



Символы Победы Донецк



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

Центр лингвистического образования
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

2024

1945 - 2025

СИМВОЛЫ ПОБЕДЫ (ДОНЕЦК)



**Региональный сборник обучающих материалов
на английском языке (10 класс)**

АНИКЕЕНКО Н. В.,

учитель английского языка

МБОУ «Школа №60 города

Донецка», г. Донецк, ДНР

2024

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Вступительное слово

*Донбасс никто не ставил на колени
И никому поставить не дано!*

Павел Беспощадный

Великая Отечественная война, которая началась 22 июня 1941 года и продолжалась до 9 мая 1945 года, оставила невероятный след в истории России и нашего народа. Это была самая кровопролитная и трагическая война. Российский народ встал на защиту своей Родины, проявив невероятный героизм и самопожертвование. Миллионы людей отдали свои жизни в борьбе против нацизма, защищая свою страну от врага. Великая Отечественная война стала испытанием не только для военнослужащих, но и для каждого гражданина, вне зависимости от пола, возраста или профессии. Память о Великой Отечественной войне остается важной для россиян. Сегодня российский народ по-прежнему чтит память о тех, кто пал в боях за Родину, и почитает ветеранов Великой Отечественной войны. 9 мая, День Победы, стал символом памяти о тех подвигах, которые совершили наши предки во имя будущего нашей страны. Эта память учит нас ценить мирное время, беречь мир и сплоченность в обществе. Она напоминает о необходимости бороться за свою страну и свои ценности, несмотря на любые трудности. Мужество участников Великой Отечественной войны – это одно из ярчайших проявлений духовной силы и патриотизма. Воспитание обучающихся на примерах героизма советских солдат и офицеров во время войны играет важную роль в формировании чувства гордости за свою страну и уважения к историческому наследию. Для жителей Донбасса сакральной является дата 8 сентября, когда был освобожден город Сталино (Донецк) в ходе Донбасской военной операции 1943 года.

Донбасс имел огромное значение как промышленный регион во время войны. Здесь располагались крупные угольные шахты, металлургические заводы и другие предприятия, производившие важные ресурсы для военной промышленности. Контроль над этим регионом обеспечивал не только производство материалов, но и стратегическое преимущество в обеспечении армии необходимыми ресурсами.

Советские войска сражались с нацистскими захватчиками за каждый квадратный метр земли, борясь за освобождение территории и защиту мирного населения. Операция началась 13 августа 1943 года. К 22 сентября Донбасс был полностью освобожден от немецко-фашистских войск. Этот важный этап победы в Великой Отечественной войне останется в истории как символ борьбы за свободу и независимость. Изучение истории Великой Отечественной войны и примеры мужества ее участников играют важную роль в воспитании обучающихся, помогая им стать сильными, самоотверженными и патриотичными гражданами. Это не только помогает понять прошлое, но и вдохновляет на стремление к лучшему в будущем. Региональный сборник обучающих материалов «Символы Победы» (“Spotlight on Russia”) – является приложением к учебнику английского языка для 10 класса «Английский в фокусе». Сборник состоит из 8 тем:

1. *History. Donbass Operation in 1943*
2. *Forging the Victory. Marshal F. I. Tolbukhin*
3. *Heroes. A Hero of the Soviet Union*
4. *Pride. Saur-Mogila*
5. *Liberators. To Your Liberators, Donbass*
6. *Memory. Celebration of Donbass Liberation Day*
7. *Front-line heritage. Viktor Vasilievich Shutov*
8. *Descendants. The Heroes of the SMO*

Основные воспитательные цели использования материалов сборника:

1. формирование патриотических чувств, любви к Родине и готовности отстаивать ее интересы;
2. развитие чувства гордости за свою страну, ее историю и достижения;
3. воспитание уважения к ветеранам войны, к их опыту и мудрости;
4. формирование ценностей справедливости и мужества.

Задачи:

- 1. расширять знания и сведения учащихся о событиях в Великой Отечественной войне;*
- 2. развивать интерес к изучению исторического прошлого нашей Родины;*
- 3. учить детей ценить мир и осознавать свою роль в сохранении мира на Земле.*

Бережное сохранение и передача памяти о Великой Отечественной войне - это наш долг перед будущим поколением. Нам необходимо сохранить и передать ценные уроки истории и память о героях сегодняшних дней. Важно помнить о подвиге наших предков и нести этот светлый факел в будущее, чтобы мир и стабильность сохранялись на нашей земле.

The Great Patriotic War, which began on June 22, 1941 and lasted until May 9, 1945, left an incredible mark in the history of Russia and our people. The Russian people stood up to defend their homeland, showing incredible heroism and self-sacrifice. Millions of people gave their lives in the fight against Nazism, defending their country from the enemy. The Great Patriotic War became a test not only for military personnel, but also for every citizen, regardless of gender, age or profession. The memory of the Great Patriotic War should live in the hearts of every Russian, reminding us of the importance of peace, patriotism and heroism.



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HISTORY

September 8 is one of the brightest dates in the history of Donbass. On this day in 1943, during the Donbass operation, Stalino (Donetsk) was liberated from the fascist invaders.

Spotlight on Donbass finds out about an important stage of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.



DONBASS OPERATION IN 1943

The operation to liberate Donbass during the Great Patriotic War was one of the key battles on the eastern front.

After the victory in the Battle of Stalingrad, the Red Army began an active offensive to the south, liberating the territories of Ukraine. One of the key regions was Donbass - a large industrial center with important resources and a strategic location.

The operation to liberate Donbass was carefully planned by the forces of the Southern and Southwestern Fronts under the command of Generals F.I. Tolbukhin and R.Ya. Malinovsky. The goal of the operation was the complete liberation of Donbass, including such large cities as Stalino (modern Donetsk), Voroshilovgrad (now Lugansk) and Kramatorsk. Military operations were planned taking into account the complexity of the terrain and the enemy's defensive positions.

Donbass was of great importance as an industrial region during the war. It was home to large coal mines, metallurgical plants and other enterprises that produced important resources for the war industry. Control of this region provided not only the production of materials, but also a strategic advantage in providing the army with the necessary resources.

Soviet troops fought the Nazi invaders for every square meter of land, fighting to liberate the territory and protect civilians.

The operation began on August 13, 1943. Soviet troops rapidly advanced, liberating one city after another. On September 8, Stalino (Donetsk) was liberated. By September 22, Donbass was completely liberated from Nazi troops.

Donbass operation in the Great Patriotic War was an important stage in the liberation of territories and providing Soviet troops with the necessary resources. The strategic importance of this region emphasized the importance of the successful completion of the operation, which was achieved thanks to competent planning and decisive actions of Soviet military leaders. This important stage of the victory in the Great Patriotic War will remain in history as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and independence.

ACTIVITY

Do some research on the life of your family in Stalino during fascist occupation. Tell your classmates about it.

DISCUSS

- Why was it important to liberate Donbass?
- What places in your town are connected with the events of the Great Patriotic War?

FORGING THE VICTORY

Hero of the Soviet Union, holder of the Order of Victory. In 1943, he commanded the troops of the Southern Front that liberated Donbass.

Spotlight on Donbass introduces you to Marshal F. I. Tolbukhin.

MARSHAL F. I. TOLBUKHIN

Fyodor Ivanovich was born in the village of Androniki, Yaroslavl province, into a peasant family. He graduated from the parochial and Davydovsky zemstvo schools. After studying at the St. Petersburg Commercial School, he worked for some time as an accountant.

With the outbreak of the First World War, a completely new life began for the young man: he was drafted into the army and served as a motorcycle soldier. Then he was sent to study at the school of warrant officers. He commanded a company and a battalion, and was awarded the Orders of St. Anne and St. Stanislaus. He finished the war with the rank of staff captain.

He took part in the Civil War, being a junior assistant to the chief of staff of a rifle division for operational work on the Northern and Western fronts.

During the interwar period, Fyodor Ivanovich held command positions in the headquarters and divisions of the Red Army. In June 1940, he was awarded the military rank of major general.

During the Great Patriotic War, Tolbukhin's abilities as an outstanding tactician and strategist were fully revealed, as eloquently evidenced by the successful military operations (Donbass, Melitopol, Crimean, Yassy-Kishinev, Belgrade, Budapest, Balaton, Vienna) carried out by the Southern, 3rd and the 4th Ukrainian Fronts, which he commanded.

In August-September 1943, the troops of the Southern Front under the leadership of Fyodor Ivanovich, together with the troops of the Southwestern Front, marched over 300 km to the west in a month and a half, completely liberating Donbass.

After the Victory, despite a serious illness, F.I. Tolbukhin continued to serve in the Soviet Army. F. I. Tolbukhin died on October 17, 1949. His ashes were buried on Red Square in the Kremlin wall.

A bronze bust of Marshal of the Soviet Union Fyodor Ivanovich Tolbukhin was installed in the mining capital in May 1995. The sculptor of the monument is V.P. Polonik, the architect is A.L. Lukin. The location for the monument was not chosen by chance. Nearby, at ave. Ilyich, house 52, there is a building where the headquarters of the Southern Front was located for several days in 1943 and where F.I. Tolbukhin was physically located.



DISCUSS

- Did any of your family members take part in the Great Patriotic War?
- Why is it important to preserve the memory of war heroes?

ACTIVITY

Do some research on other military leaders who liberated Donbass. Tell your classmates about one of them.

HEROES

227 natives of Donbass were awarded the highest Soviet award - the title of Hero of the Soviet Union (two of them twice).

Spotlight on Donbass finds out about the first Hero of the Soviet Union from Donetsk.

A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

These are warriors who were born or lived in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. They are people of completely different military professions and ranks: artillerymen and tank crews, pilots and paratroopers, soldiers and sergeants, officers and generals. They have one thing in common - unparalleled feats and service to the Motherland.

The first Donetsk citizen awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, fighter pilot, Major Nikolai Prokofievich Zherdev was born on May 5, 1911 in the village Rutchenkovo (Donetsk). In 1936 he graduated from the Lugansk military pilot school.

From March to September 1938 he took part in the Spanish War. He made 70 combat missions and personally shot down 3 enemy aircraft. On June 27, 1938, he made the third air ram in the history of Russian and Soviet aviation after Nesterov and Gubenko. For this feat he was awarded the Order of Lenin.

From May 29 to September 16, 1939, he fought with the Japanese on the Khalkhin Gol River - 105 combat missions, 14 assault strikes against enemy concentrations; he personally shot down 14 Japanese aircraft and 42 as part of a flight.

On November 17, 1939, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for skillful command and personal heroism.

After the treacherous attack of Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union, he became a participant in the Great Patriotic War. An experienced 30-year-old pilot fought against the Nazi invaders on the Southwestern, Southern and North Caucasian fronts. In air battles with enemy aircraft near Zaporozhye and Poltava, the navigator of the 821st Fighter Aviation Regiment of the 4th Air Army, Major N. Zherdev personally shot down 2 enemy aircraft, and he destroyed 3 aircraft as part of the group.

He died on November 15, 1942.

In Donetsk, a street in the Kirovsky district is named after Nikolai Zherdev, as well as school No. 93, where he studied.



ACTIVITY

Find information about the other heroes of Donbass. Tell your classmates about one of them.

DISCUSS

- Did the members of your family take part in the Great Patriotic War?
- What do you know about their military path?

PRIDE

Saur-Mogila is not only a place of memory but also a symbol of national unity and pride.



Spotlight on Russia finds out about the famous Donbass memorial.

SAUR-MOGILA

The Saur-Mogila mound is located in the Shakhtyorsky district of the DPR. Its height is 277.9 meters at sea level. Nearby is the basin of the Krynka and Mius rivers, which is separated from the Sea of Azov by only ninety kilometers. The mound itself has great historical value, since it was possible to discover the burial of a timber-framed culture in a stone box. It was first described in 1864 by archaeologist Ivan Zabelin

In the summer of 1943, the Saur-Mogila mound near Donetsk forever went down in history as a symbol of the struggle of the Soviet people against the Nazi invaders. Around Saur-Mogila there were heavy battles with selected SS divisions, which were defeated, and driven back from the Donbass land. Seven decades later, Saur-Mogila again became the center of military operations. During fierce battles, the DPR militia expelled Ukrainian nationalists from here. The monument at Saur-Mogila was opened on September 19, 1967. At the foot of the obelisk, an upper observation deck was created and a sculpture of a Soviet soldier was installed (in 1975, the Eternal Flame was lit at its foot). A wide staircase rose to the top of the mound, to the left of which there was an inscription: "Take care, take care, take care of the world!"

One of the main memorials of the Donetsk People's Republic, "Saur-Mogila," was heavily damaged during clashes between the Defenders of the DPR and Ukrainian nationalists.

In the spring of 2015, a bell appeared on the mound, and preparations began for the construction of a chapel in honor of the fallen DPR militiamen. In the summer of 2022, the reconstruction of the memorial was undertaken by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation with the participation of the Russian Military Historical Society. The work took 90 days, after which the memorial complex was opened.

In three months, the 36-meter stele, the figure of the Soldier of Victory, the Eternal Flame and other elements of the complex were restored. In addition, new elements dedicated to the tragic events of 2014 were added. The traces of shelling and explosions on the reliefs were preserved for the edification of posterity.



ACTIVITY

Describe to your classmates how the members of your family celebrate Donbass Liberation Day.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to Saur Mogila?
- Who did you visit it with?
- What historical monuments are there in your neighborhood?

LIBERATORS

There are a lot of places in Donetsk connected with the victory of our people in the Great Patriotic War.

Spotlight on Donbass visits the memorial complex in Donetsk.



TO YOUR LIBERATORS, DONBASS

This memorial complex is located in the very center of Donetsk in the Lenin Komsomol Park. The choice of location for the monument was not accidental. It was here, from the left bank of the Kalmius River, that the liberation of the capital of Donbass began in September 1943. The memorial complex was opened on May 9, 1984. Work on its creation took 12 years. The authors of the monument were sculptors - Yu. I. Baldin and A. N. Porozhnyuk, architects - V. P. Kishkan and M. Ya. Ksenevich, design engineer - E. L. Raigorodetsky.

During the Great Patriotic War, a significant number of Donbass miners became front-line soldiers. In memory of their feat of arms, figures of a soldier and a miner were installed on the memorial complex, holding a sword with their right hands together, pointing downwards. The soldier's left hand is raised up, the miner's left hand is moved to the side. A banner in the form of a five-pointed star flutters behind the figures' shoulders. The monument is a platform in the shape of a triangle, on which there is a group of three inclined volumetric walls emerging from the ground and symbolizing with their sharp edges the silhouettes of Donetsk waste heaps.

At the monument on the memorable days of May 9 and September 8, events dedicated to Victory Day and the Day of the Liberation of the city from the Nazi occupiers are held. Veterans march through the city center to the monument. In addition to the monument "To Your Liberators, Donbass," the memorial complex includes a site for military equipment, a veterans' park, an alley of soldiers' widows, a stele for underground partisans, a memory bell, and stelae with the names of soldiers and officers, partisans and underground fighters who died during the liberation of the capital of Donbass.

A branch of the Local History Museum, the Museum of the Great Patriotic War, was opened in the memorial complex "To Your Liberators, Donbass". On the lower level there is an exhibition hall, a war newsreel hall, a "Victory Hall", an armory hall with a private collection of weapons from the Great Patriotic War and military uniforms. The upper level consists of inclined galleries decorated with thematic photo panels, exhibitions and dioramas. One of the central elements of the exhibition was a suspended structure on which the standards of the divisions that participated in the battles for the liberation of the capital of Donbass are attached. Among the historical materials of the museum are more than 200 documentary photographs, 150 posters, newspapers, leaflets, and more than 100 items from the war.

ACTIVITY

Do some research on the sights dedicated to victory in the Great Patriotic War. Tell your classmates about them.

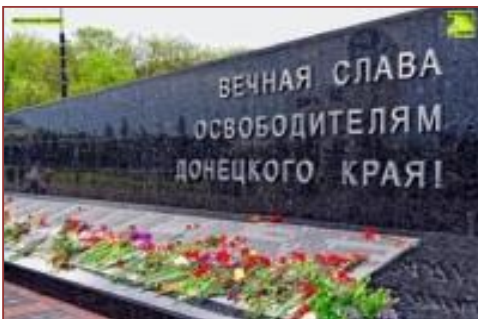
DISCUSS

- Have you ever taken part in events dedicated to Victory Day and the Day of the Liberation of the city from the Nazi occupiers?
- How do these events make you feel?

MEMORY

Donbass Liberation Day is a day of celebration and remembrance for the people of Donetsk.

Spotlight on Donbass visits Donetsk to take part in special events.



CELEBRATION OF DONBASS LIBERATION DAY

The Day of the Liberation of Donbass from the Nazi invaders during the Great Patriotic War is one of the most important holidays in Donetsk. It is celebrated on September 8. On this day in 1943, Soviet troops liberated Stalino (Donetsk) from the occupiers.

Donbass was one of the key regions where fierce fighting took place during the Great Patriotic War. Nazi troops stormed into these lands, flooding them with blood and destruction. However, Soviet soldiers were able to recapture Donbass from the enemy, returning peace and freedom to the inhabitants of the region.

For residents of the Donetsk People's Republic, the Day of Liberation of Donbass is of great importance. This holiday reminds us of the resilience and heroism of people who have not been forgotten even decades later. It symbolizes the victory of good over evil, freedom from oppression and hope for a bright future.

On this day, festive events are held in Donetsk: parades, flower-laying ceremonies at monuments, concerts, exhibitions and much more. Residents of the region proudly celebrate this day, honour the memory of the fallen and celebrate the victory.

One of the symbols of Donbass Liberation Day is the memorial complex in the Lenin Komsomol Park, where veterans, government officials and ordinary residents gather every year to honor the memory of those who gave their lives for the liberation of the region. Ceremonial events also take place at the Monument to the Victims of Fascism.

Donbass Liberation Day is not only a historical event but also a symbol of strength, perseverance and memory. This day reminds us every year of the importance of peace, freedom and unity in the fight for a better future.

DISCUSS

ACTIVITY

Do some research on the other historical monuments of victory in our city. Tell your classmates about one of them.

- Have you ever taken part in celebrating Donbass Liberation Day?
- What place did you visit?
- Which event made the most impression on you?

FRONT-LINE HERITAGE

Front-line writers and poets are courageous, gifted individuals who have experienced a lot, who have endured war and post-war hardships.

Spotlight on Donbass presents Donetsk poet and writer Viktor Shutov.

VIKTOR VASILIEVICH SHUTOV

Viktor Vasilievich Shutov is a writer and poet, known for his efforts to preserve the memory of heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Born in Yuzovka in 1921, Shutov fought in the Soviet-Finnish War and the Great Patriotic War. He was a gun commander in the anti-aircraft artillery brigade, playing a crucial role in the defense of Leningrad. Shutov's poetry collection "Anxiety" was published during the siege, capturing the realities of war and love. After the war, he became a journalist and graduated from the Moscow Literary Institute.

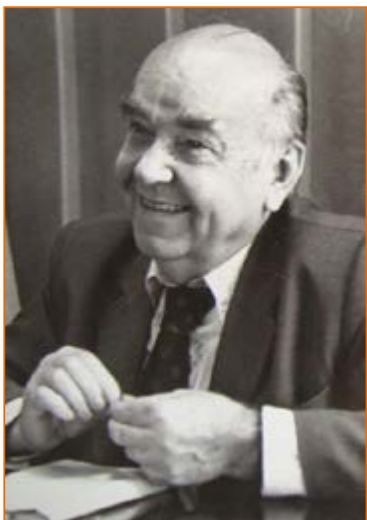
Shutov's works often focused on the Donbass region and the underground resistance movement. He published numerous poetry collections and novels, showcasing his deep connection to his homeland.

These are: the story "Death Stared in the Face" (1981), the chronicle novel "On the Edge of War" (1986), the documentary-fiction story "Ordinary Underground" (1988) and others.

Shutov is the author of several musical works about the Donetsk region and miners, written together with Soviet composers. Among them is a collection of songs by composer K. Yuzanov "The spring dawns are good in the Donbass" (1960), the operetta "Shakhterochka" to the music of composer K. Yuzanov (1961).

Viktor Vasilievich Shutov is an Honorary Citizen of Donetsk (the title was awarded in the 1980s). In honor of Viktor Vasilievich Shutov, a literary prize named after V. Shutov was established. In Donetsk, a street is named after him.

His contributions to the cultural heritage of the Donetsk region will be celebrated for generations to come.



ACTIVITY

Do some research on the other Donbass authors who wrote about the war. Tell your classmates about one of them.

DISCUSS

- Have you read the books by Viktor Shutov?
- What books about the Great Patriotic War have you read?
- What is your favourite film about the Great Patriotic War?

DESCENDANTS

We are proud of our heroes of SMO.

Spotlight on Donbass honours the memory of brave defenders of the Fatherland.

OUR TEACHER



Bloenko Andrey Vladimirovich
Born 16.02.1994

Andrey was born in the city of Torez. He always showed interest in military service. Therefore, he entered the Donetsk Military Lyceum named after G.T. Beregovoy and graduated it with honours.

The hostilities that began in April 2014 did not leave Andrei indifferent. He volunteered to go to the front. He participated in self-defense units of Slavyansk and in tank forces. Soon he was shell-shocked and discharged. He came back home.

In 2014, he entered the Donetsk National University at the Faculty of Biology and successfully graduated it in 2020.

As a student, in 2018 he came to work as a biology teacher at the Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution "School No. 60 in Donetsk." Andrey showed himself to be a purposeful young man, kind, sympathetic, and diligent. The children treated Andrei Vladimirovich with respect.

In February 2022 he was mobilized. During the hostilities, he showed courage and bravery in the battles for Volnovakha and Mariupol. More than once he saved his comrades in battle. He inspired the fighters by personal example. In the summer of 2022, he was undergoing treatment in Donetsk. Soon he returned to the front again.

He died in battle in the summer of 2023.

Find information about heroes of the SMO. Tell your classmates about them.

ACTIVITY

OUR SCHOOL-LEAVER



Ogarkov Vitaly Vladimirovich was born on September 2, 1982. He graduated from secondary school No. 60 in Donetsk. In the summer of 2015, he volunteered for service to defend our native land. He held the position of senior gunner and then commander of a combat vehicle. He resigned in October 2019. From the first day of the SMO he was mobilized. He served as a grenade launcher in the 119th Infantry Regiment with the rank of sergeant. Vitaly Vladimirovich Ogarkov died on August 23, 2022, as a result of an explosive injury.

FATHER



Dudnichenko Alexander Vladimirovich

In 2014, he joined the militia to defend our Motherland.

Awarded: the medal "For the Defense of Slavyansk", the Order "For Military Valor", "St. George Cross of the IV degree".

He was later demobilized with the rank of major. But when our Republic needed help in 2022, Alexander again volunteered to defend it.

He liberated the city of Mariupol, participated in battles in the Zaporozhye direction and on the Donetsk front. He was a fire support platoon commander. After training at the Vladimir Zhoga Center for Unmanned Systems, he organized and led a platoon of Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

He died on June 25, 2023 near Avdeevka. He was nominated for the Order of Courage.

DISCUSS

- Did the members of your family take part in Special Military Operation?
- Can you tell us about them?

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

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