

Символы Победы Москва



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Abstract "Symbols of Victory. Moscow" 2023

In autumn 2022 teachers and students of Moscow got together to commemorate the role of their district in the years of the Great Patriotic War by compiling study materials for the online journal "Symbols of Victory. Moscow".

Students were happy to share the heroic feat of their great-grandfathers. Teachers guided and supported their researches, and helped to design educational activities.

"Symbols of Victory. Moscow" include famous names as well as globally known landmarks. The history of the heroic metro station is sure to draw everyone's attention.

Educational and patriotic value of this electronic collection lies in the participation of students themselves in creating the content for their peers. Teachers supervised the process.

School history museums have taken their deserved place in the collection.

*Coordinator,
Olga Boltneva, MELTA vice- president*

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THE FIRST WOMAN AWARDED THE HIGH TITLE OF HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(ТЕРЕЩЕНКО ИННА НИКОЛАЕВНА, КОГТЕВА ДАРЬЯ РОМАНОВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА № 185 Г. МОСКВЫ. 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

SYMBOLS
OF
VICTORY

"The whole life path of the glorious pilot can be designated with one short but expressive word – a feat. Grizodubova confidently holds the steering wheel in her hands. The flight continues."

M. M. Gromov

The First Woman Awarded the High Title of Hero of the Soviet Union

Valentina Grizodubova was born on 31 January 1910 in Kharkov in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Her father was a famous aeronautical engineer.

In 1929, Valentina graduated from the Penza Aero Club. She worked as an instructor pilot at the Tula Aviation School teaching others the art of piloting.

In 1937, Valentina Grizodubova set 5 world aviation records for altitude, speed and flight range. She broke 3 women's world records in 2 days. On September 24-25, 1938, as an aircraft commander, Valentina Grizodubova made a non-stop flight from Moscow to the Far East setting a women's world record for flight range. On November 2, 1938, she was the first woman awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin for performing this flight.



In March 1942, she was appointed as a commander of the 101st Separate Long-range Aviation Regiment. There were a lot of difficulties in her life: it was hard to be responsible for people, to educate them, to lead them into battle. Valentina not only worked as a commander, she also made flights by herself to help other soldiers. The pilots of the 101st regiment appreciated the sensitive attitude to people in her personality.

Among her many awards there is also a medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War" of the 1st degree. Since October 1943 Valentina Stepanovna commanded the 31st Guards Bomber Aviation Regiment of the LRA (long-range aviation). She personally made more than 200 flights to bombard and deliver ammunition and military cargo behind the front line.

After the defeat of Nazi Germany Valentina lived and worked in aviation in Moscow. She also became Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the 1st convocation. For many years of diligent work, on January 6, 1986, she was the first woman awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.



Grateful descendants honour the memory of this wonderful woman. School № 185 in Moscow is named after Valentina Grizodubova, there is a museum devoted to her life and feats, and students visit it regularly to learn more about this hero. The monument to Valentina Grizodubova is installed on Kutuzovsky Prospekt, the historical road to the west, along which invaders came to Russia at all times.

Discuss:

- Have you ever heard about this hero before?
- Why do you think the whole life of Valentina Grizodubova is called a feat?
- What should descendants do not to forget heroes?

Activity:

Do you know anything about other female heroes of the Great Patriotic War? Try to find information, do a project and present it to the class.

THE METRO STATION OF VICTORY AND MEMORY

(ЗАЙЦЕВА ЕВГЕНИЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory Millions of people visit Novokuznetskaya metro station annually. Do they know that this station is one of the symbols of Victory?

Activities:

1. Read the text below. Fill in the gaps (1-10) with the proper lexical form of the capitalized words.

2. Find the definitions of the highlighted words.

Discussion:

1. Have you ever been to Novokuznetskaya metro station?

2. Do you know any artists who worked during the Great Patriotic War?



The Metro Station of Victory and Memory

Vladimir Frolov, one of the most famous 1. _____ in Russia, created a series of 2. _____ panels and paintings about the wartime industry and the work of Soviet people in the rear for the Moscow metro. His works adorn Novokuznetskaya metro station to this day. Thousands of Muscovites visit this station 3. _____,

MOSAIC

JOY

DAY

however, a few of them know the story of it.

The building of the station started in 1938 and lots of well-known 4. _____ and architects worked on it. Aleksandr Deyneka made sketches that V. Frolov had to work up into large mosaics. Vladimir Frolov lived and worked in Leningrad, he didn't stop his work on the mosaics when the blockade started. The master continued working alone in a huge hall of his workshop of the Academy of Arts. He kept on making the mosaics even when window panes were shattered and the temperature in his workshop reached 0°C. Although there was no electricity, no food, the master was making his mosaics with his heavy hammer. Despite the fact that he could work 5. _____ in total darkness, he was very weak and his

ART

BLIND



hands were half-frozen.

After he had managed to transport his mosaics along the Road of Life,

Vladimir Frolov died of 6. _____ and 7. _____.

STARVE

WEAK

The station was opened in 1943 and

became the symbol of the 8. _____

STRONG

and the 9. _____ of the Russian people. You can admire his works on

RESIST

Novokuznetskaya metro station which will forever keep the memory of this

incredible and 10. _____ person.

DEVOTE

MONUMENT TO THE LIBERATOR SOLDIER IN BERLIN

(КОРНЕВА МАРИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, БУЖГУЛАШВИЛИ ВЯЧЕСЛАВ ВАДИМОВИЧ, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory

The most famous monument to the victorious Soviet soldier is probably one in Treptow Park in the centre of Berlin.



Monument to the Liberator Soldier in Berlin

The author of this monument is Evgeny Vuchetich. This monument was opened on May 8 1949 in Treptow—park in Berlin. This is one of the main Soviet monuments in Berlin. The sculptor created a bronze figure of a Soviet soldier with a lowered sword in one hand, supporting a rescued German girl. At the feet of a Russian soldier — fragments of a swastika. Most likely, Soviet soldiers Nikolai Masalov and Trifon Lukyanovich, who really saved German children

during the storming of Berlin, could serve as the prototype of the liberator warrior. Inside the monument's pedestal is a memorial hall, the walls of which are decorated with mosaic panels by Anatoly Gorpenko depicting different peoples laying wreaths on the graves of Soviet soldiers.

The first interesting fact is that the model of this monument stands in the Serpukhov Kremlin and is only 2.5 meters high, and the real memorial in Berlin is as tall as 7. The second interesting fact is that Vucechich put not just a sword in the warrior's hand, but accurately reproduced the sword of Knyaz Gavriil of Pskov, who fought together with Alexander Nevsky against the "dog knights".

Activity

Find the information about other war memorials that were built in the city of Berlin to commemorate Soviet deaths in World War II

Discuss

What monuments devoted to the World War II are there in your hometown?

ARKADY KAMANIN – THE YOUNGEST SOVIET PILOT IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

(КОРНЕВА МАРИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, ОЛЕЙНИКОВ МИХАИЛ АРТЕМОВИЧ, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

**Symbols
of
Victory**

*Tens of thousands of children took part in that war,
many of them were very courageous and were not
afraid to fight the enemy. Arkady was one of such heroes.*



**Arkady Kamanin – the youngest Soviet pilot
in the Second World War**

Arkady was born in 1928. He was the son of the famous military pilot Nikolai Kamanin, who became one of the first Heroes of the Soviet Union. So the boy wanted to become a pilot too.

At the beginning of war, the boy started working as a mechanic at an aircraft factory and used every chance to learn how to fly a plane, and in 1941 (when he was only 14 years old) he became the youngest pilot.

He flew across the front line, to the partisans, to save his compatriots, to collect information. Many times he had to work in incredibly difficult weather conditions, under enemy fire. During this time, Arkady Kamanin was awarded six government awards, including orders and medals "For the capture of Vienna", "For the victory over Germany", "For the capture of Budapest". Later he got two Orders of the Red Star and the Order of the Red Banner for his heroic deeds and fearless actions. By the time he had turned 16, Arkady Kamanin was already an experienced combat pilot, and a great career in aviation awaited him. Unfortunately, he died at the age of 18 from meningitis.

During his short life, he made more than 650 sorties and flew 283 hours – which is more than 100 starts to war operations.

Activity

Read the text and connect the number with the meaning:

1941	Hours that he flew
6	Arkady was born
100	Became a pilot
18	He was an experienced combat pilot
650	Orders of the Red Star that he got
16	Sorties that he made
1928	Starts to war operations that he made
2	Awards that he got
283	Arkady died

Discuss

What other young heroes of the World War II do you know?



"THE MUSIC OF GLORY" FOUNTAIN COMPLEX

(МИКУНИС НАТАЛЬЯ СЕМЁНОВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

"The Music of Glory" Fountain Complex.

Микунис Наталья Семеновна,
г. Москва, Школа 1208

**SYMBOLS
OF VICTORY**

In the South-eastern district of Moscow there are a lot of WWII monuments and streets named after heroes of the Great Patriotic war, like Marchal Chuykov street, Shumilov street, F.Poletayev street, Pilot Mikhailov street, L.Papernik street... All of them are dear to the district residents...

...But there is one special place in the centre of Kuzminki municipality which unites our collective memory of the heroes: the fountain complex "The Music of Glory" in the Square of Glory. It is one of the largest fountains in Europe. It was opened on May 7, 2005, in honour of the 60th Victory anniversary. The project was collective work of Moscow architects, designers and engineers headed by the architect Yury Platonov.



The memorial complex is full of ideas and symbols. The pool harbours "The Victory Wreath" – an amphitheater (the size is 55x55 m) made of pink granite. Its granite bottom is divided into two parts - dark and light. On the dark one the Pyramid of Memory nine metres high is erected, its four facets representing the four tragic war years. The white part holds seven silver Fanfares of Victory about twenty-one metres high, each decorated with war banners and flags. The memorial also includes the fountain itself - falling water jets that represent tears of mourning and memories as well as water jets shooting upwards and representing holiday fireworks. In the dark it looks really grand and impressive being illuminated. Now the complex is surrounded by a park which has become a cosy place for citizens' leisure.

Discuss

Why is the complex entitled "The Music of Glory"?
What are its main elements?
What are the symbolic of?

Activity

Organise a brief guided tour of the fountain complex "The Music of Glory".

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

THE MONUMENT "HEDGEHOGS"

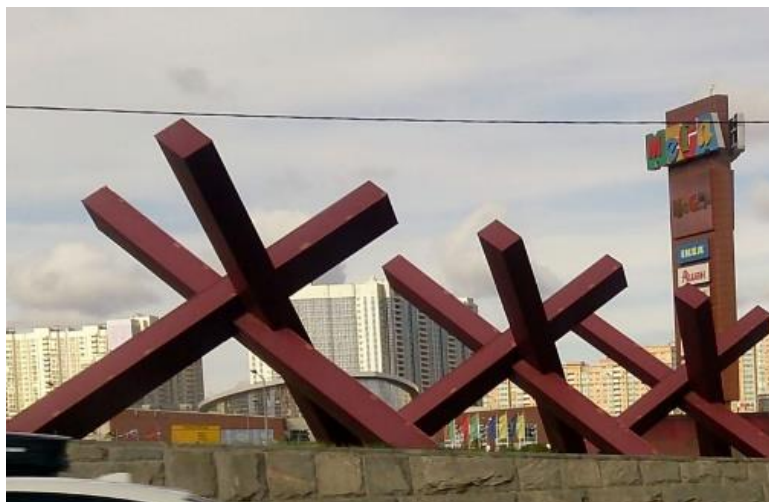
(СОКОЛОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БАРДАШОВ НИКОЛАЙ МИХАЙЛОВИЧ, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory

There are many monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War, but there are also those that are installed right on the site of the last battle.

The Monument "Hedgehogs"

The monument "Hedgehogs" is located in Moscow region, Russia. It was opened on December 6, 1966. The sculptors of this monument are A. A. Agafonova, I. P. Ermishina. The composition is located at the place where the German offensive was repulsed in 1941. The height of the monument is 6 meters. The monument reminds of all Soviet citizens who fought during the Great Patriotic War. The details of the complex are a map of the defense of Moscow, granite slabs depicting the faces of the defenders of the city such as soldiers, as well as workers who worked in the rear.

*Discuss*

- What monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War do you know?

Activity

- Make a project about a monument in your city dedicated to the Great Patriotic War

VASILII IVANOVICH CHUIKOV - A SOVIET MILITARY COMMANDER

(СОКОЛОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МИТРОФАНОВ ЕГОР ДЕНИСОВИЧ, ХАЙБУЛЛИН АЛЕКСАНДР ВЛАДИМИРОВИЧ, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuikov was a Soviet military commander and Marshal of the Soviet Union from 1955. He was twice Hero of the Soviet Union. He was born on 12th February, 1900 in Silver Ponds, Tula Governorate (now the Moscow region). Chuikov participated in the Second World War from May, 1942 and on 12th September in the same year he became the commander of 62nd Army. He was ordered to defend Stalingrad by all means.

The commanders of Red Army assumed Lieutenant General Chuikov as a brave, faithful to duty, highly responsible man with wide operational views. The 62nd Army under the command of Chuikov became famous for its heroic defense of Stalingrad fighting in isolated streets and tiny bridgeheads on the shores of the wide Volga River. By September, 1942, the 62nd Army under Chuikov's command destroyed 20 thousand of German soldiers and officers despite being outgunned and outnumbered. The soldiers of Chuikov fought against enemies in endless fights in most serious periods of Stalingrad defense and took part in destroying German forces at the end of the Battle of Stalingrad from 17th July, 1942, to 2nd February, 1943.

The battle of Stalingrad lasted for 200 horrible and murderous days and nights. Chuikov took the command of the 8th Guards Army and was with the soldiers until the war ended.

DISCUSS

- Would you like to be a hero? Why?
- Do you have a goal that you are striving for?

ACTIVITY

- Find the information about one of the heroes of the Soviet Union. Tell the class.



THE MONUMENT "ETERNAL FLAME"

(СОКОЛОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, СЕНЮТИНА ДАРЬЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Symbol of Memory

The Eternal Flame is dedicated to the fallen soldiers who fought for the Motherland in the Great Patriotic War.

The Monument “Eternal Flame”

The *Eternal Flame* is the symbol that commemorates the heroes who defended their Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. The monument was erected in 1967 by Brezhnev in the Alexander Garden. There are two more eternal fires in Moscow. The most *important* memorial is located in St. Petersburg on the Marsovo Pole. On the memorial in Red Square, the hero cities that defended our Motherland are depicted. To lay flowers at the eternal flame is both a great honor and a great duty. After all, the eternal flame burns in our city, and in other cities, for a reason. It burns in the memory of those who died defending our country.

**Discuss & Activity**

- By whom was the monument erected? In which city is the most important fire?
- Imagine and write a story about the Eternal flame that is located in your city. Tell this story to your class.

THE MOSCOW METRO DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(СОКОЛОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, СОКОЛОВА ПОЛИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory

There are many monuments that were erected in honor of the heroes and places of the Great Patriotic War. Here one can learn about the Moscow Metro.

The Moscow Metro

The Great Patriotic War is not only battles on the front and labor in the rear. This is also a number of areas of activity, which is associated with solving urgent problems. One of the tasks is to preserve the people, key control centers and command.



One of the pages of the military stories associated with the use of the Moscow Metro during the war period. Underground military everyday life is a whole complex of events. In the subway during the bombing, people took refuge from the deadly rain of the Nazis. Work on the production and repair of military equipment for the needs of the front was carried out at factories and in the subway workshops.



In the fall of 1941, when the bombing of Moscow by the Nazis became the most intense, it was decided to organize the overnight stay of women with children in subway train cars. An interesting fact: during the war years, the subway managed to become the largest maternity hospital in the country. In total, about 200 babies were born in the Moscow subway. Additional security elements were created in the metro, right up to concrete partitions in the middle of the main halls of the stations. Such partitions provided the cancellation of the blast wave in the event of a heavy bomb.

Discuss

What other places which were important in the Great Patriotic War do you remember?

Activity

Find more information about the places that were urgent in the War.

THE BATTLE OF MOSCOW

(ЦАРЬКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА, САМОЙЛЕНКО ДАНИИЛ ЮРЬЕВИЧ, ФИРСОВ КИРИЛЛ АЛЕКСЕЕВИЧ,
ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory

The Battle of Moscow

December 5 is a very important date for Russia. All people commemorate the beginning of the counteroffensive of the Battle of Moscow in the Great Patriotic War.



On October 2, 1941 the plan code-named “Typhoon” was launched. Nazi Germany hoped to capture Moscow within several weeks.

On November 7, 1941 the Soviet troops took part in the parade in Red Square, marking the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution. Many soldiers marched directly to the front and they were in high spirits. The parade had a great effect on them.

Soviet Army General Georgy Zhukov took charge of Moscow's defense. Being an experienced commander, he played a great role in planning the battle. On December 5, 1941, the counteroffensive started in the Kalinin direction. The South-Western Front and Western Fronts began their offensives the next day. Within days of violent action Naro-Fominsk, Kaluga, and Maloyaroslavets were liberated.

By February 1942, the German troops had been driven back to 250 km outside Moscow, ending the threat to the Soviet capital. Georgy Zhukov wrote in his memoirs: “In the harsh conditions, our troops hardened...and turned from a retreating defensive force into a powerful offensive one...”

As a result of the counteroffensive, the German command was temporarily deprived of effective instruments of warfare – motorized corps. The advance of the Soviet troops led to significant losses of equipment and a decrease in the striking capabilities of the German troops.

The battle of Moscow was the turning point in the victory of the Soviet Union in World War II. The blitzkrieg invasion plan failed and Soviet soldiers believed in an early victory.



➤ Glossary

Capture – захватить
Deprive – лишать
Offensive – наступление
Retreat – отступить
Warfare – военные действия

➤ Activity

Imagine you and your foreign friend are visiting the Victory Museum. What would you tell him/her about the Battle of Moscow?

➤ Discuss

1. What was special about the military parade in November 1941?
2. How can you characterize the role of Soviet soldiers in the battle?

THE HERO OF HONOUR. TROK RUVIM IONOVICH FROM KUZMINKI

(ЦАРЬКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА, ТРОФИМОВ ВЛАДИСЛАВ АНДРЕЕВИЧ, СОЛОВЬЁВА НАДЕЖДА РОМАНОВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1208 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М.С. ШУМИЛОВА. 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory

Trok Ruvim Ionovich
1912-1992

A Hero of Honour



Russia is proud of its heroes who participated in the Great Patriotic War. Some of them are natives of Kuzminki District, Moscow.



Trok Ruvim Ionovich was born in Polotsk, Byelorussian SSR. In 1934 he served in the Soviet Army in the Far East as an aviation technician and then as a flight mechanic. Later, after graduating from The Aviation Technical School, he was engaged in hydroplane testing. When the Great Patriotic War started, Ruvim Ionovich was working in the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute in Moscow. He was in charge of evacuating the equipment from the Institute.

The enemies were going to capture Moscow within a few weeks, and on October 2, 1941 the Nazi plan “Typhoon” started. Ruvim Ionovich joined the Moscow People’s Militia (Narodnoye Opolcheniye) and was appointed the Commander of a mortar platoon. Being a participant of the 3d Communist Infantry Division, Trok defended Moscow, suppressing the enemies. On December 5, 1941, the counteroffensive started and by February 1942, within weeks of violent action of Soviet soldiers, the German troops had been driven back to 250 km outside Moscow,



Moscow People’s Militia, 1941

ending the threat to the Soviet capital.

In October 1942, Ruvim Ionovich was sent to the Western Front and continued fighting there as Senior Lieutenant. In March and in September 1942, he was seriously wounded. After the hospital, from 1942 to 1943 Trok served as Deputy of the Company Commander of the Kalinin Front. In December 1943 he was discharged from the army for health reasons. He returned to the CAE where he worked until his death in 1992.

Trok displayed heroism and courage in combat tasks and was awarded Order of the Great Patriotic War, Medal for the Defense of Moscow, Medal for the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945.

Ruvim Ionovich considered the battle of Moscow to be crucial in World War II where Soviet soldiers stood to death defending their Motherland.



Glossary

Infantry – стрелковый

Counteroffensive – контрнаступление

Mortar platoon – миномётный взвод

Activity

- 1) Tell about the facts which impressed you most in this text.
- 2) Collect information about other heroes of Kuzminki District. Present it to your class.

HELICOPTER DESIGNER MIKHAIL LEONTIEVICH MIL

(ИШХНЕЛИ ИРИНА ОТАРИЕВНА, СУВОРОВА АЛЕНА,
ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1359 Г. МОСКВЫ ИМ. АВИАКОНСТРУКТОРА М.Л. МИЛЯ. 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

HELICOPTER DESIGNER MIKHAIL LEONTIEVICH MIL

School 1359 is situated in the southeast of Moscow near the experimental ground where famous helicopters Mi were tested. In 2003, the school was named after Mikhail Leontievich Mil to commemorate the designer of Mi helicopters. Students and parents are proud to have Mil's Museum here.



Mikhail Leontievich Mil, founder and designer general of the Moscow Helicopter Plant, was born on November 22, 1909. Since childhood, the future designer was interested in aviation. In 1931, he graduated the Don Polytechnical Institute, which offered specialised training in aviation. Soon Mikhail Mil became one of the leading home experts in autogyro and helicopter

theory. He made a design for **A-12** high-speed autogyro and **A-15** fire adjusting autogyro. He also designed blades and other units, made a close study of the features of autogyros with jumping take-off capabilities.

In the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, Mil was drafted into the Red Army and fought on the Eastern Front near Yelnya. In 1943, he was called back to continue research and development in improving the stability and control of combat aircraft. He was sent on an errand to the experimental squadron of fire adjusting autogyros, which were used in the battle near Smolensk.

Later in 1943, Mikhail Mil worked in Central Aero and Hydrodynamic Institute (TsAGI). He did research in aeroplane stability and controllability, commenced before the war. Mil was decorated with the Order of Patriotic War, Second Class, and the Order of Red Star for his contribution to the development of aviation technique during the war.

Discuss:

What career path did Mikhail Mil choose?
How did it start?
What was his mission during the Great Patriotic War?
Why are combat aircrafts important?

Activity:

Find more details about Mikhail Mil's biography.
Present the most interesting facts to the class.
Explain why you selected this particular information.

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER LEONID ZINOVIEVICH SAPOZHNIKOV

(БРАГИНА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГОЛЬБЕРГ ГАБРИЭЛЬ, АНО СОШ «ФЕНИКС» Г. МОСКВЫ. 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

The Great Patriotic War was the most horrible war in human history. Today every family keeps and honors the photos of their ancestors, who fought at that inhuman war.

Leonid Zinovievich Sapozhnikov

I have a great-grandfather. His name is Leonid Zinovievich Sapozhnikov. He was born in St. Petersburg and he has been living here for all his life. When the war began, my great-grandfather was 7 years old. He and his elder sister were evacuated from the besieged Leningrad. In 1942, several hundred children from Leningrad were brought to Pushkino, Moscow region.

They were taken out in trucks under fire on the ice of Lake Ladoga. The rescued Leningrad children lived in an orphanage in Pushkino until the end of the war. Many years have passed since then. In the summer of 2017, my great-grandfather came to Pushkino to meet the former children of besieged Leningrad. By the way, there is a Society of Friendship of siege victims in this city.

In the Trinity Cathedral of the city, you can see a memorial cross and a memorial stone of “900 days and nights”. People come to this place by the dates of the beginning and the lifting of the siege of Leningrad. The siege lasted 900 days and nights.

My great-grandfather Leonid wrote a lot of books of memories about his military childhood. He will soon turn 88. He is often invited to St. Petersburg schools to meet with students.

Discuss

- Why do we need to know the war history of our ancestors?

Activity

- Do you have any photos of your grandparents or great-grandparents who participated in the war?
- Tell something about your ancestors who participated in the war.

A SOLDIER'S FEAT

(ЛЯШИНА ИРИНА ПЕТРОВНА, ЕЛИСЕЕВА ДИАНА, АНО СОШ «ФЕНИКС» Г. МОСКВЫ. 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Symbols of Victory

Many people around the world participated in the Great Patriotic War, and my great-grandfather is not an exception.

A soldier's feat.

Mikhail Vladimirovich Agapov (my great-grandfather) was born on November 1, 1917 in the Orenburg region of Buzuluksky district, in the village of Krasnaya Slobodka, in a large peasant family. His father was a potter, and his mother was a cook for a village landowner. Great-grandfather was the eldest son in the family, and therefore he had to run the household with his father, help his mother and look after the younger brothers and sisters.

In 1937, he entered the Kiev Military Medical School and in 1939 graduated from a full course in the 1st category with the rank of paramedic. He was sent to serve in the Trans-Baikal military district of Chita, in the village of Peschanka. He received his first combat experience in 1939 at Halkin-Gol under the command of Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov. This experience of the short-term war with Japan, which began on May 11, 1939 and ended in the autumn of the same year, became invaluable for him. He was only 22 years old at the time.



When the Great Patriotic War began, their military unit was transferred to the Western Front. Great-grandfather was appointed a commander of the sanitary platoon. In September 1941, my great-grandfather participated in the defense of Moscow. Once they were surrounded by the Germans and they had to lie still under a layer of snow for three days to avoid being captured. After the liberation, many soldiers suffered severe frostbite and had to have their limbs amputated. In January 1945, Mikhail Agapov participated in the East Prussian Offensive. A month after the capture of the city of Königsberg the war was over for him.

He returned to the village from the war alive. After the end of the war, he continued his military service in the city of Chernyakhovsk. For military services to the Motherland, he received awards: two Orders of the Red Star, the Order of the Great Patriotic War, the medal for the Defense of Moscow, the medal for Military Merit, the medal for the Capture of Königsberg and three jubilee awards for Victory Day. Mikhail Vladimirovich Agapov, died on January 6, 2002, at the age of 85, he was buried in his native village of Krasnaya Slobodka.

DISCUSS

Who was Mikhail Agapov appointed at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War?

What battles did Agapov participate in?

ACTIVITY

Tell something about your great-grandfather or great-grandmother.

Do you think it's important to know about the history of your great-grandparents? Why?

NIKOLAI FRANTSEVICH GASTELLO

(ЛЯШИНА ИРИНА ПЕТРОВНА, КУШАКОВА КСЕНИЯ, АНО СОШ «ФЕНИКС» Г. МОСКВЫ. 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY: The real symbols of victory are ordinary people who selflessly sacrificed everything they had, including their lives, for the freedom of their Motherland. One of these heroes was Nikolai Frantsevich Gastello.

NIKOLAI FRANTSEVICH GASTELLO

(1907-1941)



Nikolai Frantsevich Gastello was born on May 6, 1908 in Moscow in a working-class family. Graduated from five grades. He worked as a locksmith at the Murom Locomotive Repair Plant of construction machinery. In the Soviet Army since May 1932. In 1933, Nikolai Gastello graduated from the Lugansk Military School of pilots in bomber units. In 1939, he participated in the battles on the Khalkhin-Gol River (Mongolia) and the Soviet-Finnish War of 1939-1940.

Nikolai Gastello was at the front from the first days of the Great Patriotic War. On June 26, 1941, he performed another flight. His bomber was shot down and caught fire. Nikolai sent a burning plane to a cluster of enemy troops. It was the first "fire ram" of a

ground target. The enemy suffered heavy losses from the explosion of the bomber.

For the accomplished feat on July 26, 1941, Nikolai Gastello was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. By order of the Minister of Defense of the USSR, he was permanently enrolled in the lists of one of the aviation regiments.

The pilots who committed the "fire ram" began to be called "gastellites".

Streets in many cities of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Moldova bear the name of Nikolai Frantsevich Gastello. Gastello's monuments are installed on the Minsk— Vilnius highway, at the place where the "fire ram" was committed, as well as in Moscow, Murom, Ufa, Lugansk, Rostov-on-Don and other cities.

Discuss:

What personal qualities should a hero have?

Could you sacrifice your life for the Motherland?

What other famous pilots of the Great Patriotic War can you name?

Activities:

Can you tell your classmates some interesting facts about N. F. Gastello?

Learn more about the streets and squares, which were named after heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write a short article about these places or make a computer-based presentation.

POKLONNAYA HILL

(ЛЯШИНА ИРИНА ПЕТРОВНА, СПЕРАУСКАЙТЕ СОФИЯ, АНО СОШ «ФЕНИКС» Г. МОСКВЫ. 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY



POKLONNAYA HILL

The most famous place in the capital from the west is Poklonnaya Hill. This place is connected with various historical events in Russia.

Poklonnaya hill is situated between Kutuzovsky avenue and Minskaya street. It is a memorial park. There are the Museum of Great Patriotic War, Victory Monument and three cathedrals that were built in memory of victims of the World War II. Military equipment are located here, where a certain number of tanks, anti-air craft guns, fighters are exhibited. The most outstanding attraction is the obelisk called The Victory Monument. The high of 141,8 meters reminds people about 1418 days of the War. Russian people defended their freedom and independence by defeating their enemy in a terrible and brutal battle. It was thanks to the courage and heroism of the soviet people and the Red Army enemy was stopped

Poklonnaya Hill is a must-visit place for both Russian citizens and tourists. Many people can pay tribute to their defenders of the Motherland.



DISCUS

- Would you like to visit Poklonnaya Hill?
- Are historical monuments important to people? Why?

ACTIVITY

Collect more information about symbols of victory in your country. Make a project about one of them and present it to the class.