

Symbols of Victory
Republic of Tatarstan



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Introduction

The Great Patriotic War was a difficult test for our people. It claimed the lives of over 27 million people, leaving behind destroyed cities and villages, and damaged the fate of the population. But despite all these difficulties and hardships, Soviet people showed an unyielding will to win and courage in defending their homeland.

Today, decades after the war's end, we remember those who fought for freedom and independence with deep respect and gratitude. We remember heroes who gave their lives for our future and are proud of their achievements.

The collection "Symbols of Victory: Republic of Tatarstan" features stories about those who fought with weapons in hand and those who worked behind the lines, supplying the front with essential supplies. Here you'll find stories of tankers, pilots, soldiers, nurses, and others who fought on the front lines, as well as partisan groups and underground organizations, factory workers, and farmers.

These tales serve as a reminder that victory in the Great Patriotic War came from the unity and cooperation of our people. We must honor those who sacrificed their lives for their country and pass their memory on to future generations.

"Symbols of Victory. Republic of Tatarstan" is a tribute to heroes who defended their country during the war. We hope these stories will touch the hearts of readers and preserve the memory of those who brought peace and freedom to us.

The Great Patriotic War and Tatarstan.

We all know that from 1941 to 1945 there was a war throughout our country and not only. But no matter how many centuries have passed, we must not forget about the Great Patriotic War. No one and nothing can detract from the greatness of the feat of the people, the world-historical significance of the victory over fascism.

It did not avoid Tatarstan either. The Republic has become the forge of the combat reserves of the active army. Two aviations

and seven rifle divisions, ten separate regiments and battalions, and hundreds of combat crews of the country's Air Force were formed here. About 700,000 residents of our Republic fought fearlessly on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Our fellow tankers gave their lives at Stalingrad and on the Kursk Bulge, stormed Berlin and Prague.

Remaining faithful to the military oath and duty, our countrymen fought to overcome impregnable lines of defense, liberated towns and villages, fought to the death to the last shell and cartridge. For the courage and heroism shown on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, more than 200 thousand natives of Tatarstan were awarded orders and medals. Along with men, women also fought in the war, more than 10 thousand girls left Tatarstan for the front. The collective image of their courage was embodied in the feat of the legendary pilot Maguba Syrtlanova. The feat of our countryman Musa Jalil is an example of indomitable courage, patriotism and perseverance, a symbol of the fight against fascism. In addition, tens of thousands of evacuated citizens have found their second home in Kazan. The residents of the city warmly and cordially welcomed the refugees. We shared housing and food with them.

Our republic suffered heavy losses, about 350 thousand of the best sons and daughters of Tatarstan did not return to their homes from the battlefields. Almost every second person who went to war died, which is a total of 11.5% of the total population of the republic. Tatarstan has made an incredibly great contribution to the victory of our country! We will always remember that if it wasn't for them, we wouldn't be here. And what our great-grandparents went through is hard to even imagine.

VOCABULARY

Forge – кузница.
Rifle – стрелковый.
Separate regiments – отдельные полки.
Combat crews – боевые экипажи.
Fellow – земляк.
Oath – присяга.
Duty – долг.
Impregnable lines – неприступные линии.
Battlefield – поле сражения.

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1) The Great Patriotic War began in 2000.
- 2) None of the residents of Tatarstan received an order or a medal.
- 3) Our tankers have been near Stalingrad, among other places.
- 4) The legendary pilot of the Great Patriotic War is Tamara Kolipova.
- 5) Almost every second Tatarstan citizen died in the war at that time.

DISCUSS

Why do you think people go to the front?

Which of your relatives were participants in the Great Patriotic War?

Farit Fatkhullin



SYMBOLS OF
VICTORY

Hero of the Soviet Union

Fighter pilot Captain Farit Fatkhullin glorified his name already in the early period of the war. There is such an interesting episode in his combat biography: a week before the start of the Nazi invasion, on June 15, 1941, he shot down a German plane in the Lutsk area that invaded the airspace of the USSR. And he did it on his own initiative, violating the strictest order "not to succumb to provocations and not to touch German planes." Fatkhullin was even threatened with a court martial for violating the order. The outbreak of war put everything in its place...

On the outskirts of Rostov-on-Don, in the very first air battle, Captain Fatkhullin and his comrades shot down five enemy aircraft: three Junkers and two Focke-Wulfs.

Enemy aircraft failed to break through to the city. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated November 20, 1941, Captain Fatkhullin Farit Mukhametzyanovich was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal for exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the front of the fight against the Nazi invaders and his courage and heroism.

The Hero's military and life path was cut short in the summer of 1942, during the heavy defensive battles for Stalingrad. He did not return from his third combat mission of the day...

Facts about Farit

- *He was born on March 17, 1914 in the city of Kazan in the family of an employee. In 1934, he graduated from the Stalingrad Military Aviation School of Pilots.*
- *He participated in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star.*
- *He participated in the Great Patriotic War since June 1941. By October 1941, he had made 42 combat sorties to attack enemy troops. At the airfields, the pilot destroyed 17 enemy aircraft.*

Glossary:

Glorified - Прославленный

Violating - Нарушение

Strictest - Самый строгий

Succumb - Поддаваться

Threatened - Под угрозой

Comrades - Товарищи

Activity:

- What episode from the combat biography of Captain Farit Fatkhullin occurred a week before the start of the war, and why was it significant?
- How many enemy planes did Captain Fatkhullin shoot down in his first aerial battle on the outskirts of Rostov-on-Don?
- When and for what merits was Farit Fatkhullin awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union?

Discuss:

- What do you think was the role of moral support and morale for fighter pilots like Fatkhullin in war conditions?
- How do you think the memory of such heroes as Fatkhullin is preserved in society? What can be done to perpetuate it?



Pyotr Gavrilov

He was born on June 17, 1900 in the village of Alvidino, Laishevsky district, Kazan province. Tatar by nationality. His father died before he was born.

He graduated from the Kazan Central Baptismal Tatar School. In the spring of 1918, he joined the Red Army as a volunteer. After the end of the Civil War, he remained in the army. In September 1925, he graduated from the Vladikavkaz Infantry School; married and adopted an orphan boy. He participated in the Soviet-Finnish War of 1939-1940. Since May 1941, he was stationed in Brest and the Brest Fortress. Left alone and severely wounded, he was captured on July 23. After his release from German captivity, he was sent

to a filtration camp in the Far East. After his release, he returned to his native village, where he was greeted warily. As a former prisoner, they did not take a job at the collective farm. He went to Krasnodar in search of work.

Later, in Krasnodar, he met a woman with an equally difficult fate, who lost her family, and married for the second time. There were no children in the second marriage. He considered his first wife Ekaterina Grigoryevna and his son dead. In 1952, Ekaterina Gavrilova was paralyzed and she died in December



1956. She was buried at the All-Holy Cemetery of Krasnodar, the grave was lost. Nikolai's son was found by the state security agencies in military service. Subsequently, Gavrilov made a number of trips to the USSR, and was actively engaged in public work. Gavrilov was allocated a three-room apartment in a new building. He died in Krasnodar on January 26, 1979. He was buried with military honors at the garrison memorial cemetery in Brest. Streets in Kazan, Brest, Krasnodar, and Irkutsk are named after Gavrilov.

Activity

1. When and where was the main character born?
2. What significant event did he participate in during 1918?
3. How did his return to his native village affect his job prospects?
4. What was the fate of his first wife, Ekaterina Grigoryevna, and their son?
5. What honors were given to Gavrilov after his death?



MAGUBA HUSEYNOVNA SYRTLANOVA

(1912-1971)

Maguba Syrtlanova became the only woman from Tatarstan who was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War.

She was born on July 15, 1912 in Belebey. She is Tatar by nationality. She graduated from the Tatar-Bashkir school in Belebey.

She has been in the Red Army since July 1941, called up by the Tbilisi City Military Commissariat. Member of the CPSU since 1941. He served on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War since December 1942. She fought in the North Caucasus, the Taman Peninsula, Crimea, Belarus, Poland and East Prussia. In battles, she showed exceptional courage, courage and bravery, flew 780 sorties with a combat raid of 928 hours, dropped 190 tons of bomb cargo. In the most difficult meteorological conditions, Syrtlanova brought groups of aircraft to specified areas with great accuracy.

She was a senior lieutenant of the Guards, deputy squadron commander of the 46th Guards Taman Women's Aviation Regiment of Night Bombers, Hero of the Soviet Union. The pilot of the light night bomber regiment, like her combat friends, was called the "night witch" by the Germans in fear. And heroic fellow soldiers daily and "weekly" confirmed their formidable reputation, suddenly and silently emerging from the darkness of the night and delivering devastating bomb attacks on the enemy.

During the period of the Patriotic War, she personally carried out 782 combat sorties... dropped 140 tons of bomb cargo to destroy the enemy. As a result of precise bomb attacks, 128 strong explosions were caused in the enemy camp. On May 15, 1946, she was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for her courage and military valor shown in battles with enemies.

Discuss:

Who else of the pilots of the Great Patriotic War do you know?

What personal qualities did Maguba possess?

What do you think is her role in promoting women in aviation?

Questions about the text:

Why was Maguba nicknamed the night witch?

What wars and military operations did she participate in?

Hero of the Great Patriotic War - Gafiyatullin Gazinur

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

**He shielded the machine gun fire with his chest,
sacrificing his life to save the lives of his fighting comrades and the success of
the offensive.**

Hero of the Soviet Union Gazinur Gafiatullovich Gafiatullin has recently joined the ranks of firefighter heroes.

He was in the Red Army since 1941, and at the front since July 1941. Gazinur Gafiyatullin on the 14th of January, 1944 participating in an offensive battle for the village Ovsishche of Velikoluksky district of Pskov region together with soldiers of the department destroyed an enemy bunker and captured one prisoner.

Having used up ammunition, sergeant Gafiyatullin at a critical moment of the battle threw himself on the embrasure of another enemy bunker and with his chest covered the fire of the machine gun, sacrificing his life to save the lives of his comrades and the success of the offensive.

He was buried in a mass grave in the village of Myakotino, Velikoluksky district, Pskov region.

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 4 June 1944, Sergeant Gafiatullin Gazinur Gafiatovich was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the front of the fight against the German invaders and for bravery and heroism.



Activity

Read the text and connect the number with the meaning:

1. since July 1941	a. battle for the village of Ovsishche
2. 1944	b. was in the Red Army
3. since 1941	c. was at the front

Discuss

What other heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were awarded posthumously do you know?

Symbols of Victory

He is heroic figure known for his extraordinary bravery and leadership during the Great Patriotic War

Mutyk Akhmedzyanovich Akhmadullin



Mutyk Akhmedzyanovich Akhmadullin (1910—1974) - is a celebrated Hero of the Soviet Union, recognized for his extraordinary bravery and selflessness during the Great Patriotic War. Born in a small village, he grew up in a challenging environment that instilled in him a strong sense of duty and patriotism.

On the night of December 4-5, 1944, despite facing heavy enemy artillery fire, Akhmadullin successfully transported a group of 18 soldiers across the Danube River in the first wave of an operation near the city of Erchi, close to Budapest. After crossing the Danube, he participated in the assault on enemy positions. Following the incapacitation of his commander, he took charge of the landing group and was among the first to attack the enemy trench.

Together with his comrades, Akhmadullin destroyed three machine gun nests, blew up a fortified bunker, and then participated in repelling a counterattack from the enemy.

His leadership and courage in the face of danger inspired his fellow soldiers and contributed significantly to several key military operations. Akhmadullin's commitment to his comrades and his country earned him the highest military honor, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, which is awarded to those who display exceptional heroism.

After the war, Akhmadullin continued to serve his community, dedicating his life to helping others and promoting peace. His legacy lives on as a symbol of bravery and sacrifice, reminding future generations of the importance of courage and resilience in the face of adversity.

Discussion

1. Have you ever heard about this hero before?
2. How do you think the experiences of war can shape a person's character and values?
3. In what ways can we honor and remember the sacrifices made by heroes like Akhmadullin in our modern society?

Activities

1. Find the meanings of the highlighted words and discuss them in class.
2. 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.



Symbols of Victory.

Aleksandr Morozov (Shakirzhan Mukhametzhanov)

Alexander Matrosov is a Soviet hero who became a symbol of courage and dedication during the Great Patriotic War. He was born on February 5, 1924 in the village of Borovoye, in a family of peasants. From a young age, he showed interest in military affairs and after the outbreak of war in 1941, he voluntarily went to the front.

Matrosov fought in the ranks of the 91st Infantry Division. On February 27, 1943, in the Battle of Pskov, he performed a feat that became a legend. When his unit came under fire from an enemy machine gun, he rushed to the embrasure to cover his comrades. This act of heroism allowed the fighters to attack the enemy and capture positions.



For his feat, Alexander Matrosov was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the First degree. His name has become a symbol of fearlessness and devotion to the Motherland. Streets, schools and monuments are named after the hero, and his feat inspires new generations to defend their country. Matrosov remains a vivid example of true patriotism.

Discuss

- 1) How do you think the feat was intentional or accidental?
- 2) What character traits should a person possess in order to accomplish such a feat?
- 3) What thoughts were in his head at the moment of the feat?

Activities

Find information about other heroes of this war

Vocabulary

Feat – подвиг

Fearlessness – бесстрашие

enemy machine gun – вражеский пулемет

Infantry – пехотная

Peasant – крестьянин

Courage – смелость

Voluntarily – добровольно

Motherland – родина

Inspire – вдохновлять

Symbols of Victory



*An ordinary soldier took control of the weapon, bringing victory to his artillery **regiment**. Who is he and how did he do that?*

Zakiy Shaimardanov

He was born in 1923 in the village of Biektau. Zakiy finished eight grades at school, then began studying at a pedagogical college, but he was never able to complete his studies as he had to return home in order to help his poor parents, who were ordinary **peasants**. In 1942, he was called up for military service and sent to the Stalingrad Artillery School, which he also failed to complete. In August of the same year, he was sent to the front.

Even as a beginner, Zakiy Shaimardanov showed himself as a hero who did not **retreat** before the enemy. In the battles for Stalingrad, he was injured by the explosion, but still controlled his weapon, destroying 5 enemy **vehicles** and 3 tanks.

The biggest act of bravery was performed by Zakiy on July 22, 1943 in the village of Krasnaya Dubrava, where he had to **repel** a tank attack. Shaimardanov allowed the enemy to **approach** and at a distance of 500 meters he fired. All the attacks of the opponents were focused on him, but Zakiy did not retreat and continued firing. He was thrown away from the weapon 7 times due to explosions, but this did not prevent him from destroying 5 tanks only by himself. As a result of the battle, the enemy ran away.

During his life, Zakiy Shaimardanov destroyed 24 tanks, 21 guns and a couple hundred enemies, for which he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. After the war, he graduated from the Higher Party School and died in 1967.

Discuss:

- What would you do, if you were **in the same** situation as Zakiy in Krasnaya Dubrava village?
- Why is it **important** to be brave? Do you **think** our generation is as brave as previous ones?

Activity:

- Write an essay about **any of the soldiers of The Great Patriotic War from your region**. Try to find more information on the Internet.

Glossary

peasants - крестьяне
retreat - отступить

repel - отражать, отталкивать
approach - приближаться

vehicles - автомобили
regiment - полк

Gabdulla Kariyev: A Tatar Actor and Patriot



Gabdulla Kariyev (1894-1954) was a prominent Tatar actor, director, and public figure, who made significant contributions to Tatar theater and culture. He was a true patriot, whose dedication to his people and his country was especially evident during World War II.

Early Life and Career

Kariyev was born in 1894 in the village of Kadyr-Bishkaza, in the Kazan Governorate of the Russian Empire. He showed an interest in acting at an early age, participating in amateur performances. In 1917, he joined the Tatar State Academic Theater named after Galiaskar Kamal, one of the leading Tatar theaters. His talent and charisma quickly propelled him to prominence. He became known for his powerful stage presence and his ability to portray complex characters with nuance and depth.

World War II and Patriotic Contributions

When World War II broke out in 1941, Kariyev immediately sought ways to contribute to the war effort. He understood the importance of maintaining morale and supporting the troops. He organized and led front-line brigades, traveling to distant regions to perform for soldiers. He also helped to evacuate theaters and cultural institutions from the threatened areas to safer locations.

The performances by these brigades were crucial in boosting the spirits of soldiers and maintaining a sense of hope and optimism. They brought laughter, tears, and a sense of connection to the home front, reminding everyone that even in the darkest of times, the human spirit and culture persisted.

Kariyev also devoted himself to patriotic propaganda work, using his public platform to inspire people to support the war effort. He rallied the public to donate to the Red Army, to participate in fundraising drives, and to contribute to the fight against fascism. His contributions were recognized by the state, and he received several awards and honors for his service during the war.

Post-War Legacy

After the war, Kariyev continued to be a major figure in Tatar theater. He played a key role in developing the repertoire of the Tatar State Academic Theater and in nurturing young talent. He was awarded the title of People's Artist of the Tatar ASSR for his significant contributions to Tatar culture.

Gabdulla Kariyev was more than just an actor. He was a true patriot, a leader, and a pillar of Tatar culture. His legacy is not only in the countless theatrical roles he played but also in the way he used his talents to uplift his people during the darkest moments of their history. His dedication to his country and to the cause of justice and freedom continues to inspire generations of Tatars.

ACTIVITIES

Give full answers to the questions:

1. Where was Gabdulla Kariyev born?
2. When did Gabdulla Kariyev join the Tatar State Academic Theater named after Galiaskar Kamal?
3. What kind of work did Gabdulla Kariyev do during World War II to support the war effort?
4. What title did Gabdulla Kariyev receive for his contributions to Tatar culture?
5. What is one way that Gabdulla Kariyev's legacy continues to inspire people?

BORIS SHULGIN



Shulgin was born in Kazan on September 12, 1905. He worked as an electric winder at Plant No. 40. From July 1941, he participated in the Great Patriotic War. He fought on the Western Front as part of a division. In September of the same year, he was sent to the 3rd Saratov Armored School as deputy commander of a cadet battalion.

From June 1942, Shulgin was chief of staff of the 212th Tank Brigade on the Western Front. He then became commander of the 212th Tank Regiment. He took part in the Battle of Stalingrad on the Southwestern and Don Fronts. In February 1943, Shulgin was appointed commander of the 17-1 Guards Tank Brigade. He fought in it until the Victory. He especially distinguished himself in the battles during the liberation of Poland.

The brigade under Shulgin's command went on the offensive on September 4, 1944, breaking through the German defenses near the city of Wyszkw. He then fought his way through 35 kilometers, reached the Nayeve River, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Shulgin's brigade routed up to two infantry battalions, destroyed three artillery batteries, six tanks, ten armored personnel carriers with infantry, and two ammunition depots. The brigade played a major role in capturing and holding the Serock bridgehead. On April 6, 1945, Shulgin was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Activities:

- Retell your partner the story about Boris Shulgin.
- Make up 3 questions to the text.

ALEXEY PANFILOV



Panfilov was born on May 17, 1898. Before the Great Patriotic War, he fought in the Civil War on the Eastern Front. In 1918, Panfilov was a district military commissar in Sviyazhsk. He commanded a detachment on the Eastern Front. That same year, he was shell-shocked near Sviyazhsk. Since 1920, he collaborated with Lavrentiy Beria and Mikhail Tukhachevsky to create the Anders Army. Open sources report that Panfilov is the creator of the best intelligence service of all times and peoples.

From July 1941, Panfilov was the acting head of the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff, and was confirmed in this position in October 1941. In 1942, Panfilov prevented Germany from waging a chemical war against the USSR by reporting to the command in time about the chemical troops' offensive on the Eastern Front.

In 1944, Panfilov was awarded the title of Lieutenant General of Tank Troops. He distinguished himself in the East Pomeranian Operation. The corps that Panfilov led from February 25 to March 30, 1945, fought for 400 kilometers. He routed the remnants of the Second German Army in the Gdynia-Danzig area. During the Great Patriotic War, Panfilov was personally mentioned 18 times in Joseph Stalin's orders. On May 29, 1945, Panfilov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Activities:

- Find definitions to the underlined words. Use dictionary if necessary.
- Make up 5 sentences using the underlined words.

Hero of the Great Patriotic War - Fedor Alekseevich Batalov

Fyodor Alekseevich Batalov was a Soviet officer, participant in three wars, Hero of the Soviet Union, During the Great Patriotic War — commander of a rifle battalion, rifle regiment, captain.

He was born on August 29, 1900 in the city of Kazan, in a working-class family. Russian. He graduated from elementary school. He worked in Kazan.

In the Red Army since 1918. A participant in the civil war. In 1929 he graduated from the military school in Kazan, and in 1939 — the courses "Shot".

He participated in the Finnish War, where he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Battle.

Since June 1941, Batalov went to the front of the Second World War. Under the command of Batalov, the battalion of the 437th Infantry Regiment surrounded and occupied the villages of Pridorozhnoye, Zagradye and Zavodnoye on July 14-18 during battles near the cities of Zhlobin and Rogachev in the Gomel region of Belarus. Then he repelled the enemy's counterattack and occupied the depot of the Zhlobin station.

On August 9, 1941, Batalov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for "exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the front of the struggle against German fascism and bravery and heroism shown at the same time"

However, he did not manage to receive the award. On August battle near the village of Skepnya in the Gomel region.

There is also a monument to him in Belarus.



Questions

In what year and where was Batalov born?

What In what year and where was Batalov born?

What rank did he have?

Has a monument been erected to him?

Where is he buried?

Question for reflection

Why did Batalov fight in Belarus, although he was born in Kazan?

Hero of the Soviet Union - Vasily Nikolaevich Mikhailov

Vasily Nikolaevich Mikhailov (1910-1943), a native of Kazan, fought heroically on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union in 1943. A military pilot, navigator, has flown more than 10 combat missions.



Vasily Mikhailov was born on February 13, 1910 in Kazan. He graduated from two grades of elementary school, after which he grew up in an **orphanage**. In 1922-1926 he was a **shepherd-laborer** in the Estonian colony in Vyshnevolotsky district, in 1926-1928 he was a laborer of the municipal water supply in Kazan. In October 1928, Mikhailov was called up to serve in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. In 1931, he graduated from the Ulyanovsk Infantry School, in 1933 - the Orenburg Military Aviation School of Pilots and Observer Pilots, in 1934 - navigator courses at the Yeisk Naval Aviation School of Pilots. He participated in the Polish campaign. From the first day of the Great Patriotic War - on its fronts.

By 1943, Major Vasily Mikhailov was the **navigator** of the 125th Bomber Aviation **Regiment** of the 2nd Mixed Air Division of the Leningrad Front Air Force. During his participation in the war, he made about 100 **sorties** to bombard **enemy concentrations** of **military equipment** and **manpower**, inflicting heavy losses on him.

By **decree** of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated February 10, 1943, for "courage and heroism shown in battle", Major Vasily Mikhailov was awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal number 787.

On April 28, 1943, he was dismissed from **office** and reduced in military rank to captain. On July 6, 1943, he tragically died of poisoning. He was buried at the Nikitsky Cemetery in Kursk.



VOCABULARY

orphanage - детский дом; shepherd-laborer - пастух-чернорабочий; navigator - штурман; regiment - полк; sorties - боевые вылеты; enemy concentrations - вражеская концентрация войск; military equipment - военная техника; manpower - рабочая сила; decree - указ; office - должность.



ACTIVITY

Do you know anything about other heroes of the Great Patriotic War? Find the necessary information and prepare a crossword puzzle on this topic.



DISCUSS

- Have you heard anything about this hero before?
- How, in your opinion, did Vasily Mikhailov's difficult childhood affect his choice of military service and future fate?
- How can we pass on to the younger generation the memory of heroes like Vasily Mikhailov?

Alexander Vasilyevich Kirsanov

1898-1994



"The art of war requires not only courage, but also wisdom. Victory comes to those who know how to wait and act at the right moment."

He was born on December 11, 1898 in Kazan in the family of a handicraftsman. He graduated from a real school, studied at a teachers' seminary. In September 1918, he was mobilized in Kazan in the "People's Army" of Komuch, served in Ufa and Zlatoust, in August 1919 he graduated from the training team. He served in the army as a commander of a machine-gun squad of the Kazan division. During one of the battles, the entire battery was captured by the Red Army, and Kirsanov with the surviving personnel was sent to Krasnoyarsk. There, with the approach of the Red Army, he took part in a local uprising. On January 9, 1920, he volunteered for the Red Army in Krasnoyarsk. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War in 1941, he was sent to the front as a commander. He took part in the defense of Odessa, but was evacuated to the Crimea. In early May 1942, he was appointed head of a rifle division on the Crimean Front, where a few days later it was destroyed during the Kerch Defensive Operation. After the defeat of the Crimean Front troops in May 1942, he was evacuated to the Taman Peninsula for the second time, where he was wounded. From June 1942, he was the chief of artillery of the North Caucasus Military District. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On conferring the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on generals, officers, sergeants and privates of the Red Army" of January 15, 1944, for "exemplary performance of combat missions of the command to force the Dnieper River and the courage and heroism shown in doing so," Guards Major General Alexander Vasilyevich Kirsanov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

DISCUSS

Where was Alexander wounded?

Where did he serve in 1919?

Was the composition the reason he went to Krasnoyarsk?

What position did Kirsanov hold at the beginning of the war?

Vladimir Nikolaev



Vladimir Nikolaev was born on February 9, 1921 in Kazan. After graduating from the eighth grade of school, he began working as a locksmith at the Kazan Fur Factory. In 1939, Nikolaev was called up to serve in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

In 1941, he graduated from the Chkalov Tank School and from June 1942 began to participate in battles on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. By August 1944, Guard Captain Vladimir Nikolaev held the position of deputy battalion commander of the 56th Guards Tank Brigade, which was part of the 7th Guards Tank Corps of the 3rd Guards Tank Army of the 1st Ukrainian Front. He showed exceptional courage during the liberation of Poland.

In one of the battles, being wounded and heading to the hospital, Nikolaev took over the leadership of the defense of the Vistula crossing near the village of Kolo. Under his command, many German counterattacks were successfully repelled on August 3-4, 1944. For his courage and heroism in crossing the Vistula and holding a bridgehead on its western bank, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated September 23, 1944, Guard Captain Vladimir Nikolaev was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, he did not manage to receive the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal, as he died in battle on October 30, 1944. He was buried on the Hill of Glory in Lviv. Vladimir Nikolaev was awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree and the Red Star. Nikolaev Street in Kazan was named in his honor, perpetuating the memory of his feat.

Vocabulary:

Courage – храбрость

Battle – сражение

Leadership – лидерство

Liberation – освобождение

Feat – подвиг

Questions:

- What Military School did he graduate from?
- What was he awarded for?
- What position did he Have?

GERMAN ODNOTSENOV

Odnotsenov was born on January 21, 1923 in Kazan. However, before being drafted into the army, he lived in Sverdlovsk. In 1941, he graduated from the Perm Military Aviation School. On the fronts of the Great Patriotic War - from April 1942. In 1944, Lieutenant Odnotsenov became a flight commander of the 951st assault aviation regiment. During his service, he made more than 130 combat sorties. Odnotsenov stormed concentrations of enemy combat equipment and manpower. He inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. He especially distinguished himself during the assault on Budapest.

On March 8, 1945, Odnotsenov went missing while on a combat mission. On June 29, 1945, Odnotsenov was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. He was also awarded two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd class, and the Order of the Red Star.



Activities

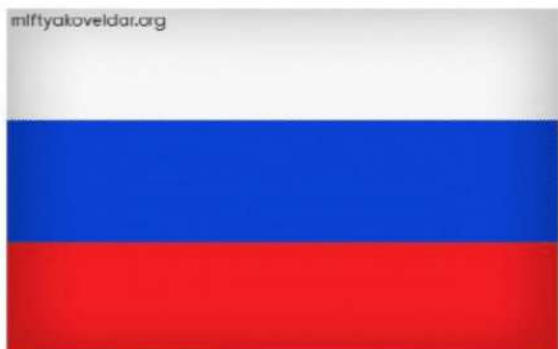
- Answer the questions:
 - 1) When and where German Odnotsenov was born?
 - 2) Where did he live before being drafted into the army?
- Find out who was also awarded the Order of Lenin.

Antonatoly Kalashnikov

Antonatoly Kalashnikov is a contemporary artist working in the style of abstract art. His dynamic, multi-layered works explore the interplay of color, shape and texture, attracting the attention of viewers and critics. His unique style combines philosophical meanings with visual experiments, making his work in demand at international exhibitions.



miftyakoveldar.org



Anton Kalashnikov was born in Russia and from an early age was fond of painting, drawing inspiration from nature and urban landscapes. He studied at an art school and then received an academic education in the field of fine arts. His style was influenced by the avant-garde movements of the 20th century, but he quickly found his own voice in abstract art, experimenting with textures, color combinations and compositions.

One of the main features of Kalashnikov's work is his desire to interact with the audience: he creates works in which everyone can see something of their own. In his projects, the artist often raises the themes of inner freedom, self-search, as well as overcoming stereotypes and barriers in society. Using bright, saturated colors and contrasting shapes, Kalashnikov creates the impression of movement, dynamics, inviting the viewer to interactive interaction with art.



Vocabulary

multy-layered - многослойный
landscapes - пейзажи
contemporary - современный
inner freedom -
внутренняя свобода
saturated colors -
насыщенные цвета

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

The Snow Paratroopers squad

"The strength of a paratrooper is in unity and courage"

"Snow Paratroopers" is a military-patriotic movement that emerged at Kazan University in 1968. The paratroopers made trips to the battlefields of rifle divisions during the Great Patriotic War. They collected stories of veterans and local residents - eyewitnesses of the battles, worked with data from military commissions, established historical facts and paid tribute to the participants of the war.

The first hike was made on February 21-25, 1968 by students of the Geography Department of Kazan State University. It was a ski trip through the villages of Verkhneuslonsky district of the Tatar ASSR, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In 2022, the Museum of History of Kazan University together with the Autonomous Nonprofit Organization "Center for Innovative Development and Technology Transfer" created a virtual museum of the "Snow Trooper" search team.



DISCUSS

What are the
benefits of snow
paratroopers in our
time?

Activity

Read the text and connect the number with the meaning

1. 1968	a. First trip
2. February 21-25, 1968	b. Creating a squad
3. 2022	c. Creation of a virtual squad museum.

Symbols of Victory.

REGIONAL PUBLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION "FATHERLAND ASSOCIATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN"



Regional Public Youth Organization "Fatherland Association of the Republic of Tatarstan" (until 1997 - the Public Foundation of the Republic of Tatarstan "Fatherland") It was established on the basis of Tatarstan search teams on April 5, 1993 and registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tatarstan on

June 4, 1993. The association "Fatherland" of the Republic of Tatarstan carries out activities provided for by the charter throughout the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan. Since 2013, the Association "Fatherland" of the Republic of Tatarstan has been the Regional Branch of the "Search Movement of Russia" in the Republic of Tatarstan.

The objectives of the Organization are:

- Perpetuation of the memory of natives and residents of the Republic of Tatarstan who died in defense of the Fatherland, while performing military duty, repressed in the 20-60s of the twentieth century, as well as victims of wars and repressions who died and were buried on the territory of both the Russian Federation and foreign states;

- Education of children and youth in the spirit of patriotism, love for their Homeland, for their Fatherland.

Creative Writing	Summarization Exercise
Imagine you are a member of the "Fatherland Association." Write a diary entry describing a recent event or activity you participated in that promotes patriotism.	Write a brief summary (3-4 sentences) of the text, highlighting the key points about the "Fatherland Association."

Central Mortar Base of the USSR in Arsk



After German troops approached Moscow closely, the State Defense Committee (GKO) of the USSR decided on November 11, 1941, to form a new 1._____ field base for mortar units in Arsk

CENTER

The 2._____ of 80 mortar divisions, consisting of 2 batteries each, and 75 separate mortar batteries of M-8 and M-12 were to begin on November 25, 1941, and completed by March 1, 1942.

FORM

In early December 1941, they formed the 18th Reserve Guards Regiment, where the first 60 lieutenants, graduates of the Leningrad Artillery School, arrived. Specialists in combat with "Katyusha" were trained in Arsk. Before the new year of 1942, a test salvo of the "Katyusha" anti-aircraft 3._____ was demonstrated near Arsk. The results exceeded all 4._____.

**INSTALL
EXPECT**

The tasks set by the GKO of the USSR were completed on time. Most of the military personnel for rocket artillery (5._____ "Katyusha") in 1942 were trained in Tatarstan, in Arsk.

MAIN



Activities:

1. Read the text above. Fill in the gaps (1-5) with the proper lexical form of the capitalized words.
2. Find the definitions of the highlighted words.

Discussion:

1. Why was Arsk chosen as the location for the Central Mortar Base?
2. What lessons can modern military strategists learn from the rapid establishment and success of the base in Arsk?



Kazan Gunpowder Factory

The Kazan Powder Plant located in Kazan, Russia. Established in 1788 by order of Empress Catherine II, it was one of the first gunpowder factories in Russia

The factory's origins date back to the late 18th century when the Russian Empire recognized the need for a centralized production facility for gunpowder

During the Napoleonic Wars, the plant significantly increased its output to support the Russian Army. Later, during World War I and World War II, the factory continued to be an essential supplier of ammunition and explosives. The primary components used in the manufacture of black powder were charcoal, sulfur, and saltpeter. These ingredients were carefully mixed and ground into a fine powder before being pressed into cakes or grains. The resulting product was then dried and packaged for distribution.

In addition to traditional black powder, the plant later began producing more advanced types of explosives such as smokeless powders and nitrocellulose-based propellants.

Discuss: Why the factory was closed?

Activity: Find the information what has become with the factory now?



THE MILITARY FEAT OF TATARSTAN RESIDENTS DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Residents of Tatarstan, like the entire country, learned of the attack of Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. On the same day, a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was issued on the mobilization of military-liable citizens born between 1905 and 1918 in the territory of 14 military districts, including the Volga Military District, which included the Tatar ASSR. The volunteer movement played an important role in replenishing the Red Army. Workers and collective farmers, employees and representatives of the creative intelligentsia, young men and women, and even children submitted applications to military registration and enlistment offices with requests to send them to the front. Patriotic enthusiasm was characteristic of all social groups and involved people of all ages. By mid-July, the total number of volunteers in the republic exceeded 14 thousand people.



Since September 1941, military training classes have been held in Tatarstan. Osoaviakhim, physical education organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies actively participated in this work. In October 1941, a special resolution of the State Defense Committee introduced universal compulsory military training (vseovobuch) for all citizens of the country. In total, from 1941 to 1945, the republic trained 350 thousand people in more than 30 military specialties (pilots, telephone operators, snipers, machine gunners, radio operators, etc.). The Kazan Tank School made a significant contribution to the training of tank officers. During the war, 23 graduations took place here, 4,628 commanders and 832 political workers joined the ranks of the Red Army. 17 graduates of the school became Heroes of the Soviet Union. Not only men mastered military professions. Of the women, 23.5 thousand radio operators, telephone operators, telegraphists, and over 10 thousand nurses were trained in the republican universal military training system.

Activities:

- Write down all numbers from the text and their meaning.
- What do you know about the Kazan Tank School?

Abdulla Alish "The Little Prisoner"



«We spent the winter of 1941 in Lithuania, in the Alytus camp. There were 17 thousand prisoners of war, of whom 14-15 thousand died during the winter. I was lucky, when I worked with the lumberjacks, I stocked up on something. It helped that I don't smoke. In April-May 1942, we were sent to Germany. »

Abdulla Alish is a famous Tatar writer and poet. He is the author of poems and stories for children and dramatic works. The biography of Abdulla Alish begins in 1908, and counts only 36 years of the writer's life. He was born in the village of Kayuki, Spassky district in Tatarstan. Since 1939 he was a member of the Union of Writers of the USSR. From the very beginning of the war Abdulla Alish was at the front, where he was taken prisoner and in 1944 was executed.

Alish, as a children's writer and a connoisseur of children's soul, paid great attention to education of the young shift of writers-journalists. He kept big correspondence with young journalists, gave them good advice, gave them help, attention and sensitivity. It is not surprising that many of his young friends became writers, such as Samat Shakir, Javad Tarzemanov, Mahmud Husain and others, teachers, researchers, and young friends of Alish - Haris Yakupov and Lutfulla Fattakhov - became famous artists.

In 1941, the play «The Little Prisoner» was written, in which Alish shows the bestial face of fascism. Abdullah Alisha's work «The Little Prisoner» tells about the fate of a child who finds himself in conditions of cruelty and fear associated with war and repression. The main character is a small Tatar boy who is going through the hardships associated with the deportation of his people during World War II.

The plot focuses on the feelings of loneliness, fear and loss experienced by a child who has witnessed destruction and loss. He is faced with the cruelty of the world around him, but despite all the suffering, he retains hope and dreams of freedom and a return to normal life.

The work touches on important themes of childhood, innocence, human resilience and the struggle for justice. It shows how humanity and hope for a better future can be preserved even in the most difficult conditions. «The Little Prisoner» is not only a personal story, but also a reflection of the historical tragedy of an entire nation.

DISCUSS

1. Did you know about this Tatar writer before?
2. What other works by Tatar writers do you know?

Activity

Find out more information about this writer and his works and tell them the most interesting facts or information you have learned.

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. Gumer Bashirov. The novel "Honor"

Novel "Honor": Portrait of a Tatar village during the war

During the Second World War, Gumer Bashirov began to create the novel *Namus* (Honor, 1947). Depicting the life of a Tatar village during this period, the author reveals the rich spiritual world of his people. Gumer Bashirov's heroes are those ordinary workers, without whose daily work no great deed is accomplished in the country. Psychologically truthful depiction of people, lyricism, pictures of nature, folk songs give the novel poetry.



The significance and popularity of the novel

The novel "Honor" consists of fifteen chapters. At the end of the book there is a critical article: "About the novel Honor and its translations" (the novel was published in many languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries). The editor of this publication was a well-known Kazan writer, a member of the Union of Writers of Tatarstan, Mark Zaretsky, who for many years headed the literary association (LITO) at the Gorky Museum in Kazan.

Biography of Gumer Bashirov



The author of the book is a popular Tatar Soviet writer Gumer Bashirovich Bashirov, born on January 7, 1901 in the village of Yanga-Sala, Arsky parish, Kazan county, Kazan province of the Russian Empire. Member of the USSR Writers' Union since 1938. He died in Kazan on May 7, at the age of 98. For his great achievements in the field of literature, G. Bashirov was awarded the Order of Lenin and two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor.

Task 1: Answer the following questions

based on the text:

1. What is the subject of the novel "Honor", and what period does it describe?
2. What characteristics distinguish the characters of the novel and why does the author pay special attention to them?
3. Name the key elements that make the novel "Honor" a poetic work.
4. Who was the editor of the critical article that accompanies the novel, and what is its significance in the literature of Tatarstan?
5. What awards did Gumer Bashirov receive for his achievements in literature?

Task 2: Write a brief analysis of the author's style: Using information about the poetry of the work, write a brief analysis of Gumer Bashirov's style. How do you think the use of lyrical elements and descriptions of nature can affect the reader's perception?

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

Mikhail Bubenov's novel «The White Birch»

Mikhail Bubenov is a Russian writer and poet who is known for his works reflecting the realities and experiences of people in various historical periods.



Author, writer : Mikhail Bubenov

The White Birch has become a significant part of the literary heritage and raises important topics that remain relevant today.

"The White Birch" is a novel by Mikhail Bubenov, which is important for Russian literature. The author, like many writers of his time, was inspired by his life and the world around him. In this novel, he explores man's relationship with nature and society.

The birch tree in the work can symbolize the beauty and fragility of Russian nature, as well as human life. When writing the novel, Bubenov probably faced difficulties such as choosing words and creating interesting characters. However, his desire to convey important ideas helped him complete the book.

ACTIVITY

1

Describe what you see on the cover of the novel "White Birch"



Discuss with your partner: why is the novel called "The White Birch"? Explain your answer.

IBRAHIM GAZI AND HIS STORY «THERE WERE THREE»: FRIENDSHIP, DREAMS, AND WAR



Ibrahim Gazi is a writer and artist born in the Eastern region. His work is infused with Eastern wisdom and the quest for the meaning of life. One of his prominent pieces is the story "There Were Three," in which the author explores themes of friendship and dreams through the destinies of three friends—Ibrahim, Murad, and Osman.

Ibrahim, a master carpet weaver, embodies patience and diligence; his journey serves as a metaphor for creating one's own life tapestry. Murad, an artist, symbolizes the aspiration for self-expression and the search for meaning, while Osman, dreaming of travel, embodies the spirit of adventure and openness to the world.

Within the context of the Great Patriotic War, these characters become a metaphor for the significance of friendship and solidarity, which particularly manifest in difficult times. The war tested personal dreams and aspirations, shattering everyday life; however, it was friendship that helped the heroes overcome fear and loneliness.

Gazi illustrates how important the support of loved ones is during the hardest times. Friends, despite external circumstances, remain a pillar for each other and strive together to realize their dreams, which becomes a symbol of hope in the face of war. Thus, Ibrahim Gazi's story enriches our understanding of friendship and mutual aid, demonstrating that it is in difficult times that human connections become especially valuable.

Questions for the text:

1. Who is Ibrahim Gazi and what is the significance of his work?
2. What main theme is explored in the story "There Were Three"?
3. What characteristics are attributed to each of the three friends: Ibrahim, Murad, and Osman?
4. In what context does the story take place, and what role does this play in the development of the plotlines?
5. How does the war affect the personal dreams and everyday lives of the characters?

Adele Kutuy «The Adventures of Rustem»



Discuss with your partner:

What do you think is the ending of the story "The Adventures of Rustem?"

Adel Kutuy (11/28/1903 – 06/16/1945) - famous Soviet Tatar writer, poet and playwright, journalist, literary critic, public figure, teacher of Tatar language and literature. He wanted to open a new era for people. He was concerned about problems of morality in personal and public life, psychology and the spiritual world of man. Adele Kutuy touched the hearts of even the most callous people with her piercing works. He wrote poems, plays, stories, novels.

Adel Kutuya's soul is deeply touched by her grandmother's tale: "They say that the fern does not bloom. It blooms, but only one in a thousand. And the fern flower blooms in the spring at midnight, for only a few seconds. Whoever manages to pick the flower and put it under his tongue will become invisible and will master miraculous power." Thanks to this tale he wrote one of his most popular works. This story is now staged in theaters in the city of Kazan.

About the story: Nine-year-old Rustem, having eaten the magic fern flowers, goes invisible to the front to find a person who could restore order. Will the hero find what he set out on a dangerous journey for? Rustem's adventures are a story about forgiveness and farewell to the past. About real invisible people who, in the shadows, return order and harmony to the world.

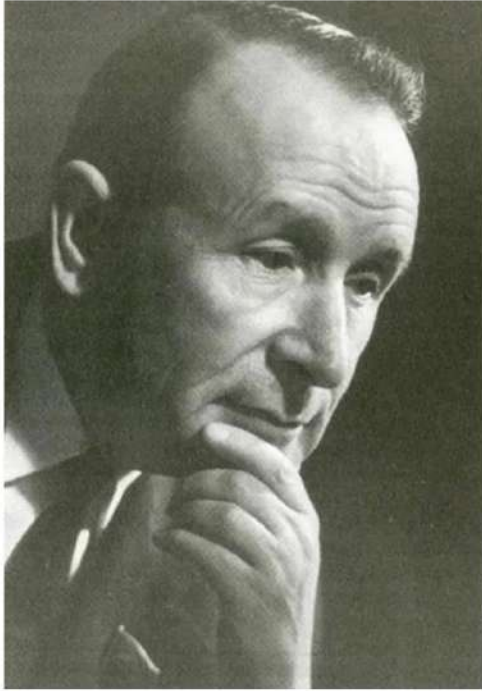
Questions

- 1) Who was Adel Kutuy?
- 2) What inspired him to write his work?
- 3) How did the main character of the story "The Adventures of Rustem" become invisible?



Sibgat Hakim. The whole blue spring

1911-1986



"I want my poems to serve people, to bring them light and joy." - Sibgat Hakim

Hakim (Khakimov) Sibgat Tazievich (1911-1986) was a Soviet Tatar poet, publicist, public figure, people's poet of the TASSR (1986). He was born on December 4 (17), 1911 in the village of Kulle—Kimi (now Atninsky district, Republic of Tatarstan) in a poor peasant family. After graduating from the Kazan Pedagogical Institute (1937), he worked at the Tatgosizdat. Participant of the Great Patriotic War. As a commander of a rifle platoon, he participated in the battles near Rzhev, Orel, on the Kursk Bulge, near Kharkov. He completed his military career in 1945 in Moldova. For military services, he was awarded the Order of the Red Star, medals. Some awards: the State Prize of the TASSR named after G. Tukai (1960), the State Prize of the RSFSR named after M. Gorky (1970). He was awarded the Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, and the Red Banner of Labor. He died on July 3, 1986 in Kazan. He was buried at the Tatar cemetery in Kazan.



Discuss

What did Sibgat Hakim say about his poems?

How many pages are in the book "The Whole Blue of Spring"?

What awards does Sibgat Hakim have?

What is included in the book "The whole blue of Spring"?

"The Whole Blue of Spring" is a book by the author Sibgat Hakim, which includes poems and poems translated from the Tatar language. It was published in Moscow in 1981 by the publishing house "Soviet Russia". The volume is 206 pages. The book of the Tatar poet includes poems and poems praising Tatarstan, its nature, and its people. A philosophical understanding of war and peaceful creative work runs through all the poet's work.

MONUMENT TO THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION MUSA JALIL

Symbols of Victory

Monument of Musa Jalil is situated in the center of Kazan on the territory of the Kremlin. Do all citizens and tourists know that this monument is a tragical reminder of the Second World War?

Activities	Discussion
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the text and fill the gaps using the suitable form of words. 2. Find the translation of the highlighted words. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speak about interesting facts of biography of Musa Jalil. 2. Talk about other famous heroes of the Second World War of Tatarstan

Monument to the hero of the Soviet Union Musa Jalil



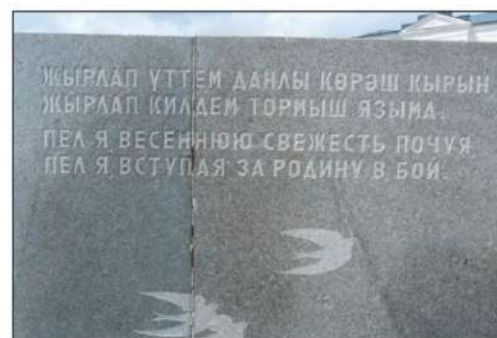
The Monument to Musa Jalil is _____ to the Soviet Tatar poet and hero of World War II, who is celebrated for his _____ and resistance against Nazi forces. Jalil was captured by the Germans and _____ in 1944, but he is remembered for his poignant poetry that reflects the struggles and resilience of the Tatar people during the war.

DEDICATE

BRAVE

EXECUTION

The monument is located in _____ (1) places, notably in Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan, Russia. The most popular sculpture is situated in the Kremlin and its height reaches 7.9 meters! The monument was opened on November 3, 1966. It _____ (2) in a heroic pose, symbolizing his courage and sacrifice. _____ (3) elements may include inscriptions of his poetry or memorial plaques that honor his legacy.



- 1) VARIETY
- 2) PICTURE
- 3) SURROUND

Jalil's work continues to inspire many, and the monument serves as a reminder of his contributions to literature and his heroic actions during a tumultuous period in history.

Monument to soldiers of the 66th Infantry Corps, 18th Infantry Division and 175th Corps



On 8 May 1985 near school No. 70 a monument was unveiled to the soldiers of the 66 Rifle Corps, 18 Rifle Division, 175 Corps Infirmary who fell for the freedom and independence of the Motherland at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

On the monument along with 175 Infirmary it was decided to write the names of the following military units, which were the first to go to the front and their personnel died almost completely: 66 Rifle Corps and 18 Rifle Division.

After the decision to erect the monument was made, the preparatory stage began. High school students also took an active part in the installation of the monument.

The monument itself consists of a white column topped with a five-pointed star, and the monument urn is placed on a stepped base. At human height, the light column is weighted with 4 dark grey granite slabs. These dark slabs enhance the sense of gravity

and the feeling of irrevocable loss of loved ones. The combination of white and dark reinforces the tragedy of what has happened and personifies the struggle between good and evil. Almost all the slabs are crossed by veins of dark brown colour, which look like traces of caked blood of the fallen heroes. On two side slabs are written letters of oath addressed to the fallen soldiers in Russian and Tatar languages:

‘Your exploits, committed in the name of our Motherland. Your dreams and thoughts of a beautiful future. We will keep your bright images in our hearts forever and pass them on to future generations as a testament! We swear, like you, to love and protect our beautiful Motherland! We swear!’

These letters - a cry of the soul - express the pain of memory, stored for decades in the souls of widows, orphans, relatives of the dead.

Three triangular envelopes are drawn on top of the letters, as if flying into eternity

Another peculiarity of the monument is that the urn is filled with sacred earth from the mass graves of the fallen soldiers, which turns this monument into the tomb of the unknown soldier, as the earth brought from the burial sites is abundantly watered with the blood of the fallen heroes. And this circumstance makes this monument a holy place for widows, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the fallen; for pupils and teachers of the 70th school; for all people, for whom the fallen soldiers performed a feat.

Activity

Answer the questions about the text.

When was this monument unveiled?

What is written on the two side slabs of the monument?

What is embedded in the monument's urn?



Bust of Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolai Georgievich Stolyarov

The bust monument to Nikolai Stolyarov is the only one in the Tatarstan and one of the last works of the famous Russian sculptor Vera Mukhina

It was installed in Kazan in 1950 in honor of Hero of the Soviet Union military pilot

The installation of a bust monument to Nikolai Stolyarov in the Kirovsky district of Kazan was explained by the fact that he was born in 1922 in Porokhovaya Sloboda, that is, within the administrative boundaries of this district.

Briefly about Nikolai Stolyarov:

He was born on May 22, 1922 in the capital Tatar ASSR city Kazan in the family of a worker. By nationality — Russian.

He graduated from the 10th grade and the Kazan Aero Club. He graduated in 1941 Sverdlovsk Military Aviation School.

The period of the Great Patriotic War

During the Great Patriotic War, he served in the active army from December 1942. He was a pilot of an assault aviation regiment, then a flight commander of the 667th assault aviation regiment

In total, during the war years, participating in the battles on the Kalinin, Voronezh, Steppe, 2nd and 1st Ukrainian fronts, N. G. Stolyarov made over 180 successful sorties, shot down 8 enemy aircraft.

Awarded:

- two Orders of the Red Banner (1943, 1944);
- The Order of Alexander Nevsky (1945);
- two Orders of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree (1943, 1985);
- Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd degree (1944);
- medals.

He lived in Moscow, where he died on February 23, 1993. He was buried in Moscow on Troekurovskoye cemetery.

Activities

Can you tell your classmates some interesting facts about Nikolai Stolyarov?

List the awards that Nikolai was awarded

Discuss

- People living in Kazan, have you ever seen this monument? What do you think?
- What other heroes of the Soviet Union do you know?

VICTORY MEMORIAL PARK IN KAZAN

The development of the park territory began in the 1970s. 1,418 trees and shrubs were planted in the marshy areas, corresponding to the number of days and nights of the Great Patriotic War. The complex itself was built in 1995 for the 50th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.



The Memorial to the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War is a pantheon located around an eternal flame in the center, with marble plaques with the names of Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of Socialist Labor and full cavaliers of the Order of Glory - natives of the Tatar ASSR who received awards during the war.

At the entrance to the park from Yamasheva Avenue there is a 42-meter high Victory Stele. At its foot stands a warrior with a sword and a mother with a child in her arms. The stele is crowned with a laurel wreath.

Activities:

- How many trees and shrubs were planted and why?
- What do you know about the eternal flame in the park?

“Kosmodemyanskaya Zoya Anatolevna”



“I’m not afraid to die, comrades, My people will avenge me!”

Participant of the Great Patriotic War, partisan, Hero of the Soviet Union - Kosmodemyanskaya Zoya Anatolevna.

Muscovite Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya in October 1941, as a student of the 10th grade, voluntarily joined the Red Army. As part of reconnaissance sabotage groups, she twice performed tasks in the rear of the enemy: she participated in the mining of roads, blowing up bridges and crossings, destroying wired lines.

On November 29, while performing a combat mission - arson in several settlements near the village of Petrishchevo (Ruzsky district of the Moscow region), Zoya was captured by the fascists. The girl was subjected to cruel torture and bullying, but despite everything, she did not betray the enemy of the purpose of the task and her comrades, was silent, and only said that her name was "Tanya".

After prolonged torture, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya was hanged on Petrishchevskaya Square.

The courage and dedication of an 18-year-old girl, yesterday's schoolgirl executed by the fascists, became an example for all Soviet soldiers, partisans and underground workers. Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya was the first woman to be posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union during the war.

1. Read the text and try to understand the meaning of the following words: comrades, rear, combat, dedication, posthumously.
2. Answer the questions:
 - Who was Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya?
 - Did she belong to the Red Army?
 - When was she captured by the fascists?
 - What did she tell them?
 - What was her future fate?

“MOTHERLAND IS CALLING!”



A huge hill rises above Sorrow Square in Volgograd, which is crowned by a monument - Motherland. This is an embankment mound about 14 meters high, in which the remains of 34,505 soldiers - defenders of Stalingrad are buried. A serpentine path leads to the top of the hill to the foot of the Motherland, along

which there are 35 granite tombstones of the Heroes of the Soviet Union - participants of the Battle of Stalingrad. From the foot of the mound to its top, 200 granite steps 15 cm high and 35 cm wide are surved into the serpentine - according to the number of days of the Battle of Stalingrad.

The final point of the way is the monument "Motherland is calling!" - the compositional center of the ensemble. Its size is huge - the height of the figure is 52 meters, and the total height of the Motherland is 85 meters (together with the sword). This is one of the tallest statues in the world, the tallest statue of Russia and Europe.

The construction of the monument began in May 1959 and was completed on October 15, 1967. The work of sculptor Evgeny Viktorovich Vuchetich and engineer Nikolai Vasilyevich Nikitin is a multi-meter figure of a woman stepping forward with a raised sword. The statue is an allegorical image of the Motherland, calling its sons to battle with the enemy. It is implied that the sword forged on the shore of the Urals was then raised by the Motherland in Stalingrad and lowered after the Victory in Berlin.

The memorial watch on Mamayev Kurgan is carried out by the company of the Honor Guard of the motorized rifle unit of the Southern Military District. Since the beginning of the first Honor Guard on January 28, 1968, the Memory Watch has not been interrupted once.

1. Read the text and then retell it in your own words.
2. Answer the questions:
 - Where is the monument situated?
 - What is its size?
 - Who created it?
 - What does it mean "Motherland"?
 - When was the first Honor Guard?

“And the dawns are quiet here”



Fragment of the book cover

"And the dawns are quiet here" is a story by **Boris Vasilyev** about the fate of five anti-aircraft girls during the Great Patriotic War. The book describes their difficult path, their trials and clashes with the enemy, emphasizes the importance of spiritual qualities such as courage, selflessness, friendship and solidarity.

The action takes place in May 1942. Sergeant Fedot Vaskov is the commandant of the 171st trip in Karelia. The service in those places is calm, the anti-aircraft gunners immediately began to fray with boredom, "drink and walk" after arrival. Vaskov persistently wrote reports, and as a result, he was sent a platoon of "non-drinking" fighters - anti-aircraft girls. Each of them has already seen the horrors of the war. In front of Zhenya Komelkova in 1941, the Germans shot her relatives.

Elizaveta Brichkina, the daughter of a forester, lived before the war on one of the cordons in the forests of Bryansk region in a "premonition of dazzling happiness", but with the outbreak of the war she got into the anti-aircraft unit. Sonya Gurvich, who studied at Moscow University, lost her first love in the war. Galya Chetvertak caught the war, studying in the third year of the library technical school, she always lived in the world of her own fantasies and went to the front with the conviction that war is romance. And the commander of the anti-aircraft detachment Rita Osyanina's husband died on the second day of the war. One night, Rita Osyanina sneaks into the neighboring city to see her mother and son. By chance, she discovers two armed Germans in camouflage suits in the forest. Having learned that there are Germans in the forest, Vaskov decides that he will be able to cope with two fascists on his own. He takes five anti-aircraft girls with him.

Five girls with the senior of the group Vaskov go a short way to Vop Lake, where they expect to meet and detain saboteurs. The next morning, Vaskov's squad discovered that there were not two Germans, but sixteen.

Then the commander of the detachment decides to send Lisa Brichkina on a trip, to tell that reinforcements are needed. On the way to the camp, the girl drowns in a quagmire and dies. Vaskov, realizing that there is little time left, decides to confuse the fascists and wait for help.

But in the end, the girls selflessly die in battle with the German invaders. Only Fedot Evgrafovich survived, the only thing he felt at the moment when he lost the last fighter was the desire to take revenge.

Vaskov decides to break into the saboteurs and as a result he managed to kill one of the fascists and capture.

Read the text and translate the following phrases into Russian:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| • spiritual qualities | • to take revenge |
| • anti-aircraft girls | • selflessly die |
| • camouflage suits | • last fighter |

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