



# Символы Победы

(обучающие материалы на английском языке  
для 5–6 классов)



# ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

## 5–6 КЛАССЫ

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**SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE MONUMENT OF THE TRAGEDY OF PEOPLE** (АБУБАКАРОВА МАРХА АДАМОВНА, ГИЗАТУЛЛИНА СОФИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГЛАЗЫРИНА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ГЛАЗЫРИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

**Symbol of Victory.**

The monument was installed in memory of the victims of the fascist people



**The Monument of the Tragedy of People**

The monument of the tragedy of people is located in Victory Park, in Moscow. The monument was laid in February 23, 1997. The monument architect is an academician of the Russian Academy of Arts, sculptor Zurab Tsereteli Konstantinovich. The monument of the tragedy of the people consists of bronze and granite. The monument is 8 meters high. It depicts an endless series of people sentenced to death. 3 figures at the beginning of the human stream attract a particular interest. This is a man, woman and their teenager son. The family must be the first to accept death. The husband and wife are trying to somehow protect their child: mom covered her eyes with his palm, dad also made an attempt to protect him. But all in vain. Nobody will survive. The gray line behind the family consists of naked and emaciated women and men, old people and children. They follow without noticing each other. These people differ in their growth, and their shaved heads and lowered hands make them look alike. They are doomed and silently await their fate of imminent death. This is their last minute on Earth. The last figures are attracted by the earth. They resemble stones and merge with granite tiles. On these fifteen plates the different languages of the republics that were part of the USSR, the words are carved: the memory of them will be sacred, it will be preserved for centuries. and on the last, sixteenth plate, these words are written in the Israeli language. the monument was erected in memory of the victims of the fascist people. Zurab Tsereliti was able to unusually strongly express the endless horror of the expectation of an imminent innocent death.

**Activity:** Why does monument have sixteen plated?

**Discuss:** What is this monument made of?

What date was laid this monument?

Where is the monument located?



ZINA PORTNOVA (БАЙКОВА ОЛЕСЯ ВИКТОРОВНА)

## Symbols of Victory

Russian history has a lot of examples of young heroes who gave their lives for the Motherland. Many of them were awarded the medals, others got the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Spotlight on Russia introduces one of these heroes of the Great Patriotic War to you.



### Zina Portnova

(1926-1944)

Zina Portnova or Romashka, as the partisans called her, was a school girl before the war. She lived in Leningrad. When the war broke out in 1941, her younger sister and Zina were in a village near Vitebsk. The girls could not come back to Leningrad. They stayed in the village. Zina was 14 years old, when she decided to do her best to help her people. Zina was a very brave girl. Soon she joined a partisan group. Romashka spread leaflets among the villagers, the girl told them about the heroic fight near Moscow. In 1942 the partisans and Zina destroyed the railways and bridges of the enemy. She learned to shoot very well. Working in the dining room of German officers, she poisoned food.

In December, 1943 the fascist officers caught some partisans. Zina was among them. During one of the talks with the fascists she took the inspector's pistol from the table, shot him and two more officers, tried to run. But the fascist soldiers caught and tortured her. Zina died for the happiness of the Russian people on the 10-th of January in 1944.

In 1958 Zina Portnova was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War and the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. Now one of the streets in St. Petersburg is named after her.

#### DISCUSS

- Would you like to be a hero? Why (not)?
- What young heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
- What are they famous for?

#### ACTIVITY

Find information about one of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write and tell us about his/her feats.



## Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of things which we can describe as the symbols of Victory. For me my grandpa's order of Glory is one of most important.

*Spotlight on Russia* finds out what symbols of Victory are.



My grandpa was 19 when he was taken to the front. It was 1942 and the Soviet army struggled against the fascists. It took him 5 days to arrive at the Volkhov front. He was a soldier. Many of his friends died during the first combat. He was lucky. My grandpa was badly injured, a funeral parlour found him and he was taken to hospital. He became an invalid. My grandpa was awarded with an order of Glory, but he didn't like speaking about the war. As a child I was fond of taking his order. My grandpa was very proud of it. He often said that this order is for real soldiers, who protected our Motherland. In my opinion it is a symbol of their bravery, courage and love for the country.

### DISCUSS

- When do Russian people celebrate the Victory Day?
- What other orders can you name?
- Does your great grandfather/ great grandmother have any medals?

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about medals and orders. When and why did Soviet soldiers get them? (You may draw one of them and tell your classmates the history of it).



### Symbols of Victory

In every city of our country there are monuments, the meaning of which is understood by every person of Russia.

#### Wings of the Motherland



In one of the squares of the town of Chernogorsk, Khakasia there is a monument to cadets and pilots of the Burmese Military School of Pilots. On the pedestal there is a plane looking at the sky. On such models, future aces mastered the flight strategy and tactics of air combat.

During the Great Patriotic War, The Burmese Military Aircraft Pilots' School was located in our town from 1942 to 1946. The school brought up 1502 military pilots, 7 heroes of the Soviet Union, among them Kirill Evstigneev was awarded this honor twice. His memorial bust is installed next to the monument to cadets and pilots-instructors of the school. Kirill Evstigneev was a teacher at the Burmese School of Pilots. His skill in pilot training was highly valued. The school's management did not release the valuable employee until he has trained two dozen air fighters. From 1943 to 1945 Kirill Evstigneev made 296 sorties, conducted more than 120 air battles, personally shot down 53 enemy aircrafts. He was only 26 years old. After the war, Evstigneev continued his military service. He was the commander of the Fighter Aviation Regiment. He wrote the book "Winged Guard. There is a singdown in battle..."

**Discuss:** Are there any monuments in your home town? Do you know who or what they are devoted to? Use the Internet/ go to the local museum and find necessary information.

**Activity:** Learn more about the people of your region during the Great Patriotic War. Who would you like to tell about? Why?



75 years have passed since the time when the World War II was finished. It is an important part of our history and we must remember it, its events and of course its heroes. And people who live or lived near us deserve special fame and remembrance.

## Symbols of Victory

### Discuss.

1. What kind of people can be called *heroes*?
2. Do you know the name of the award for those who made heroic actions during the Great Patriotic War?
3. What heroes of the WWII that were from Arzamas district do you know?

## Vaganov Ivan Semyonovich



Vaganov Ivan Semyonovich was born in Protopopovka village of Arzamas district Nizhny Novgorod region. Before army, he worked as a mechanic at mechanical workshops. He took part in the World War I where he was a soldier and then a sub-lieutenant on the Turkish front. Later he studied at the Military Academy named after M. Frunze at academic courses for officers' improvement which he graduated in 1929 from.

In June 1941, he went to the front. He was a colonel, a tanker there. His tank brigade fought the enemy near Moscow, Voronezh, crossed such rivers as the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Oder. I. S. Vaganov's brigade as a part of General Rybalko's tank army was the first who broke into the fascist capital Berlin from the south-east and reached the Reichstag.

During the battle for Berlin, Vaganov was contused, lost his sight temporarily, but still continued to command the brigade. A few days later, they moved to Prague. And the first who entered the capital of Czechoslovakia was Ivan Semyonovich on his tank.

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Semyonovich Vaganov was awarded the title of **the Hero of the Soviet Union** on May 31, 1945. Later he became an Honorary citizen of the city of Brandys on the Elbe which is situated not far from Prague. And a park in this city was named after I. Vaganov.

### Activity.

#### 1. Put in the chronological order.

- a) Vaganov was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union
- b) He was contused but still continued to command the brigade
- c) He was born in Protopopovka village
- d) He was the first who broke into Berlin
- e) He went to the front

- f) He took part in the World War I
- g) A few days later, he moved to Prague
- h) He was a soldier
- i) He was a colonel

**2. Find out more information about Heroes of the Soviet Union of Arzamas. Make up a report/a presentation about one of them. Present your work for the class.**



**Symbols  
of Victory**

**BY THE WAY:** \*In the USA red or pink clove is a traditional gift for the Mom's Day.  
\*In Japan it is a symbol of mother's love.  
\*In China some people use a white clove during wedding ceremony.

*Spotlight on Russia* gets you know about one of the Symbols of Victory.



## Red Carnation

In our country, the Red Carnation is a symbol of Victory. Actually, red colour is a sign of blood and its petals look like a Victory Salute. Therefore, there's a tradition to lay red cloves at the monuments. This tradition appeared in France in XVIII century. French women gave red clovers their husbands and said: "I love you, come back with victory!"

Since that time, Red Carnation became a symbol of courage and bravery. In Russia, it's also a symbol of liberty and honor.

This flower is very enduring; it can survive in all the hardest conditions, like soviet people, who fought for peace during the Great Patriotic War.

Laying red carnations at the monuments we honor the memory of those who died, we pay tribute to the veterans of the war.

Red Carnation is a very meaningful flower. Its petals pick up much: tenderness and love, military

**DISCUSS**

- \*Why did Red Carnations become the symbols of Victory?
- \*Did you take part in so kind ceremony of laying the Red Carnations at the monuments?
- \*How do you think, is this tradition is valid nowadays?

**ACTIVITY**

Find out what flowers in other countries are the Symbols of Victory.



## 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. St Nicolai wonderworker chapel is situated in the heart of the park.
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.

Aliya Moldagulova was one of those who hit the world with her heroism. Her life was very short, like a shot.

Spotlight on Russia introduces you Aliya Moldagulova, Hero of the Soviet Union

Symbols  
of Victory



### LIFE LONG FEAT

Aliya Moldagulova was born on October 25, 1925 in the village of Bulak, Kazakhstan. As a child, she lost her parents and was adopted by her uncle. In 1935 the Moldagulovs moved to Moscow and then to Leningrad. In 1939 Aliya was put into a children house. All students of this orphanage were in Leningrad school № 9 (now № 140). In March 1942 together with the orphanage Aliya was evacuated from besieged city to Yaroslavl region and in October she entered the Rybinsk Aviation College. Then she entered the All-Union school of sniper training girls. In July 1943, Aliya was on the front. At first she came to Leningrad, then Kalinin Front where she was sent to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the 54<sup>th</sup> Rifle Brigade. January 14, 1944 a memorable battle took place near Kazachika village. In this battle Aliya destroyed more than 35 fascists, but she was mortally wounded and died. June 14, 1944 Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded Aliya Moldgulova Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. She was also awarded the Order of Lenin. The Russians' recognition and love to Aliya is touching: in memory of her dozens of museums have been established, streets and schools have been named. Personality of Aliya will forever remain a symbol of courage and heroism.

### ACTIVITY

- Make a report about a local newspaper. Use the words: feat, hero, enemy, remember in your report.
- Write a quiz for your classmates about Aliya's life and send it to our website.



### DISCUSS

How do you celebrate Victory Day? How do people commemorate the name of Aliya Moldagulova?





## Symbols of Victory

There are thousands of children who took part in World War II. "Sons of regiment", village and city boys and girls were heroes. They fought for our motherland! Their feats are in our hearts and minds forever!

**Spotlight on Russia** opens faces of young heroes of World War II.

### Vitya Novitskiy



He was born on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September in Novorossiysk. He was brought up by foster parents.

He did not study well at school. But he was honest and kind. He was handsome with big blue eyes, a long nose, plump lips and fair hair.

His family lived in the center of the city in an unusual house. It looked like a tower.

Fascists came to the town. The Novitskiys left Novorossiysk. But Vitya stayed at home alone. Fascists approached Vitya's tower. Six sailors, two soldiers and Vitya defended the tower. Soon he became alone. He had been fighting for two hours. Fascists rushed into the tower. Vitya was captured by fascists. He was burnt. He didn't live to see his 15 birthday only one day.

Unfortunately, this tower is no longer there. In its place there is a small monument. He was awarded the order of the World War II of the second level.

### Zina Portnova

She was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February in Leningrad in a working class family.

She had got bright eyes and dark, short hair. Zina was not very tall. The girl studied well, she dreamed of becoming a ballerina. She was fifteen when the war began.

She participated in operations against the enemy, distributed leaflets. Zina worked in the German dining room. She poured poison into the food. More than 100 Germans suffered.

In December, Germans arrested Zina. During one of the interrogations, Zine took the gun and shot a Gestapo chief. Zina became the Hero of the Soviet Union on the 1st of July in 1958.



#### DISCUSS

- What role did young heroes play in the history of our country?
- How do you feel when you read about feats of the children?

#### ACTIVITY

- Do you know the hero boy or girl from your city?
- Tell their story
  1. His/her family;
  2. His/her appearance;
  3. His/her feat.

## Symbols of Victory

There are thousands of children took part in World War II. "Sons of regiment", village and city boys and girls were heroes. They fought for our motherland! Their feats are in our hearts and minds forever!

### Spotlight on Russia opens faces of young heroes of World War II.



#### Lera Mikheenko

She was born in the Ignatovo village. Her father was a locksmith. Her mother was a worker.

She was a young tall girl with short brown hair and brown eyes. She was only 14 years old. Lera was a very kind and caring person with great heart.

She was a scout and partisan during the war. She collected valuable information.

Once Lera was tasked to mine the bridge and blow up the train. Lera, an ordinary girl for such a mission, personally set fire to the fire-cord. Lera managed to disrupt not only the bridge but also the echelon of the enemy. She did it successfully.

For this feat, Lera Mikheenko was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree after the war.

He was born in The Far East. Then he moved to Moscow.

His father's name was Nikolay and he was a Soviet aviator, awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in 1934. His rank was Colonel General and Air Army commander.

Arkadiy was a pilot too. He studied well, played the accordion and read a lot. He was brave and serious.

This tall boy with dark hair and blue eyes started flying when he was 14 years old.

He saw a damaged IL-2 plane and made an emergency landing, took the secret documentation and the wounded pilot on board his plane. Later Arcady would deliver power supplies for the radio to the partisans. For these Arkady received the Order of the Red Star and the Order of the Red Banner.

#### Arkadiy Kamanin



#### DISCUSS

- What role did young heroes play in the history of our country?
- How do you feel when you read about feats of the children?

#### ACTIVITY

- Do you know the hero boy or girl from your city?
- Tell their story
  1. His/her family;
  2. His/her appearance;
  3. His/her feat.



**NOBODY IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN...** (ЖИГУЛЬСКАЯ НАТАЛИЯ ИВАНОВНА, ОРЕШИН ИЛЬЯ МИХАЙЛОВИЧ)



Victory Day is one of the most important holidays in our country! 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. In each part of our Motherland are the monuments to fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic war of 1941-1945.

A monument to fallen heroes in the village Birkosa



Nobody is forgotten, nothing is forgotten.....

I live in Astrakhan region, in a small village Birkosa. It is my Motherland and I love my native place very much. I consider that I am very patriotic and my tiny village is the best place in the world! There is a monument for the Fallen Soldiers in the centre of our village. Every year our inhabitants celebrate the Victory Day. It's a pity, but there are no war veterans in our village already but we have 5 toilers of the rear.

Many old residents were children during the war, and their life was very difficult. We celebrate all of them, invite them to school on the holiday concert. Young people must not forget the heroes, they must be ready to defend their country against all enemies.

#### DISCUSS

We are going to celebrate a great holiday soon.  
Is it an important date for the people in our village?

#### ACTIVITY

Write a short text about a famous monument in your town/village.

Include:

What/where the monument is

What it means/represents

## HEROES OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (ЗАЙЦЕВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 11 Г. БЕРЕЗНИКИ)

## Symbols of Victory

Victory Day is a symbol of a national pride, glory and folk's feat of arm. We must remember the Great Patriotic War and its heroes.



## Heroes of the Great Patriotic War

Victory Day is a wonderful holiday different from all other holidays. It is a national holiday and at the same time it is a very personal one. Young generations know about the Great Patriotic War only from books and films. But we should never forget those who gave their lives for our Motherland. In June 1941 Yury Levitan read the Soviet Information Bureau message about the start of the war with Germany and voiced information bulletins from the fronts during all four years of fighting. Soviet marshals said his voice had the power of a military division. During the war, he also voiced documentaries that were edited in the same basement and shown to the soldiers on the front and the people of the fighting Soviet Union. His famous message that started with the words 'From the Soviet Information Bureau ...' was recorded only years after the war's ended – in the times of fighting no-one even thought of saving it for history's sake. In August 1943, fascist spies managed to track down the resistance group. Musa Jalil and most of his militant comrades were seized. There followed nightmare days and nights of interrogations, torture, and more torture. He had only his poetry for a weapon, which speaks of a truth that has been paid for by the highest price imaginable – the price of one's own life. Valentin Kotyk was a Soviet pioneer, and a partisan scout. He was also the youngest ever Hero of Soviet Union. During German-Soviet War he participated in partisan movement in Ukraine. First was coherent, then participated in fights, has been twice wounded, and killed in action. He received the Order of the Patriotic War 1st class and the Medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War".

**Discuss**

When is Victory Day? When did the Great Patriotic War start? Who was the leader of Nazi Germany? How do Russian people celebrate Victory Day?

**Activity**

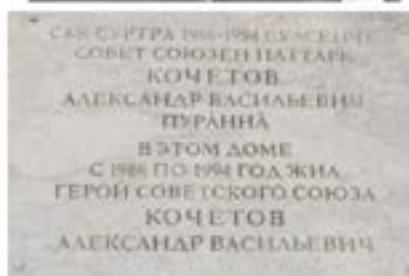
Learn more about Heroes of the Great Patriotic War. What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know? What did they give the life for?



# Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of famous people in Chuvashia. One of them is Aleksandr Vasilyevich Kochetov, the hero of Great Patriotic War.

Spotlight on Russia learns about famous Soviet pilot.



## Aleksandr Vasilyevich Kochetov.

The Chuvash Republic is famous for its valiant heroes. Aleksandr Vasilyevich Kochetov was born in Alatyr on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 1919. He dreamed about the sky and after school he studied at Alatyr amateur flying club, then Engels Air Force academy. During the War he fought as a pilot of the fighter. Aleksandr brought down 20 fascist planes, made 488 sorties and had 120 air battles. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 1944 he received the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union, got the order of Lenin and Gold Star medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union. Kochetov served in the air force until 1947. After the Great Patriotic War he devoted himself to young people. Aleksandr Vasilyevich died on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 1994 in Cheboksary.

Some streets in Cheboksary and Alatyr are named in honor of A.V. Kochetov. There is a Memorial plaque on the house he lived. Chuvash cadet corps named A. V. Kochetov opened in Cheboksary in 2018.

We are proud of our famous fellow countryman.



### ACTIVITY

- Fill out a fact file about A.V. Kochetov.
- Speak about your relatives who took part in the Great Patriotic War.

Full Name	
Is from	
Date of Birth	
Study	
Acts of Bravery	
Honors	

**ALEXANDER MATROSOV** (КИРИСОВ АНДРЕЙ ДМИТРИЕВИЧ, ШАГИРЕЕВА АНЖЕЛА АЛЬБЕРТОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА № 77» Г. КАЗАНЬ)

Symbols  
of  
Victory

Alexander Matrosov's act of bravery influenced the soldiers and the whole population of our country. His name became the synonym with the words – personal courage and bravery.

## Alexander Matrosov

Many streets, stadiums, memorials, monuments and even cities all over our big country were named after Alexander Matrosov. Matrosov's feat became the symbol of great bravery and military valour. He defended his Fatherland and gave his life fearlessly.

The USSR people from their childhood knew the name of Alexander Matrosov and the act of bravery he did. Alexander Matrosov was born in 5<sup>th</sup> of February 1924 in Ekaterinoslav (now it is Dnieper). Alexander Matrosov spent his childhood in Children's Homes in Ulyanovsk. Then there were the re-educational labor colonies for juveniles. At the beginning of the Great World War he worked as the locksmith, then as the teacher assistant. During that time, he requested to send him to the front. In September 1942 he began to study in Infantry School, but in January 1943 he went to the Kalinin Front as the volunteer with the other cadets of the Infantry School.



He came to the front in 25<sup>th</sup> February in 1943. He was in Siberian volunteer brigade. In 27 February 1943 the battalion received an order to attack the stronghold near the village Chernushki. When the soldiers came to the village, they saw that the road was protected by three machine-guns in the earth-covered structures. Two machine-guns were crushed by the assault group, but the

third earth-covered structure was located farther. Then two soldiers crawled to the earth-covered structure, one of those soldiers was Alexander Matrosov. He threw two grenades into the gun port. But at the end he rushed to the gun port and covered it with his body. He sacrificed himself to give a chance to the other soldiers to carry out the combat mission.

Alexander Matrosov was buried near that village, Chernushki. In 19<sup>th</sup> June 1943 the soldier Matrosov was given the rank of the Hero of the Soviet Union, posthumously.

Discuss:

1. Have you ever heard of Pankratov Alexander's act of bravery? Learn more about it.
2. Many Russian schools bears the name of the Hero of the Great Patriotic War. How do you think why is it so important?

Activity:

There are many military terms in this text. Look more terms in the Russian and English dictionaries.



## Symbols of Victory

There is not one family that was not touched by the Second World War in Russia. And people remember their heroes even after 75 years.



## The Eternal Flame

The eternal flame is - constantly burning fire - a symbol of the solemn memory of the Russian people about the fallen heroes, fighters for freedom, for the honor of the motherland. The eternal flame was lit at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall in the Alexander Garden at the eighth of May, 1967.

The post of honor guard is at the Eternal flame on the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the walls of the Moscow Kremlin (also known as Post N1-the main guard post of Russia). It was installed in the mausoleum in 1924 after Lenin's death. It is replaced by summer and winter.



Every year on the ninth of May many people, president, government and Moscow guests come to worship one of the most famous symbols of the memory of the Second World War.

**Nothing is forgotten no one is forgotten.**

### Discuss:

- Have you ever seen the eternal flame?
- Describe your feelings about it?
- Does your family have war veterans?
- Do you visit memorable places on the ninth of May?

### Activity:

- Tell about other monuments of memory of the Great Patriotic War.

# SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

On May 9, there will be the 75th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War. It's the greatest holiday for all Russian people and people in the world.

*Thank you for the life,  
thank you for the Victory!*



## The Victory Parade

The first parade marking the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War was held in Red Square at 10.00 am on 24 June, 1945. The parade took place a month later after 9 May, the day of surrender of Nazi Germany.

The parade was commanded by Marshals of the Soviet Union Georgy Zhukov and Konstantin Rokossovsky. They rode through the parade ground on white and black horses.

The historic Victory Parade lasted for two hours. It was the longest and largest military parade ever held in Red Square, which involved 40,000 Red Army soldiers and 1,850 military vehicles and other military hardware.

Twelve combined regiments were formed to take part in the parade. The combined regiments of the Soviet Army and the Navy, including the Heroes of the Soviet Union and Cavaliers of the Order of Glory, marched across Red Square.

The commanders of fronts and armies marched in front of the regiments.

At the end of the parade a column of soldiers marched solemnly carrying 200 lowered banners of the defeated German troops. The banners were thrown on the ground beside Lenin's Mausoleum to symbolize a complete enemy capitulation. The soldiers carrying them wore gloves to demonstrate their hatred of Nazi Germany.

### Discuss

Have you ever taken part in the Victory Parade?

How do you think is it important for Russian people to celebrate the Victory Day and why?

### Activity

Make up a cluster.

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the words "Great Patriotic War".



## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

### Annotation

As a result of the project, children will remember and be proud of the exploits of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers who heroically defended their homeland.



The black and orange colors of the St. George ribbon became a symbol of Russia's military prowess and glory. The colors of the tape - black and orange - mean "smoke and flame" and are a sign of the soldier's personal valor on the battlefield.

The name of the tape is associated with the name of St. Great Martyr George the Victorious.

Having entered the military service in the Roman army, George, distinguished by intelligence, courage and physical strength, became one of the military commanders and favorite of the emperor. When the persecution of Christians began, he was arrested and tortured. He was tormented for many days, forcing him to renounce Christ, but St. George suffered all the suffering. After his death, St. George repeatedly appeared to people in the form of a warrior.

The St. George ribbon, confirming the traditional colors of Russian military prowess, adorned many Soviet award medals and signs. The St. George Ribbon is a centuries-old symbol, embodying the feat of a Russian warrior on the battlefields, in bloody hand-to-hand battles. This is an element of the reward for which many have exchanged their lives.

### Discuss

Have you ever heard about St. George? What have you heard about him? Have you ever seen the St. George ribbon?

### Activity

Learn more about the St. George ribbon and St. George.

MARCONI, TO THE BRIDGE! (КУЛЕБАКИН ЕГОР МАКСИМОВИЧ, КУЛЕБАКИНА ИРИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА )

### Symbols of Victory

*Victory Day is a holiday in Russia. It is a national holiday and at the same time very personal for each family. It is a very personal holiday for my family.*

### Marconi, to the bridge!

My grandmother's name is Lubov Kravtsova. She was born on the 26<sup>th</sup> of November in 1926 in Kremenchug. When the war began, my granny was not even fourteen. And as soon as the Germans approached Kremenchug, the youth immediately evacuated from the city so that they would not fall into slavery in Germany. She was sent to Kharkov and she entered Kiev Military school of communications there. When the Germans came close to Kharkov, the school with students was evacuated to Barnaul. My granny received a diploma of a first-class radio operator there.



She could stay in Novosibirsk, where she was sent after school to work but she really wanted to get to the war. When she was 16 years old, she deceived the Komsomol district committee and went to Murmansk without any documents.

She worked the tanker «Yukagir», and then she sailed in towboats. Her nickname was Marconi - as the legendary Italian inventor of radio. The tankers where she worked supplied with fuel all the ships of the Northern Fleet.

She committed the war feats and received many awards. After the war she stayed in Murmansk. More than forty years, from 1945 to 1986, she worked in the radio center of the Murmansk Trawl Fleet.

Now her name is listed in the Murmansk regional Book of memory of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the Book of Memory "Winners". Every year I and my family take part in the Immortal regiment with the portrait of my granny.

#### Discuss

Why do you think she deceived the Komsomol district committee? Could you go to the war before the age of 18?

Do you and your family take part in the Immortal regiment? Why do you do it?

#### Activity

Learn new facts about your relatives who took part in the Great Patriotic War linking the website <https://pamyat-naroda.ru/>



## Symbols of Victory

The World War II was a great tragedy for the whole world. Millions of people suffer in it, and not only adults but children too. And not only adults helped the front, but children helped too.



Schoolchildren of Arzamas (Nizhny Novgorod region) took an active part in reaching the Great Victory. They helped the front in

## Arzamas Schoolchildren

### Discuss

1. When did the WWII begin?
2. When did it finish?
3. Do you think it was easy to get the Victory?
4. What did people do for it?

a way they could do it. They collected waste paper and scrap metal after school, worked in the fields and cared for the crop (about 2500 students worked in the fields of the district in 1944-1945). They worked out 132 thousand workdays and collected 160 thousand rubles for the construction of the small plane "Schoolboy". For example, pupils of

Arzamas Fifth Primary School collected 1450 rubles for its construction. It was the plane LA-5 called "Arzamas Schoolboy". The combat pilot Alexey Iosifovich Maksimenko took the plane. In two months, he made 110 flights and destroyed 7 enemy aircrafts. He fought on the Bryansk, the 1st Baltic, the 3rd Belorussian, the 2nd Baltic and the 1st Belorussian fronts. Totally the plane "Arzamas Schoolboy" destroyed 20 Nazi aircrafts.



### Activity

Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. Schoolchildren of Arzamas helped the front.
2. They worked in the fields, collected paper and constructed planes.
3. Students collected 160 rubles for the plane "Schoolboy".
4. Later the plane was called "Arzamas Schoolboy".
5. The lieutenant A.I.Maksimenko used the plane.
6. During the war "Arzamas Schoolboy" beat 20 German planes.
7. Arzamas schoolchildren collected gifts, books and sent letters to soldiers.
8. They also collected food for children.

Read the text.

Students of Arzamas Junior School Named after Kirov collected money for the construction of the aircraft "Pioneer" (1120 rubles). Pushkin High School trained drivers who worked at farms and the students of 7-10 grades worked collecting crops in the fields. Students of Secondary School Named after Chkalov collected warm clothes for children of the areas freed from the war actions. They sent hundreds of gifts, books and letters to soldiers. Students of Primary School Named after Stalin collected and gave to the pharmacy 20kg of medical herbs.

The staff of Arzamas Kindergarten Named after Pushkin and the staff of Arzamas Kindergarten Named after Budyony collected clothes for children of the areas freed by the Red Army.

The War lasted many days and nights. Many people fought for the Victory in the front and in the rear. And many children helped adults to get the Great Victory.





ARKHANGELSKAYA REGION, VILLAGE CHEREVKOVO. OBELISK OF GLORY

(ЛАПИНА ВАЛЕНТИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)

It was 1945. The Soviet Union won the war against fascism. The 9<sup>th</sup> of May became the greatest holiday for all people. That's why our country is rich in monuments to this important event.



Spotlight on Russia visits the northern part of our country –

**Arkhangelskaya region, village Cherevkovo**

In the Great Patriotic war (1941-1945) about 1,300 people were called up the army and 699 people died in the war.



The Day of Victory is a favorite holiday for citizens of Cherevkovo. They come to Victory Park to say THANK YOU for their life. In the center of the Park there is Obelisk of Glory to the soldiers who fell during the Great Patriotic war. The obelisk was

opened on June 27, 1965 in Pionerskii Square. For several years students and citizens collected lists of villagers who died in the war. By September 1966 the list was placed in a capsule and in the stele of the Obelisk. For the 45th anniversary of Victory on the 7<sup>th</sup> of November in 1989 it was reconstructed. Now the Memorial complex includes the Obelisk of Glory, a memorial wall with a list of dead soldiers, the Eternal flame, and a monument to the Hero of the Soviet Union A.P. Kvashnin.

Blue fir trees, alleys, lanterns, flowerbeds, vases, garden benches complement the ensemble.

**Activities**

Where do you live?  
 Have you ever been to Cherevkovo?  
 Do you go to the monument on 9<sup>th</sup> May? Why/ Why not?  
 Did your great-grandparents take part in the war?



**DISCUSS**

What monuments are there in your area? Write and tell us about the one you have.



## THE HILL OF IMORTALITY (ЛОКТЕВА АЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА)

**Symbols of Victory**

What do we know about Bryansk? Bryansk is a city in Russia, the capital of the Bryansk region, standing on the banks of the Desna River. Bryansk is an ancient city. It is often called as a city of partisan glory. A total of 139 partisan detachments, united in 27 brigades took part in the struggle against the fascist invaders. The German army captured Bryansk in October 1941. The city was liberated in September 1943. Bryansk and surrounding lands were known for a lot of Soviet partisans (about 60,000) fighting against the German army. There are many monuments, obelisks, honor rolls, memorable symbols and memorial complexes in Bryansk.

**The Hill of Immortality**

The Hill of Immortality is a majestic 12 meters monument, erected in honor of the soldiers, died during the Great Patriotic War. It was set on the 11th of May, 1976 in the park of culture and entertainment "Solovji". In the basis of the Hill there is the gun symbol with a capsule, which contains the message to descendants of the

inhabitants of Bryansk in 2017. The mound of crowns is 18 meters concrete pylon in the form of a five-pointed star. It is one of the most remarkable monuments of our city. This monument is a symbol of legendary land of military and partisan glory, devoted to our older generations, of eternal memory and glory to those, who defended the honor and independence of our Motherland with weapon in their hands. On the 25th of March, 2010 was a remarkable date for Bryansk! The President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev as signed the rank "The City of Military Glory" to Bryansk. This award became a well-deserved assessment of the merits of all generations of our citizens who had given their lives for freedom and independence of our Motherland. It was decided to place the monument in front of the Hill of Immortality.

**DISCUSS**

Do you want to visit Bryansk? Why Bryansk is called the city of partisan glory? Why is the Hill of Immortality so important to Bryansk?

**ACTIVITY**

Learn more about the Hill of Immortality in Bryansk. How long did it build? Who made the decision to build it?

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.

Doctor Luke (Voyno-Yasenetsky) is one of the most outstanding symbols of the great victory.

SAINT SURGEON



Luke (Voyno-Yasenetsky) is one of the most special symbols of the great victory. His courage and love to people were unique.

Saint (святой) Luke, born Valentin Felixovich Voyno-Yasenetsky, was an outstanding surgeon(хирург), a spiritual writer, a bishop (священник) of Russian Church.

He was born in 1877 in Kerch, and died in 1961 in Simferopol. 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...

The Saint-surgeon was in exile(ссылка) in the Krasnoyarsk territory in 1940s. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War Professor Voyno-Yasenetsky asked to send him to a military hospital as a surgeon. Since 1941, Saint Luke was appointed the chief surgeon of evacuation hospital № 1515 in Krasnoyarsk and consulted all hospitals in the Krasnoyarsk territory. After 10-11 hours in the operating room, he went home and prayed for his patients. Thanks to his brilliant operations, thousands of soldiers and officers could fight for our Motherland and win the war.

His life was not easy, he got blind being very old but still helped people. Now people of our country are thankful to Saint Luke for his professionalism and love for people.

Discuss

What civil(гражданские) professions are very important in war time? Give some examples and explain why.

Activity

Find some information about the Great Patriotic War heroes from your town and make a report about one of them.



## Symbols of Victory

*There are many streets and avenues in Russia named after famous heroes of World War II. You can visit almost any town or a city and find yourself walking along such a historical place.*

Spotlight on Russia takes you into Moscow to  
Marshal Savitskiy Street.

### Marshal Savitskiy Street

My dear friends,

Marshal Savitskiy Street is one of Moscow streets situated in South Butovo. This Street was named after the well-known Soviet pilot and military commander **Evgeniy Yakovlevitch Savitskiy** in 2010. He was born in Novorossiysk in 1910 and died in Moscow in 1990. E.Y. Savitskiy was awarded twice an order "Hero of the Soviet Union". He was also an air marshal in 1961 and got the title "Honored military pilot" in 1965. The man became a Lenin prize winner in 1978.

E.Y. Savitskiy commanded the division since 1942 till the end of the war. He made 216 combat missions, shot down 22 planes of the enemies alone and two more planes with his group. The hero took part in 81 aerial battles.

The Russian people remember his feats. Now you can see the bronze monument of E.Y. Savitskiy in Novorossiysk. By the way there is a headstone with his name at Novodevichy cemetery. Being in the centre of Moscow don't forget to visit 5/13 Smolenskaya Naberezhnaya where E.Y. Savitskiy lived with his family. The door of his house has a plaque to dedicate his memory for ever. The students who study at Pushkin High Technical School in St Petersburg can be proud because this School is also connected with the name of E.Y. Savitskiy.

The most amazing fact that my house is located near Marshal Savitskiy Street. I always take interest in historical events. So, I couldn't but read much information about this street. That's why you read this letter at present.

Keep in touch,

Your teacher of English Miroshnikova Ludmila Ivanovna

#### DISCUSS

1. Do you know the streets in Moscow or other cities or towns named after World War II heroes?
2. Why is it important to honor World War II heroes?

#### ACTIVITY

Find more about Evgeniy Yakovlevitch Savitskiy or other World War II heroes and make a project.

## Symbols of Victory

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



## THE ETERNAL FIRE

The Eternal Fire is a constantly burning fire, dedicated to the memory of unknown soldiers.

The eternal fire was lit up on May, 1956, 12 years after the Great Patriotic War had finished.

On 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1967 the Eternal Fire was lit up on the grave near the Kremlin wall in the memory of the heroes who died during the Great Patriotic War II.

In fact, no one knows exactly when the Eternal Fire was lit up first. It is determined that the Eternal Fire first appeared in November 6, 1957, on the field of Mars in St. Petersburg.

Nowadays, there are 3 eternal fires in Moscow.

### Check these words

lit, eternal, victory, grave, exactly,  
constantly, nowadays, appeared, field

### Reading

1. Read the text and decide which sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

1. The eternal fire was lit on May 1956. ....
2. It was lit up 9 years after the Victory Day.  
.....
3. There are 2 eternal fires in Moscow. ....

2. Fill in the missing words in the sentences.

1. The Eternal fire was lit up on the ... near the Kremlin.
2. Nowadays, no one knows when the ... was lit up.
3. There are ... eternal fires in Moscow.

### Speaking

Where is the eternal fire in your city?

How often do you visit a place where there is an eternal fire?



# Symbols of Victory

There are many outstanding sights all around Russia, but there is a unique place that is a great seaport at the same time.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the world- famous city Sevastopol.



## DISCUSS:

- Have you ever been to Sevastopol? Where is it situated? Describe your experience.
- Why is Sevastopol a symbol of Victory?

## ACTIVITY:

- LEARN MORE FACTS ABOUT THE HISTORY OF SEVASTOPOL. WHEN WAS IT BUILT AND WHAT ARE THE MOST FAMOUS FACTS ABOUT THIS

Sevastopol is the city in the south-west of the Crimean Peninsula, on the Black Sea coast. *Sevastopol* bears the title of hero city. The main naval-base of the Black Sea Fleet of Russia is located here. Here is the medal «Golden Star» which the city was awarded in 1965 for the courage and heroism of its defenders during the Great Patriotic War.



There are some monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War, for example the Monument to the Glory of Warriors of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Guards Army, which was built in 1944, or the monument to the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet Squadron (it was built on the 8<sup>th</sup> of May in 1979). We can also name monuments to Black Sea Sailors and Aviators. The Sevastopol Defense (1941-1942) became an important stage in the course of military operations in the struggle for Crimea during the Great Patriotic War. At the beginning of the War work to strengthen Sevastopol from land was not carried out. Only reconnaissance of defensive lines was carried out. From July to November 1941 it was possible to partially fulfill the plan for the creation of land defense which included three lines: advanced, main and rear. The Medal «for defense of Sevastopol» is a state award of the Russian Empire. Established to commemorate the end of the Crimean War (1853-1856). This award is considered to be the first Russian medal issued not for victory or capture, but for defense



Sevastopol

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

The whole world knows about the Battle of Stalingrad. In Volgograd there are many monuments connected with this great battle.

### THE STALINGRAD POPLAR, OBELISK AND ETERNAL FLAME



The Stalingrad poplar on the Square of the Fallen Fighters is a historical and natural monument of Volgograd. A tree grows in the Central District at the Square of the Fallen Fighters next to the Eternal Flame. According to the official version, the tree survived the Battle of Stalingrad and has evidence of military operations on its trunk. In the spring of 1943 residents of the city found a living small tree in the ruins. In the ruined city this poplar survived. In the same spring, poplar turned green, symbolizing the victory of life over death. This tree saw the terrible moments of the war.

Bullets remained in the tree trunk but poplar stands, reminding us of the Battle of Stalingrad. In 1975, a granite memorial plaque was installed near the poplar, on which it was carved: "This poplar carried life through the great battle". In February 1993, the city authorities declared poplar a specially protected area.

Experts have found that the famous living monument is at least 100 years old! It is possible that in the near future Volgograd may lose its unique tree. That is why the staff of the Volgograd Botanical Garden decided to clone the famous plant.

Next to the poplar is a granite obelisk and eternal flame.

More than 100 soldiers were buried under the monument. The obelisk is a 26-meter stella of black and red granite. At night, spotlights illuminate the monument, turning the stella into a burning candle of eternal memory. The author of the sculpture is the architect V.E. Shalashov.

On February 1, 1963 near the obelisk, in the square of the Fallen Fighters, the Eternal Fire was lit.

#### DISCUSS

- Have you ever been at the Square of the Fallen Fighters in Volgograd? Describe your experience.
- Why are the monuments at the Square of the Fallen Fighters very important for Volgograd residents?

#### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the Great Patriotic War and what role Volgograd played in it.



## VICTORY DAY

We mustn't forget about those days and about those millions of people who fought against fascists and won the Great Victory at a price of their lives. We'll remember them forever.



Victory Day is one of the most important holidays. We all celebrate it on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May. It is a very sad holiday because we remember our relatives: grandfathers and great-grandfathers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers. They defended our country during the Great Patriotic War. It lasted four years and a lot of people died. Many people have lost close relatives and friends in this terrible war. Almost every family in Russia has a person who didn't return from the battlefield.

Since then 75 years have passed. But Russian people do not forget their heroes. In this day, there is a parade in every town and city. People carry portraits of their relatives who died in the war. It looks like they are part of the parade. This new tradition is called «Bessmertny Polk». In Moscow in the Red Square you can see a big parade. Many people bring flowers to memorials. In the evening there is a holiday salute and a minute of silence to remember all those who did not come back from the war.

Discuss	Activity
Why Victory Day is one the most important holidays?	Find more information about heroes of Great Patriotic War

**HEROES OF MY FAMILY** (ПАВЛЮЧЕНКО КСЕНИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, ШАГИРЕЕВА АНЖЕЛА АЛЬБЕРТОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА 77» Г. КАЗАНИ)

Symbols  
of  
Victory

In Russia people say that there is not one family that has not been affected by the Great World War. Every family has their own heroes.

# Heroes of my family

We live in the peaceful world, all of us have enough food, we all have the place to live and all of us have families. But it was not always like that. The land where we live has been attacked many times. There was the World War and even the Great Patriotic War. Many people died there. Countless people sacrificed themselves in order to give us the chance to live in a peaceful world. My great granddad did the same.



My great grandfather Kurbatov Andrey (1911-1988) was he petty officer of the infantry. At the time of the Great World War the activity of his battalion was connected with the chemical weapons tests. Something happened and only four soldiers were survived. My great granddad was among them. He spent much time in the hospital until he was medically discharged.

My other grandfather Korzhov Gavril (1918-1978) took part in Winter War (1939) and in the Second World War. He was the Captain. During the defense of Stalingrad, he was shot and taken to the hospital. He did not have any documents and no one knew where he was and what happened to him. His wife, my great grandmother got a written notice of his death. When he got better he was sent to the other frontline to fight against Japanese soldiers. My great granddad was very decent and fair man. One day he disagreed with the Commander's order. So, the Military Court sent him to work camps. My great granddad spent there 10 years. Only in 1955 he was fully exonerated and took back all ranks and rewards.



Many people Died during the Great World War, all of them were someone's relatives or friends. We have to remember them, to be thankful and appreciate the peaceful world that we live in.

<p><b>Discuss:</b></p> <p>Ask your grandparents and relatives how you family took part in the Great World War. Who are the heroes of your family?</p>	<p><b>Activity:</b></p> <p>Each school in our city bears the name of the hero of the Great Patriotic War. My school bears the name of Alexander Matrosov. Learn more who he was and what act of bravery he did.</p>
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## Symbols of Victory

The war divided the lives of many people into a Before and an After. For the Soviet Union the war lasted for 4 years. It was a very hard time for everyone. Millions of Soviet soldiers died in this war. But they won and became heroes for every Russian person. Since then more than 74 years have passed. But Russian people do not forget their heroes.

There are a lot of museums and monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War in many cities and towns. Let's talk about Moscow's museums.



## Museums and monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War

Russia's major war memorial is situated in the center of Moscow, in Alexander Garden by the Kremlin wall. This memorial is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. To the right of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, there are blocks with the names of 12 Hero Cities and 1 fortress: Moscow, Leningrad (St Petersburg), Kiev, Odessa, Stalingrad (Volgograd), Sevastopol, Minsk, Kerch, Novorossiysk, Tula, Murmansk, Smolensk and the Brest Fortress.

One of the largest memorials dedicated to World War II in the world is situated at Poklonnaya Hill. This museum was opened in 1995. It has battle dioramas, the Commanders Hall and the Hall of Glory.

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 the granite podium, there is the statue of Saint George killing the snake, the symbol of evil.

### DISCUSS

1. Does your family celebrate Victory Day?
2. How does your family celebrate Victory Day?
3. Did your great-grandparents take part in the Great Patriotic War?
4. Have you ever seen a military parade?
5. Have you ever gone to see fireworks?
6. Have you ever visited museums and Victory memorials in our city? What museums?

### ACTIVITY

Say: true, false or not stated.

1. The war divided the lives of many people into a Before and an After.
2. The Victory museum at Poklonnaya Hill was opened in 1980.
3. In the Alexander Garden we can see the State Museum of defense of Moscow.
4. There are a lot of museums and monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War.
5. There are 14 Hero Cities.
6. The main Victory Monument standing 142 meters tall was created by Zurab Tsereteli.
7. For the Soviet Union, the war started on the 22nd of June 1941.
8. Russian people do not forget their heroes.
9. Moscow is a Hero City.
10. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is situated at Poklonnaya Hill.

**MONUMENT TO THE PILOTS OF THE 248<sup>TH</sup> FIGHTER REGIMENT IN THE TOWN OF AZOV**  
(ПАНАСОВЕЦ ОЛЬГА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА)

“Monument to the pilots of the 248-th fighter regiment in the town of Azov”.

“Many people died defending our hometown of Azov”.



Azov – is the oldest town in Rostov region. There are a lot of monuments in it. One of them is a monument to the pilots of the 248<sup>th</sup> fighter regiment, who died in the sky near Azov in 1941. And few people know about it, passing by the monument every day. The story of this monument is quite unusual. It was erected in 1942 just on the place where the falling of the first shot down over Azov of the German plane happened. In 1967, it was reconstructed and a memorial plaque was installed. In battles 1941 died 15 people. The popular nickname of the monument is arrow.



**Glossary**

- Fall [fɔ:l] - упасть
- Unusual { an'ju:zəl} - необычный
- Defend { [di'fend]} - защищать
- Install { [in'stɔ:l]} - устанавливать
- Battle { [bætl]} - битва
- Monument { ['mɒnjəmənt]} - памятник

**Duscuss.**

1. What monuments associated with the war can be found in Azov?
2. What words can describe the soldiers who died during the war?

**Activies**

- Fighter { faite } - боец
- Establish { [ɪs'tæblɪʃ]} - установить
- Pass { pa:s} - пройти
- Quite { kwait} - довольно
- Died { dai} - умерший
- Plaque [plæk] } - бляшка



If you travel from Nizhny Novgorod to Arzamas, you can get to the village of Bogoyavleniye, which stands on a hill. Near the village there is a memorial that marks that in 1941 there was a defense line of the city of Gorky (the name of Nizhny Novgorod in the past).

## Symbols of Victory

### Discuss:

1. What do you know about the Great Patriotic War? When did it start? When did it finish?
2. In what parts of Russia did the war take place?
3. Were there war actions on the territory of Nizhny Novgorod region?

## The Defense Line of Gorky in the Village of Bogoyavleniye

Not all Russian people know that the defense of Gorky was an important milestone in the Great Patriotic War. In January 1941, Hitler had a meeting on the plan "Barbarossa". It said that after the capture of Moscow Gorky should be captured because it was an important industrial center of Russia. It could happen during the second half of September or early October 1941. To do this, the Germans were going to use the Moscow highway and the Gorky-Murom highway.

The fast movement of German troops in the first few months of the war on the territory of our country was the reason for taking emergency measures to protect Gorky. In the autumn of 1941 it was decided to create a defense line on the territory of the Gorky region - at a distance of 70-80 km from the city. The line connected Bogoyavleniye, Katunki, Purekh, Chistoe, Gorbatov, Pavlovo and other settlements.

About 350 thousand citizens of Gorky, including 150 thousand workers and students, made almost impossible. By January 1, 1942, the construction of the fortifications was finished. On January 14, a special Commission adopted it. The total length of the anti-tank trenches was 1134 kilometers. In general, the defensive line had 1116 pillboxes and bunkers, 1026 blindages, 114 command posts, a lot of iron "hedgehogs" and rubbles.



In 2010, a mass Patriotic action dedicated to the construction of the defense line began. Memorials were placed at all its intersections with highways. The sign "A Line of Defense" near the village of Bogoyavleniye was installed on October 27, 2011.

### Activity:

#### I. Answer the questions:

1. What was the main idea of the plan "Barbarossa"?
2. When did the Germans plan to capture Gorky? Why did they want to do it?
3. When was the defense line of Gorky made? Name its characteristics.
4. How many people took part in building the defense line? Do you think it was easy?
5. When was the sign "A Line of Defense" near the village of Bogoyavleniye installed? Why?

#### II. Create your own sign "A Line of Defense".



# The Sacred War

The main theme of the songwriting of these years is the protection of the Motherland. It invokes to battle, inspires with the memory of peaceful days, and instills the confidence of victory in human hearts. The song becomes a spiritual weapon of the front and rear.



A. Aleksandrov



V. Lebedev-Kumach

## Spotlight on Russia represents one of the famous song

"The Sacred War" also known as "Arise, Great Country!" was one of the most famous Soviet songs of the Great Patriotic War. The music is written by Aleksandr Aleksandrov, founder of the Alexandrov Ensemble and the music composer of the National Anthem of the USSR. The lyrics are written by Vasily Lebedev-Kumach.

The circumstances of the composition and first performance of the song were hurried. The lyrics were published on 24 June 1941 in newspapers "Izvestia" and "Krasnaya Zvezda" in two days after the beginning of the war. Aleksandrov immediately wrote the music for them. He wrote the notes on the blackboard for the singers to copy manually. The first performance was on 26 June at Belorussky Railway Terminal, where according to eyewitnesses it was sung five times in succession.

The song has been used during the march in Victory Day parades in both the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation.

## Discuss

Do you know other war songs?  
Who wrote the lyrics to the song "The Sacred War"?

## Activities

Prepare a project "Songs of the War Time"



## MY GREAT GRANDDAD - THE MEMBER OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ПРОХОРОВА КСЕНИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)

## My great granddad- the member of the great Patriotic war



My great granddad's name is Syrygin Ivan. He was born on the 9th of September 1921 in the village of Mikhailovka. He was the third child in the family. Ivan finished the primary school in the home village, and went to the secondary school in the village of Druachly, that was 13 kilometers away from Mikhailovka.

When Ivan was 19, he was taken to the Red Army. After the army my great granddad decided to be the military officer, but it did not happen.

It was 1940. The great patriotic war started. Ivan entered the military school in Saratov. In 1942 he went to the front as the younger officer. Ivan was sent to Stalingrad. It was very hard time for him, because it was the time when he answered for other people and saved the city and the Motherland. Later, in 1943, he was in Kurskaya Duga.

Ivan had remembered: the most difficult day was the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 1943. We left our positions. My people had the order the help other troops to go away. Only I had the armory, another people had simply armory(guns). We were very brave. At last we were only in the group of four. I was injured. I lost consciousness, and when I came to, I heard German speech. I opened my eyes and there was a German soldier standing in front of me. That I was captured. And home to my parents came a funeral.

Among the archives is a document for canceling the orders of the GUK. My great-grandfather is also listed as number 40.

Ivan went through several camps, he did not remember the names of concentration camps, as there were many of them: Komarichi, Bryansk, Luxembourg, Bavaria. In 1944, when the American landing party landed, it was transferred to Dresden. He was there until the end of the war. The most memorable and joyful day for Ivan Syrygin was the day of liberation from captivity by the Soviet troops on May 8, 1945. He did not return home until 1946.

My great-grandfather was an ordinary man who did not like to think about the war, but he did everything to help his homeland free itself from the enemy. And the country should be proud of such heroes



Discuss: What period of the life was the most difficult in the life of my great granddad?

Problem: Why do we need to remember about our great grandfathers?

## Symbols of Victory

9 May is the official holiday in Russia. Its celebration is important for everyone as seventy-five years didn't lessen the pain of loss in each family.



### The living memory

Every year Russian people celebrate Victory Day on 9 May. It is a great holiday which unites nations and generations. It is a holiday with the sorrow for those who didn't return from the war and with the triumph for winning.



Though there were no battles in some regions of our great country, every place from Kaliningrad to Vladivostok has its own monument to the participants of the Great Patriotic war because each family in Russia suffered the hardship of this period and lost relatives. Usually the monument looks like an obelisk or a statue of a soldier. There is a list of residents' names who took part in the war of 1941-1945. Almost half of soldiers didn't come back, some of them were reported missing. Names written on the monument urge people to remember their deeds and to pass them down through generations. Students of nearest schools and volunteers are involved in cleaning the territory of the memorial place. Special ceremonies take place at the monument on the eve of Victory Day.

On 9 May people from neighbourhood come to these monuments to honour those who fought at the front, those who worked hard in the rear, those who won and gave Victory Day to the whole world. Veterans of war and labour get flowers and congratulations from students. Flowers and wreaths are also brought to the monuments and memorials.

It has become a tradition to take portraits of participants of the Great Patriotic War to the monument. In towns and cities columns of people march with portraits of soldiers making the Immortal Regiment. The Russians try to remember war heroes as the cost of the Victory was high: over 27 million victims, destroyed towns and villages, orphaned children, hunger and cold. Only the living memory will prevent a new war in the world.

**Discuss:** Why do Russian towns and villages have monuments to participants of the Great Patriotic war?

**Activity:** Is there a monument to the participants of the Great Patriotic war in your neighbourhood? What does it look like? What do you do on 9 May?



## Symbols of Victory

There are many outstanding places to visit all around our country, but one place is known all over the Belgorod region.

*This article will inform you about one of the most famous monuments of **Stary Oskol** - the **Mass Grave 31 of Soviet soldiers***

# THE ATAMAN FOREST

The Mass Grave No.31 of Soviet soldiers who died in the battles with the fascist invaders is located on the South-Western outskirts of the city, near the Ataman forest. It was opened in 1943. This is the largest mass grave in Belgorod region. About 2000 people are buried here.

The memorial complex "Ataman forest" is dedicated to the memory of Soviet soldiers who died during the Voronezh-Voroshilovgrad operation in 1942 and the Voronezh-Kastornensky operation in 1943. They were buried by local residents in the forest, in single and mass graves.

In 1980, a memorial was opened on the mass grave. The tombstone is a memorial complex consisting of two concrete pylons 25m high, which are connected at the top by a metal model of the order of the Patriotic war and a horizontal concrete stela mounted on a large rectangular pedestal. At the foot of the pylons – a bowl with eternal fire, behind – a horizontal stela. The front side of the stela is made with relief protrusions, on which the image of a red star and the inscription is carved:



*No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten.  
1941-1945*

### DISCUSS:

Have you ever been to Stary Oskol?  
Have you ever seen this stela?  
When was the monument opened?

### ACTIVITY:

Find some information about any other monument in Belgorod region and tell the class about it.

*MONUMENTS*

Monument to the Soldier-Liberator  
*THERE ARE A LOT OF MONUMENTS IN  
OUR NATIVE TOWN. SPOTLIGHT ON  
RUSSIA LOOKS AT ONE VERY SPECIAL MONUMENT.*



Monument to the Soldier-Liberator is a monument built to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. The monument was erected on the initiative of the inhabitants of the town of Shakhty. Funds for its construction were earned by workers on volunteer clean-ups, most urban organizations provided the assistance.

The monument is located on Victory Square and is a 15-meter sculpture of a warrior who raised an assault rifle above his head. Next to the warrior there are three orders cast of metal: Orders of Victory, Patriotic War and Glory. The complex includes five lamps, symbolizing five heavy years of the Great Patriotic War. The monument was erected in a short time — for 6 months. The opening took place on May 7, 1985.

Discuss

Why do people build monuments?

Do you think that one of the most popular monuments in Shakhty is Monument to the Soldier-Liberator?

Activities

Find out more information about monuments of Shakhty.



## Symbols of Victory



*Russian people honour their history. They are very proud of all military men who took part in World War II.*

### The Monument to the Three Ivans

More than seventy years have passed since the victory in World War II. This victory was achieved with great effort. However, it is very important to know the history of your own region. That is why almost every year a new monument to famous or prominent people of world War II appears in Russian towns and cities. People still remember those men who defended our country then.

On the seventh of May 2015 the monument to the Three Ivans was established in Lyubertsy, Moscow Region, in honour of Ivan Golubin, Ivan Zabolotny and Ivan Shumilov. You can see their names on the memorial. These men were the pilots of the sixteenth fighter aviation regiment. The regiment was based on the territory of the city of Lyubertsy during the war. More than 117 planes of the enemy forces were destroyed by the pilots of the legendary aviation regiment.

The monument is quite simple but extremely needful for the patriotic education of the young generation. Many people pass by it every day. Moreover, you can often see the veterans standing next to the memorial. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, pupils of the nearby school come to the memorial and put the flowers at the foot of it.

### DISCUSS

- Why do people still construct monuments to different military men who took part in World War II?

### ACTIVITY

- Learn more about the monuments to famous and prominent military men in your region. Describe them.

## Symbols of Victory

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

*Spotlight on Russia* takes you into the world-famous the Pavlov's house.



## The Pavlov's house

Most people will know that a titanic battle happened in Stalingrad. Stalingrad is probably best remembered as the place where the Nazi expansion into Europe came up against a Russian heroic defence. For the Russian people, it is one of their proudest episodes, one of their best military operations of the War.

The German plan for 1942 was to continue the push southeast to the rich oil land of the Caucasus. Northeast of the Caucasus was the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd). Militarily it was useful to take. It could be used to start attacks into the Siberian industrial centre. But its main prize was that it had the name of Hitler's enemy: Josef Stalin, the leader of the Soviets.

The block-by-block and the house-by-house fighting that happened in the city of Stalingrad didn't suit the German method of war. Summer turned to autumn, and the battle became a matter of survival. Losses on both sides were huge. During the Battle of Stalingrad, Pavlov's house became the subject of fierce battles. In mid-September 1942, it was decided to turn the Pavlov's house into a strong point: the favorable location of the building made it possible to observe and shell the territory of the city occupied by enemies. On the third day, reinforcements arrived at Pavlov's house, delivering weapons, ammunition and guns to the soldiers. People of 11 nationalities took part in the battles for Pavlov's house in Stalingrad.

A memorial monument appeared on the end of the building, the words "58 days on the fair" are inscribed there. It is a symbol of courage and also a dumb that the unity of people can defeat evil.



### DISCUSS

Have you ever been to the Pavlov's house? Describe your experience.

### ACTIVITY

Learn more about the Pavlov's house. Imagine you are standing in front of the house. How does it make you feel? Tell us. Tell your partner two things you remember from the text.



## LETCHIK PILYUTOV STREET (СМИРНОВА АНГЕЛИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)

Symbols  
of Victory

In Saint Petersburg there are a lot of memorable places related to the Great Patriotic War. We would like to tell you about one hero of this war. A street of Saint Petersburg, in district Sosnovaya Polyana, is called in honour of him.

## Letchik Pilyutov Street

Letchik Pilyutov Street

Letchik Pilyutov Street is called in memory of a pilot-ace Petr Andreevich Pilyutov.

During the blockade of Leningrad Pilyutov protected «the Road of Life» from enemy fighters and bombers. This road through Lake Ladoga put Leningrad in touch with our country.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of December 1941 fascists brought down three Russian fighters. Petr Andreevich alone had to fight six enemy fighters. He could bring down two of them. Despite a lot of wounds, Pilyutov landed his fighter on a lake shore. Luckily, one peasant found him and transported to hospital. Pilyutov was saved.

During the Great Patriotic War Petr Andreevich won 23 victories: he brought down 23 enemy aircrafts.

At school № 242 situated in Pilyutov Street of Saint Petersburg there is the Pilyutov Museum where people can learn about his life and heroic deeds.



## Activity

Answer the questions:

1. How did Pilyutov P. A. defend our country during the Great Patriotic War?
2. What happened to Petr Andreevich on the 17<sup>th</sup> of December 1941?

## Discuss

- Must we remember about heroes of the Great Patriotic War?
- What other heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?

**SYMBOLS OF VICTORY**

**Preface**

Victory Day is one of the most important holidays in Russia because there is no family in our country, which did not lose relatives in the Great Patriotic War. On Victory Day parades are organized in all towns and cities in our country. People put flowers to the eternal flame to show gratitude for those who sacrificed their lives for the future and freedom of their children. Before Victory Day, schoolchildren have meetings with veterans in schools. Very soon, there will be no one who participated in the war. Therefore, our duty is to keep memory. That is why some children from Siberian lyceum create a project «The Memory Book» to tell about their glorious relatives.

**MEMORY BOOK**

**Our Great Soldiers**

**Marchenko Rodion Ivanovich**  
(19.07.1922-03.06.1987)  
This is the story of my great-grandfather Marchenko Rodion Ivanovich.

He is my hero because he fought in the Great Patriotic War. He defended our Homeland.

He took part in the fighting from 1942 until January 1945. During the War, he went the military way from Stalingrad to Königsberg.

His combat mission was to destroy German tanks. His weapon was a hand-held anti-tank gun. One day, Rodion Ivanovich was injured in battles and sent to the hospital. Later he was commissioned because of the injury. My great-grandfather got some awards such as the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, medals "For the Victory over Germany", "For Military Merit" and some commemorative medals.



After the War, he worked at the mine "Kapitalnaya" in Osinniki (Kuzbass) and was awarded The Miner's Glory Badge for his labour.

I am proud of my great-granddad. I remember his feat of arms and labor!

Great-grandson Marchenko Nikita (6a, lyceum 36)

**Tarskikh Anna Petrovna**

My great-grandmother Tarskikh Anna Petrovna was born on 24 February in 1924 in the village Altaynskoye of Altay region. She was mobilized in September of 1942 and demobilized in March of 1946. A young and fragile 18-year-old girl Tarskikh Anna Petrovna went to the Great Patriotic War. She was an operator in the 133rd Separate signal battalion. She sent very important military orders.



She was awarded by military awards, such as the Medal for Battle Merit, the Order of the Patriotic War, the Medal "For the Capture of Budapest", the Medal "For the Victory Over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945". We save them carefully in our family. After her return from the Great Patriotic War, Anna Petrovna moved to Osinniki (Kemerovo region). There she worked hard and honestly and grew up her son. Anna Petrovna didn't like to tell about horrors of war, but even her shortest stories impressed people very much. Anna Petrovna's life was heavy in post-war years, but nobody never heard her complaints. She gave her warmth, love and care to her relatives.

After her death, we still remember her moralities and modesty. We are proud of her heroism. Victory Day is the most important holiday in our family. On May 9, we remember our brave soldiers and sing songs of the Great Patriotic War.

Great-granddaughter Tarskikh Polina (6a, lyceum 36)

**Useful information**

**Awards**



**The Medal for Battle Merit**  
(Russian: Медаль «За боевые заслуги») was a Soviet military medal awarded for "combat action resulting in a military success", "courageous defense of the state borders", or "successful military and political training and preparation".



**The Medal "For the Capture of Budapest"**  
(Russian: Медаль «За взятие Будапешта») was a World War II campaign medal of the Soviet Union established on June 9, 1945 by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to satisfy the petition of the People's Commissariat for Defense of the Soviet Union to recognize and reward the participants of the battle for the capture of the city of Budapest from the armed forces of Nazi Germany.



**The Order of the Patriotic War** (Russian: Орден Отечественной войны) is a Soviet military decoration that was awarded to all soldiers in the Soviet armed forces, security troops, and to partisans for heroic deeds during the German-Soviet War, known by the former-Soviet Union as the Great Patriotic War.

**The Medal "For the Victory Over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945"** (Russian: Медаль «За победу над Германией в Великой Отечественной войне 1941—1945 гг.») was a military decoration of the Soviet Union established on May 9, 1945, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to denote military participation in the victory of the Soviet armed forces over Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War.

**Activity**

1. Complete this table after reading the texts.

Name	
Date of birth	
Military mission	
Characteristics	
Awards	

Add your story in this Memory Book

- Tell about one of these soldiers using the information from this table.
- Add your story in this Memory Book

**Discuss**

- Why is Victory Day one of the most important holidays in Russia?
- Have you ever taken part in the Immortal Regiment? Describe your experience.
- Do you approve this movement, why, why not?
- Would you like to take part in this project and add your story in this Memory Book, why, why not?



**BOOKS ARE NOT JUST FOR READING, BUT FOR EDUCATION** (ТКАЧЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА,  
САВОТИНА КРИСТИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА)

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

*There are a lot of worthy children's books that you want to share with them. Read and discuss together. But there is one category of books that must be talk about and read, read, read. These are books about the Great Patriotic War. Books about how children stop being ones.*



### Books are not just for reading, but for education.

Children grew up quickly in those days. Lenya, had his 15th birthday on June the 17th 1941 and on the 22nd of June the war began. The Nazis invaded his village, a period of anger, hatred, despair and a time of hope began. Together with adults Lenya is gone in partisan's team, to fight against fascists. He was gathering information about the enemy. Using his data, the guerrillas released over a thousand prisoners of war. But the hero did not have time to get the award. On a January night in 1943, the entire staff of the partisan brigade was killed. Among them was 16 years old Lenya Golikov. War is a terrible, dangerous and destructive thing for a person. The children's book about war is one that speaks to a child about a person. A book that tells a child a story about a particular person in specific circumstances-children definitely need such life stories.

#### ACTIVITY

Do you know the same stories about children who participated in the war?

Have you got your favorite book about the Great Patriotic War?

Learn more about Golikov's feat. How it was happened?

Did the memory of him remain in the cities of Russia?



# Symbols of Victory



One of the most impressive, touching and recognized symbols of the Great Victory is the monument to the Soviet Warrior-Liberator in Treptower Park in Berlin.

## The monument to the Soviet Warrior-Liberator in Berlin.

On May 8, 1950, one of the most majestic symbols of the Great Victory opened in Berlin's Treptower Park. The figure of the warrior with a child in his arms climbed to a multi-metre height. This 13-meter monument has become epochal in its own way.

The visitors of the park see the figure of the Soviet soldier holding the lowered sword in one hand, trampling the swastika, and by the other hand pressing to the chest the rescued German girl. The monument presents an honest and sincere image of the Warrior-Liberator, who passed with fights half-Europe, saved mankind and crushed the fascist gash.

The real historical fact is depicted: during the capture of Berlin on April 30, 1945 Soviet Sergeant Nikolai Masalov saved a little German girl. Risking his life, the soldier took the child out of a building caught on the line of fire of fascist troops.

*According to one of the legends, while working on the monument Yevgeny Vuchetiĭch put in the hands of the soldier a submachine gun, but Joseph Stalin personally ordered to replace it with a sword.*



Every year on Victory Day, celebrations take place in Treptower Park, where the remains of more than 5,000 Soviet soldiers and officers rest. The names of these heroes are listed on the pages of the commemorative book, which is placed in a golden barb in the center of the commemorative hall inside the pedestal. Millions of people visiting Berlin try to come here to worship the great feat of the Soviet people. Fresh flowers always lie at the foot of the monument.



### Discuss:

What other symbols of Victory do you know?  
Can you name any monuments and memorials dedicated to the Great Victory abroad?  
Having a chance, which of memorials in Russia and abroad would you like to visit?

### Project activity:

Find and learn some more memorial sculptures by Vuchetiĭch.  
What do they have in common?  
Take your own research and make a report on any of works or the biography of Vuchetiĭch.



## Symbols of Victory

Many interesting films were shot about the events of the Great Patriotic War. We all remember "The Officers", "The Dawns Here Are Quiet" and others. But when we hear the word "Smuglyanka" there appears a lovely song in our minds. It reminds us about the character of Leonid Bykov and his brave young men.

### ONLY OLD MEN ARE GOING IN BATTLE

This film shows a story of a so called "singing" squadron of the battle-planes' pilots. Several young graduates of the flight school come to the 2nd division members of which made an orchestra. They are brave and smart. Their stories—are the stories about friendship and love, courage and mutual aid.

A lot of phrases from this film became really popular: "Changed without looking", "You should make the way to principals—In the tram, of course, not in the battle", "After the battle the heart asks for music doubly", "The most difficult thing in our work is to wait" and others.

Shot in 1973 this film is still very popular. Every year we watch it before the Victory Day.

There are also two monuments devoted to the main characters of "Only old men are going in battle". They show Leonid Bykov (Maestro) in Kiev and Aleksey Smirnov (Makarych) in Kharkov.



#### DISCUSS

Do you consider old or modern films about the Great Patriotic War to be better?  
Can visual effects make participation spirit?  
How could old films make such spirit?

#### ACTIVITY

Ask your friends, classmates, teachers etc. about their favourite films about the Great Patriotic War. Make a diagram and present it to your class.