


# Символы Победы Курган

  
ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ  
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

Центр лингвистического образования  
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»  
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**ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО**

Обновленный Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт основного общего образования обеспечивает:

*«личностное развитие обучающихся, в том числе гражданское, патриотическое, духовно-нравственное, эстетическое, физическое, трудовое, экологическое воспитание, ценность научного познания;*

*формирование у обучающихся системных знаний о месте Российской Федерации в мире, ее исторической роли, территориальной целостности, культурном и технологическом развитии, вкладе страны в мировое научное наследие и формирование представлений о современной России, устремленной в будущее».*

Согласно обновленным ФГОС патриотическое воспитание в школе предполагает осознание учеником *«российской гражданской идентичности в поликультурном и многоконфессиональном обществе, проявление интереса к познанию родного языка, истории, культуры Российской Федерации, своего края, народов России; ценностное отношение к достижениям своей Родины – России ...».* Учитывая требования обновленных ФГОС, учителя и педагоги английского языка Курганской области подготовили сборник обучающихся материалов на английском языке *«Символы Победы».* Данная работа была проведена в рамках сотрудничества Центра лингвистического образования АО *«Издательство «Просвещение»* и кафедры гуманитарного образования и языковой подготовки ГАОУ ДПО ИРОСТ Курганской области.

Учителя Курганской области с большой ответственностью подошли к подготовке электронного сборника, так как тема близка и дорога каждому гражданину нашей страны. Каждая статья сборника – это не формальный бездушный текст. Уроки сборника рассказывают о событиях Великой Отечественной войны; о легендарных героях, о них знают все в нашей стране и о героях – наших дедушках и бабушках, подвиги, которых известны лишь их родным. Работы электронного пособия посвящены самым различным темам о ВОВ, волнующим современных ребят.

Разработанные уроки электронного сборника обучающихся материалов на английском языке *«Символы Победы»* станут хорошим подспорьем учителей английского языка Курганской области в деле патриотического воспитания подрастающего поколения.

Кафедра гуманитарного образования и языковой подготовки ГАОУ ДПО ИРОСТ и учителя иностранных языков Курганской области выражают искреннюю признательность творческому коллективу Центра лингвистического образования АО *«Издательство «Просвещение»* за создание и поддержку проектов по изучению иностранных языков в области, за возможность апробации новых форм распространения педагогического опыта.

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<b><u>ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО</u></b> МАРФИЦЫНА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА .....	2
<b><u>SYMBOLS OF VICTORY</u></b> БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА .....	4
<b><u>TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER</u></b> ГИЛЁВА ВАЛЕРИЯ ВИТАЛЬЕВНА.....	5
<b><u>SYMBOLS OF VICTORY</u></b> ИВАНЦОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА СЕРГЕЕВНА .....	6
<b><u>THE MONUMENT-TANK. A TRACTOR DRIVER OF UKSYANSKOE MTS KURGAN REGION</u></b> ИСМАЙЛОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА .....	7
<b><u>SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. VOLGOGRAD – A HERO CITY</u></b> МЕЖИНА ОЛЬГА ПЕТРОВНА.....	8
<b><u>THERE IS A MONUMENT IN OUR CITY...</u></b> РЕДЬКО ВЕРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА .....	9
<b><u>SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: "ABOUT UNKNOWN HEROES" BY ELOVSKY V.I.</u></b> ТОПКОСОВА ТАТЬЯНА ПАВЛОВНА .....	10
<b><u>THE ORDER OF VICTORY ("POBEDA")</u></b> ХАБИБУЛЛИНА ДИЛЯРА ГАРИФЬЯНОВНА .....	11
<b><u>THE SOVIET SONG "THE DAY OF VICTORY"</u></b> ХАБИБУЛЛИНА ДИЛЯРА ГАРИФЬЯНОВНА.....	12
<b><u>INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND FACTORIES OF THE KURGAN REGION DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR</u></b> ШАРИПОВА АЛИНА АЗАТОВНА .....	13

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

(БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №41» ГОРОД КУРГАН. 8, 9 КЛАСС)

# Symbols of Victory

We'll never forget that war. We'll remember it looking through the photo albums, listening to the stories of our grandparents and reading again and again the letters from the war.

## Spotlight on Russia turns attention to the book of a Kurgan journalist Yuri Agafonov "The soldier's triangle"



*With what impatience, hope and fear this piece of paper was awaited in all corners of our country. Each of these triangles is not just a letter, it is a bullet on the enemy. Someone received a lot of these triangles. Someone received only one—the first and last... Reading them you vividly imagine a cold trench, the roar of guns and tanks, and a soldier bent over a piece of paper with a broken pencil.*

### Fyodor Potanin (father of the Kurgan writer Viktor Potanin)

He was born and worked in the village of Utyatskoe. In 1940 he was called up for military service and in 1941 he went to the front. In his letters to his wife he wrote a lot about his son...



*" Hello, Anka! I spent the whole night dreaming about Victor, kissing him, and flying with him on a plane. The plane is made of wood and still flies, and only the wind makes noise. Don't catch Viktor's cold. Please, be real careful with him... Well, it's very frosty today! I have not yet seen such frosts in our country as today's frost. You go through the forest and the oak is cracking with frost. You think it is some kind of explosion and this is just the oak tree burst along the trunk. I had written to you that all our vacations at the border were canceled. This is happiness for those who serve inside the country – they have all the fun, and it's better not to talk about border guards...Say hi to my mom. With love.*

*Fyodor. January 29, 1941. "*

### Fyodor Stepanovich Potanin died on July 18, 1941.

The memory of his father warmed many pages of the writer's books. For example, "Pier", "Letters to my son".

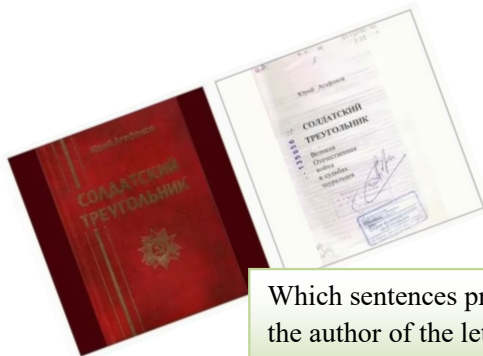


How does the author of the letter describes the harsh Russian winter?

### ACTIVITY

Which sentences prove that the author of the letter took great care of his son?

Try to continue the letter of Fyodor Stepanovich Potanin. You may describe his emotions about a battle or how soldiers spent their free time.



## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(ГИЛЁВА ВАЛЕРИЯ ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, 9 КЛАСС)

## Symbols of Victory

Russia is rich in various monuments and memorials. But this one is known by every person.

Read more information about the most famous symbol of The Great Patriotic War.



### Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

We have celebrated the day of the unknown soldier in Russia since December 3, 2014. After World War II, millions of Russian soldiers were reported missing, or pronounced dead.

The Tomb is located at the Kremlin Wall in the Alexander Garden in Moscow. The remains of the unknown soldiers killed in the Battle of Moscow in 1941 were initially buried in a mass grave of the Shtyki Memorial at the 40th km of the Leningrad highway at the city of Zelenograd. To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the battle, in December 1966 these remains were relocated to the Kremlin Wall.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was designed by architects D. I. Burdin, V. A. Klimov, Yu. R. Rabayev and sculptor Nikolai Tomsky, and was unveiled to the public on May 8, 1967. The dark red *porphyry* monument is decorated with a bronze sculpture of a laurel branch and a soldier's helmet. In front of the monument, there is a five-pointed star in a square field of the stone. The flame illuminates a bronze inscription "Your name is unknown, your deed is immortal".

*порфyrу* - порфир

#### ACTIVITIES

Read and translate the sentences with the following words: *soldier, war, memorial, battle, to commemorate, public*. Make notes under the words above using the information from the text. Use your notes to tell all about Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

#### DISCUSS

Have you ever been to the Kremlin Wall?  
What other memorials are there in the Alexandre Garden in Moscow?

#### PROJECT

Write about a famous monument of WWII in your region. Include:

- what/where the monument is
- what it means/represents
- what a visitor can see there

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

(ИВАНЦОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА СЕРГЕЕВНА, 10 КЛАСС)

**My great-grandfather participated in the great Patriotic war**

My great-grandfather participated in the great Patriotic war. That's why I want to tell you about his life.

My great - grandfather, Mikhail Pakhomov, was born on September 9, 1926 in the village of Korovyе. In the fall of 1940, he entered a vocational school. When the Great Patriotic war began, he was 15 years old, like all teenagers, he worked on a collective farm. During the war, he worked as a tractor driver in the village of Sosnovo. In the fall of 1943, he was conscripted to the front. He served in the rifle troops of the red Army, reached Germany.

In the battles for the Soviet Homeland, a private of the 46th Rifle division of the 314th rifle regiment, Mikhail Pakhomov, was seriously wounded on March 10, 1945. The certificate of injury says "the absence of the right lower limb in the upper thigh after a bullet wound, complicated by gas infection". My great-grandfather was in the hospital for nine months, and it took a lot of strength and courage to endure this pain, both moral and physical. For him, the war ended on November 2, 1945. For military services, he was awarded the order of the Patriotic war, 1st class.

But life didn't end, life went on. Returning to his home village, in 1946, he married a young girl - Telegina Klavdia Danilovna, who was not afraid to marry a disabled person. She had known him since first grade, and they had been at the same school together. They lived soul to soul for 48 years. They raised 5 children (four daughters and a son). After the war, my grandfather continued to work conscientiously. He was the head of the post office, an accountant on a collective farm. It was difficult for a man with one leg to support a large family. When the children grew up, they became assistants in everything. My great-grandfather died on June 16, 1994. His fellow villagers remember him as a kind, hardworking man.

## ACTIVITY

Learn more about my great-grandfather's biography in The memory book( Kurgan region).

## DISCUSS

Do you know the biography of your relatives who were in the war?

Why is it important to know the history of our veterans? –

## THE MONUMENT-TANK. A TRACTOR DRIVER OF UKSYANSKOE MTS KURGAN REGION

(ИСМАЙЛОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of  
Victory

*There are many famous monuments to visit all around Russia, but one monument in particular is known by name in Dalmatovo district, Kurgan region.*

*Spotlight on Russia invites you to the monument "A tractor driver of Uksyanskoe MTS Kurgan region" which is situated in Uksyanskoe.*

*Victory Day is one of the main holidays in Russia. On the 9th of May people gather together to honour the defenders of our country in the Great Patriotic War.*



Kurgan region. Dalmatovo district. Village Uksyanskoe.

At the entrance to the village you can see a tank. Why is there a tank in this place? There was no war here.

This story is very interesting and exciting. Our country was at war with fascist Germany. Many Soviet people fought against the fascism. One of them was the tankman Philipp Semyonovich Zasyepkin, a driver from Uksyanskoe. His friends and he showed courage at the battlefields. In 1944 his tank was burnt in one of the battles.

The workers of MTS from Uksyanskoe found out about this event and decided to help their fellow-villager. The idea came into their minds – to collect money for building a tank to Ph.S.Zasyepkin. In August 1944 the countrymen collected: money – 100 thousand roubles, bonds – 23 thousand roubles. Then they sent a letter to Moscow, to I.V.Stalin. In that letter they asked Stalin to build a tank on the collected money and call it "A tractor driver of Uksyanskoe MTS Kurgan region". The people asked to give the tank to Ph.S.Zasyepkin. Soon I.V.Stalin wrote an answer to Uksyanskoe: "I send my best regards to the workers of Uksyanskoe MTS. The desire of your team will be fulfilled. I.Stalin".

The tank found its hero in Poland, in January, 1945. Philipp Semyonovich Zasyepkin got the tank. The tank "A tractor driver of Uksyanskoe MTS Kurgan region" came to Berlin. The crew annihilated many fascists and military equipments.

The monument-tank "A tractor driver of Uksyanskoe MTS Kurgan region" was placed near Uksyanskoe in September, 1978. The members of the crew – a tank commander A.S.Godzhiyan, a mechanic-driver . Ph.S.Zasyepkin, a radio operator D.T.Lobotnev took part in the opening ceremony.

Many people from different regions go past the monument-tank. They stop here and take photos.

The tank near Uksyanskoe is the monument to the great and heroic deed of Soviet people in the struggle with the enemy!

## DISCUSS

- Why is Victory Day so important in our country?
- What most famous Victory Monuments do you know?

## ACTIVITY

- What monuments devoted to the Great Patriotic War are situated in your place?
- Collect some information about one of them using the facts and photos from your local newspaper, school museum and the Internet.

Make a leaflet and show it to your classmates.

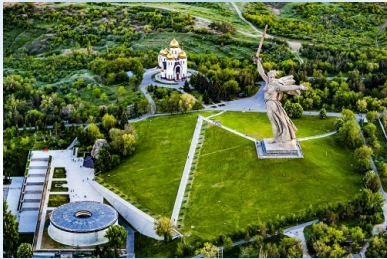
## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. VOLGOGRAD – A HERO CITY

(МЕЖИНА ОЛЬГА ПЕТРОВНА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

## Symbols of Victory

There are 13 hero cities in Russia. All of them are well known not only in our country but also abroad. Volgograd is one of them. It received the title of hero city for the battle of Stalingrad.

## Volgograd – a hero city



It was summer of 1942. The Germans decided to seize the Caucasus, Kuban, Donets and the Lower Volga. Hitler was going to deal with this in a week.

The Stalingrad Front was created to stop the enemy offensive. On July 17, 1942 the Battle of Stalingrad began. It was one of the most important and major battles. This great battle lasted 200 days. It ended with the complete victory of our troops thanks to the selfless actions of the military and ordinary people. More than 1 million of our soldiers were killed in terrible bloody battles. The Germans also suffered heavy casualties. More than 800 thousand Germans were killed and wounded. More than 200 thousand German soldiers were taken prisoners.

The date of the end of the Battle of Stalingrad is February 2, 1943.

There is an ensemble monument in Volgograd, on the Mamayev Kurgan. It is dedicated to all the Heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad. The main monument of the ensemble is the 85-meter sculpture of the Motherland. Two hundred steps lead to this monument from the foot of the mound and they are a symbol of two hundred long days of the battle. The Mamayev Kurgan is a huge mass grave in which more than 34 thousand dead soldiers are buried.



## Activities

A. What do you know about Volgograd? What is it famous for? What new facts have you learned?

Read the text to check yourselves.

B. Say which of these are true, false or not stated.

- a) Volgograd is one of 13 hero cities in Russia.
- b) Volgograd is located on the west bank of the Volga River.
- c) The battle of Stalingrad was in the winter of 1942.
- d) The Battle of Stalingrad lasted 200 days and nights.
- e) More than one million of German soldiers were killed in terrible bloody battles.
- f) Volgograd was awarded the title of hero city on May 8, 1965.

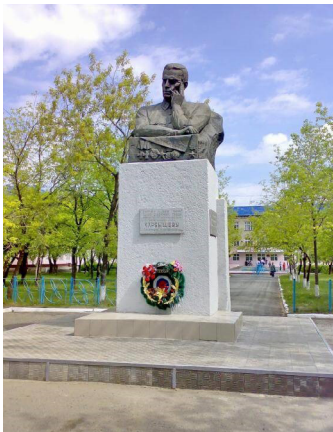


**THERE IS A MONUMENT IN OUR CITY...**

(РЕДЬКО ВЕРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

**Monument to M.S. Shumilov**

A bronze bust of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel-General M.S. Shumilov was installed in 2010 on Pushkin Street, to the right of the Museum of Local Lore. This is a native of the Kurgan region, who showed courage and heroism during the command of troops in the Great Patriotic War. He participated in such key battles as the defense of Leningrad and the Battle of Stalingrad. The monument was created during the commemorative events dedicated to the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Victory.

**Monument to D.M. Karbyshev**

The monument is located in the courtyard of the boarding school № 17. It represents the figure of D. Karbyshev, who bent over the maps of military operations. On the front side of the pedestal, images of the hero's awards are engraved. The monument was created in 1975, designed by the sculptor A. Kozyrev, and installed by the teachers and students of school № 17.

**Monument to A.M. Matrosov**

The sculpture of the hero of the Great Patriotic War A. Matrosov was installed at the beginning of Gvardeyskaya Street. This is a full-length statue of a warrior, with a hand raised high in a salute. The monument was created in 1987 based on the sketches of the sculptor G.P. Levitskaya. It serves as a reminder of the feat of A. Matrosov, who sacrificed himself on the battlefield.

**Activities.****Discuss in pairs:**

Should monuments be of artistic value?  
Is patriotic education of youth important?  
Are people born heroes or become heroes?

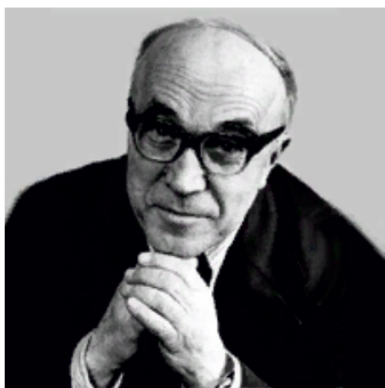
**Answer the questions  
about the texts.**

What are monuments for?  
What monuments of the city do you know?  
Whom was the bronze bust installed to in the city?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: "ABOUT UNKNOWN HEROES" BY ELOVSKY V.I.

(ТОПКОСОВА ТАТЬЯНА ПАВЛОВНА, 7 КЛАСС)

# Symbols of Victory



A good way to learn about the Great Patriotic War is to read the works of native authors. On this page you can read an extract from the book "Soldier Vorobyov".

**Spotlight on Russia** presents V.I. Elovsky. The oldest writer of Kurgan is a laureate of the Governor of the Kurgan Region Prize and the Recognition Prize (Kurgan).

### About unknown heroes

This event took place in Courland, ten days before the surrender of the fascist group. Before dawn, a parachutist jumped from a Soviet plane. But there was a strong wind. It carried the parachutist away from the landing site and threw him to the top of a tall pine tree, which stood in full view of the station occupied by the enemies.

The warrior began to free himself from the parachute to descend to the ground. But when he saw that enemy soldiers were running towards him, he immediately grabbed the machine gun hanging on his chest.

- "Give up!" - one of the fascists shouted.

The parachutist shouted in response:

- "I give up, give up ..."

The Germans approached the tree cautiously.

The wind died down. About fifty fascists ran up to the pine tree. But the Russian parachutist was not in a hurry.

- "Get down from the tree. Otherwise, death!"

The Soviet soldier fired a long line at the enemies.

Many of them were killed by point-blank fire. But the Nazis fired back.

The hero's body hung lifelessly on the parachute lines.

After the surrender of the Germans, he was buried. But no one knew the name of the parachutist. The inscription "Unknown Hero" appeared on his grave. (1946)

### DISCUSS

- What do you think about this story?
- Would you like to read other works of this author?

### ACTIVITY

Try to translate a Russian story into English.  
Tell it to the class.

**THE ORDER OF VICTORY ("POBEDA")**

(ХАБИБУЛЛИНА ДИЛЯРА ГАРИФЬЯНОВНА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

**THE ORDER OF VICTORY ("POBEDA")**

*In 1943, the turning point in the course of not only the Great Patriotic War but also of the Second World War as a whole came. From the banks of the Volga, the war turned back. The liberation of the territory of Russia and other republics of the USSR began. After the Battle of Kursk, the war was coming to an end. Therefore, Stalin put forward the idea to establish a special order to mark the outstanding achievements of the supreme military leadership of the Red Army during major war operations.*



The Order of Victory is the highest military order and the most unique award in the world. It was given only to Generals and Marshals for successfully conducting combat operations resulting in a radical change of the situation in favour of the Red Army".

The Order was established on November 8, 1943.

The Order of Victory is a very expensive award. Platinum, gold, silver, enamel, 5 artificial rubies and 174 small diamonds were used in its manufacture.

There are only 20 awards and 17 awardees documented in history (three were awarded twice). Marshal G. K. Zhukov, I. V. Stalin and Chief of the General Staff A.M. Vasilevsky became the knights of the Order twice.

As a sign of special distinction, a memorial plaque was established for the introduction of the knights of the Order of Victory. The memorial plaque is installed in the Grand Kremlin Palace.



**Discuss**

- Have you ever heard or read about the Order of Victory?
- What other orders of our country do you know?

**Activities**

- Imagine you want to tell your English pen-friend about the Order of Victory. Use the information from the text to tell the class.
- Write a short biography of three knights of the Order of Victory.

**The Knights of the Order of Victory**  
*Awarded the Order of Victory twice*



Marshal G.K. Zhukov      Marshal A.M. Vasilevsky      Generalissimo I.V. Stalin

*Awarded the Order of Victory*



Marshal K.K. Rokossovsky      Marshal I.S. Konev      Marshal R.Ya. Malinovsky



Marshal F.I. Tolbukhin      Marshal L.A. Govorov      Marshal S.K. Timoshenko



General of the Army A.I. Antonov      Marshal K.A. Meretskov

**Citizens of foreign countries awarded the Order of Victory**



Marshal of Yugoslavia I.B. Tito      Marshal of Poland Michal Rolya-Zhimersky      General (USA) Dwight Eisenhower



Field Marshal (UK) Bernard Montgomery      King of Romania Mihai I

THE SOVIET SONG "THE DAY OF VICTORY"

(ХАБИБУЛЛИНА ДИЛЯРА ГАРИФЬЯНОВНА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

THE SOVIET SONG "THE DAY OF VICTORY"

*Any war is a struggle and confrontation of warring forces. Each side has its own symbols, under which companies, battalions, divisions fight and die. These symbols were a guiding star in battles.*

*There are many Symbols of the Victory: songs, the T-34, the Katyusha multiple rocket launcher, the Order of Victory, the Order of Glory, the Victory Banner, the Eternal Flame, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Sculpture "The Motherland calls", St. George's Ribbon, Red carnation, etc. The Soviet song "The Day of Victory" is one of them.*



D. Tikhmanov

The Soviet song "The Day of Victory" by composer D. Tikhmanov and poet V. Kharitonov became an indispensable landmark attribute of the celebrations on May 9 - Victory Day in



V. Kharitonov

the Great Patriotic War.

In March 1975, the poet Vladimir Kharitonov approached David Tikhmanov with the proposal to create a song dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. The country was preparing for the 30th anniversary of the Great Victory, and a competition for the best song about the war was announced by the Union of Composers of the USSR.

Just a few days before the end of the contest, Kharitonov handed over his poems to his co-author. Tikhmanov wrote the music very quickly, and the song managed to be played at the last audition of the competition. It was performed by Tikhmanov's wife, poet and singer Tatiana Sashko. But the song "The Day of Victory" did not take any place.

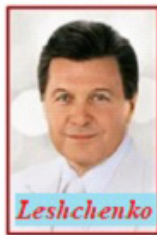
In November 1975, at a concert dedicated to the Militia Day, the song was performed live by Lev Leshchenko, and from that moment the whole country began to sing the song "The Day of Victory". The song became the winner of the Song-75 festival. After that, throughout 1976, many letters came to Gosteleradio with a request to repeat this song, which was done at the Song-76 festival.

In 2016, the song "The Day of Victory" performed by Lev



T. Sashko

Leshchenko became the winner of the XI All-Russian festival "Katyusha" in the special nomination "Star of Russia" as the best song about the Great Patriotic War.



Leshchenko

"The Day of Victory"

Translated and arranged by Boris Anisimov.



The Day of Victory, like an ember in the fire,  
Seemed so distant, but remained our hearts' desire.

Miles behind us, scorched and battered there we stood,

Bringing victory as closer as we could.

*Chorus:*

*That's our Day of Victory  
Ringing through the skies!  
Proud and joyful,  
We have bought it for a price!  
There is gladness,  
But with sadness in our eyes.  
The Day of Victory!  
The Day of Victory!  
The Day of Victory!*

Plants and factories kept on working day and night.

On the home front we've put up a valiant fight  
Without respite toiling for the common good  
Bringing victory as closer as we could!

*Chorus:*

Come now, mother. I have made it back to you...

I feel like running barefoot in the morning dew.

Miles behind us, we've lost many souls for good

Bringing victory as closer as we could!

*Chorus:*

[The Day of Victory 2.0 \(Soviet Songs in English\) - День Победы \(на англ. языке\) - YouTube](#)

Discuss

- ❖ Have you ever heard "The Day of Victory" in English?
- ❖ What other songs about the war and Victory do you know?
- ❖ What is your attitude to them?
- ❖ Do you take part in festivals of patriotic and war songs?

Activities

- ❖ Try to sing the song "The Day of Victory" with Boris Anisimov.
- ❖ Try to find other famous soviet songs in English on the internet.

**INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND FACTORIES OF THE KURGAN REGION DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR**

(ШАРИПОВА АЛИНА АЗАТОВНА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

**Symbols  
of  
Victory**

81 years have passed since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. But the feat and tragedy of those years will remain in the memory of the people forever. By commemorating this tragic date in the history of our country, we must remember at what price we got the Victory, about the contribution of the Zaurals people to Victory over fascism

**Industrial plants and factories of the Kurgan region during the Great Patriotic War**

 <p>military products of the Uralselmash plant. Kurgan 1940s</p>	<p>At the end of July 1941, trains with equipment from the Gomel Agricultural Equipment Plant arrived in Kurgan from Belarus. This equipment was received at the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant (now JSC Kurganselmash), whose production area at that time was much smaller than the Gomelmash plant. The plants merged into one enterprise - Uralselmash, whose director was Anatoly Kalmanovich Genkin. In September 1941, the plant's staff was given the task to organize the production of mines and mortars and after a month and a half began to produce products on assignment.</p>
 <p>workers of the plants during the war time</p>  <p>the building of the Uralselmash plant where the production of bombs was organized during the war time</p>	<p>That time is memorable for the feat of the installers Goldman, Arkhipenko, Yakushenko, Schneiderman, who were staying at the foundry shop for ten days and completed a four-month amount of work during this time, the courage of the head of the workshop V.R. Nabutovich, who decided to rearrange the equipment according to the flow method without stopping production, the ingenuity of sixteen-year-old Vasily Yanovich, who established an absolute the record of labor productivity was 20 norms per shift. The Komsomol youth brigades of Nina Strizheva, Sonya Polova, Vera Zaeva, blacksmiths P.L. Losev and V.D. Larionov, welder V.R. Serednyakov and others worked wonderfully. During the war, more than 11 million mines and 1,500 mortars were fired, a significant number of parts for the legendary Katyusha shells. In 1942, twenty employees of the plant were awarded orders and medals of the USSR. Among them were director A.K. Genkin, presser T.P. Shulyakova, shaper S.V. Yakushenko, master P.M. Maysak. More than 800 people received medals «For Valor» mostly women and teenagers worked at the factory.</p>
	<p>The plant s workers fought the Nazism not only at the machine — more than a thousand of them fought at the front, more than two hundred did not return from the battle. In 1975, a memorial complex dedicated to soldiers-workers and home front workers was opened at the Kurganselmash plant. The author of the monument is an outstanding Kurgan sculptor Anatoly Ivanovich Kozyrev. It is located on Kuibyshev Street, 144</p>
<p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learn more about the history of Uralselmash plant</li> <li>- What did the plant produce during the war time?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Discuss:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is Kurganselmash producing now? (use the internet)</li> </ul>