IN RUINS. TRACES OF DESTRUCTION FROM ARTILLERY STRIKES TOLD ABOUT THE HELL THE GARRISON HAD TO FACE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. A DETAILED REVIEW OF THE RUINS GAVE AN EVEN MORE COMPLETE PICTURE.

DOZENS OF MESSAGES WERE WRITTEN AND LITERALLY SCRATCHED ON THE WALLS OF THE BREST FORTRESS BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF DEFENSE. THE MESSAGES TOLD: "I DIE, BUT I DO NOT GIVE UP." SOME CONTAINED DATES AND SURNAMES.

OVER TIME, WITNESSES TO THOSE EVENTS WERE FOUND. STEP BY STEP HISTORIANS RESTORED THE PICTURE OF THE EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE ON JUNE 22, 1941 IN THE BATTLES FOR THE BREST FORTRESS.

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALLS TOLD US WHAT WAS NOT IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

HERO CITY IS A SOVIET HONORARY TITLE AWARDED FOR OUTSTANDING HEROISM DURING WORLD WAR II. TWELVE CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION WERE AWARDED BY THIS TITLE.

### DISCUSS

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO THE FAMOUS BREST FORTRESS?  
HOW MANY HERO CITIES DO YOU KNOW?  
WHY HAS THE BREST FORTRESS BECOME A HERO FORTRESS?

### ACTIVITY

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE BREST FORTRESS AND OTHER HERO CITIES.

LEONID GOLIKOV (1926-1943) (РОМАНИЮК ИРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА)

Symbols of  
Victory



Everybody knows that the Great Patriotic War is one of the most important events in the history of Russia.

A lot of children took part in this war. Soviet pioneers, who performed feats during the Great Patriotic War, became real heroes of our time.

*Spotlight on Russia* presents...

**Leonid Golikov  
(1926-1943)**

Leonid was 15 years old when the war began. He was already working at the factory. When the Nazis captured his native Novgorod region, Lenya joined the partisans.

He was brave and determined, and the command valued him. During the few years spent in the partisan detachment, he took part in 27 operations. On his account there were several destroyed bridges behind enemy lines, 78 destroyed Germans, 10 trains with ammunition.

It was he who in summer of 1942, not far from Warnica, blew up a car in which there was a German major-General of the engineering troops Richard von Wirtz. Golikov managed to get important documents about the German offensive. The enemy attack was stopped, and the young hero for this feat was presented to the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In winter of 1943, a much superior detachment of the enemy suddenly attacked the partisans at the village of Ostraya Luka.

Lenya Golikov died as a real hero - in battle.



**DISCUSS**

- Could you perform a feat like Leonid Golikov?
- Do you know any pioneer-heroes in your town/city?

**ACTIVITY**

Find out more information about pioneer-heroes in Russia. What is your favourite hero?

## MATVEY KUZMIN IS THE SYMBOL OF VICTORY (РУМЯНЦЕВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are many symbols of Victory, but the main symbol is heroic people. The monument to the partisan Matvey Kuzmin in Moscow is the symbol of patriotism of all Russian people.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the Moscow Underground

## Matvey Kuzmin is the symbol of Victory



There is an unusual monument at the “Partisanskaya” metro station in Moscow. An old **peasant** with a beard in the fur coat and **felt boots** is looking somewhere into the distance. The **inscription** on the monument reads: “THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION MATVEI KUZMICH KUZMIN”. During **the Great Patriotic War** Matvey Kuzmin **reproduced** the heroic deed of the Russian patriot Ivan Susanin who fought against the Polish **conquerors** in the 16th century. When the Great Patriotic War began Matvey was 83 years old. In February 1942 a battalion of the German Nazis arrived in his village of Kurakino. They wanted to go behind the Soviet lines and defeat the Soviet

**troops**, so they asked Matvey to show them the way and promised to give him money, food and a **gun** for hunting. He agreed but asked his son Vasily to run to our commanders and tell them about the Nazis. Matvey Kuzmin led the Nazis through the forest and in the morning they came to the **trap** for them – the Russians met them with the fire. The commander of the Nazis understood that the old peasant **outwitted** them and shot him, but the battalion was destroyed. The writer Boris Polevoy was the first to write about it.

Matvey Kuzmin was **awarded** the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for **courage** and heroism in the fight against the Nazis. He is the oldest man who is awarded this title.

## Activities

**1** Look at the photo and answer the questions.

*What can you see in the photo? Where do you usually see monuments?*

**2** Read the text. Match the headings with the paragraphs A–E. There is one heading you do not need. 1 Death of the hero 2 The German Nazis in the village 3 Matvey Kuzmin’s family 4 The Unusual monument 5 The heroic deed 6 The oldest Hero of the Soviet Union

**3.** Find the definitions of the highlighted words.

**4.** Draw a picture to illustrate the text.

**Discuss** Do you think Matvey Kuzmin was right to choose death instead of taking money, food and a gun for hunting? Do you think that a metro station is a good place for a monument?

A TIME TO DIE, AND A TIME TO BE BORN (РУППЕЛЬ ТАТЬЯНА ВАЛЕРИЕВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

There're great monuments devoted to the Victory of Russian people in the most terrible war of the XXth century, however small monuments in small villages, lost among graves on the local cemetery, make you feel deep sorrow to unknown soldiers, buried there.

*"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:  
A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, a time to reap that which is  
planted;"*

*Eccles. 3 (There's a time for all things)*

In the shadow of trees in a small village cemetery in Zelyonaya Sloboda not far from Moscow there's a small monument. You can find such tribute to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War in most small towns and villages. Their history is approximately the same: they were made on the money raised by exhausted by war, but thankful to those who died for their future happy life, people.

Our small expedition to the nearby village discovered such a monument. The local people told us that there was an old chapel in their cemetery, but it was destroyed. Some stones left on its place. The inhabitants of the village understood the importance of this sacred place and they decided to raise money to set up a monument to those local people who left their homes in 1941 and didn't return after the victory. The local authority helped to arrange the monument. Thanks to the local woman Zoya Petrova, who collected the information about dead soldiers, all the names were engraved on the marble boards. This monument keeps a good memory of hard time for our people and makes young generation be grateful to dead soldiers and keep them alive for the future generation.



## DISCUSS

- Have you ever seen such monuments in your local area?
- Is it worth having such small monuments in small places?
- What do you feel when you see your relative's name on a monument?

## ACTIVITY

Try to find the information about small local monuments in your local area. Share this information with your classmates.

## Monuments Of The Great Patriotic War

Monuments of the great Patriotic war, dedicated to the courage and heroism of Soviet soldiers who fought against the Nazis, installed in many cities of Russia and Europe. From the first day of the war, the heroism of a simple Soviet soldier became a role model. The whole country stood up to defend the Motherland. Today we will remember the most important monuments of the great Patriotic war.



### 1. Historical and memorial complex "Mamaev Kurgan" in Volgograd.

The most monumental, majestic and famous memorial complex dedicated to the great Patriotic war. A path of 200 steps leads to the top of the mound. The number of steps is chosen for a reason. After all, so many days lasted Stalingrad battle — the most terrible and the bloodiest in the history of mankind. At the top of the mound stands the main pride of the complex — the sculpture "Motherland calls!". It is a symbol of courage and patriotism of the entire Soviet people. The statue of the Motherland represents the feat of our people and the victory over fascism.



**2. Monument "Rear-front" in the city of Magnitogorsk.** The monument is dedicated to the feat of home front workers. According to statistics, every third shell was made of Magnitogorsk steel, and every second tank was "dressed" in Magnitogorsk armor. Hence the symbolism of the monument: a factory workers. According to statistics, every third shell was made of Magnitogorsk steel, and every second tank was "dressed" in Magnitogorsk armor. Hence the symbolism of the monument: a factory worker passes a forged sword to a soldier who goes to war.



### 3. "Warrior-liberator" - a monument in Berlin's Treptow Park.

"Warrior-liberator" - a symbol of the victory of the Soviet people over Nazism. The monument is the final part of the triptych, which also consists of the monuments "Rear-front" in Magnitogorsk and "Motherland calls!" on Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd. According to the idea, the sword of Victory, forged in the Urals, was raised in Stalingrad and lowered in Berlin.



**4. Memorial "to the Heroes of Panfilov" in Dubosekovo Moscow oblast.** The memorial complex is dedicated to 28 soldiers of the red army from the division of major General Ivan Panfilov. In a fierce battle, 28 heroes managed to destroy the column of enemy tanks rushing to the capital.

**5. Monument to the "Heroic defenders of Leningrad" in St. Petersburg.** The monument is dedicated to the heroism of citizens in the tragic days of the siege of Leningrad, which lasted 900 terrible days. There has never been such a siege and such a sacrifice in the history of mankind.

**6. The grave of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow.** It is a national memorial of military glory, located in the Alexander garden under the walls of the Kremlin. The monument is dedicated to all the fallen soldiers, and first of all those whose names have remained unknown. In the center of the memorial is a niche with the inscription: "your Name is unknown, your feat is immortal." Here the Eternal fire burns continuously.

Questions the text:

- 1) Why does the path of the mound consist of two hundred steps?
- 2) What is dedicated to the monument "Heroic defenders of Leningrad" in St. Petersburg? How many days did the siege of Leningrad last?

Questions for discussion:

- 1) How do you feel about the monuments of the Great Patriotic War?
- 2) What role in history (in your opinion) do the Monuments of the Great Patriotic War play?



## HEROIC COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UK DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(САВИЧЕВА ИРИНА БОРИСОВНА)

### Heroic cooperation between Russia and the UK during the Great Patriotic War

In 2020 the Russian Federation marks the 75th Anniversary of the end of the Great Patriotic War. The Arctic convoys can be considered one of the heroic pages of the Great Patriotic war.



### The Arctic Convoys

The period of the Arctic Convoys is a period of cooperation between Russia and the UK. The shortest way to Russia was to Russia's northern ports of Arkhangelsk and Murmansk. The Arctic convoys found themselves at the epicenter of the war at sea. Vital military supplies were shipped across cold and dangerous seas.

Many Royal Navy vessels were sunk by the Nazis during the Great Patriotic War. Many allied seamen died. It was very difficult to travel on ships in the Arctic. Everyone on convoys understood the situation: you will not survive for more than 10 minutes if you fall into cold water. More than that, an attack could take place anytime. At night you could run into a minefield or face a submarine attack. Aircraft attacked during the day. The first Arctic convoy was codenamed Operation «Dervish». This Arctic Convoy sailed to Arkhangelsk on 31 August 1941. Six merchant ships were loaded with raw materials and 15 Hawker Hurricane fighter planes. Some of the Hurricanes delivered by the Arctic Convoys, flown by Russian pilots, were used to defend Moscow. The Arctic Convoys were extremely important. Arkhangelsk was starving. If it had not been lend-lease, a lot more people would have died there. There were 78 convoys between August 1941 and May 1945.

For both Russia and Britain, the Arctic Convoys are a symbol of heroic cooperation in the joint fight to defeat Nazi Germany.

### DISCUSS

1. What role did the Arctic Convoys play during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945?
2. Did people in Arkhangelsk and Murmansk need food delivered by convoys?

### ACTIVITY

Collect more information and then write a short article about the Arctic Convoys.

**TOWN OF MILITARY VALOR** (САДЫКОВА АНЖЕЛА ГЕОРГИЕВНА)**Symbols of Victory**

There are a lot of mass graves in Russia . They are a reminder that we need peace.

**Town of Military Valor**

90 kilometers from Moscow there is the ancient town of Borovsk. It is a pleasant quiet city with a spirit of originality and antiquity. For the first time, Borovsk was mentioned in the spiritual letter of Grand Duke Ivan the Red from 1358. In this ancient town there are many attractions: Pafnutevo-Borovsky Monastery, Church of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin on Vysokoye, Museum of Local Lore, Museum-Apartment of K. E. Tsiolkovsky, Boris and Gleb, Cultural Center. D.A. Zhukov, Monument to Admiral Senyavin, a native of Borovsky Uyezd, City Art Gallery named after Illarion Pryanishnikov, Museum of the History of Borovsk, City estate of the merchant F. I. Shokin. That is why many tourists visit this ancient town.

During the Great Patriotic War, Borovsk and Borovsk land became the site of fierce and bloody battles. Many people died during the defense of this land in order to prevent the enemy from approaching the capital of our country - Moscow. It is here that a huge number of mass graves are located. The names of many buried in mass graves are established, but there are those whose names are not established. Search work is carried out by search units.

The honorary title "Town of Military Valor" was awarded to Borovsk in 2017 by the relevant regional law for the courage, stamina and mass heroism shown by the defenders of the Fatherland in the battles that took place on the territory of the village. Historically, Borovsk was a defending city and a guard city.

**Discuss** Comment this quotation

"History is the world's mirror" Anonymous

**Activity** Write a letter to your foreign pen friend, inviting him or her to Borovsk on a spring holiday.

## Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Belgorod (392 426 people).

It was the first city in Russia received the title of «City of Military Glory» in April 27, 2007.



Belgorod ['bɛlgərət] is a city and the administrative centre of Belgorod Oblast in Russia. It was founded in 1596. It is located on the Seversky Donets River. The name Belgorod in Russian means "White city". The city got its name because the region was rich in limestone.

The city was twice occupied by the Germans. The German Wehrmacht occupied Belgorod from 25 October 1941 to 9 February 1943.

The Germans re-captured it on 18 March 1943 in the final move of the Third Battle of Kharkov. During bloody battles it was completely destroyed.

In honour of the liberation of Belgorod and Orel from German troops on August 5, 1943, the first salute was given in Moscow. Since then, Belgorod is called «the City of the First Salute», and August 5 is celebrated as the City Day.



flag



coat of arms

awards



### DISCUSS

- There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. Have you ever visited one of them?
- How many Hero Cities are there in Russia?
- What other Symbols of Victory can you name?

### ACTIVITY

Tell the class about one of «Cities of Military Glory» or Hero Cities.



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Lomonosov – before 1948

Oranienbaum (45 971 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in November 3, 2011.



Grand Menshikov Palace



Lomonosov is a municipal town in Petrodvortsovy District of the federal city of St. Petersburg. It is located on the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland. The town was the royal Oranienbaum park and palace complex. Oranienbaum was founded in 1710 and granted town status in 1780. The original name of the town is translated as «orange tree» from German because of orange trees grown in its greenhouses.



Lomonosov



It was the only palace in the vicinity of St. Petersburg that wasn't captured by Nazi Germany. The town was in a double ring of blockade and 5000 citizens died from hunger there. The defense of Oranienbaum lasted 29 months. In the war, the legendary cruiser "Aurora" fought in the Oranienbaum Harbour.



the flag



Chinese Palace



coat of arms



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Designed by Bagaeva Aleksandra, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Kronshtadt (43, 005 people).

It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in April 27, 2009.



Kronstadt [krɒn'stat] (from German: Krone for «crown» and Stadt for «city») is an early 18th-century foundation which became an important international centre of commerce. It is the port city in Kronshtadtsky District of the federal city of St. Petersburg. It is near the head of the Gulf of Finland. Kronstadt was founded by Peter the Great in 1704.



monument to Peter the Great, the city's founder

During World War II, Kronstadt was repeatedly bombed by the Luftwaffe that damaged ships of the Baltic Fleet. The Baltic Fleet sent more than 125,000 people to serve on shore at the front. Thanks to the power of the Kronstadt Fortress the destruction of Leningrad was successfully prevented.

A submarine subdivision had been organized in Kronstadt. By the end of 1941, 82 naval operations had taken place. The Germans tried to block the exit completely from the Gulf of Finland with anti-submarine nets and mines. Despite these efforts, the Soviet submariners continued to attack German ships.



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Designed by Berezovsky Georgiy, TC, Yugorsk



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# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Bryansk (415,721 people).

It received the honorary title of «City of Military Glory» in March 25, 2010.



Bryansk [br'ansk]) is a city and the administrative centre of Bryansk Oblast. The first written mention of Bryansk, as Debryansk, dates to 1146. Local archaeologists believe that the town had existed as early as 985 as a fortified settlement on the right bank of the Desna River. The name of the city derives from a Slavic word «debri» and means «ditch, lowland, dense woodland».



During World War II the German Wehrmacht captured Bryansk and the town remained under occupation from October 6, 1941 to September 17, 1943.



flag

During the two years of occupation, more than 75, 000 civilians were shot, burned and tortured, and more than 150, 000 people were taken to Germany by the Nazis. The city left heavily damaged by fighting. About 60,000 Soviet partisans were active in and around Bryansk, inflicting heavy losses on the German army.



coat of arms  
awards

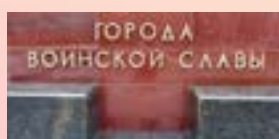


Designed by Volokhovich Maksim, 7C, Yugorsk



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Rzhev, great, little Rzhev ... (59, 422 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in October 8, 2007.



Rzhev ['rʒɛf]) is a town in Tver Oblast, in Russia. It is the uppermost town situated on the Volga. Rzhev was founded in 1216. The name of the city comes from the word «rye», as the locals grew this cereal.

During World War II, Rzhev was occupied by German troops from 14 October 1941 to 3 March 1943. More than one-sixth of the population was sent off to forced labour in Germany during the Nazi occupation. About 9 000 residents were shot, starved, or tortured to death in a concentration camp set up in the centre of the town. For 17 months of occupation Rzhev was completely destroyed, almost no old architecture survived after these battles.

The battles near Rzhev became one of the bloodiest episodes of World War II. Total, the irretrievable losses of the Soviet army, including prisoners, during the Battles of Rzhev in 1942-1943 amounted to 605 984 people.



flag



coat of arms  
awards



Designed by Voronina Kira, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Velikiye Luki, the picturesque and ancient town (98,778 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in October 28, 2008.



Velikiye Luki [vɐ'likʲɪjə 'lukʲɪ] is an old town in Pskov Oblast, located on the in Pskov Oblast. It was first mentioned in 1166 as Luki. It was the centre of trade, through which passed the famous way «from the Varangians to the Greeks». The word «luki» is the old Russian word which means «turns of the river».

Throughout its history, the city was destroyed several times. But during the Great Patriotic War it was virtually wiped off the face of the earth.

Velikiye Luki was twice occupied by German troops: from 19 to 21 July 1941 and again from 25 August 1941 to 17 January 1943. After months of heavy fighting, the German defenders were defeated. For the first time, Hitler's troops were, simultaneously, conquered in two «cauldrons» - at Stalingrad and at Velikie Luki. Street battles for the liberation of Velikiye Luki were so fierce that the city was nicknamed "Little Stalingrad".



flag



coat of arms

awards



Designed by Vusik Maria, 7C, Yugorsk



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Yelnya (10 095 people) - an important centre of the partisan movement. It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in October 8, 2007.



Yelnya is a small town and the administrative centre of Yelninsky District in Smolensk Oblast. It is located on the Desna River. It was first mentioned in the historical documents in 1150.



During World War II, Yelnya was a place of several important battles. On 30 August 1941, it became the place of the Yelnya Offensive, the first successful offensive operation of Soviet troops in the Great Patriotic War. In 1942, Yelninsky District became a part of the «Dorogobuzh Partisan Krai». In March 1942, partisans even liberated the town, but in three days on March 18, 1942 they were forced to retreat back to the forests.



flag



Designed by Gaenko Daria, 7C, Yugorsk

In August 1943, Yelnya played the key part in the Battle of Smolensk. On August 30, Germans were forced to abandon Yelnya. This started a full-scale German retreat from the area. By September 3, Soviet forces reached the eastern shore of the Dnieper.



coat of arms



Alley of commanders of the first Guards regiments



awards

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Staraya Russa, one of the oldest Russian cities (31,809 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in April 6, 2015.

The confluence of the Polist and Porus rivers, the Resurrection Cathedral



Staraya Russa ['starəjə 'rusə] is a town Starorussky District. It is the third largest city in in Novgorod Oblast. It located on the banks of the rivers Polist and Porus.

It was first mentioned as Rusa in chronicles in 1167. Since 1552 the city was called Staraya Russa. The town got its name from the name of the river Porus, which was called simply Rusa.

The Nazis called Staraya Russa «little Berlin»; its location was very profitable for the German troops to block Leningrad. The town was occupied by the Germans between August 9, 1941 and February 18, 1944.

The fascists understood that they had to leave the city, they took away everything that could be taken out, and the rest was totally destroyed. By the time of liberation, there were no citizens left in the ruined city.



flag



coat of arms



awards



Cathedral Square



Designed by Goncharova Elizaveta, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



**There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Khabarovsk, the largest city in the Russian Far East (577,441 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in November 3, 2012.**



Khabarovsk [xə'barəfsk] is the largest city and the administrative centre of Khabarovsk Krai. It is located 30 km from the Chinese border, at the confluence of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers.

It was founded in 1858 and named after the Russian Explorer of the XVII century Yerofey Khabarovsk. It was granted town status in 1880.

During the Great Patriotic War, the threat of Japanese attack persisted in the Russian Far East.

On its territory fighting wasn't conducted. The city was the headquarters of the far Eastern Navy. More than 100,000 residents went to the front. From Khabarovsk, ships and boats with landing troops left for the liberation of China from the Japanese invaders on August 9, 1945. Khabarovsk has become a reliable defender of Russia in the far East.



flag



coat of arms

awards



Designed by Gusakov Vladislav, 7C, Yugorsk



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Grozny, the largest industrial centre in the North Caucasus (271,573 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in April 6, 2015.



Grozny ['groznyj] is the capital city of the Chechen Republic in Russia. The city lies on the both banks of the Sunzha River. The fortress of Groznaya was founded in 1818 by general Aleksey Yermolov. It was granted the city status since 1870.

Due to its oil, Grozny was the main strategic objective of the German Fall Blau operation (the German Armed Forces' name for its plan for the 1942 strategic summer offensive in southern Russia in 1942).

When the Germans realized that they would not be able to take Grozny, on October 10-15, 1942, they heavily bombed the Grozny oil fields, oil storage facilities, the Sunzha burned from the oil products poured into it for a few days. The German army didn't captured Grozny, because USSR army started offensive before they captured city.



flag



coat of arms



Designed by Gutarin Semyon, 7C, Yugorsk



Grozny-City Towers



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Arkhangelsk (348 343 people).

All seaside cities of the European part of Russia became hero-cities. Arkhangelsk received the title of «City of Military Glory» in December 5, 2009.



Arkhangelsk [ˌɑːrkæŋˈɡɛlsk] is a city and the administrative centre of Arkhangelsk Oblast in Russia. It was founded in 1584. It lies on the Northern Dvina River near its exit into the White Sea and is the main gateway to the Arctic. Its name was due to the nearby Mikhailo-Arkhangelsk monastery, named after the Archangel Michael.

During the Great Patriotic War Arkhangelsk was repeatedly bombed by German aircraft. About 38, 000 people died in the city from bombing, hunger and scurvy (*цунга*). In the death rate among the civilian population Arkhangelsk was in second place after the siege of Leningrad.

During Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, Arkhangelsk became a front-line city. The German forces failed to capture the city and also failed to capture Moscow.



flag



coat of arms



awards



Designed by Dautova Daria, 7C, Yugorsk



## Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Taganrog, the southern coastal town (257,681 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in May 5, 2011.



Taganrog [təgən'ronk] is a port city in Rostov Oblast. It is located on the north shore of the Taganrog Bay in the Sea of Azov, several kilometers west of the mouth of the Don River. It was founded by Peter the Great on September 12, 1698. The first Russian Navy base became the Russian Black Sea Fleet.



During World War II, Taganrog was occupied by Nazi Germany from 1941 to 1943 during Operation Barbarossa. The city suffered for 683 days of shooting and looting. It was badly damaged.



Flag



In Petrushinoy beam or "Beam of Death", regularly for two years were carried out executions of civilians and war prisoners. In the morning of August 30, 1943 the city was liberated. In the evening, a salute was fired in Moscow in honour of the liberation of Taganrog and the Rostov region. It was the second salute in the history of the Great Patriotic War.



coat of arms



Designed by Zavalnyuk Vlada, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Pskov (205 062 people).

Pskov is the city-warrior. It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in December 5, 2009.



Pskov is a city in northwestern Russia and the administrative center of Pskov Oblast. It is located about 20 km east from the Estonian border, on the Velikaya River. Pskov is one of the oldest cities in Russia. It was founded in 903. The name of the city, originally Pleskov (historically known in English as Plescow), may be translated as «the town of purling waters».



Pskov has been occupied three times in its long history, and three times by the Germans. Hitler's command called Pskov «the key to the front doors of Leningrad» The ancient city was the gateway to the Baltic States. During World War II Pskov was badly damaged during the German occupation from July 9, 1941 until July 23, 1944.

Dedovichi district in Pskov oblast was awarded the honorary title «Land of partisan glory».



flag



coat of arms



Designed by Kiktenko Vadim, 7C, Yugorsk



awards

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Rostov-on-Don (1, 133, 307 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in May 5, 2008. With the construction of the Volga-Don Shipping Canal in 1952, the city is known as a «port of five seas».



Rostov-on-Don [rɒ'stof ən dɒn] is a port city and the administrative centre of Rostov Oblast in Russia. It was founded on December 15, 1749. It is located in the southeastern part of the East European Plain on the Don River, 32 km from the Sea of Azov. Rostov-on-Don got its name after the fortress of St. Dmitry of Rostov, a metropolitan bishop.



During the Great Patriotic War Rostov-on-Don in the plans of the Nazis was the "gate to the Caucasus", to oil, wheat, coal, ore. Four times the Don capital became the scene of fierce battles, twice the city was occupied.



flag

In 1942 in Rostov-on-Don up to 30,000 Jews and Soviet civilians were massacred by the German military at a site called Zmievskaya Balka.

It took ten years to restore the city from the damage during World War II.



coat of arms



Designed by Kobets Daria, 7C, Yugorsk



awards

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Vyazma, western approaches to Moscow (57,101 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in April 27, 2009.



Vyazma is an old town and the administrative centre of Vyazemsky District in Smolensk Oblast. It is located on the Vyazma. Vyazma was first mentioned in 1230. The town was named after the river, whose name was from the Russian word «vyaz» meaning «bog» or «swamp».



In 1941, during World War II, Red Army units were trapped in Vyazma after it was surrounded by the German Third and Fourth Panzer armies. Vyazma was occupied by German forces between 7 October 1941 and 12 March 1943.



flag

The town was heavily damaged in the fighting. The town's population was reduced from 60,000 to 716, with only three buildings remaining. The Nazis also established two concentration camps in the town, Dulag 184 and Dulag 230. About 80,000 people died there and were buried in mass graves.



coat of arms



Designed by Kuzmina Galina, 7C, Yugorsk



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Mozhaysk (31, 363 people).

It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in May 7, 2012.



Mozhaysk [mə'zajsk] is a town and the administrative centre of Mozhaysky District in Moscow Oblast. It was first mentioned in 1231. It took its name from the Mozhay River, whose name could be of Baltic origin (Lithuanian *mažoja* «small» - in contrast to the larger Moskva River nearby). In 1708 Peter the Great granted town status to Mozhaysk.

Mozhaysk played a role in defending the Western approaches to Moscow in the 19th and 20th centuries. During the French invasion of Russia in 1812 the Battle of Borodino took place 12 km from the town.

Soviet troops delayed for five days the advance of German army in the Mozhaysk direction to Moscow. The German Wehrmacht took Mozhaysk on October 16, 1941; the Soviet Red Army re-captured it on January 20, 1942. During the retreat, the Germans blew up a lot of ancient churches (the Trinity Cathedral, the ascension Church) and buildings.



flag



coat of arms



Designed by Luchina Maria, 7C, Yugorsk

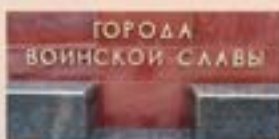


awards

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. FEODOSIA (САДЫКОВА ЭЛЬЗА НАЗИБОВНА, МОХОРТ ГЕОРГИЙ ИГОРЕВИЧ)

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Feodosia, a Crimean port and resort (68 029 people). It received the title of the «City of Military Glory» in April 6, 2015.



Feodosia is located in the Republic of Crimea on the southeast coast of the Black Sea. It was founded by the Greeks in the VI century BC. The name Feodosia is translated from the ancient Greek language as «God given». The city was known as Caffa.

The first fascist aircraft appeared over Feodosia on June 23, 1941. The German Wehrmacht occupied Feodosia from 18 January 1942 to 13 April 1944.

During the occupation, more than 8000 residents of Feodosia were shot, including all the Jews of the city (3,248 people). Heavy fighting led to the destruction of a large part of the city. Vitya Korobkov, a young member of the partisan movement, died in the fight against the fascist invaders.

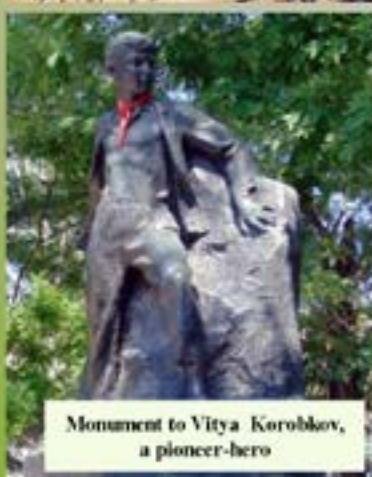
On April 13, 1944, Feodosia was liberated by the troops of the Separate Primorsky Army during the Crimean offensive operation.



flag



coat of arms



Monument to Vitya Korobkov,  
a pioneer-hero



Designed by Mokhort Georgiy, 7C, Yugorsk



awards



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Kozelsk, one of ancient Russian Cities (18,245 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in December 5, 2009.



Kozelsk is a town and the administrative centre of Kozelsky District in Kaluga Oblast. It is located on the Zhizdra River (Oka's tributary). It was first mentioned in an 1146. The name of the city comes from the roe deers, which lived around Kozelsk and were called goats («kozly») by locals.

Kozelsk is known as «Evil City» in the spring of 1238, when its inhabitants had an unprecedented resistance to the hordes of Batu for long seven weeks.

During the Great Patriotic War, Kozelsk played an important strategic role in the counteroffensive near Moscow. The town was occupied by the German army from October 8, 1941. It was liberated in 81 days during the counteroffensive that began as a result of the battle of Moscow on December 27, 1941. Kozelsk was totally destroyed. Hundreds of Soviet soldiers died in this bloody battle. After liberation in 1943, there were 34 hospitals in the city.



flag



coat of arms

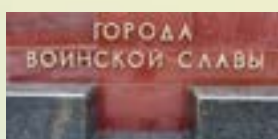


Designed by Novikova Diana, 7C, Yugorsk



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Yelets, a very ancient Russian city (108, 404 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in October 8, 2007.



Yelets is a city and the administrative centre of Yeletsky District in Lipetsk Oblast. Lipetsk Oblast is rich in fir forests. In Russian, the word «yelets» means «small oak or fir forest». It is situated on the Bystraya Sosna River, a tributary of the Don. It was founded in 1146. Yelets is listed in the UNESCO catalogue as a city with a rich historical heritage. «Yelets lace» is world-famous.



Since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the city was massively bombed by the Germans. The Nazis were planning the complete destruction of the city. During the three-day occupation of the city by the Nazis (Yelets was liberated on 9 December 1941), it was heavily damaged. From 6 to 16 December 1941, at the turning point of the historic battle for Moscow, a powerful counter-offensive of the Soviet troops began. One of successful offensive operations was «Yeletskaya» operation.



flag



coat of arms



Designed by Parfilova Daria, 7C, Yugorsk



Grand Ducal Church



# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Nalchik, a city-resort in the south (240,203 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in March 25, 2010.



Nalchik [ˈnalʲtʃɨk] is the capital city of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic in Russia. It is situated in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains. It was founded in 1724. The word «Nalchik» literally means «small horseshoe» in Kabardian. The city of Nalchik was named this way because of how it is shaped as surrounded by the mountains of the land. The Nalchik River is named after the city it runs across. Nalchik was chosen the "second cleanest city of Russia" in 2003.



flag



coat of arms



Since the summer of 1941, 12 large hospitals were deployed in Nalchik. Until the autumn of 1942, about 60 000 people passed through these hospitals.

During World War II, on 2 November 1942, Nalchik was occupied by Romanian mountain troops. The city was heavily damaged during the conflict. Nalchik was liberated on 3 January 1943.



Designed by Penegina Sofia, 7C, Yugorsk



awards

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



**There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Tver (414,606 people), from 1931 to 1990 - Kalinin. It received the honorary title of «City of Military Glory» in November 4, 2007.**



Tver [tvɐr] is a city and the administrative centre of Tver Oblast. The city of Tver is located on the banks of the Volga river near the confluence of the rivers Tvertsa and Tmaki, 177 km North-West of Moscow. The city was founded in 1135.



With the capture of the city, the German command planned to create a threat to cover Moscow from the North and, in the future, use the city to attack Moscow, Leningrad and major industrial centres of the country.



flag



The Wehrmacht occupied Kalinin for two months from 13 October to 19 December 1941. The city suffered greatly during the occupation and fighting from Nazi-German invaders. They left the city in ashes.

The victory of the Soviet troops at Kalinin was of great importance in the battle for the capital. The attempt to encircle Moscow ended in defeat.



coat of arms

Kalinin was the first major city in Europe to be retaken from the Wehrmacht.



awards

Designed by Razygraeva Daria, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Dmitrov (61,305 people).

It was received the title of «City of Military Glory» in October 28, 2008.



Dmitrov [ˈdmʲitrəf] is an old town and the administrative centre of Dmitrovsky District in Moscow Oblast. It is located on the Yakhroma River. The town was founded by Yury Dolgoruky in 1154, where his son Vsevolod was born. Its name is explained by the fact that Vsevolod's patron saint was St. Demetrius.



flag



In 1812, Dmitrov was briefly occupied by the Grande Armée, but in 1941 the Wehrmacht soldiers were stopped on the outskirts of the town. Dmitrov played an important role in the Battle of Moscow. In the area of Dmitrov on November 26-27, 1941 the German-fascist troops had the offensive, to capture Moscow.



coat of arms



Designed by Rudkovskaya Stefania, 7C, Yugorsk

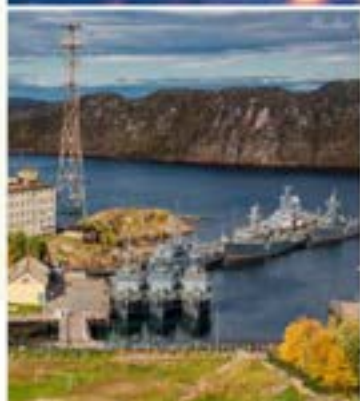
# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Polyarny (17, 605 people).

It was received the title of «City of Military Glory» in May 5, 2008.



Polyarny is a town and the administrative centre in Murmansk Oblast. It is situated on the shore of the Catherine Harbour of the Kola Bay of the Barents sea. It was founded in 1896 and named Alexandrovsk in honour of Tsar Alexander III. Polyarny was granted town status on June 20 1899.



Polyarny, the only major settlement, was the last frontier on the way to the Kola Bay. It was bombed, but suffered minimal damage. 45 fascist bombers found their grave around the city. It was not occupied by the Germans.



flag



During the Great Patriotic War, the main base of the Northern fleet was located in Polyarny. The main strike force were the submarines. One of the most important tasks was carrying out patrol service to the main base and the Murmansk port.



coat of arms awards



Designed by Sannikova Milana, 7C, Yugorsk

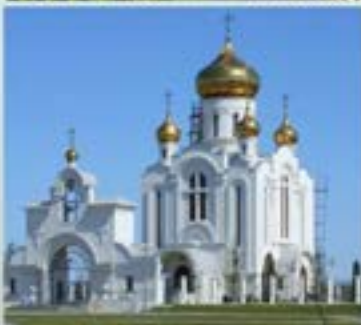
# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Stary Oskol (223 809 people).

It was received the title of «City of Military Glory» in May 5, 2011.



Stary Oskol [ˈstarij ɒˈskol] is the second largest city in Belgorod Oblast. It is located on the bank of the Oskol River and its main tributary the Oskolets. It was founded in 1593. The word "Oskol" has a Turkic origin, it can be divided into two: "Os" and "Kol". The first "Os" means Rus, the Russians were called «the people of (R)os», the word «Kol» means «pond, lake or river».



The fierce fighting at Stary Oskol began in the summer of 1942. The city was captured by the Germans and the occupation lasted 7 months.

The liberation of the city began on January 24, 1943. About 7000 Soviet soldiers die in fierce battles for Starooskolsky District.

After the liberation, the city, almost completely destroyed, again became a front-line, took the wounded, baked bread for the front, built fortifications.



coat of arms



Designed by Simkanich Kirill, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Vladivostok (604, 901 people). It is the largest

Russian port on the Pacific coast. It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in November 4, 2010.



Vladivostok [vləˈdʲivn'stək] is a city and the administrative centre of Primorsky Krai. It is located around the Golden Horn Bay, not far from Russia's borders with China and North Korea. The city is the home port of the Russian Pacific Fleet. It was founded by an expedition by Alexey Shefner in 1860.



The city fortunately didn't become a place of fights and battles of the Great Patriotic War - due to its remoteness from the theaters of military operations.

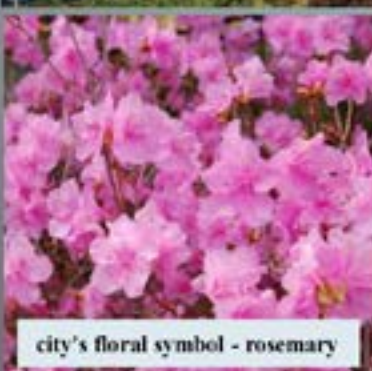
The capital of Primorye was the only port that wasn't directly affected by the war. Leningrad and Sevastopol couldn't accept cargo. Vladivostok was relatively safe, so it took several times more cargo. Relatively safe because of frequent attacks by the Japanese on our fleet. "When danger threatens the Homeland, the merchant fleet becomes a military one" was the sailors' motto.



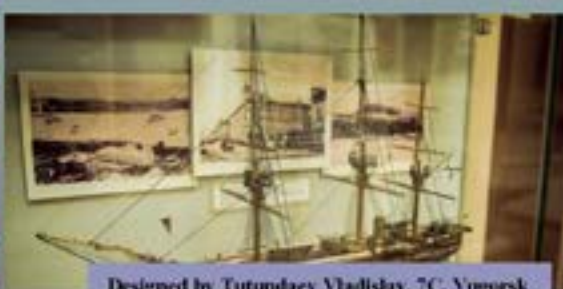
flag



coat of arms



city's floral symbol - rosemary



Designed by Tutundaev Vladislav, 7C, Yugorsk



awards

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



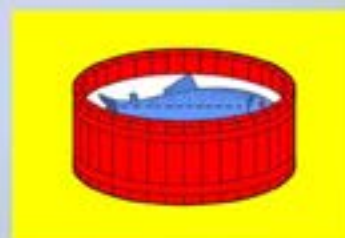
There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Luga, the southernmost city of the Leningrad region (38,593 people). It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in May 5, 2008.



Luga is a town and the administrative centre of Luzhsky District in Leningrad Oblast. It is located on the Luga River. It was founded by order of the Catherine the Great on August 3, 1777. The name of the city comes from the Finnish word *laukka* (salmon). Luga was a place where salmon spawned. The image of this fish is on the coat of arms and the flag of the city.



In 1941, after encountering increasing Soviet resistance at the Luzhsky defensive line, the German command was forced to suspend its offensive on Leningrad until the main forces of army arrived. Luzhsky defensive line for three weeks stopped the German offensive on Leningrad, which allowed the Soviet troops to create a solid defense on the approaches to the city. Luga was occupied by Nazi troops on August 24, 1941.



flag



902 days Luga was occupied by the Nazis. 17 partisan detachments and groups were created behind enemy lines. On the night of February 11-12, 1944, Soviet troops liberated Luga.



coat of arms



awards



Designed by Usenko Tatiana, 7C, Yugorsk

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Kovrov (145,214 people).

It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in November 3, 2011.



Kovrov is a city in Vladimir Oblast. It is located on the both banks of the Klyazma River (a tributary of the Oka). The settlement was founded in the XII century (1157) by Grand Duke Yuri Dolgoruky. It was granted town status in 1778. The village of Rozhdestvenskoe was named after Prince Kovrov, the new owner of the village.



Kovrov wasn't captured by the Germans. But during the difficult days of the battle for Moscow, the territory of the Vladimir region became a frontline, so it evacuated and took plants and factories from the occupied areas.



flag



In 1941, the famous anti-tank gun was created by V. A. Degtyarev at the Kovrov factory. The first guns arrived at the front in the midst of the battle for Moscow.



coat of arms



Designed by Khuzina Alina, 6D, Yugorsk



awards

# Symbols of Victory

*«For courage, steadfastness and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city, in fight for freedom and independence of the Motherland»*



There are 45 cities of military glory in Russia. One of them is Tikhvin (58, 459 people) in Leningrad Oblast. It received the title of «City of Military Glory» in November 4, 2010.



Tikhvin Cathedral of Dormition

Tikhvin is a town and the administrative centre of Tikhvinsky District. It is located on both banks of the river Tikhvinkain the east of the oblast. Tikhvin took the name from the Tikhvin River which means “quiet”. It was founded in 1383. It was previously known as Predtechensky pogost and Tikhvinsky posad. In 1773, Tikhvin was granted town status.



During World War II, Tikhvin was occupied by Nazi troops from 8 November 1941 to 9 December 1941. Soviet troops liberated the city after one month and was the first city liberated during the Red Army's winter counteroffensive of 1941. But many architectural monuments were destroyed, the icon of the Mother of God of Tikhvin was taken away by German troops.



flag



Designed by Voronina Kira, 7C, Yugorsk

The liberation of Tikhvin was extremely important for the Road of Life during the Siege of Leningrad, thanks to its railway.



coat of arms  
awards



МИKHAIL NAUMOV (САЛЬНИКОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ГЕОРГИЕВНА, МБОУ «БОЛЬШЕСОСНОВСКАЯ СОШ» ПЕРМСКОГО КРАЯ)

# Symbols of Victory

Russia takes pride in brave people who protected their homeland from defenders and sacrificed lives for the sake of peace on the planet.

*Spotlight on Russia found out about the hero of the Great Patriotic war Mikhail Ivanovich Naumov (1908-1974).*



## Mikhail Naumov

A) Mikhail Ivanovich Naumov is one of the leaders of the partisan movement in the Ukraine during the Great Patriotic War. He is a legendary person because it is still a riddle how lieutenant Naumov could become general without attaining other military ranks. A lot of materials about his activity during the war are still marked as "Top Secret".

B) Mikhail Ivanovich Naumov was born in 1908 in Bolshaya Sosnova, a village in Perm Krai. His family was big and poor but they were friendly and helpful. As a child he was keen on fishing, sport and military games.

C) When the War started, Mikhail Ivanovich Naumov was 33 years old and he served in a border operation unit. In the beginning of 1942 Mikhail Naumov got into a partisan group in the Ukraine not far from Sumy. He took an active part in fighting and soon became the leader of partisan groups in the place called Khinel Forests.

D) In February 1943 Naumov organized a cavalry group of partisans who took part in 3 important raids in the southern and western Ukraine. They took part in 500 battles, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, destroyed trains, railways and blew up railway bridges. After the raids Mikhail Ivanovich Naumov received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and attained the rank of general.

E) Naumov wrote 4 books about his raids, visited schools and told young people about the war, partisans and their activities.

- What gave you energy to overcome all the difficulties in your life? - Naumov was asked by a student at school.

- Love to my homeland and my family. My family is my country and my country is my family, - answered Mikhail Ivanovich.

## Activity

Read the text and match its paragraphs (A-E) with the titles (1-6)! There is ONE extra title!

1. Heroic deeds
2. Among guerrillas
3. Still an enigma
4. Experience sharing
5. The youngest general
6. His roots

## Discuss

Can you tell about some participants of the Great Patriotic war from your place?

Who is a legendary person of the Great Patriotic war time for you? Why?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. КИМКИ (СЕЛЮТИНА МАЙЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

# SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

We live in different towns and cities but in the same great country. Our country is not only big but is also very glorious because it won in the great war - the Great Patriotic War.

Spotlight on Russia will show you some monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War in Khimki.

## "Yezhy"



Memorial composition "Yezhy" is a huge monument which will remind our descendants about one of the greatest events in the history of the Great Patriotic War. As we know none of the fascist soldiers could cross the Khimki Yezhy frontier. This monument is considered a visiting card of our town Khimki.

## "LA 7" monument



The plane LA-7 is a monument to courageous pilots and home front toilers who worked hard for our victory. This plane is one of the best fighters used in the end of the Great Patriotic war. Its chief designer is Semyon Lavochkin who is our great compatriot.

### Discuss

1. Which monument is considered to be a "visiting card" of Khimki?
2. What kind of plane is LA-7?

### Activity

Find some information about symbols of Victory in your town/city and prepare a short speech

## МАМАЕВ KURGAN (СКВОРЦОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)



**MAMAEV KURGAN** There are many places in Russia which is connected with the events of the WWII. One of them is the battle for Stalingrad.

MAMAEV KURGAN with memorial complex commemorating the battle of Stalingrad is one of the most important Symbols of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Battle for Stalingrad was from August 1942 until February 1943 and became one of the bloodiest battles in all human history. When the German forces began their attack against the Russian army in the city center of Stalingrad, control of Mamaev Kurgan became vitally important for defending soldiers of the Russian Army. Fighting was fierce, bombardment made the earth scorched and black. The hill exchanged several times. The battle was ended with totally German defeat. Soviet Army suffered huge losses. Remains of more than 35000 defenders were buried in mass graves on MAMAEV KURGAN. The monumental memorial "Heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad" was constructed between 1959 and 1967. It is crowned by huge statue named "The Motherland Calls". The work of sculptor Vuchetich and an engineer Nikitin is an 85 meters figure of woman stepping forward with raised sword. It is the tallest statue in Europe and the tallest statue of woman in the world.

Discuss: -Have you ever seen the monumental memorial "Heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad"? Describe your experience. -Why was the Stalingrad battle so important in the WWII?

Activity: Learn more about the history of the statue "The Motherland Calls". Who was the creator of it? When it was made?

## THE PROKHOROVKA MUSEUM (СКВОРЦОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)



## The Prokhorovka Museum

There are many places in Russia which is connected with the events of the WWII. One of them is the battle near Prokhorovka.

I want to tell you about National War Memorial "Prokhorovka Field". By presidential Decree 144 of April 26, 1995 it was given the status of a Federal State Institution of Culture. On the 12th of July 1943 Great tank battle happened, in which 1500 Soviet and German tanks took part, and 7382 Soviet soldiers were killed. Prokhorov field became the Third military field of Russia along with Kulikov and Borodino because it was a turning point in the battle of Kursk, which determined the future course of the Second World War. On the legendary Prokhorov field was built a monument of Victory "Belfry", and in Prokhorovka – a temple in the name of the Holy apostles Peter and Paul. In Prokhorovka a nursing home for war veterans, a cultural historical center and two children's homes for orphans were also built. On the eve of the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Victory Day the Prokhorovka Museum of Military Glory was opened.

Discuss: -Have you ever seen Prokhorov field ? Describe your experience. -Why is the tank T-34 so popular in Russia?

Activity: Learn more about the history of the Prokhorovka Museum.

Who was the creator of it? When it was open?

## THE TANK T-34 (СКВОРЦОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)



**The tank T-34** There are many monuments in Russia which are connected with the events of the WWII. One of them is the memorial to the tank T-34.

Any war has its own symbols. Soviet tank T-34 became a bright symbol of Victory in the Great Patriotic war. It deservedly enjoyed the love of soldiers and officers of Red Army. T-34 played a decisive role in the battles near Moscow, on Kursk arch, near Stalingrad and other places. 57 thousand tanks were released during the war. It became the most popular tank of World War II. On the 41 km of Volokolamsk highway there is a memorial complex called the "Frontier of Glory". It consists of an open-air museum that displays tanks and artillery from the war. The main sight is the tank platform. Here legendary T-34 stands on granite pedestal. There is an inscription on the stone: "Here on the formidable days of autumn 1941 year soldiers of the 16th army stopped enemy." The tank is turned by a barrel from Moscow. It showed the direction in which the Red Army drove the fascists. The tank T-34 was recognized as the best tank at the final stage of WWII.

Discuss: -Have you ever seen the tank T-34? Describe your experience.

-Why is the tank T-34 so popular in Russia?

Activity: Learn more about the history of the tank T-34. Who was the creator of it?

When it was made?

## VICTORY BANNER (СМЕТАНИНА ИРИНА АРКАДЬЕВНА)



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Soviet\\_Znamya\\_Pobedy.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Soviet_Znamya_Pobedy.svg)



<https://ru.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2263268>

## Аннотация

**There are many different flags and banners in the world, but this one is known by almost everybody in Russia and many other countries.**

## Содержание проекта

**Victory Banner**

The Victory Banner is the official symbol of the Victory of the Soviet people against Nazi Germany during the Great Patriotic War. Now it is also one of the national treasures of Russia. The Cyrillic inscription reads: 150<sup>th</sup> Rifle, Order of Kutuzov 2<sup>nd</sup> Class, Idritsa Division, 79<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps, 3<sup>rd</sup> Shock Army, 1<sup>st</sup> Belorussian Front.

The banner was raised just below a statue on the roof of the Reichstag building in Berlin, on May 1, 1945. Although this banner was not the only one to be hoisted on the Reichstag, it was the first and only survivor of all the official flags specially prepared to be raised there.

On May 9, during the annual Victory Day Parade in Moscow a copy of Victory Banner is carried immediately behind the Russian flag.

According to the Law of the Russian Federation, Victory Banner is to be stored forever in a place which provides its safety – in the Armed Forces Museum in Moscow.

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

## Задания для работы над проектом (Activity)

**Learn more about the history of Victory Banner and the military men who raised it in Berlin in 1945.**

## Задания для дискуссии (Discuss)

**Have you ever been to the Armed Forces Museum in Moscow? Can we see Victory Banner there? How does its copy look like? Why is Victory Banner so important for Russians?**

## YURI SOTEMSKI ONE OF THE WAR HEROES (СМИРНОВ АЛЕКСЕЙ ВАЛЕРЬЕВИЧ)

SYMBOLS  
OF VICTORY

There are many veterans all around Russia who fought heroically during the Great Patriotic War and then worked for the sake of their native land.

*The project looks at the story of Yuri Sotemsky, one of the war heroes.*



My father-in-law, Yuri Sergeevich Sotemsky, the recipient of many state awards, the commander of a tank brigade, was born in Rostov Veliky, Yaroslavl Region.

When the war broke out, Yuri was 15, but he told the Military commission that he was 18 and thus could go to the battlefield. From the very first day, he took part in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. He was wounded three times.

For the first time it happened near the town of Pushkino, then in Korsun, Poltava on the Ukrainian battlefield. Both times Yuri was taken to hospital. After the recovery, he continued fighting as a tank commander in the Battle of Rzhev in 1943. It is considered one of the most violent and bloody battles in the history of the Great Patriotic War. Rzhev was destroyed and its population suffered heavy losses. During the battle, Yuri's tank was hit by a German shell and caught fire. His crew managed to pull him out of the burning tank, wounded and badly burnt. His mother received a death notice, but luckily, he survived and returned home.

Nowadays, Y. S. Sotemsky's tank is installed at the entrance to the city of Rzhev in memory of heroic tank soldiers. For his participation in the battles Yuri was awarded the order of the Patriotic War of the second degree, the order of the red star and eight medals.

After the war, during his work at the sanitary authorities of the Yaroslavl region he was awarded the sign "Excellent employee of healthcare service". Until 1964, he worked as the head of the Zavolzhsky branch of the Health Inspection Service of Yaroslavl. In 1964, he was appointed Chief Health Inspector of Yaroslavl. His colleagues remember him as an honest, loving, responsible and modest man. My elder son is named Yuri in his memory.

## DISCUSS

What do you think is the best way to cherish the memory of veterans for the future generations?

## ACTIVITY

Find information about a veteran living in your neighbourhood and tell the class about him/her.



## VICTORY PARK OF ESSENTUKY (СМИРНОВА ДАРЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА)

## SIMBOLS OF VICTORY

## Victory Park of Essentuky

There is Victory Park in the center of Essentuky. Its fate is not very rosy. This park has either sad pages or joyful pages.

Sometimes it seemed that it wasn't reborn and forever forgotten. But as befits a park with such a victorious name survived and become updated and well-groomed.

The park was founded in 1903. It was named English park, because its style was designed on canons of English landscape parks.

Then the park was named Komsomolskiy in Soviet period. In 1985 on the 40th anniversary of Victory Day, it became Victory Park.

There is "Eternal flame" in the center of the park. It was set in 1972.

On the 70th anniversary of Victory Day the new monument "The memorial panel" was set. We



can see thousands photos of veterans. Memory eternal to them!

1. Please discuss:

- Have you ever visited Essentuky and Victory Park?
- Do you like monuments and why?

2. Learn more about the history of the park. When was it founded? How many names has it got?

MONUMENT TO MIKHAIL ROMANOV (СТАРОДУБЦЕВА ЕЛЕНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

## Monument to Mikhail Romanov

**THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR WAS THE MOST SEVERE AND BLOODY WAR. PEOPLE HAD TO SURVIVE SEVERE COLD, HUNGER, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, BOMBARDMENTS. THERE IS NO FAMILY IN RUSSIA WHICH COULD FORGET ABOUT THAT CRUEL WAR.**

**SPOTLIGHT FINDS OUT MORE ABOUT HEROES OF THE WAR AND THEIR MONUMENTS. STALINGRAD BATTLE WAS THE TURNING MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. KOTELNIKOVO( NEAR STALINGRAD (MODERN VOLGOGRAD) IS A COSSACKS' LAND, THE BIRTHPLACE OF STEPAN RAZIN AND EMELYAN PUGACHEV, IS ALSO PROUD OF ITS HEROES...**

**Name:** Mikhal Romanov  
(named Dubok) (1929-1942)  
**Occupation:** pioneer, partisan  
fighter  
**GPS coordinates of the  
monument:** N 47° 37'  
53.3352" E 43° 8' 49.146"  
**Address:** Komsomolsky Park,  
Kotelnikovo, Volgograd  
region

### DUSCUSS:

*Life is short,  
but glory may be eternal.  
Cicero*



Mikhail Romanov was a young boy who had been a partisan fighter and had performed many heroic deeds during the Great Patriotic War before being killed in battle. He was one of the groups of Soviet partisans who were fought against German invasion during World War II.

Partisans of Kotelnikovo were surrounded by enemies. The boy of 13 years fought with his father. The commander was killed, many comrades were killed. Misha was alone. When the Germans saw the boy, they were stunned with surprise. Misha grabbed a bunch of grenades in both hands, and hurled them at the crowd of Nazis who surrounded him. There was a deafening explosion, and a second later the son of the don Cossack, a pupil of the Stalingrad pioneer organization Misha Romanov, was struck by automatic fire.

The name of the young hero Misha Romanov in 1958 was entered in the Book of honor of the all-Union pioneer organizations. The pioneer squad of school # 4 in Kotelnikovo is named after him.

### QR CODE OF THE MONUMENT



### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Did the death of the young people help to win the Great Patriotic war?
2. What feelings and emotions do you have after reading? What is your attitude to Misha Romanov? Find more information about children –heroes of the War

### ACTIVITIES:

1. Make up a cluster. Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the words «The Great Patriotic War».
2. Surf the Internet, read about The Great Patriotic War and mark it with the symbols.

VOLGOGRAD IS ONE OF THE LARGEST HISTORICAL CITIES (СТАРОСТИНА АЛЕКСАНДРА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

We must always remember the heroism of our soldiers during the war. We must be proud of them and of our Motherland. It is fine to be patriotic and love your nation.

In 2020 we are going to celebrate the 75 anniversary of the end of the Soviet Union's participation in World War II in Europe.



## Volgograd is a Hero City

This text is about one of the most attractive Russian cities, situated on the banks of the picturesque river Volga.

Founded in 1589 as a guarding fortress of the southern borders of Russia, the town was a witness of many historical events.

The Volga-river has always been part of the town's history. Famous for its rare beauty and unique landscape, the river has become a symbol of the city and one of the most favourite places of its people.

Nowadays it is a large industrial, administrative, educative and cultural centre, with the population of over one million citizens.

There are a great number of museums, exhibitions, modern and historical places of interest there. Its beautiful buildings with interesting architecture make a vivid impression on its visitors.

Numerous monuments and memorials can be seen in the streets of the town which is also famous for being a memorial city.

The memory of World War II is deeply felt here. There is a place in the city which is closely connected with the events of the Great Patriotic War and the Stalingrad Battle – it is the glorified Mamayev Hill with its memorial complex “To the Heroes of the Stalingrad Battle”, which appears to be the most attended monument in Russia.

### ACTIVITY

- Learn more about the sights of Volgograd. Discuss the information in your group.
- Write an essay about it.

### DISCUSS

- What is the symbol of heroism in Volgograd?
- What can you see in the museum-panorama of Stalingrad battle?

## Symbols of Victory

*"The City of Military Glory" is an honorary title awarded to the cities of the Russian Federation for courage, fortitude and mass heroism shown by the defenders of the city in the struggle for freedom and independence of the Fatherland. "*

*(The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation)*

**45 cities were awarded the title "The City of Military Glory"**



**SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA** tells you about "The City of Military Glory" -

## Voronezh

Voronezh is located on the banks of the Voronezh River. In the pre-war years the city grew and developed. From the first day of the Great Patriotic War Voronezh was put under the martial law. More than 60 thousand city dwellers joined the volunteer corps. The plants and factories began to produce military production: airplanes, guns and legendary rocket launchers "Katyusha". But soon the most part of the city was evacuated.

In the summer of 1942, Hitler's troops started an operation to capture the city. 212 days and nights there was a battle for the city and despite the superior numbers and training of troops, the enemy was not able to capture Voronezh completely. The front line has divided the city into occupied - the right Bank and free - the left Bank, from the enemy, territory. The resistance of Voronezh in the summer of 1942 thwarted the invaders' plans to further advance towards Stalingrad. Soviet troops held their positions until the decisive battle for the liberation of the city. On January 25, 1943, the city was liberated by the troops of the 60th Army under the command of General I. D. Chernyakhovsky. 95% of the houses and historic buildings were destroyed in the city. The greater scale of destruction during the Great Patriotic War was only in Stalingrad and Minsk. Most people were killed but the city dwellers were ready to restore their native city. It took them 10 post-war years to do it.

Today a lot of places remind of military glory and sorrow for the defenders of Voronezh: the Monument of Glory, the ruins of the regional hospital "Rotonda", the Memorial Complex on Victory Square, the Memorial Complex on the Chizhovsky bridgehead, a monument to I. D. Chernyakhovsky and the Diorama Museum. *On February 16, 2008 Voronezh was awarded its well-deserved, long-awaited, honorary title "The City of Military Glory".* Now Voronezh is a modern and prosperous city, its citizens are proud of it and they honor and remember the heroic history of their city.

Discuss	Activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What facts about the heroic defence of Voronezh have you known?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect the information about another "City of Military Glory" and tell about it in class</li> </ul>

## NEVSKY PYATACHOK (NEVSKY BRIDGEHEAD) (СТРЕЛЬЦОВА ЮЛИЯ АНАТОЛЬЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

NEVSKY PYATACHOK  
(NEVSKY BRIDGEHEAD)

*In Russia there are a lot of places that still keep the memory of the World War II. Nevsky Pyatachok is one of them.*



The bridgehead "Nevsky Pyatachok" is a small area on the left bank of the Neva river near the village of Dubrovka, which played a decisive role in holding the front line and breaking the blockade of Leningrad. Some of the fiercest battles of World War II took place here.

Nevsky Pyatachok was the citadel of the Soviet army from 1941 to January 1943 when due to operation "Iskra" the blockade of Leningrad was broken. It was called "pyatachok" because the area on the map was the size of a five-copek coin.

Up to 50,000 shells, mines and bombs fell on the defenders of the bridgehead every day. The entire land was scorched, pitted with trenches and anti-tank ditches, dotted with craters and fortifications. Their traces remain on the ground even after all these years.

It is difficult to estimate the human losses on Nevsky Pyatachok, in historiography the number of deaths varies from 60 to 250 thousand people. But in the time it was the only hope on breakthrough of the blockade and providing the starving sufferers of Leningrad with food. Soldiers demonstrated wonders of heroism to restrain and exhaust the enemy forces.

Nowadays, the bridgehead is home to the Memorial military-historical complex "Nevsky Pyatachok" which is a part of "Green belt of glory" of Leningrad. In the village of Dubrovka there is a museum.

Everyone needs to visit Nevsky Pyatachok to feel the history of this place, to remember what people went through during the war, and at what cost the victory was won.

## ACTIVITY

1. Make a questionnaire and ask your classmates what they know about Nevsky Pyatachok.
2. Surf the Internet, learn more information and write an article "Heroes of Nevsky Pyatachok" (140-180 words).



## DISCUSS

1. Have you ever been to Nevsky Pyatachok?
2. Would you like to visit this place? Why? Why not?
3. Has anyone in your family ever fought in a war?
4. What kind of a person do you consider a hero?
5. What should countries do to prevent wars?



## THE MYSTERY OF THE KARELIAN FOREST (ТАРАСОВА НАДЕЖДА ИОСИФОВНА)

# Symbols of Victory

During the Great Patriotic war partisans took an active part in the annihilation of the fascist invaders. It is one of the events of their struggle.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at ...

## The Mystery of the Karelian Forest

It was summer 1942. The First partisans' brigade after the command of Ivan Antonovich Grigoriev got the order to gain the rear of the enemy, capture and destroy the enemy headquarters and then spend the war actions on the Kirov railway.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of June the partisans went into the walking march from the town Segezha for 2 months. Their supplies were only for 20 days. It was supposed to restore food from hunting and fishing. It was said that the supply with food by planes would be only in case of emergency. The brigade was discovered by the Finish soldiers on the 20th day of its march. Then the endless battles and pursuits began. After the month of fighting the partisans were surrounded. During the break of the enemy ring I.A. Grigoriev was wounded 4 times and killed on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July.

That summer was wet and cloudy and there were a lot of mosquitoes. But the partisans suffered not only from those factors but especially from starvation. They died more of hunger than bullets. It was difficult to send the supplies due to the weather. But sometimes the food was packed very badly or was taken by the enemies.

The brigade got the order to return back, but it was necessary to get food. After Grigoriev's death the commissar N.P. Aristov had become the commander. He sent 50 people from the party "Avengers" ("Mstiteli") under the command of A.I. Popov to find the sacks with food which had been thrown not very far from the partisans' path. Those people didn't return back in a day. A.P. Aristov decided to continue the movement to their own rear. But he left 40 people more to wait for the missing partisans and join the brigade later. As the result 96 soldiers were left. Some hours later the sounds of the battle were heard, but it was impossible to connect with the comrades because there were enemies everywhere.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of August the brigade returned back to Segezha. The partisans walked more than 700 kilometres through the Karelian forests during 57 days, spent 26 fights and annihilated many hostile soldiers for the sake of the victory. Only 137 partisans from 648 left alive. 96 partisans were considered missing for 28 years.

In 1970 the forester I.D. Dovbysh found the remains of the partisans. It was clear that they were killed in the fight. They were buried in the brothers' grave with honour in the village Padany.

In 1976 the book "Behind the Charity Line" by Dmitri Gusarov was published. This novel provoked the interest among the seachers. The group of S. Simonyan found the other remains of the partisans. Some of them were buried on the same height 195.1 where they had been killed. The others were buried in Padany. It happened in 1980.

After that it was decided to consider the partisans of the party "Avengers" not to be missing but killed in the field of the battle on the official level.



### Discuss

Have you ever read the book "Behind the Charity Line" by the Karelian writer Dmitri Gusarov?  
Why was the partisans' movement important during the Great Patriotic war?

### Activity

Learn more about the history of the First partisans' brigade in Karelia.  
When was it founded?  
Why was it disbanded after the summer march in 1942?

## MEMORIAL "THE PEREMILOVSKAYA HEIGHT" (ТЕРЕХОВА ИРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

*There are a number of historical monuments in Russia but the most important ones are those that tell us about The Great Patriotic War. Monuments are part of the culture of the country, its heritage. The history of each monument is unique.*



### Memorial The Peremilovskaya Height

In 1966, in the year of the 25th anniversary of the battle of Moscow, right on top of the height, on December 6 a monument, a bronze soldier rushing into the attack with a machine gun in his hand raised above his head on a high gray pedestal, was erected.

The total height of the monument is 28 meters. The bronze figure of a soldier was cast in Leningrad at the Plant of Monumental Sculpture.

The monument is located on the western outskirts of the village of Peremilovo, standing on a high hill. From the Peremilovskaya height you can see the city of Yakhroma, located at the foot of the height. The view of the city of Yakhroma is absolutely breathtaking. The monument is visible from the highway on the western and eastern banks of the canal, from the bridge over it and from the railway.

The height is a long and high slope. For a more comfortable pedestrian climb from the Yakhroma side paths are laid out on the slope with small observation platforms along the way up. In the lower part of the slope, there is also a large platform for visitors in the north side of which there is a large granite pedestal on which the rostrum of Robert Rozhdestvensky is carved, written at the request of the Yakhromchan:

*Remember:  
From this threshold  
In an avalanche of smoke, blood and adversity  
Here in the forty-first road began  
In the victorious Forty-fifth year.*

#### ACTIVITY

Do some research using the Internet to find out more about other historical monuments.  
Present it to the class.

#### DISCUSS

- Have you ever seen this monument?
- Where is it?
- Why is it important to preserve monuments like this?

Discuss in pairs.

## MONUMENT TO MARSHAL ZHUKOV (ТИЩЕНКО ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА)

## Symbol of the great patriotic war



### I want to tell you «About the monument to Marshal Zhukov»

Monument to Marshal Zhukov-sculptural monument to the Soviet commander four times Hero of the Soviet Union, George Zhukov in Moscow. It was installed on may 8, 1995 on Manezh square in front of the Historical Museum. Made by sculptor Vyacheslav Klykov together with architect Yuri Grigoriev in the spirit of socialist realism.

The first attempts to install a monument to Marshal Georgy Zhukov in Moscow were made in the late 1980s. The Ministry of culture of the USSR announced a competition for the best project of the monument to the commander. According to its results, the sculptor Victor khachaturovich Dumanyan, who had previously made a memorial to Zhukov in his homeland, in the village of Strelkovka, Kaluga region, had to perform the monument. Initially, the monument was planned to be built on Smolensk square, but at the suggestion of the Moscow Department of landscape architecture decided to install the monument on the Manege. In 1992 work on the monument project was stopped. Marshal Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov led the following military operations: 1) Halkin-Gol in Mongolia against Japan in 1939; 2) the defense of Leningrad in the autumn of 1941; 3) the battle of Moscow, autumn-winter 1941; 4) the battle of Stalingrad in the winter of 1942; 5) the Berlin operation in the spring of 1945.

### Discuss:

1. Who was the author of the monument to Marshal Zhukov?
2. For what was awarded the title hero of the Soviet Union?

### Activity:

1. What operations was Marshal Zhukov in charge of?

## SYMBOLS Of VICTORY

There are a lot of beautiful places to visit all around Russia and one of them is the sacred place known all over our country.

*Spotlight on Russia* visits  
the Sapun Hill in Sevastopol

### Sapun Hill

Morning comes to the town with the sounds of the tune "Legendary Sevastopol". Sapun Hill is the first to greet the dawn here. The flickers of the Eternal Flame on the grey granite of the Monument of Glory erected in honour of Soviet soldiers grows pale in the sunlight. During the day one can see buses taking excursions to the diorama devoted to the liberation of Sevastopol in 1944 on Sapun Hill. People come to this sacred place where the earth had been heavily drenched with the blood of the heroic defenders of Sevastopol.



On May 7, 1944 the decisive battle for the city broke out on the well-fortified slopes of Sapun Hill. Fierce fighting ensued but one after another the banners of victory were hoisted on the hilltop by Private Yatsunenko, Junior Sergeant Sosnin, Private Abdurakhmanov and Private First Class Drobyazko who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

After five days of fighting, the fascists were driven out of the city.



#### ACTIVITIES

Find out more information about Sapun Hill or the "Assault of Sapun Hill, May 7, 1944" diorama. Make your project and present it to the class.

#### DISCUSS

What are the symbol places in your city, town or village? Why are they so important for you?  
What places in your hometown would you recommend to visit?

## Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of places in our country dedicated to the courage of Russian people during the Great Patriotic War. But some of them are the most remarkable.

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you into the largest death camp in the Crimea – “Krasny”.



## Krasny Concentration Camp

“Krasny” – a state farm near Simferopol (Mirnoye village) was established in 1921. During the Great Patriotic War, in 1942, the German occupation authorities, aided by collaborators from the local population, organized here the largest death camp in the Crimea. Before his liberation by the Red Army in 1944, about 15 thousand people were tortured in the camp – partisans, underground workers, and members of their families.

After the reunification of the Crimea to the Russian Federation on May 8, 2015, 70 years after the end of World War II, a memorial was opened to prisoners of the Krasny concentration camp dedicated to all victims of the Nazis and their accomplices in the Crimea.

In memory of the victims of Nazism and collaboration, an eternal flame is lit.

The memorial complex consists of a memorial to the mass tomb and a public garden on the site of the burning. Mass tomb is located in the center of the memorial site. There is also an obelisk and three signs on the wells of death. The general landscape idea of the Memory Square is the central square, covered with gray granite chips, as a symbol of scorched earth. In the center of the square is a sculpture of a man with his hands tied behind his back. The chapel is located away from the alley. It has a strict chopped form under the style of signs on the wells of death and the obelisk.

### DISCUSS

- \* Have you ever visited the Great Patriotic War memorials? Describe your experience.
- \* Why “Krasny Concentration Camp” plays an important role in the education of the youth?

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of “Krasny Concentration Camp”. What was there between 1944 and 2015? Who played the significant role in the building of the memorial?

## RAILWAYS DURING THE WAR (1941 - 1945) (ТУРКИНА МАРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Rail transport has played a huge role in the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany. To successfully achieve the objectives had to rebuild on a war footing the entire railway complex.

*Spotlight on Russia takes us a closer look at the railway*

### *Railways during the war (1941 - 1945)*

From the first days of military action by railway workers took to ensure quick and smooth delivery to the front of the huge number of troops, military equipment, weapons.

Railway workers to provide training and conduct more than 50 strategic and offensive operations carried out by the Soviet Armed Forces during World War II. The success of these operations, to facilitate the timely delivery of ammunition, fuel, food and other resources. The total volume of traffic during the preparation of the battles reached 1 mln. Tons.

June 24, 1941 the People's Commissariat of Railways ordered the railways to form 288 military hospital trains. The military hospital train during the war transported millions of sick and wounded. They were kind of hospitals on wheels, where for days on end, doctors and nurses working in operating theaters and dressing tables. These were the blood vessels that connect the medical front and rear.

Another important role during the war was the armored train. Armored Train "Ilya Muromets" was built in 1942 in Murom. He was protected by the armor thickness of 45 mm and the entire war not received any holes. During the war he had destroyed seven airplanes, 14 guns and mortar batteries, 36 enemy firing points, 875 soldiers and officers. It was awarded the Order of Alexander Nevsky. In 1971, Murom was put on eternal parking.



#### DISCUSS

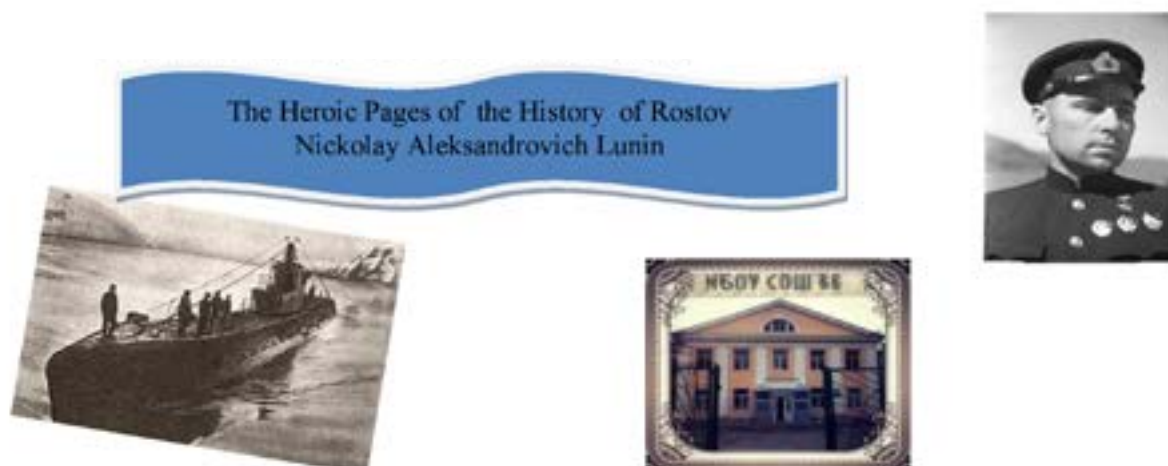
- What was the role of the railway during the war?
- Do you like to travel by train?

#### ACTIVITY

- ✓ What did facilitate the success of more than 50 offensive operations?
- ✓ What were the military hospital trains formed for?
- ✓ What had the armored train destroyed during the war?

## THE HEROIC PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF ROSTOV. NICKOLAY ALEKSANDROVICH LUNIN

(ТЮРИКОВ ВЛАДИМИР ЕВГЕНЬЕВИЧ, МБОУ СОШ 66, Г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)



Rostov-on-Don school no. 66 has the name of a famous submariner and the Hero of the Soviet Union. Lunin is as legendary for the Soviet Navy as Pokryshkin for aviation. Lunin Nikolay was born on the 21st of August, 1907 in Odessa in the family of the mariner. After graduating from high school he got a job of got a cabin boy and eventually became a sailor, just the way he dreamed. In 1925 he entered Rostov Maritime College, which nowadays bears the name of Georgy Sedov.

After finishing his studies, Lunin was sent to a sailing ship "Vega" for work experience, where he shortly became a captain. In 1937 he graduated from a captain course for submariners and since 1938 was appointed to a submarine captain of "Sch-404" of the Northern Fleet.

Since the beginning of the war, his "Schuka" (name of a submarine) was caused a lot of damage to the German fleet. During the time between June 1941 and February 1942, "Schuka" destroyed seven enemy's vessels. For these heroic deeds Lunin received the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and his crew was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Since the March of 1942, Lunin commanded the cruising submarine "K-21" which went down in history for its famous attack of the German floating castle – battleship "Tirpits". Having found the soft spot in the fascist fleet, Lunin's torpedoes severely damaged "Tirpits", which was unable to move forward and cause any harm to the escort guard "PQ-17". This type of loss meant a lot to the Germans and even a small amount of damage was equal to failure. In total Lunin and his crew destroyed seventeen enemy's naval vessels.

At the end of 1943, captain Lunin led the division of submarines of the Northern Fleet and in March 1944 he entered Navy Academy, which he successfully graduated from in 1946 as a rear admiral. In the following years he held leading positions in various submarine groups. In 1962 he decided to resign.

The name of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Lunin, is perpetuated in the memorial of glory built in one of the military towns of the Northern Fleet. The school no. 66 was named after Lunin on the 20th of October 2007, when the first cadet courses were introduced to the school programme. A commemorative tablet was created and placed there in his honour as well.

### Glossary

cabin boy – юнга  
 deep sea navigator-штурман дальнего плавания  
 cruising submarine- крейсерская подводная лодка  
 battleship – линкор  
 rear admiral – контр-адмирал

### Discussion

We all know about the practice to name after war heroes parks, streets, squares, etc. What other ways of immortalizing the memory about them can you offer/name?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: ODESSA (ФАЗЛАХМЕТОВА ЕЛЕНА ДМИТРИЕВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Russia has many famous places, but there is one about which people knows a little.

### ODESSA



Odessa is the biggest town-port near the Black Sea and also the pleasure resort. The most part of the town is situated in plain. The rapid development began in 18th century after the Russian-Turkish war.

From the first days of the war Odessa essentially turned out to be a front-line city. Fierce battles started in early August 1941. Thousands of workers went to the construction of defensive lines. A fierce offensive of enemy forces was reflected by the Separate Primorye Army, units and ships of the Black Sea Fleet. The defense of Odessa lasted 73 days. The enemy forces exceeded the number of defenders of Odessa in five times. Odessa 1940s - a large industrial center, port and naval base of the Black Sea Fleet. The Germans aspired to capture Odessa as soon as possible in order to use it to supply their troops rushing to the Crimea and the Caucasus. In addition, Odessa provided Hitler with access to the sea and the Black Sea Fleet. October 16, 1941 the city was still taken by the invaders. However, the inhabitants of Odessa did not give up - a partisan struggle began. The occupation lasted 907 days.

On April 10, 1944, Odessa was liberated, and on May 1, 1945, it was first named the hero city. Officially, the title "Hero City" was awarded to Odessa in 1965. Many monuments and memorials of Odessa are devoted to the events of those heroic years. 14 soldiers who defended Odessa were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

#### DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to Odessa? Tell about your experience.
- Why was Odessa so important for Hitler?

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the occupation of Odessa. What it is famous for? How long was the war? Why was it named the «Hero City»?

## Symbols of Victory

It was a difficult 1942 war year. Almost all men had gone to the front. But it was necessary to feed the country and the army. Behind enemy lines teenagers and women started working hard to help. And truly heroic work became a battle for - a battle behind enemy lines.

Spotlight on Russia meets with Ksenia Fait who tells about her great-grandmother Lidia Ivanovna Fait.

### «I'm lucky, I'm survived»

The shots of the Great Patriotic War died down 75 years ago. The victory over the aggressor was achieved with great effort throughout the country. Military action captured everybody despite the social status: pupils and students, workers and peasants, children and adults. This war was a harsh past in the fate of millions of people of our country.

My great-grandmother Lidia often says: "I don't want to bring this back..." A thin, short girl started to work when she was 14. It was hard during sowing or milking cows, but everybody knew that it was necessary.

In the autumn of 1942 a car drove up to farms, where the evening milking had just ended. Military men came out the car and gathered milkmaids. An officer read out the mobilization order. The Lidia's name was the last in this list. No one had time to realize so Lidia ended up in the labor army. She and other teenagers were sent to Kuibyshev region.

As my granny says it was the hardest time. These younger's were digging the frozen ground with a pickaxe to lay pipes, but they were not strong enough. They had to live in the barracks. Native people thought these teenagers were fascists but changed their opinion after finding out that these children were from Siberia. Many of them could not stand this hard labor, got ill and died. My great - grandmother says: «I'm lucky, I'm survived.»

Against all odds my great-grandmother didn't give up. She got married, six children were born. In 1953 the Faits went to the virgin lands in Omsk region, where all people did their best to get the good harvest. I can say that we should be proud of what our great-grandparents did.



*L. Fait and her son.  
(My great-grandmother Lidia  
and my grandfather Sasha)*



*With the family*

### DISCUSS

- ✓ What do you know about your grandparents? Tell the class.
- ✓ Are there any grandparents who fought during the Great Patriotic War?
- ✓ Is it necessary to keep in memory the incredible feat of our ancestors? Why?

### ACTIVITY

Find out more about your grandparents during the Great Patriotic War.

## HISTORICAL PORTALS OF MY NATIVE DISTRICT

(ФИЛЯКИНА ОЛЬГА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ №46" Г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

## Historical Portals of My Native District



There is a microdistrict called Voenved in the city of Rostov-on-Don. Main habitants of this district are the militaries and their families. The story of Voenved started in the 20-ies of the last century, when was a military airfield built, then still outside of Rostov. The airfield was just a runway and the commandant's house. From this time the district grew up.

Among militaries of Voenved most are pilots. In the 30-ies Nikolay Gastello lived in one of the houses in the district. The name of the brave pilot imprinted on a memorable on his house.

## Glossary

microdistrict ['maikrədistrɪkt] – микрорайон  
a military airfield ['militəri 'eəfɪld] – военный аэродром  
a runway ['ranwei] – взлётная полоса  
capable of the feat [keɪpəbləʊdi: fi:t] – способен на подвиг

the imposing monument [ðiɪm 'pəʊzɪŋ 'mɒnjəmənt] – внушительный монумент  
the Northern outskirts [ði 'nɒðən 'aʊtskɜ:ts] – северные подступы  
advancing fascist tanks [əd'vɑ:nsɪŋ 'fæʃɪstæŋks] – наступающие фашистские танки

In the centre of Voenved at the crossroads of Taganrogsкая and Oganova streets there's the imposing statue. November 15-17, 1941, an artillery battery under the command of captains Oganov and Vavilov stood at the Northern outskirts of Rostov and destroyed a huge numbers of attacking fascist tanks. All warriors died, but enemy did not pass through this line.



## Activities

1. Tell what you know about the Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Gastello.

our area, lives a man capable of the feat?

2. Can you suggest that among us now, in

## Symbol of Victory

*There are a large number of symbols of Victory, but one of the integral parts of this significant event will be the flowers that people bring to honor the fallen heroes.*

### **Carnation**



May 9 is a special date for Russia. On this day we celebrate the victory of our people over a dangerous, strong and cruel enemy, pay tribute to the courage of our soldiers and officers, partisans and underground fighter, the resistance of the home front workers, thanks to whom the front received everything it needed. The hardest war lasted 1418 days and nights, affected almost every family.

On this holiday it is customary to give red carnations to war veterans. These same flowers are laid to the monuments of the heroes, to the obelisks erected in honor of the feat of our people. On this day, the whole of Russia is literally drowning in red carnations. Why are they chosen for this purpose from a great variety of colors?

Their color symbolizes the blood shed by the heroes for the sake of freedom and independence of the Motherland.

Carnation is a persistent, "hardy" flower, and such qualities have always been characteristic of a brave warrior.

Unfortunately, the inexorable time constantly narrows the circle of surviving veterans of the great Patriotic war. All of them are people of very advanced age, they have health problems. But on this Holy day, they put on uniforms with awards and go out into the streets, to the monuments of the heroes. Give them red carnations, say words of gratitude! It is so little for the terrible trials they had to endure for the sake of future generations.

- ✓ Have you ever heard about a flower as a symbol of victory in other countries?
- ✓ In your opinion who else can give red carnations to? Explain your opinion.

DISCUSS

- ✓ Learn more about the history of this tradition (putting carnations on the graves of fallen heroes)
- ✓ Who invented this tradition?

ACTIVITY

## Symbols of Victory

**Nobody is forgotten and nothing is forgotten. There are many places throughout Russia that remind us of the events of the 1941-1945 war. One of them is the Vyazhevsky memorial on Oryol land.**

The village Vyazhy is located along the banks of the Zusha River, 150 versts from Tula and 8 versts from Novosil. The parish consisted of the village itself, the village Izmailovo and the village Podberyozha, otherwise Sergievka

The village got its name from the tract Vyazhy, located on the right bank of the Zusha, not far from the temple. Kmit the village, tract Vyazhy - the name of the Polovtsian period. Or even the names - the Polovtsian forest near the village Tyukovo, the Polovtsian farm. These names indicate that the Polovtsy settled here.

The village Vyazhy is considered to be a historical place, where from December 27, 1941 to July 12, 1943 the front line passed and the operation "Kutuzov" was activated during the Great Patriotic War. On July 12, 1943, in these places, by order of the Supreme High Command headquarters, the Red Army troops launched a decisive offensive. In the course of bloody battles, after reconnaissance of a part of the 3rd Army under the command of General A.V. Gorbатов and the 63rd Army under the command of V.Ya. Kolpakchi broke through the enemy's defenses and liberated the village Vyazhy, creating a strategic bridgehead for the liberation of the Oryol region. From this place began the breakthrough of the Oryol-Kursk Arc, which played a decisive role in the liberation of our Motherland from the Nazi invaders.

On August 2, 2003, at the site of the Vyazhevsky breakthrough, the military-historical complex "Vyazhy" was opened.

On the territory of the memorial complex there are steles with the names of the fronts, armies and divisions that participated in the battles, memorial plates with the names of the dead, a sculpture of the Grieving Mother at a mass grave and an observation deck. A little at a distance there is a bunker left over from the war years. Here still remains of the trenches, dugouts, funnels from bombs and shells.

The village Vyazhy-Zaverh, on the territory of which fierce battles took place during the Great Patriotic War, in 2015 was awarded the honorary title "Settlement of Military Valor".

### DISCUSS:

- I believe that new generations should not forget about those terrible days of the Great Patriotic War. And what do you think?
- Why can the village Vyazhy be called a symbol of Victory?

### ACTIVITY:

- Learn more about the battle for Oryol. Why did it become important to decide the outcome of the Great Patriotic War?

## MONUMENTS TO MILITARY VEHICLES AT GRYAZI, LIPETSK REGION (ХРАПОВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Today we're going to visit the town Gryazi in Lipetsk region and get acquainted with its historic sites in particular with monuments to military vehicles.



### Activity

Look at the pictures and match them with the descriptions.



b) The monument to a locomotive, a real hard worker, was established in Gryazi in 1998 not far from the bus station. It is the main place of interest in the town. During the second world war it transferred passengers and important goods all over the country. There is a requiem on its side written by unknown author.

a) "Katyusha" is an unofficial name of a vehicle. It was come up with Russian soldiers and firmly established. The **installations** fired with rockets, which were moving in the air due to jet **propulsion**. Making **volley**, trucks usually left the place and suddenly appeared in another one. So they were practically **invulnerable** for enemy. During the second world war there were no equal trucks on its firepower. Appearance of Flyorov's battery at the front of June 1941 had a huge effect. The German **offensive** was **thwarted**.

The monument "Katyusha" was opened in the town Gryazi on 8th May 1982 in honour of the legendary warrior, commander of the first battery of jet artillery, hero of Soviet Union and captain Ivan Flyorov. It stands on a high granitic pedestal. A member of the second world war Anatoliy Timofeev brought the **layout** of the BM-13 rocket **launcher** from Rzhev. "Katyusha" was established across the road from sports school.

### Activity

- Use the Internet to find out where else there are the same monuments.
- Match the words in bold in the text with their translation: *наступление, сорвано, залп, тяга, неуязвимы, макет, установка,*

### Discuss

- What monument is shown on the first photo?
- Why do people make monuments?
- What information from the text was interesting for you?

## PANFILOV'S TWENTY-EIGHT GUARDSMEN (ЧАПЛЫГИНА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

**Symbols of Victory****Panfilov's Twenty-Eight Guardsmen**

*At daybreak of June 22 1941 Nazi Germany attacked our country without the declaration of War. The Nazi Command planned to break down the resistance of the frontier outposts from the Barents to the Black sea in a moment but those plans failed. There were a lot of heroic episodes during the defense of Moscow.*

Panfilov's Men were a group of soldiers from the Red Army's 316th Rifle Division took part in the defense of Moscow during World War II. In the autumn of 1941 German troops were rapidly approaching Moscow. To capture Moscow, the Nazis had to overcome only one line, located near the railway crossing Dubosekovo.

If the Germans had taken control of this zone, they would have been able to enter the capital without hindrance. An interesting fact is that Hitler's troops were so confident in their abilities that they expected to capture Moscow in a couple of days. At that time they had no idea what resistance they would face from the Soviet heroes. A small group of Russian soldiers fought against 50 German tanks and several hundred fascists. In addition, the Soviet soldiers were constantly attacked by continuous bombing from the air. 35 planes threw bombs at them. The only fortification for Panfilov's men was a railway embankment with rails.

As Panfilov had a limited number of anti-tank weapons, they had to jump out of the trenches to throw into the tanks bundles of grenades or Molotov cocktails. Using only hand-grenades and petrol bottles the guardsmen destroyed 18 enemy tanks. During four days they were attacked by 30 tanks. One by one they were killed, but did not give away. After such a sortie, the soldiers most often died on the spot. It was during this maneuver that Panfilov's political officer Vasily Klochkov was killed.

It was here that the political instructor Klochkov said "Russia is great but there is nowhere to retreat because Moscow behind us". Panfilov's Twenty-Eight were all killed in action on 16 November 1941 after destroying 18 German tanks and stopping the enemy attack. The Soviet soldiers were filled with desperate courage and fought hard but forces were unequal. They were collectively endowed with the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

**Activity**

There are a lot of monuments around the world to defenders-liberators in World War II. Which of them would you like to choose? Write and tell us about it. You can work with a partner and do a presentation to the class.

**Discuss**

- ✓ What do you know about the Second World War?
- ✓ What other feats of the Soviet soldiers in the Great Patriotic War can you tell about?
- ✓ Name as many adjectives as possible to describe the Soviet people's feats during the Great Patriotic

## THE MONUMENT "THE MOTHERLAND CALLS!" (ЧЕРНИКОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА)

**The monument "the Motherland calls!"**

*The official date of the end of the battle of Stalingrad is February 2, 1943, but a week before it became clear that the city on the Volga managed not just to defend, but also to inflict a crushing defeat on the German invaders.*

**Discuss:**

1. What price in Stalingrad decided the outcome of the war?
2. What price was winning?

**Activity:**

1. What battles were decisive in the great Patriotic war?

The statue "the Motherland calls!" on Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd, where the end of the battle of Stalingrad is now celebrated, became a symbol of Victory in the great Patriotic war. The creation of sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich is the largest monument dedicated to the events of the Second world war.

The official date of the end of the battle of Stalingrad is February 2, 1943, but a week before it became clear that the city on the Volga managed not just to defend, but also to inflict a crushing defeat on the German invaders. The outcome of the war was decided here, without detracting from the heroism of the Soviet soldiers in the battle of Moscow, on the Kursk bulge, in the battle of Kiev, during the assault on Berlin, and in all the defensive and offensive operations of the red army, which won the Victory over the enemy. But it was in Stalingrad, which for 200 days restrained the onslaught of Nazi troops, changed the course of the great Patriotic war, and it became clear that the victory will be ours.

Volgograd, formerly called Tsaritsyn and Stalingrad – is a city of history. Including the history of Victory, which 75 years ago began the liberation of our country from Nazi invaders. It was with the battle of Stalingrad that a fundamental change in the war took place, after which our army never retreated. The price of victory was high - only on Mamayev Kurgan, where there were fierce battles, buried more than 34 thousand soldiers and officers who died in the defense of the city. For comparison: for ten years of war in Afghanistan from structure of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops 15 thousand people were lost. Sculpture "the Motherland calls!" at the time of creation became the tallest statue in the world. It is the many-meter-tall figure of a woman striding forward with her sword raised. The statue is an allegorical image of the Motherland calling her sons to fight the enemy. This is the modern goddess of victory, Nika, who calls on her sons and daughters to repel the enemy, to continue the further offensive."

symbol of the  
great patriotic  
war

About the "St. George" tape.  
Victory Day Reminder.



tie a scarlet ribbon, thus you show  
that you remember and honor the  
feat of the heroes of the great  
Patriotic war

St. George's ribbon has no relation to the winners in the great Patriotic war, to the awards of the USSR and the soldiers of the red army, because it was attached to the Order of St. George, which was officially awarded in the Russian Empire (revived this award only in Russia). In a secular, but in fact the atheistic Soviet Union and the red Army no "ribbons" was not and could not be. The black and orange bicolor "Smoke and Flame" (or "Fire and Gunpowder") in the form of a ribbon was called a "Guard ribbon" and was awarded with the sign "Guard" to guard units and ships. With the establishment in 1943 Of the order of Glory of 3 degrees, the ribbon began to bear the name "Ribbon of the Order of Glory" or simply "Ribbon of Glory".

## Discuss

- What is the symbol of Victory in the great Patriotic war for You?
- Why is the St. George ribbon considered a symbol of victory?

## Activity

- Having learned in detail about the symbol of the great Patriotic war, what conclusions can you draw?

## RED SQUARE (ШАПОВАЛЕНКО МАРИЯ ГРИГОРЬЕВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

There are a lot of outstanding historical landmarks in Moscow.  
The most famous is of course Red Square.



## RED SQUARE

Red Square is the heart of Moscow and the main square of Russia. It is the most visited place. The most famous Moscow sights, such as the Moscow Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are located near Red Square. The square is located in the city centre, along of the Kremlin eastern wall. Red Square of Moscow is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list.

The total length of Red Square is 330 meters, width - 70 meters, the area is about 23,1 m<sup>2</sup>. Originally Red Square was called the "Torg" (Market). In the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was known as Trinity Square (after Trinity Church). After the big fire of 1571, the square was called "Pozhar (Fire) Square". Since the second half part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the square became known as Red Square ("Krasnaya Ploschad" - the Russian word, krasnaya, means "red" or "beautiful"). Red Square has always been the main square of the center of the city, and its history dates back to the 1490s when a new red brick Kremlin was built in Moscow.

Standing in Red Square, you can see the most significant buildings of different styles and centuries – from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> – coexist in a single composition, forming a unified architectural ensemble, so beautiful in its diversity: the Kremlin, GUM department store, the State History Museum, Lenin's Mausoleum and of course, St Basil's Cathedral. Not only tourists but Muscovites as well come here to take pictures, to enjoy a stroll, beautiful square and buildings.

Red Square still remains in the thick of the country's life, hosting festivals, concerts, and street parties and turning into an ice-skating rink in winter. Annual parades are held in the square on May 9 to commemorate the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Red Square is the must-see sight of Moscow. If you want to learn more, your Moscow tour guide will tell you about its fascinating history.

## Activity

Learn interesting facts of the history of Red Square.  
How did it get its name? What role has Red Square always played in the life of the city?

## Discuss

Have you ever visited Red Square?  
Tell about your experience.  
Why is Red Square the heart of Moscow?

## VICTORY SYMBOLS OF KARASUK (ШАРЛО ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

The Great Patriotic War is the most unforgettable event in our country. We'll celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. There are a lot of different places to visit all around our country, but I want to talk about a place, which is not so well-known... It is in my hometown Karasuk (Novosibirsk Region).

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you into the Victory Symbols of Karasuk



Karasuk is a small town, however it is connected with the Great Patriotic War too. The most famous sight is the memorial of the military glory and the museum of the military hardware.

The opening ceremony was in 2010 and was devoted to 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

More than 11 000 residents of Karasuk were called to the frontline during the War, more than 5000 died. There are their names on the memorial wall. We can see a lot of flowers from their relatives there as well.

There are 9 busts of Heroes of the Soviet Union from Karasuk District. Some of them got this rank posthumously.

There is a steel stela in the center of the memorial – the symbol of Russian fortitude. Next to the stela is the Eternal Flame. All of this looks very majestically!

We have the commemoration on Victory Day. It is the parade with lots of war songs and poems, and well-known Immortal Regiment march as well. People usually watch parade and put flowers.

Among the military hardware, we can see the famous tank T-34, the 122-millimetre howitzer and the well-known Katyusha.



### DISCUSS

- How about you? Have you got sights associated with the Great Patriotic War? Talk about them.
- What military hardware is

### ACTIVITY

- Is your family connected with the Great Patriotic War? Do you have relatives, who were at the front? Write an essay or make a poster about them.

RYAZANIANS - HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION (ШАРШКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА)

SYMBOLS  
OF VICTORY

There are a lot of heroes of the Great Patriotic War in Russia and many of them brought glory to the city of Ryazan.

RYAZANIANS – HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION



The citizens of Ryazan and its region made a great contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Semyon Semyonovich Biryuzov graduated from the military academy. He took part in the battle near Stalingrad, freed the Crimea. Marshal Biryuzov contributed greatly to the struggle for liberating Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. He was awarded the title of the National Hero of Yugoslavia. After the war he continued his military career.

Pavel Filippovich Zaretsky participated in the World War I and the Civil War. From the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War he was the commander of the shooting division. General-major Zaretsky defended Leningrad and freed the Baltic Republics. Near Keningsberg his division attacked and damaged greatly the enemy forces and freed more than 60 settlements.

Fyodor Andrianovich Poletayev is a world famous hero of the war. He joined the Army in 1941. In the summer of 1942 his military unit was surrounded by the enemy. He was captured and sent to the fascist camp in Poland, Yugoslavia and then Italy. In 1944 he escaped and joined the Italian partisans. Fyodor Poletayev accomplished his heroic deed on February 2, 1945 when he was the first to raise the flag in the attack against the enemy. He was awarded the highest rewards of Italy: the Gold Medal for Military Valour, the Medal of Garibaldi and became the Hero of Italy.

Four soldiers from Ryazan region repeated the heroic deed of Alexander Matrosov. They were Leonid Rytikov, Alexander Tipanov, Alexei Kashirin and Alexander Firsov. They sacrificed their lives but prevented the enemy's machine-guns from shooting.

We are proud of our great country-men!

DISCUSS

- \* What were the reasons of the great victory of our country in the war?
- \* What other heroes do you know?

ACTIVITY

Find out how many people of Ryazan region became Heroes of the Soviet Union. What streets of Ryazan were named after the heroes of the war?

## THE MOST MOVING MONUMENT TO THE WAR VETERANS IN KALUGA (ШАТИХИНА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

There are a number of monuments to famous generals who have made a huge contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War but the most moving ones are those that represent a collective image of ordinary veterans.



The most moving monument to war veterans in Kaluga

Every year on May 9 people of our vast country honor the memory of the fallen during the Great Patriotic War taking part in the parades and Immortal Regiment marches. We thank the war veterans for their feats in the name of the future generations. No one is indifferent to elderly war veterans in military uniforms. Do we notice them in everyday life?

An unusual monument appeared in Kaluga in 2011. It was installed on the alley leading to Victory Square. The famous sculptor Svetlana Farnieva depicted a bronze figure of a veteran sitting on a bench and looking at people hurriedly passing by. It seems that the elderly man was tired and sat down on the bench. The prototype of the sculpture of the veteran was a resident of Kondrovo in the Kaluga region Pyotr Filippenkov. He was a tank-man during the Great Patriotic War, deserved many honorary awards cast in bronze. The figure of a faithful dog sitting at the feet of the veteran gives real features to the monument. This is the most moving monument to war veterans. He could take a worthy place in any town of our country to remind us never to forget veterans living among us.

## DISCUSS

Why are the monuments to veterans so important to Russia?

Do you like idea of this sculptor?

What do you think this monument can be installed in any town of our huge country? Why (not)?

## ACTIVITY

Find information about another monuments to the heroes of The Great Patriotic War in Russia. Make a presentation on the topic and tell your classmates about them.

## THE IMMORTAL REGIMENT (ШИЛОВА АЛЛА ИВАНОВНА)

*Symbols of Victory*

There are many symbols of the Great Victory of 1945, but this event has recently become a glorious tradition and a great symbol to commemorate the memory of the heroes.

*The Immortal Regiment*

The Immortal Regiment march is a remarkable public campaign, which is held in Russia and a number of foreign countries on Victory Day. The purpose of the event is to commemorate the memory of the participants and victims of the Great Patriotic war. Within the action, millions of people march in a column carrying banners with photos of the family members and relatives who sacrificed their lives for the sake of future generations. Journalists from Tomsk Media Group



initiated the Immortal Regiment march in 2012. The idea was to remember all the fallen and perished in the ruthless battles, death camps and on the home front as well as those aged veterans who died after the Great Victory. About 6000 people were marching through the city with portraits of their heroes. It looked like a river of people's memory and solidarity with our great ancestors. In the same year, it was suggested that anyone could publish a family

story about veterans on the special website. In 2013, the Immortal Regiment campaign took place in 15 cities of Russia including Moscow and St. Petersburg. In 2014, 500 Russian cities and towns were involved in the action as well as Belarus and Israeli. The number of cities and countries participants has been increasing with every passing year. In 2015, President of Russia Vladimir Putin joined the action with the portrait of his father. The Immortal Regiment march of the year 2019 united more than 10 million people in Russia, 80 countries of the world joined the great march. We will always remember about those millions of people who heroically fought against fascists for freedom and independence of our country. They will stay in the Immortal Regiment forever.

**DISCUSS**

- When did the Immortal Regiment march take place in your hometown for the first time?
- How many people participated?
- Have you ever taken part in the march? Describe your experience.

**ACTIVITY:** Learn more about your relatives who took part in the Great Patriotic war. Are they heroes of the front or the rear? Were they awarded with any orders and medals for their exploits?

## Symbols of Victory

In the Soviet history of the Great Patriotic War, there were a lot of famous people whose heroism caused great fear among the Nazis.

Here is the *hero* whose *exploit* almost *went beyond human capabilities*.

### A Soldier Attacking a Tank With an Ax



Red Army soldier **Ivan Sereda** was called to the front in June 1941 at the age of 22. Before the war, he had graduated from the food technical school, so he was sent to the front as a cook in the field kitchen. Sereda repeatedly asked to be sent onto the battlefield, but his request was refused due to the lack of good cooks.

In August 1941, his regiment was located near the city of Dvinsk. Most of the soldiers were on the front line, except Sereda who had remained in the field kitchen and was preparing dinner. He saw two German tanks, one of which was moving in his direction. Sereda quickly took the horses to the forest and took refuge behind the kitchen. The only weapon he had was an old rifle and an ax.

The German tank drove up to the kitchen and stopped. German soldiers began to get out of it. Ivan ran out of his shelter, swinging his ax, and headed straight for the tank. The Germans immediately began firing a machine gun, but Sereda was already on the tower of the tank, bending the barrel of the gun

with an ax. He closed the tank's viewing slots with a cloth and ordered his comrades, who were not actually around, to hit the tank with grenades. The frightened Germans surrendered, and Sereda forced them to tie each other up.

When the Soviet soldiers returned, they were surprised to find a tank and four German tankers waiting for them, while their cook continued about his work.

Ivan Sereda was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin.

#### DISCUSS

- What kind of person makes an ideal soldier?
- Are people made into heroes or are they born heroes?
- How would you define a hero?

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about Ivan Sereda. Tell about his other exploits.

## THE SHAMAN SNIPER (ЩЕЛКОНОВА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА)

The Snipers of the great Patriotic war has made an invaluable contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany.

*Semen Nomokonov* – sniper, who destroyed enemy soldiers and officers in the West and in the East.

## Symbols of Victory

### The Shaman Sniper

*Semen Nomokonov* was a native Siberian and a representative of the Evenk people. He was a hunter and had lived in the taiga since childhood. He had phenomenal vision that helped him in the hunt, for which Semen got the nickname "Vulture eye."

In the fall of 1941, Nomokonov was carrying wounded soldiers from the battlefield when he noticed that a German soldier was aiming at him. He did not lose his head but grabbed the nearest rifle and fired at the German almost without taking aim. This impressed the commanders, and they decided to enlist him in a sniper platoon.

On his feet, Nomokonov had shoes made from horsehair, which meant his steps were practically noiseless. He also used strings, mirrors to distract the enemy with flashes, and used empty helmets on sticks to create "prosthetic" soldiers around him.

During the war, Nomokonov killed more than 360 German soldiers, including one major general. In order to keep track of those killed, Nomokonov made cuts on his pipe, which he often took with him.

During the war, he was wounded eight times and received two confusions.

His exploits were legendary, and the Germans nicknamed him "the Taiga shaman." "One could think that the hunter is using some type of impure force," a journalist once wrote of Nomokonov.



#### DISCUSS

- Do you think all the soldiers who fought in World War II are heroes?
- What makes some people heroes during wartime?

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about Semen Nomokonov. What awards did he have? Where did he work after the war? Tell about his life in the postwar years.

## Symbols of Victory

The Great Patriotic war started in 1941 and lasted four years. Thousands of soldiers have died bravely ,leaving their kids orphaned and wives widowed. Our Russian people suffered a lot during these war years. On the 9 th of May our country will celebrate the 75 th anniversary of the Victory over the fascist Germany.



In 2020 our country is celebrating the 75 th anniversary of the Victory in the great Patriotic war.

It's hard to imagine that even 10-11 year olds were involved in this war. Children had to survive the severe cold, the hunger, sleepless nights.

The war brought difficulties not only for men who were on the front, but also for women, old people, children, who stayed in the villages.

Zahkira Ishmukhametovna Gataullina was born on the 14 th of March 1930 in Miyakinskii district, village Zhanabi, the Republic of Bashkortostan. She was the second child in the family of four. Her parents were collective farmers. When the war began she was 10 years old. She told that it was very hard times. From early spring till deep autumn all people especially women were on the fields planting and gathering the harvest. Children were at home alone. There was nothing to eat. All products (milk, corn, eggs, butter) were sent to the front. Zahkira and other children helped their collective farm. Equally with grown ups they cut down the trees, all day long they gathered corn, plants, plowed fields.

People survived by potatoes. In summer children and grown ups went to the forest and gathered mushrooms, nettle, different kinds of berries and children ate bird's eggs. A lot of people died of hunger, different diseases. There was no electricity and in winter all people had to sit in the darkness, they made bast shoes and wore them in winter.

Zahkira's father came back from the front. She told that it was the happiest day for her family. When she was 16 she was married and moved to the village Kenger-Meneuz, Bizhbulyak district. After the war there was a lot of work in the collective farm and she did different kinds of work. There were a few men in the village because 403 went to the front and only 187 came back. Zahkira worked on the farm, s canteen as a cook for 25 years. Village people liked her very much. When she was 30 her husband died. They had 5 children. And now she has 14 grandchildren, 23 grand grandchildren.

Every 5 years she is given a medal for valiant work in the second world war. She has 5 such medals. And in 2020 she will be given the 6 th medal and in April she will celebrate her the 90 th jubilee. Victory Day is a special holiday for her and her family. She prouids of her father. He fought for his country and won the war. She told that her father didn't like to speak about the war. On the 9'th May she likes to watch military Parade on TV. We mustn't forget those millions who are not with us, but in our hearts. Pain behind the stolen childhood of the children of that time. I'm convinced that our generation should be appreciative for all that our grandfathers did for us.

### Discuss

Did you read any articles or books about the 1941-1945 years?  
Do you know the most famous letter from the front?(answer-the poem by K.Simonov "Wait for me and I'll come back").  
How many soviet people died in this war?  
Whose voice did the people hear from the radio?

### Activity

Ask your great grandparents about their life during the war time and tell the class about it.