

ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ КУРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ



РУМО СОО КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г. КУРЧАТОВА

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Методист проекта - Тарловская Елена Анатольевна

Вклад курян в борьбу с фашизмом

В годы Великой Отечественной войны Курская область оказалась в центре одного из самых трагических и героических событий нашей истории. На полях сражений, в партизанских отрядах и подполье десятки тысяч курян отстаивали свободу и независимость своей Родины. Их мужество и самоотверженность оставили неизгладимый след в летописи войны, а память о подвигах земляков остается для нас примером настоящего патриотизма.

С самого начала войны жители Курской области активно участвовали в боевых действиях на фронтах. Среди них – героические имена, которые сегодня знает каждый житель региона. Иван Солдатов, Екатерина Зеленко, Михаил Булатов, Петр Михин – это лишь малая часть героев, чьи подвиги вдохновляют нас до сих пор. Например, Екатерина Зеленко, единственная в мире женщина-летчик, совершившая воздушный таран, навсегда вошла в историю авиации. Такие примеры мужества встречались в каждом роде войск: пехотинцы, танкисты, летчики, подводники, артиллеристы – все сражались с полной самоотдачей, не жалея жизни ради общей победы.

Не меньший вклад внесли те жители области, которые боролись с врагом в тылу. Партизанские отряды и подпольщики, такие как Львовская молодая гвардия, срывали планы фашистов, устраивали диверсии и помогали Красной армии. Эти люди действовали в условиях постоянной угрозы, проявляя высочайшую храбрость и стойкость.

Оккупация Курской области стала одной из самых страшных страниц в истории края. В сентябре 1941 года Курск оказался захваченным немецкими войсками, а полное освобождение региона произошло лишь в сентябре 1943 года. За эти два года фашисты нанесли области огромный ущерб: были уничтожены школы, больницы, предприятия, сожжены сотни деревень. Более 18 тысяч мирных жителей были казнены, тысячи угнаны в Германию, а 400 тысяч человек остались без крова. В этой борьбе погибло более 200 тысяч курян, включая четыре тысячи подростков, которые трудились и сражались наравне со взрослыми.

Каждый из нас обязан хранить память о тех, кто отдал свою жизнь за наше будущее. Их подвиги напоминают о том, какой ценой досталась нам победа, и учат ценить мир и свободу. Мы обязаны продолжать дело наших героев – строить будущее, в котором такие трагедии никогда не повторятся.

Важнейшей вехой в истории Курской области стала Курская битва, развернувшаяся летом 1943 года. Это сражение стало поворотным моментом в ходе войны, ознаменовавшим крах наступательной стратегии гитлеровских войск. Именно на Курской земле героизм наших солдат проявился с особой силой. Подвиг танкистов, участвовавших в крупнейшем

танковом сражении у Прохоровки и у Поньрей, стал символом несгибаемого духа и воинской доблести. Среди героев Курской битвы – Мансур Абдуллин, Георгий Игишев, Павел Шпетный и многие другие, чьи имена золотыми буквами вписаны в историю нашей страны.

Но война – это не только поле сражений. Вклад курян в Победу был многосторонним. Те, кто оставался в тылу, обеспечивали фронт продовольствием, оружием и медикаментами. Женщины, старики и подростки трудились на пределе возможностей, чтобы приблизить долгожданную победу. Каждый делал то, что мог, порой жертвуя последним ради общей цели.

Сегодня мы не имеем права забывать эти подвиги. Память о героях живет не только в учебниках истории и памятниках, но и в сердцах их потомков. Мы обязаны рассказывать о них новым поколениям, чтобы сохранить правду о той страшной войне. Эта память объединяет нас, вдохновляет на новые свершения и помогает осознавать ценность мира, завоеванного такой высокой ценой.

Курская земля, пережившая горечь потерь и тяжесть оккупации, смогла возродиться и стать символом силы и стойкости. Пусть же память о подвиге курян всегда будет источником гордости и вдохновения для нас и будущих поколений.

Председатель отделения учителей
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РУМО в системе общего образования
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80
ПОБЕДА!

THE FEAT OF THE TOLKUNOV SISTERS

(АВАКЯН КАРЕН МИХАЙЛОВИЧ, МБОУ "СОШ №5" Г. КУРЧАТОВА)

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUMS	Olga and Nadezhda Tolkunovy were in their early twenties when they made their choice and started to help partisans. Their courage and dedication to our homeland should not be forgotten
	SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about faithful daughters of Kursk land, who sacrificed their lives for our victory.

The Feat of the Tolkunov Sisters

The years of the Great Patriotic War, when the Soviet people defended our Motherland, are getting further and further away from us,.

In early November 1941, the Nazis occupied the territory of the district where the town of Kurchatov is now located.

Olga and Nadezhda Tolkunovy were among those who gave their lives for their Homeland. They were born in the village of Ryazanovo and after graduating from the pedagogical college worked as teachers.

In February 1943, a group of partisans came to the village of Ryazanovo. They needed information about the location of German troops. They asked Olga and Nadezhda for help in carrying out this very dangerous assignment. The girls agreed, and on February 17, after collecting some information about the enemy, they passed it on to the partisans. Having received a new assignment, Olga and Nadezhda went on a reconnaissance mission again, but they met their cousin Anatoly, who was a policeman. He turned the girls over to the fascists.

The girls were tortured by fascists, but they did not betray the partisans. At dawn they were thrown still alive onto the ice of the river Seim. People will always remember the fearless girls.



Olga Tolkunova



Nadezhda Tolkunova

Discussion

What facts about the Tolkunov sisters do you find admirable? What kind of person were Olga and Nadezhda do you think? What traits of character did they possess?

Activity

Mark the statements as T (true) or F (false) according to the text.

1. In early November 1941, the Nazis occupied the territory of Lgov district.
2. Olga and Nadezhda came from the village of Ryazanovo and worked as teachers.
3. The partisans needed information about whereabouts of the German troops.
4. Olga and Nadezhda`s brother betrayed the girls.
5. The sisters were shot by the Nazis on February 17, 1943.

ALEXANDER DOGADIN. THE STORY OF A RUSSIAN SOLDIER

(АВДЕЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ №1" Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА)



ALEXANDER DOGADIN

THE STORY OF A RUSSIAN SOLDIER

The soldiers of the Great Patriotic War became symbols of courage and selflessness. This article tells us about one of the Russian soldiers, who brought freedom and peace to our country.



Alexander Ivanovich Dogadin was born on March 22, 1925 in the town of Rastorog, Kursk region. He did his best to make his country more powerful. When the Great Patriotic War began, he joined the Soviet Army. He was a tractor driver in artillery forces. He transported guns on it.

Alexander was a lucky man as he did not get into crucial battles, but he often faced difficulties during his service. On May 8, 1945 at rest near Berlin, the Russian soldiers noticed a shabby German boy and offered him some food. But suddenly the boy pulled out a bottle of a molotov cocktail, threw it onto the tank and it burst into flames. Alexander immediately rushed to put out the fire, so he met the Victory Day in the hospital with a lot of burns. For this rescue of an important combat unit, he was awarded the medal "For Military Merit".

After the war he returned to his native town and got married. The story of the brave Russian soldier is being proudly passed from generation to generation by his family.

•Discussion

What character traits should a Russian soldier have to defend his country?

•Activities

- 1) Where can you find monuments to Soviet Soldiers and war workers in your region?
- 2) Do you know the novels about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?
- 3) Are there any museums in your region where you can learn about war heroes?

transport guns — [træns'pɔ:t gʌnz] — перемещать орудия
 service — ['sɜ:vɪs] — служба
 pull out — [pʊl aʊt] — вытаскивать
 combat unit — ['kɒmbæt 'ju:nɪt] — боевая единица
 medal "For Military Merit" — медаль «За боевые заслуги»

NIKOLAY IVANOVICH GULIMOV. HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(АВДЕЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ №1" Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА)



Millions of men and women fought for the victory in the Great Patriotic War and young heroes were among them. This article tells you about one of the heroic deeds of Nikolay Gulimov in those times.

**Nikolay Ivanovich Gulimov - Hero of the Soviet Union
(1924-1944)**



Nikolay Ivanovich Gulimov was born on July 5, 1924, in the village of Razvetye, Kursk region.

In 1942 when he was 18 years old, he joined the Soviet Army. He was shelled while crossing the Danube on the boat and was wounded. Gulimov made up his mind to swim across the river, carrying the radio station over his head. On the bank of the river, he set up the equipment and contacted the regimental command. Working under the enemy fire, Gulimov was wounded many times. He could move only his right arm. However, the soldier provided radio communications between the command headquarters and soldiers during the battle for the bridgehead. Later, he was found with a clenched microphone in his dead hand, having saved many soldiers and brought the victory over the Nazis closer.

On March 24, 1945, Nikolay Ivanovich Gulimov was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. There is a monument devoted to Gulimov in Azov, Rostov region, near the secondary school No. 9.



Discussion

What traits of character enabled Nikolay Gulimov to show heroism at a crucial moment?

What do you think motivated young men like Gulimov to perform heroic deeds during the war?

What has this story taught you?

Activities

Are there any monuments devoted to Nikolay Gulimov in Russia?

Are there any educational institutions named after Nikolay Gulimov?

What events are held to commemorate Nikolay Gulimov in his native region?



a deed	[di:d]	подвиг
to shell	[ʃel]	обстреливать
to wound	[wu:nd]	ранить
an equipment	[i'kwɪpm(ə)nt]	оборудование
a regimental command	[redʒɪ'ment(ə)l kə'mɑ:nd]	полковое командование
a command headquarters	[hed'kwɔ:təz kə'mɑ:nd]	штаб командования
a bridgehead	[ˈbrɪdʒhed]	плацдарм
to clench	[klen(t)ʃ]	сжимать
posthumously	[ˈpɒstjʊməslɪ]	посмертно



THE HERO OF THE FIERY YEARS IVAN DMITRIEVICH ZANIN

(АЛЕХИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МКОУ «СОВЕТСКАЯ СОШ № 1» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ, П.КШЕНСКИЙ)

THE HERO OF THE FIERY YEARS

In the history of our Motherland were vivid examples of heroism and bravery especially during the Great Patriotic War. Over 12, 000 brave soldiers were awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Spotlight on Russia tells about Hero of the Soviet Union, I.D. Zanin



Ivan Dmitrievich Zanin was born on June 21, 1914 in the village of Volzhanchik, Kursk region. He studied at the Communist youth school. In 1933, Ivan was drafted into the Red Army of the young Republic of Soviets. He was enrolled in the military aviation school of pilots in Orenburg.

Ivan Dmitrievich began his combat career in a fighter aviation regiment as a fighter pilot with the rank of lieutenant. During the Great Patriotic War and after its end, I.D. Zanin successfully led the combat work and training of the squadron.

By February 1945, Captain Ivan

Dmitrievich Zanin had flown 264 combat missions. But his actions were always involved in a huge risk to his life. For his courage and heroism in battles, Zanin was awarded the Title Hero of the Soviet Union on August 18, 1945. After the war he tested serial Be-10 seaplanes because Ivan was a test pilot.



ACTIVITIES

1. Make a plan of the text.
2. Retell the text.

DISCUSS

1. Where was Ivan Dmitrievich Zanin born?
2. What did he do?
3. Why did Ivan Zanin receive the hero's star?
4. Was he a test pilot after the war?

VOCABULARY

- Vivid – яркий
- To be awarded – быть награжденным
- Military – военный
- Courage – мужество
- Seaplane - гидроплан

KOROLKOV IVAN IVANOVICH. HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(АСЕЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «СОЛНЦЕВСКАЯ СОШ ИМ.ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА КОРОЛЬКОВА И.И.»)

Heroes of Victory



Korolkov Ivan Ivanovich. Hero of the Soviet Union.

*He was one of the best Soviet tank aces during the Great Patriotic war. **Awards and titles:** Hero of the Soviet Union, two Orders of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner, Order of the Red Star, medals.*



Vocabulary

was drafted into the army - были призван в армию

tanker - танкист

senior sergeant – старший сержант

guard major – гвардии майор

was awarded – был награжден

was wounded – был ранен

Read the text and answer the questions.

Ivan Ivanovich Korolkov was born in Solntsevsky district of Kursk region to a peasant family (1915-1973). He was drafted into the army in 1937. His biography seemed like a typical one for many of his peers. But Ivan Korolkov is the only tanker who began fighting on June 22, 1941 as a senior sergeant, a tank driver-mechanic, and met our victory as a Hero of the Soviet Union, a guard major. He was one of the main heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad and destroyed 34 fascist tanks. It is the 3rd result among Soviet tank aces during the Great Patriotic war.

Ivan Ivanovich Korolkov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in February, 1943. The newspapers “Pravda” and “Krasnaya Zvezda” wrote about him in the spring and early summer in 1943. His experience was studied in tank units.

But in the battle on May 1, 1945, the brave commander was seriously wounded. After the treatment, he returned to his homeland, the Kursk region. He lived and worked in Solntsevo.

The best reward for the heroes is the memory. A street and a school in the settlement Solntsevo were named after I. I. Korolkov.

- 1) What was I.I. Korolkov awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for? When?
 2) Why is he called a Soviet tank ace? 3) How was his experience studied?

Visit

https://vk.com/id166791191?z=video166791191_456239222%2Fd978335296d7db0917%2Fpl_wall_166791191 and watch the film about I.I. Korolkov.

Which facts from the biography of Ivan Ivanovich Korolkov are not mentioned in the text?



KRETOV ALEXANDER FYODOROVICH. THE HERO'S FEAT

(АСЕЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «СОЛНЦЕВСКАЯ СОШ ИМ.ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА КОРОЛЬКОВА И.И.»)

Heroes of

Victory



Kretov Alexander Fyodorovich. The Hero's feat.

Kretov Alexander Fyodorovich was a political instructor, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, a master of tank combat, a Hero of the Soviet Union

Awards and titles: Hero of the Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Star, medals.



Vocabulary

was drafted into the army - были призван в армию

distinguished himself - отличился

infantry platoon - взвод пехоты

regimental gun - полковое орудие

prisoner - пленник

Mark the sentences as True (+) or False (-)

Kretov A.F. was born in Timsky district of Kursk region (1918-1942). He worked as a teacher in the Far East for two years (1937-1939). Alexander was drafted into the army in 1939. In 1941 he was graduated from the Kharkov Military-Political School. Political Commissar Kretov distinguished himself in many battles of the Great Patriotic War.

He fought against the fascists in the Kursk region in January 1942. Kretov drove the enemy out of the village in his tank in the battle on January 1. The hero destroyed an infantry platoon, 2 anti-tank guns, 1 regimental gun and 15 vehicles with ammunition and military equipment, and captured 1 prisoner. However, he was slightly wounded in the battle. He also showed heroism in the battles near the village of Voroyevka on January 10 and near the village of Vypolzovo on January 14. He had to fight with the enemy on January 19. The brave hero was killed in that battle. Kretov Alexander Fyodorovich was buried in the mass grave in Solntsevo. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in March, 1942.

The best reward for the heroes is the memory. The sports and fitness complex in Solntsevo was named after Kretov A.F.

- 1) Kretov A.F was drafted into the army at the age of 18.
- 2) Kretov showed heroism in the Battle of Stalingrad.
- 3) He was a tanker and a brave hero.
- 4) Kretov had multiple wounds.
- 5) The sports and fitness complex bears his name.



OBOYAN AND ITS ROLE IN THE BATTLE OF KURSK

(БОБРЫШЕВА ОКСАНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «УСЛАНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА»)

Oboyan and its role in the Battle of Kursk

In this article you are going to learn more about little but brave town, Oboyan, and its important role in the beginning of the great tank fighting during the Great Patriotic War.



On the southern face of the Kursk bulge, Oboyan was the main hub of our defense. 50 kilometers were separating it from the front line and this distance was supposed to become an impregnable obstacle in the path of the enemy strike. The Nazis considered Oboyan to be the "key" to the exit to Kursk, where the armies advancing from the South and North were to unite.

The first week of fighting, which began on the 5th of July 1943, showed that the capture of Oboyan remained the main objective of the enemy in Operation "Citadel". By the end of the week, the situation was critical. The enemy advanced 20 - 25 km, breaking through the first line of Soviet defense. The formations of the 6th Guards and 1st Tank armies defending Oboyan suffered heavy losses and seemed about to fail. But then both the infantrymen and the tankers resisted with superhuman efforts and held the front on the Belgorod highway near the village of Zorinsky Yards and beyond the village of Verkhopenye. Having failed to achieve success here, the Germans turned the point of attack on Prokhorovka on the 12th of July. The outcome of the Prokhorov "tank massacre" is already well-known.

Discussion

1. *Have you ever heard of Oboyan defense?*
2. *Why did Germans think Oboyan was the "key"?*

Activity

Read the statements below and decide whether they are True or False.

- a. Oboyan was on the front line in the beginning of the battle.
- b. Tankers and infantrymen failed to hold the enemy.
- c. The battle of Kursk started on the 12th of July 1943.
- d. The first line of Soviet defense was breached.
- e. Enemies decided to turn to Prokhorovka because they couldn't get through Oboyan defense.

Vocabulary

bulge /bʌldʒ/ выступ
hub /hʌb/ узел, хаб
impregnable /ɪmˈpregnəbl/ несокрушимый,
obstacle /ˈɒbstəkl/ преграда, препятствие
capture /ˈkæptʃə/ захватить
infantrymen /ˈɪnfəntriːmən/ пехота, пехотинцы
guards /gɑːdz/ гвардеец, гвардейский
massacre /ˈmæsəkə/ побоище

EXPLOITS OF SEMYON ALEKSEYEVICH KALYAGIN

(ВЕТЧИНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 5», КУРСКАЯ ОБЛ., Г.КУРЧАТОВ)

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

We know a lot of heroes of the Great Patriotic War. One of them is Semyon Alekseyevich Kalyagin.

Spotlight on Russia tells about exploits of Soviet soldiers.



Exploits of Semyon Alekseyevich Kalyagin

Semyon Alekseyevich Kalyagin, was a junior sergeant and an electric driver of the RBS (uninterrupted communication radio station) of the 127th separate communications battalion of the 11th Carpathian rifle corps.

When the Great Patriotic War began, Semyon Alekseyevich was only twenty-seven years old. He went to the front to defend our Motherland from the fascists at the first days of the war. He served in the Red Army from 1941 to 1946. He displayed courage and bravery.

For instance, during a battle with the German fascist invaders on 28 April 1944 in the area of the settlement of Korshiv, under heavy artillery fire, Kalyagin Semyon moved the combat radio station to a safe location, which allowed for uninterrupted radio communication with subordinate units. He was awarded the medal "For Courage" (as evidenced by the letter, which has been preserved to this day and transferred to the main temple of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the Museum of the Great Patriotic War "Road of Memory").

Semyon Alekseyevich Kalyagin, was awarded the medal "For Combat Merit," the medal "For the Defence of the Caucasus," as well as the Order of the Patriotic War II class and the Order of the Red Star. The Order of the Red Star (one of the most prestigious awards) was conferred for his displayed courage and bravery. There is still a surviving order from Colonel Ovcharenko dated 7 February 1945, which states: "Comrade Kalyagin travelled to the village of Bachin, but despite the poor road conditions, he also demonstrated courage and bravery, delivered his vehicle on time, and ensured communication between the corps command and the advancing troops. Comrade Kalyagin worked as a radio station driver two years. He had no accidents or breakdowns of the vehicle and carried out the necessary preventive maintenance of the car on time».

Semyon Alekseyevich Kalyagin was awarded the Order of the Red Star for this exploit.

Junior Sergeant Semyon Alekseyevich Kalyagin was a real hero.

Vocabulary:

exploit – подвиг

uninterrupted- непрерывный, бесперебойный

preventive maintenance of the car- профилактический ремонт машины

vehicle –транспортное средство

breakdowns -поломки

Discussion:

What was his job during the Great Patriotic War?

What medals and Orders was Semyon Alekseyevich Kalagin awarded ?

What character traits did Semyon Alekseyevich have?

Activities:

Find some information about your relatives who defended our country in the Great Patriotic War.

Would you like to know more about exploits of Soviet soldiers?

Will you pass your children knowledge about heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

ANATOLY KISOV, THE HERO OF THE NAVY

(ВЛАСОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «МИХАЙЛОВСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА В.Ф. НЕСТЕРОВА»)

Anatoly Kisov, the Hero of the Navy

The text provides a brief biography of Anatoly Kisov, highlighting his achievements and victories during the Great Patriotic War.

Anatoly Kisov was born in 1918.

For Anatoly Kisov, Kursk was a hometown. It could be said that his whole life was connected with the Navy. In 1940, he graduated from the Frunze Naval College.

After that, he participated in the Great Patriotic War. At first, he was in charge of a torpedo boat. Eventually, however, he led a squadron of torpedo boats. By October 1944, he became a captain lieutenant thanks to his outstanding skills.

More than that, in 1944, he received the title Hero of the Soviet Union along with a number of other awards, just as honorable.

After the war, Kisov reached the rank of Rear Admiral.



Activity

1. Read the text about Anatoly Kisov and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Graduated from	
During the war	
After the war	
His achievements	

2. Speak about Anatoly Kisov using the form.

3. Answer the questions about Anatoly Kisov:

- 1) How was the live of Anatoly Kisov related to the Navy?
- 2) What was Anatoly Kisov responsible for at the beginning of the war?
- 3) What job did Anatoly Kisov have later on during the war?
- 4) What rank did Anatoly Kisov achieve after the war?

4. Translate from English into Russian:

- 1) a hometown
- 2) to be connected with
- 3) to graduate from
- 4) to be in charge of (something)
- 5) thanks to (something)
- 6) outstanding
- 7) to receive
- 8) a number of
- 9) honorable

DIE HELDENTAT DES JUNGEN PANZERSOLDATEN

(ГЕРАСИМЕНКО ЛАРИСА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» ГОРОДА КУРСКА)

Die Heldentat des jungen Panzersoldaten



Konorev Iwan Alekseevitsch (1919 – 1943), Kommandant des Panzerzuges, Teilnehmer der Kämpfe am KurskerBogen, der Held der Sowjetunion.

Viele Jahre habe ich in Kursk in der Konorev-Straße gewohnt und wusste nicht, warum die Straße so heißt. Einmal hat mich meine Enkelin danach gefragt. Das hat mich veranlasst, Informationen über Konorev J.A. zu sammeln.

Was für ein Mensch war er?

Konorev I.A. wurde 1919 im Dorf Nikolskoje im Kursker Gebiet geboren. Hier beendete er 7 Klassen der Schule und später eine Berufsschule.

1939 wurde er in die Rote Armee einberufen und trat dann in die Panzerschule ein. 1942 bekam Konorev für seine Tapferkeit im Kampf bei Stalingrad den Offizierstitel und wurde zum Kommandanten des Panzerzuges ernannt. Im Juli 1943 nahm er an der Schlacht am Kursker Bogen teil.

Die Heldentat von Konorev.

Am 12. Juli 1943 bekam die Brigade von Konorev den Befehl, die Positionen des Feindes anzugreifen. Auf dem Gefechtsfeld kamen fünf deutsche Panzer. Konorev vernichtete drei und setzte einige in Brand. Der Panzer von Konorev wurde beschädigt, doch er verließ seinen Panzer nicht und verfolgte die Gegner weiter. Aus seinem Panzer führte er intensives Feuer, wurde schwer verwundet, aber blieb im Panzer. In diesem Kampf ist J.A. Konorev unser Leben gekommen. Er wurde im Dorf Voznessenowka (bei Belgorod) begraben.

Hier steht ihm zu Ehren der Panzer, die Kampfmaschine des Helden.



Vom Obersten Rat der Sowjetunion wurde dem Leutnant Konorev der Titel des Helden der Sowjetunion verliehen.

Im Dezember 1967 wurde eine Straße von Kursk die Konorev-Straße genannt.

Wortschatz:

der Panzer - танк

der Panzerzug (-züge) - танковый взвод

die Tapferkeit - храбрость

die Schlacht (en) - битва

die Schlacht am Kursker Bogen – битва на Курской Дуге

der Held (en) - герой

die Heldentat (en) - подвиг

der Brand (in Brand setzen) - поджигать

teilnehmen (an+Dat) – принимать участие

verleihen (verlieh, verliehen) - награждать

Aufgaben zum Text

*Antwortet auf die Fragen:

Worin besteht die Heldentat von I.A.Konorev?

An welchen Kämpfen nahm er teil?

Wie ehren Generationen den Helden ?

*Ergänzt die folgenden Sätze durch die Textstellen:

1. 1939 wurde er in die Rote Armee ...
2. Er wurde zum Kommandanten des Panzerzuges....
3. Konorev setzte einige Panzer
4. Er wurde im Dorf.....
5. Hier steht....seine Kampfmaschine.

IVAN SOURGIKOV EST UN «FILS DU RÉGIMENT»

(ГРИЦАН ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» ГОРОДА КУРСКА)

Ivan Sourgikov est un «fils du régiment»



(1928 – 2000)

On l'appelait «notre Rossignol de Koursk». Ivan Sourgikov était un «fils du régiment», le «parrain» du maréchal Rokossovsky. Pendant la guerre il partait en exploration, effectuait des missions de combat, et, aux moments de repos, il chantait des chansons aux combattants.

Ivan Sourgikov est né le 9 novembre 1928 dans le village de Romanovka, du district Dmitrievsky, de la région de Koursk dans une famille de paysan. Ses parents travaillaient beaucoup mais on chantait toujours des chansons dans la famille. Vanya a absorbé la musique folklorique dès son enfance.

Après avoir perdu ses parents pendant la guerre, le garçon s'est retrouvé au front. Ainsi, Vanya, âgé de 14, est devenu le fils du régiment d'infanterie 105 de la division d'infanterie 94 de l'armée 65. Il aidait les soldats à faire le ménage, il se procurait de la nourriture, il livrait le courrier et, aux moments de repos, Vanya chantait des chansons aux soldats. Pendant la bataille de Koursk, le futur artiste, mais à cette époque-là, le fils du régiment, Ivan Sourgikov transportait à cheval des documents importants au quartier général de l'armée 65. Le jeune soldat a participé à la libération de l'Ukraine, de la Biélorussie et de la Pologne. Il a fêté la victoire en Allemagne. Ivan Nikolaevich a reçu l'ordre de l'Étoile Rouge, plus de 20 médailles, y compris la médaille «Pour le Mérite Militaire».

Au front encore, Ivan s'est dit: «Si je ne suis pas mort, je serai artiste». C'est ce qui s'est passé. Après la guerre Sourgikov est diplômé de l'Académie de musique de Varsovie. Plus tard, il a commencé à donner des concerts à l'étranger. Le nom d'Ivan Sourgikov était connu en Pologne, en Hongrie, en Algérie, en Égypte. Il était un des solistes de l'ensemble de chant et de danse Alexandrov. Sourgikov possédait un ténor de la plus large gamme et il préférait les chansons folkloriques russes. Il est mort le 8 mars 2000.

À Koursk, le monument à Ivan Sourgikov est installé devant le bâtiment de l'orchestre philharmonique régional.

ACTIVITÉS

1. Vocabulaire:

- le fils du régiment – сын полка
 la division d'infanterie – стрелковая дивизия
 le régiment d'infanterie – стрелковый полк
 l'ordre de l'Étoile Rouge – орден Красной Звезды
 le quartier général de l'armée – главный штаб армии

2. Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions.

1. Qui est Ivan Sourgikov?
2. Quand Ivan Sourgikov est-il né?
3. Que faisait-il pendant la guerre?
4. Quelle est la particularité de sa voix?
5. Dans quels pays était-il connu?
6. Ivan Sourgikov, pourquoi est-il célèbre?

3. Complétez les phrases suivantes en employant une préposition correcte, s'il y a lieu:

1. Ivan Sourgikov est né une famille paysan.
2. Aux moments repos, Vanya chantait des chansons soldats.
3. Il aidait les soldats faire le ménage.
4. la bataille Koursk, Ivan Sourgikov transportait cheval des documents importants.
5. Il a fêté la victoire Allemagne.
6. Plus tard, il a commencé donner des concerts l'étranger.
7. À Koursk, le monument Ivan Sourgikov est installé le bâtiment de l'orchestre philharmonique régional.

THE STORY OF THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION ALEXEI MIKHAILOVICH MAK SIN

(ГУРОВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ОБОЯНСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА АЛЕКСЕЯ МИХАЙЛОВИЧА МАКСИНА»)

KURSK
REGION
HERO

Kursk Region knows many names of the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War. The name of the Hero of the Soviet Union was given to Oboyan Secondary School №1 in 2024. Spotlight on Russia presents a story of the heroism of Alexei Mikhailovich



The Story of the Hero of the Soviet Union Alexei Mikhailovich Maksin

Maksin Alexei Mikhailovich was a company sergeant major of 1266 infantry regiment of 385th rifle division of 50th army the second Belorussian front. He was born on the 17th of April 1918 in a family of a peasant in a small village Maliye Krjuki, now Oboyansky District of Kursk region. He was Russian, got a primary education. He worked in the collective farm. Later he finished Oboyan technical school and became a tractor driver.

Alexei was drafted into the Red Army in August in 1939. He served in the Far East. He took part in the Great Patriotic War from August 1942.

On the 27th of June 1944 Russian Army came close to Dnieper to the North of the town Mogilev. But it was impossible to force the river at once. The fascists desperately resisted. It was necessary for a small group to cross the river unnoticed and keep under the control the captured piece of the land till the coming of the Russian Army. Alexei Mikhailovich volunteered to do this with the group of two machine gunners and three shooters. Making some preparation work, the group sat on the wooden rafts at night and attacked the fascists. The German soldiers had to go away. Under the command of Alexei Mikhailovich, the group of the Russian soldiers were controlling the land for about seven hours. At last the group had to attack the fascists in hand-to-hand combat. Acting decisively and brave, Alexei Mikhailovich killed 15 fascists.

He was killed in August 1944 in Poland. He was awarded the name of the Hero of the Soviet Union on the 24th of March in 1945. Later he was awarded the Lenin Medal. Oboyan Secondary School №1 was named in honor of Alexei Mikhailovich Maksin in 2024.

Exercise 1. Find the Russian equivalents to the English underlined words. Learn them

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text

1. What did you learn about the life of A. M. Maksin?
2. How did A. M. Maksin manage to keep the captured piece of the land under control?
3. Why was A. M. Maksin awarded the name of the Hero of the Soviet Union?
4. Why do Russian children have to remember the name of the Hero?

Exercise 3. Retell the story of the Hero of the Soviet Union Alexei Mikhailovich Maksin as if you were a great - great grandson

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PILOT EKATERINA ZELENKO

(ДАНИЛОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» ГОРОДА КУРЧАТОВА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Achievement of the pilot
Ekaterina Zelenko**

**The Chronicle of Victory. The School
Museum tells you about Yekaterina
Zelenko.**

She was a Soviet pilot during World War II who was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for her bravery and heroism

The list of words and expressions:

1. Brave – храбрый
2. Selflessness – самоотверженный
3. Pilot – пилот
4. Fighter plane – истребитель
5. Battle – сражение
6. Sky – небо
7. Legend – легенда
8. Courage – смелость
9. Awarded – награжденный
10. Patriotism – патриотизм

Text.

Yekaterina Zelenko was a brave woman who became a Hero of the Soviet Union for her courage and selflessness during World War II. She was born on January 27, 1920, in the city of Yekaterinoslav, which is now called Dnipro, Ukraine.



Yekaterina dreamed of becoming a pilot since she was a little girl. In 1941, when the war started, she joined the Soviet Air Force. She became a pilot and flew a fighter plane during some of the most dangerous battles of the war. She quickly became known for her exceptional flying skills and was selected to join the 588th Night Bomber Regiment, also known as the "Night Witches." Her job was to protect the

skies from enemy planes and to help Soviet soldiers on the ground. Zelenko flew over 600 combat missions during the war, often deep into enemy territory and under heavy fire. Despite the dangerous conditions, she never wavered in her dedication to her country and her fellow soldiers.

One of the most important moments in her life happened in 1943, during the Battle of Kursk. Yekaterina's plane was part of a group that attacked enemy tanks and soldiers. Despite being outnumbered, she bravely flew her plane through heavy enemy fire. Her actions saved many lives and helped the Soviet army win an important battle. Yekaterina Zelenko's bravery and skill as a pilot made her a legend in the Soviet Union.



For her incredible courage, she was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, one of the highest honors in the country. Yekaterina Zelenko is remembered not only as a skilled pilot but also as a symbol of strength, courage, and patriotism.

Even after the war, she continued to serve her country and inspire many people, especially women, to follow their dreams and fight for their country. Ekaterina Zelenko is remembered as a fearless and skilled pilot who played a crucial role in the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany. Her courage and determination serve as an inspiration to all who hear her story.

Task 1.

Complete the Fact File.

1. Name:
2. Date of Birth:
3. Awards:
4. Known for:
5. Date of Death:

Task 2.

Answer the questions:

- Where was Yekaterina Zelenko born?
- What was Yekaterina's dream when she was a child?
- What important battle did Yekaterina participate in?
- Why did Yekaterina Zelenko become famous?
- What does the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" mean?

Task 3.

Read the sentences and mark them True, False or Not Stated

1. Ekaterina Zelenko was born in winter.
2. She dreamed of becoming a teacher.
3. Zelenko had six hundred flights.
4. Her favorite plane was a plane U-1.
5. E. Zelenko was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

BORIS GRIGORIEVICH SHUKLIN. THE HERO'S PATH

(ДЫШЕНКО ЮЛИЯ ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №42 ИМ. Б.Г. ШУКЛИНА»)



Boris Grigorievich Shuklin. The Hero's Path.

Every city and town in Russia, every street, home and family have their own hero who defended our Motherland. For school 42 in Kursk this hero is Boris Grigorievich Shuklin.

Boris Grigorievich Shuklin is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, a participant of the Battle of Kursk. He was born on May 24, 1923 in Kursk in a large family.

When the war began, Boris had just finished school. He couldn't go to war as he had been wounded during the bombing of Kursk. Soon the Nazis entered his hometown. The occupation regime lasted 15 long months.

After the liberation of Kursk, Boris Shuklin immediately went to the enlistment office. The young soldier was enlisted in the rifle regiment of the 322nd Red Banner Rifle Division, which on February 8, 1943, together with other military units, liberated Kursk from the Germans, and in the summer held the defense on the Kursk Bulge.

Boris Shuklin fought in Poland and Czechoslovakia, liberating prisoners of the Auschwitz concentration camp. He celebrated Victory Day near Prague.

When Boris Grigorievich returned to Kursk, he entered Kursk medical institute and got a degree in medicine. He was the chief surgeon of the Kursk region for 20 years. In 1981, B.G. Shuklin was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

In December 2019, school 42 in Kursk was named after Boris Grigoryevich Shuklin.

Boris Grigorievich died on January 3, 2021, but his memory lives in the hearts of teachers and students. In December 2024, a museum dedicated to Boris Grigoryevich Shuklin was opened at the school.



Discussion:

What do you think were the most significant challenges Boris faced during the war?

How did Boris's experiences shape his future career in medicine?

Why is it important to remember veterans like Boris Grigorievich Shuklin?

LENYA GOLENKOV – THE YOUNG HERO

(ЗУБКОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 44» Г. КУРСКА)

**The school Museum of
Military Glory**

Lenya Golenkov was a brave young Soviet partisan from the Kursk region. At just 14 years old, he joined the partisan detachment, courageously fighting against occupying forces.



Lenya Golenkov – the young hero

Lenya Golenkov was born in the village of Chernyakovo, Mikhailovskiy (now Zheleznogorsk) district of the Kursk region, in 1928. He was brought up by his grandparents.

When the war began, Lenya helped about 40 Red Army soldiers and officers to get to the partisan detachment. In the winter of 1942 Lenya joined the Dmitrievskiy partisan detachment himself.

Brave and resourceful, he often got important information about enemy movements and fortifications. In April 1942, Lenya and 2 more partisans ran into an enemy ambush not far from the village of Trubichino. During the fight Lenya’s comrades were killed. Lenya was mortally wounded, but managed to return to the partisan detachment standing on a sleigh.

Leonid Golenkov was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, II degree. There is a street in the town of Zheleznogorsk named after Lenya Golenkov. You can find the information about the young hero in the Museum of partisan Glory at the Bolshoy Dub Memorial.

Key words: partisan detachment, fight courageously, brave and resourceful, was awarded, the Order of the Patriotic War

Answer the questions.

1. Where was Lenya Golenkov born?
2. Who brought him up?
3. What did Lenya Golenkov do when the war began?
4. What kind of information did he get for the partisans?
5. What award did Lenya Golenkov get for his brave deeds?

Discussion

1. What do you think makes someone a hero in difficult times?
2. How important is it to remember those who helped others in the past?
3. Do you know any other young heroes from your area or country?

THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION PETER FILIPPOVICH SITNIKOV

(ИГРАКОВА ЛЮБОВЬ ЮРЬЕВНА, МКОУ "КОСОРЖАНСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА Н.И. КОНОНЕНКОВА" ЩИГРОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

2025 is the Year of the Defender of the Fatherland in Russia.

There is no family in Russia like that where their hero wouldn't be remembered.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about the Hero of the Soviet Union, participant in the liberation of Sevastopol.

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY



VOCABULARY:

- a village of Bogoroditskoye – село Богоридикое (Щигровский район)
- the working youth school – школа рабочей молодежи
- the junior lieutenant courses – курсы младших лейтенантов
- Sapun Mountain - Сапун-гора (возвышенность в Севастополе)
- a village of Chernorechye – село Черногорье
- Balaklava – Балаклава (город на юго-западном побережье Крыма)
- Shchigry - Шигры (город в Курской области)

The Hero of the Soviet Union

Peter Filippovich Sitnikov

Peter Filippovich was born in the village of Bogoroditskoye in 1914. It is situated in Shchigrovsky district of Kursk region. His parents were peasants. He graduated from the 7th grade of the working youth school and then he worked on the collective farm.

Petya was very brave and he showed his heroism in the battles with the Nazis. In January 1942 Peter Filippovich was drafted into the Soviet Army and sent to the front near Stalingrad. In 1943 Sitnikov graduated from the junior lieutenant courses. By April 1944, Lieutenant Peter Sitnikov commanded a platoon of gunners. On the 8th of April 1944, Peter set an example of courage and killed 24 fascists and a German officer in the battles for Sevastopol. Unfortunately, Sitnikov was seriously wounded during the assault on Sapun Mountain and died the next day. He was buried in a mass grave near the village of Chernorechye in Sevastopol.

Peter Filippovich Sitnikov was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin.

Streets in Balaklava and Shchigry are named after the Hero Sitnikov.

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Where was Peter Filippovich Sitnikov born?
2. When was he drafted into the Red Army?
3. What courses did Peter graduate from in 1943?
4. What happened during the assault on Sapun Mountain?
5. Where was Peter Sitnikov buried?
6. What awards was Peter Pilippovich awarded?

ACTIVITY:

DISCUSS:

Are there any participants of the Great Patriotic War in your family?

Why is it important to remember the exploits of our ancestors?



LOMAKIN ALEKSEJ MAKSIMOVICH. HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(КОБЗАРЕВА АННА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №16» Г. КУРСКА)



Lomakin Aleksey Maksimovich.

Hero of the Soviet Union.

Kursk, an ancient Russian town, is famous for its history and outstanding people. One of them is Aleksey Maksimovich Lomakin, the Soviet soldier who was awarded the Order "Hero of the Soviet Union".

Aleksey Maksimovich Lomakin was born on the 1st of September in 1897 in Kursk region and died on the 12th of July in 1943. He was the first **farm chairman** in 1930. Then in 1941 he was drafted into the Red Army.



Aleksey Maksimovich was **a shooter** and fought on the Western and Bryanskij fronts.

One day, on the 12th of July in 1943, there was a battle in Sivkovo village in Orel region. Enemy **machine gun** was shooting and **interfering with** Soviet soldiers. Aleksey Maksimovich stood up and **rushed to the embrasure**. German machine gun stopped

shooting. Lomakin A.M. was **posthumously** awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" in 1944.

In Kursk you can find Lomakina Street and "Kursk



State Secondary School №31 named by A. M. Lomakina".

Also his name **is carved** on the table of heroes



of Kursk region on Red Square in Kursk. We must know and remember the **defenders** of our Motherland.

Я помню!
Я горжусь!



1. Full out a fact file about A.M. Lomakin.

Full name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Is famous for	
Died in	

Word list

a farm chairman – *председатель колхоза*
 a shooter – *стрелок*
 to interfere with – *служить помехой*
 a machine gun – *пулемет*
 to rush to the embrasure – *броситься на амбразуру*
 posthumously – *посмертно*
 to be carved – *быть вырезанным (высеченным)*
 defenders – *защитники*

2. Read the text and mark the sentences 1-4, T (True), F (False) or DS (Doesn't Say). Correct the false sentences. Use the words in bold.

- Lomakin A.M. was a sapper and fought on the Northern front. ___
- Aleksey Maksimovich rushed to the enemies. ___
- He has a very big family. ___
- Lomakin Aleksey Maksimovich was posthumously awarded the title "Hero of Soviet Union". ___

THE YOUNG GUARD OF LGOV

(КОВАЛЕВА ЛИДИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «ЗАЛИНИНСКАЯ СОШ» ОКТЯБРЬСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

The Young Guard of Lgov

This text is about a World War II resistance organization. The Young Guard was established soon after Lgov (Kursk region) was occupied by Nazi Germany in 1941.



During the Great Patriotic War against Hitler's invaders, the feat of the Lgov Young Guard in 1941-1942 stands out as a bright page in history. The group's leader was Sergey Anenkov, and Nikolai Fedulov served as the commissar. More than 40 members of the Komsomol, from various parts of the region, organized an underground group and fought against the Nazis. Lgov was a major railway hub and was used by enemy trains carrying equipment and troops. The underground fighters relayed information about these movements to the "mainland". The young men and women distributed leaflets to the population about events on the front lines. They also sabotaged six locomotives at the railway depot, blew up a bridge, damaged phone lines and burned a warehouse full of uniforms.

However, there was a traitor within this underground organization. As a result of his denouncement, more than 22 members of the "Young Guard" organization were arrested. They were sent to the Gestapo in Lgov and then to the Rylsk prison, where all the heroes of Lgov were executed by being shot at the prison wall.

In 1968, an obelisk was installed at the school where many of the resistance fighters studied. Later a monument to the Young Guard has been erected in the centre of Lgov, standing 9 meters tall, symbolizing the struggle of young people against fascism.

Wordlist:

invader- оккупант
 a major railway hub - крупный железнодорожный узел
 to relay information- передавать информацию
 warehouse - склад
 to distribute leaflets- раздавать листовки
 traitor – предатель
 denouncement - донос
 resistance fighters – бойцы сопротивления

Discussion:

1. Have you heard about Young Guard of Lgov before?
2. Why do you think the organization's activities were important for the victory?
3. What other youth organizations fought against Hitler's invaders in the Kursk region?

Activity:

Find more details about Young Guard of Lgov.
 Present the most interesting facts to the class.

THE MERKULOV'S: FATHER AND SON

(КОЛУСОВСКАЯ ОЛЕСЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 44», Г. КУРСК)

THE MERKULOV'S: FATHER AND SON

Wordlist:

guerillas, retreat, take refuge,
take command, battalion,
a machine gun, be wounded,
be buried.

The text tells the story of two close people, a father and a son, who fought shoulder to shoulder and lost their lives defending Kursk from fascist invaders.



When the front approached Kursk, Philip Grigorievich Merkulov joined the guerillas' battalion near Fatezh. After the forced retreat, the guerillas took refuge near the Tuskar River. Philip's son, Stasik, asked his father to take him along.

He turned out to be an excellent assistant. He carried shells to the guerillas and ran to the headquarters with reports. After the enemy squeezed the guerillas on a narrow patch and left the battalion without a commander, Philip Merkulov took command and ordered his men to leave the river. Philip stayed behind the machine gun, covering the retreating soldiers. Stas was on his way to the headquarters when he heard the machine gun go dead. He ran to his father but was wounded in the stomach and the legs. The boy lost consciousness. The Nazis killed the child with bayonet knives. It happened November 3, 1941.

Stasik was buried in a crater together with his father. In 1950 father and son Merkulovs were reburied at the Officers' cemetery.

Discussion

1. When and where did the Merkulovs defend our Motherland?
2. What character traits did the Merkulovs have, in your opinion?
3. What do you know about the defenders of Kursk (1941-1943)?

Activities

1. For more detailed information go to the headquarters of the Young Army Post No. 1 of Kursk at the Memorial to the Fallen in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945.
2. Visit the museum "Young defenders of the homeland" in Kursk and make a project about hero children.

TERPSICHORE IM SOLDATENMANTEL

(КРОПОТОВА ИРИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №12» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)

Terpsichore im Soldatenmantel

Viele Kunstwerke wurden dem Thema des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges gewidmet. Terpsichore zog damals einen Soldatenmantel an und auch heute schafft sie die Gestalten der Helden auf der Bühne nach.



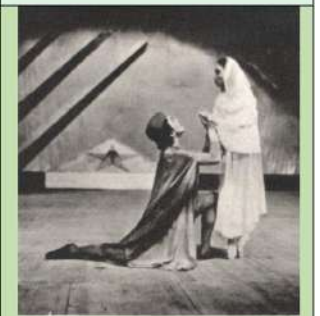
«Leningrader Simfonie»

Das Mädchen und der Junge - sind die Hauptgestalten. Sie träumen von der Zukunft. Aber... Der Krieg beginnt. Der Junge fällt im Krieg, das Mädchen wird schwer geprüft. Das helle Requiem zum Gedächtnis gestorbener Helden krönt das Ballett: "Das muß nicht wiederholt werden!"



«Mütterliches Feld»

Tolgonai ist Bäuerin. Sie verliert im Krieg einen Mann und Söhne. Sie weint und spricht mit den im Krieg gefallenen Mann und Söhnen. Die Gestalt der Hauptheldin ist die Gestalt der Frau, der Mutter, der Siegerin.



«Die Frontbriefe»

Libretto- Die Seele des Volkes auf dem Papier. Die Seele leidet, aber sie ist lebensvoll. Die Mutter liest einen Brief. In Gedanken erhebt sie seinen Sohn zum Kampf und flößt ihm Kräfte ein. Der Tod geht zurück,



einflößen - (переносное) вдыхать, prüfen – испытывать, krönen - венчать, увенчивать

Aktivität

- 1) Gibt es ein Theater in Ihrer Stadt?
- 2) Gibt es im Repertoire des Theaters Ballette, die dem Großen Vaterländischen Krieg gewidmet sind?
- 3) Welche Ballettaufführungen, die dem Thema des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges gewidmet sind, kennen Sie noch nennen?

Diskussion

- 1) Haben Sie sich Ballettaufführungen oder Theaterstücke zum Thema des Zweiten Weltkrieges angesehen?
- 2) Welche Charaktereigenschaften sollen Ihrer Meinung nach die Helden in diesen Aufführungen haben?
- 3) Wenn Sie eine Möglichkeit hätten, welche Ballettaufführung würden Sie sich gerne ansehen?

ANNA MOISEEVNA KORYAKINA. A GIRL WHO CAN BE CALLED A HERO

(КУДИНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЗОРИНСКАЯ СОШ» ОБОЯНСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Anna Moiseevna Koryakina. A girl who can be called a hero.

This story is one of millions of war stories. When children were left without parents, sisters lost brothers, and life was so difficult that we cannot even imagine it now. "There is no family in Russia where its hero would not be remembered," the famous song says.

Анна Моисеевна Корякина в 1990 годы

Anna was born in the village of Potopakhino, Oboyansky district of the Kursk region in 1930. Anya's father died in the war. Later, her mother died. So a 12-year-old girl stayed alone with two younger brothers. It was difficult, but Anya wasn't afraid of work. Anya worked a lot. In summer she worked in the field, sowed grain, mowed hay... in winter, she helped in the cattle yard, milked cows.

The Germans reached their village and began to take away the animals from the inhabitants. They also visited small children who lived without parents. Fascists took away two hens and one rooster from children. At a general meeting of the entire village, a girl came out and said: "My brothers and I are orphans, our father was burned in captivity, my mother died of grief, my older brother died in the war, and your soldiers took two chickens and a cockerel from us." The translator translated the girl's words to the officer. People were afraid to move. But suddenly the translator said, "Everything will be returned." and the next day the German soldiers gave Anna two live chickens and an already hacked rooster. So a brave girl protected her brothers from hunger.

The children survived the war, waited for Victory. The girl wanted to graduate from college and become a teacher. But she couldn't leave her brothers. Despite the difficulties, Anna Moiseevna was attentive and kind, loved her family. Anna Moiseevna Koryakina died in 2004

Activity

1. Word list

to sow the grain –сеять зерно

to milk cows-доить коров

to mow hay-косить сено

the orphan- сирота

the hunger – голод

2. Choose the right options to complete the sentences

1. Anna Moiseevna Koryakina was born in_____

a.1928 b.1930 c.1935

2. She had _____

a. two sisters b. one brother c. two brothers

3. She wanted to become _____

a. a teacher b. a doctor c. dancer

3. Read the text and say if the following statements are true or false :

a. In summer she did not work in the fields.

b. The Germans reached their village and took away the animals from the inhabitants.

c. The German soldiers gave Anna two live chickens and an already hacked rooster.

d. The girl graduated from college and became a teacher.

SOVIET DESIGNER OF ROCKET WEAPONRY SERGEY PAVLOVICH NEPOBEDIMY

(КУЦЕНКО МАРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «ПРИГОРОДНЕНСКАЯ СОШ» ЩИГРОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

The Chronicle
of Victory.
School Museum.

The Great Patriotic War provided many examples of mass heroism and bravery of Soviet soldiers. But there were many heroes who did not fight in the trenches with weapons in their hands, but found their way and made a great contribution to the Great Victory.

SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK tells you about the contribution that designer Sergey Nepobimy made to the defense capability of the USSR and Russia.



*Soviet designer of rocket weaponry
Sergey Pavlovich Nepobedimiy*

Sergey Pavlovich Nepobimy - General Designer of missile systems, academician, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and three State Prizes, winner of the Council of Ministers Award, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. Sergey Pavlovich is the author of more than 350 scientific publications and inventions, an Honorary citizen of Shchigry and Kolomna.



Sergei Pavlovich Nepobimy played a key role in the development of 28 systems, including the «Schmel», «Malyutka», «Sturm», «Chrysanthemum anti-tank systems», «Tochka» and «Oka» ballistic missile combat systems. Some of the weapons created by the scientist had no analogues in terms of range and power. Nepobimy made a great contribution to the country's defense capability.

In addition, the Russian army continues to benefit from Nepobimy 's technological heritage. The work of this particular designer made it possible to develop the Iskander operational and tactical complex.

Experts call the scientist the "titan of the Russian school of rocket science."

Word list

- *trenches* - окопы
- *make a great contribution to the country's defense capability* - внесите большой вклад в обороноспособность страны
- *ballistic missile combat systems* - боевые системы баллистических ракет
- *heritage* - наследие
- *operational and tactical complex* - оперативно-тактический комплекс

Discussion

- ✓ Have you heard about Nepobedimiy before?
- ✓ What is Sergey Nepobedimiy famous for?
- ✓ What awards did he have?
- ✓ What would you say to Sergey Pavlovich if you had the opportunity?

Activity

- ✓ Think of a sight devoted to the Great Patriotic war in your region (town, city). Tell your classmates about it. Give interesting details and illustrate it with pictures.
- ✓ Why do the experts call Nepobedimiy "the titan of the Russian rocket engineering school"?

SCHEMA-NUN ANTONIA (ТЯРКИНА), AN EXAMPLE OF ASCETIC SERVICE

(ЛЕБЕДЕВА ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УИОП №18 ИМ. А.С.СЕРГЕЕВА» Г.КУРСКА)

Schema-Nun Antonia (Тяркина), an example of ascetic service

Wordlist: *Schema-Nun* – схимонахиня (степень православного монашества), *The Holy Trinity Convent* — Свято -Троицкий женский монастырь, *ascetic service* — подвижническое служение, *on the offensive* — в наступление, *hell* — ад, *swamp* — болото, *fix communication problems* — восстанавливать связь, *prayers* — молитвы, *"Our Father" and "Theotokos"* — молитвы «Отче Наш» и «Пресвятая Богородица», *entire* - весь, целый, *preserve faith and piety* - сохранить веру и благочестие



Schema-Nun Antonia (Tyarkina), a resident of the Kursk Holy Trinity Convent, is an example of ascetic service. The memory about Schema-Nun Antonia is alive in the hearts of the sisters and those whom she helped with her kind advice in difficult life situations.

Evdokia Tyarkina (Schema-Nun Antonia) went to the front at the age of 17 and served as a signalwoman throughout the war. She was awarded the Order of the Great Patriotic War and many medals. “When our troops went on the offensive, it was a terrible picture. Everything was on fire. Katyusha rockets were being hit, tanks were firing, and fuel was burning. It was just hell,” Mother Antonia recalled, “ very often we had to fix the connection at night. You walk, and under your feet there is water, a swamp. You walk through the swamp, pour the water out of your boots and go on. We moved along the line and fixed communication problems. Was it scary? Of course! After all, we were on the front line all the time. Many soldiers had crosses, icons and prayers sewn into their pockets. And I prayed, I only knew "Our Father" and "Theotokos".” Schema-Nun Antonia went through the entire war and preserved her faith and piety in peacetime. *The photographs of Mother Antonia are kept in the archives of the Kursk Holy Trinity Convent.*

Discussion

1. What fact of the biography impressed you? Why?
2. What traits of character did Schema-Nun Anthonia have?



Activity

Make a project “The Orthodox Church in the Second World War”

THE BATTLE OF KURSK

(МАКОИВЕЦ ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «РЫЛЬСКАЯ СОШ №4»)



The Battle of Kursk

- The Battle of Kursk in 1943 took place from July 5 to August 23:
- it involved more than 2.1 million people, more than 6.2 thousand tanks and 4.5 thousand aircraft;
- it took place on the territory of the Kursk, Orel, Belgorod, Kharkov regions;
- it ended with the collapse of the German group.

The Battle of Kursk is the largest confrontation in history involving tank formations. In 50 days, about 5,000 Soviet tanks and self-propelled guns and about 2,800 German tanks and assault guns were deployed on the 250 km front. The Kursk defensive operation lasted from July 5 to July 23, 1943. After the defeat at Stalingrad, the Germans sought to seize the initiative.

Brief chronology:

- ✓ July 5, 1943 is considered to be the beginning of the Battle of Kursk. Concentrating up to 50 divisions with a total strength of more than 900,000 people, the Germans intended to break through three lines of defense of the Central Front during Operation “Citadel”.
- ✓ But in 5 days, the 9th German Army lost about half of its tanks and was forced to go on the defensive.
- ✓ On July 12, the Red Army launched the counter-offensive Operation “Kutuzov”.
- ✓ The Battle of Kursk culminated in the Battle at Prokhorovka from July 10 to July 16, in which more than 700 tanks took part.
- ✓ On July 15, the enemy troops went on the defensive.
- ✓ On August 13th, the Russians had broken through the outer defences of the city of Kharkov.
- ✓ On August 23rd, the city of Kharkov was liberated what is seen as the end of the Battle of Kursk.

The Kursk operation ended with the victory of the Red Army which began its victorious march towards Berlin, pushing back the enemy.



Vocabulary

assault	[ə'fensɪv]	наступление	<p>LEARN MORE:</p>
counter-offensive	['kəʊntərə'fensɪv]	контрнаступление	
defeat	[dɪ'fi:t]	поражение	
defense	[dɪ'fens]	оборона	
defensive	[dɪ'fensɪv]	оборонительный	
deploy	[dɪ'plɔɪ]	развёртывание	
offensive	[ə'fensɪv]	наступление	
seize	[si:z]	захват	
self-propelled	[selfprə'peld]	самоходный	
troop	[tru:p]	войска	

EXERCISES:

Task 1. Complete the sentences:

1. The Battle of Kursk took place from ...to... .
2. The main historic event during the Battle of Kursk was the... .
3. The Battle of Kursk took place on the territory of the ... regions.
4. The German operation ... was collapsed.
5. The counter-offensive Operation ... of the ... Army was launched in July, 1943.
6. The Kursk operation ended with the

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. When and where did the Battle of Kursk take place?
2. How many people, tanks and aircrafts were involved in it?
3. When did the Battle of Kursk begin and end?
4. What dates are the most important in the Battle of Kursk? Why?
5. How did it finish?

Task 3. True, false or doesn't say:

1. The Battle of Kursk was the last German operation in the Great Patriotic War.
2. The Battle of Kursk took place in 1944.
3. After the Battle of Kursk the Second World War ended.
4. At Kursk, in the summer of 1943, the Germans won.
5. The famous the tank Battle at Prokhorovka was the part of the Battle of Kursk.

Task 4. Discuss and comment following statement:

The Battle of Kursk in 1943 became the largest battle of the Second World War, which turned its course.

Task 5. Make a brief plan of the text and retell the text using your plan.

HE FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY

(МИЛЮТИНА ОЛЬГА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №14» Г.ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК КУРСКОЙ ОБЛ.)

Many young people of Kursk region defended our country during the Great Patriotic War. They were ordinary people but they became real heroes during that hot war. Aleksey Ageev was one of these heroes.

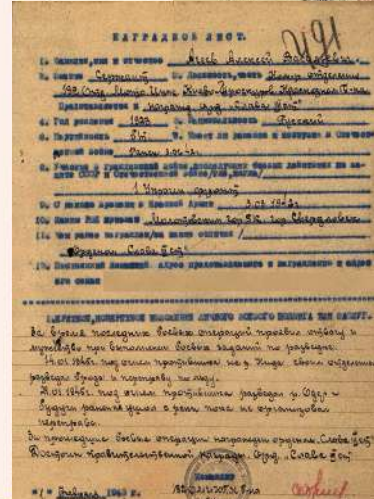
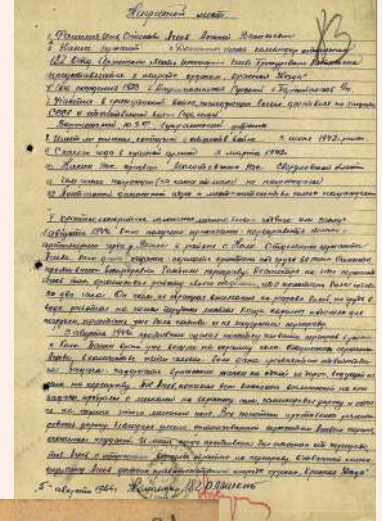


He Fought For His Country

Aleksey was born in Dobroye Pole village of Kursk region on the 6th of June 1923. When the war broke out he was working at the military factory in Sverdlovsk region.

He was enlisted into the army as a machine gunner in 1942. Aleksey took part in the battle of Kharkiv where he was wounded. Then he was a deminer and participated in the Battle of Kursk. During the

war the young soldier made a forced crossing of the Dnieper and the Visla, mined attack avenues, blew up the enemy bridges. Aleksey rid Belarus and Poland of occupation. He was repeatedly wounded following very dangerous and risky orders. Aleksey earned medals and orders for his bravery. He returned to home village in 1946. His two grandsons were encouraged by his deeds of arms and became army officers.



Words

- make a forced crossing the river [meik ə fɔ:st 'krɒsɪŋ ði: 'rɪvə] – форсировать реку
- a machine gunner [ə mə'ʃɪn 'gʌnə] – пулеметчик
- be enlisted into the army [bi: in'listɪd 'ɪntu: ði: 'ɑ:mɪ] – быть призванным в армию
- attack avenues [ə'tæk avenues] — подступы к полосе обороны
- blow up the bridge [bləʊ ʌp ði: brɪdʒ] — взорвать мост
- river crossing site ['rɪvə 'krɒsɪŋ saɪt] – переправа
- deed of arms [di:d ɒv ɑ:mz] – боевой подвиг

Discussion

1. What did Aleksey do before the war?
2. What battles did he take part in?
3. What orders did he follow?
4. Did Aleksey rid only Russia of occupation?
5. Was Aleksey rewarded for his great deeds?
6. Do you think Aleksey's grandchildren are proud of him?

Activities

1. Did your relatives take part in the Great Patriotic War? What do you know about their deeds of arms?
2. What war heroes from Kursk region do you know? What feats did they perform in the war?
3. Are there any statues to the heroes of your region in the area you live?
4. What should we do to commemorate the war heroes?

"FIRE AT THE FASCIST DEN!" (ANDREY VASILYEVICH PYZHOV)

(МИТУСОВА КРИСТИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МКОУ «ЧЕРЕМИСИНОВСКАЯ СОШ»)



"Fire at the fascist den!"
(Andrey Vasilyevich Pyzhov)

Vocabulary

1. destined ['destɪnd] - предначертанный
2. disrupting [dɪs'trʌptɪŋ] - разрушение, срыв
3. den [den] - логово
4. howitzers ['haʊɪtsəz] - гаубицы
5. liberators ['lɪbəreɪtəz] - освободители
6. retribution [rɪ'trɪbjʊʃən] - возмездие
7. resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] - сопротивление
8. signatures ['sɪgnətʃəz] - подписи
9. starve [stɑ:v] - голодом
10. inscribed [ɪn'skraɪbd] - начертанный



"Fire at the fascist den!" commanded Andrei Pyzhov with a hoarse voice, yet it sounded solemn and clear.

After firing the first shots at the Reichstag, Andrei Vasilyevich Pyzhov was one of those destined to become liberators of their homeland and all of Europe, disrupting the cruel plans of the fascist army. He learned what war was long before the tragic days of June 1941. During the Soviet-Finnish War in 1939-1940, junior political officer Pyzhov participated in the defense of Leningrad, stormed the Mannerheim Line, and traveled to Vyborg across the ice of the Gulf of Finland. In 1941, Andrei Vasilyevich took part in the heroic resistance of Leningrad against the attempts of the Germans to starve the city into submission. Everyone who experienced those days was confident that they would win, even at the cost of their own lives, to take revenge on the fascists and stop their advance.

After breaking the blockade of Leningrad, Andrei Vasilyevich moved to command work and joined the powerful artillery. He commanded a gun in the 121st heavy artillery brigade. These warriors fired the first shots at Berlin from their 203-millimeter howitzers! The guns were such that firing them could only be done by order of the army or front artillery commander. Each shot and each shell was significant.

Andrei Vasilyevich Pyzhov and his comrades had the right to take the first shots at Berlin, bringing retribution for Leningrad. Finally, they waited, reached, and lived to see the first shell fired at Berlin, followed by three more shots. The gunners wrote various words and slogans on the shells. So, when they managed to sign on the tiled stove on the third floor of the Reichstag at 9 a.m. on May 2, these were already the second autographs, while the first ones were sent to the Reichstag earlier, inscribed on the shells.

In the last hours of the assault, Andrei Pyzhov and his comrades received firing data from the commander of the rifle battalion, Captain Neustruev, and the battalion adjutant, Senior Lieutenant Gusev, who were with the battalion inside the Reichstag. These were people who knew the exact targets! Seventeen shells were fired into the Reichstag building by Andrei Pyzhov's heavy artillery. Two shells did not explode because they were without explosives — on purpose! They remained in the Reichstag with signatures from the gunners scratched into the metal.

Andrei Vasilyevich Pyzhov had endured much sorrow from the war but also tasted the intoxicating flavor of victory. He was originally from the Vologda region but spent most of his life in the Cheremisinsky district. At the end of 1946, the reserve lieutenant returned to his native Kursk region, which had been heavily damaged by the war.

He worked as the head of the organizational and party work department, secretary of the district committee, chairman of the collective farm "New Path," and in recent years as the director of the incubation station, at the "Soyuzpechat" kiosk, and as a teacher at the Cheremisinsky school.

Andrei Vasilyevich passed away on January 19, 1986.

Fill in the blanks with the words below

blockades, fascist, howitzers, command, inscribed, cruel, powerful, resistance, autographs

1. The army used _____ to bombard the enemy positions during the conflict.
2. The country's _____ were intended to prevent supplies from reaching the opposing forces.
3. After the match, the players were happy to sign _____ for their enthusiastic fans.
4. The community showed great _____ against the unjust laws imposed by the government.
5. The _____ storm caused widespread damage across the coastal towns.
6. The villain in the story was especially _____, showing no mercy to his victims.
7. The book was _____ with a heartfelt message from the author to the reader.
8. The general issued a _____ for the troops to advance at dawn.

Answer the questions

1. What values do you think motivated Andrei Pyzhov during the war?
2. How does the idea of sacrifice change your view of bravery?
3. Why is it important to learn from historical events like the Great Patriotic War?



ANDREI BOROVYKH – OUTSTANDING RUSSIAN PILOT

(НИФОНТОВА ОЛЬГА АДОЛЬФОВНА, МБОУ «БОЛЬШЕУГОНСКАЯ СОШ» ЛЬГОВСКОГО Р-НА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛ)

**Andrei Borovykh -
Outstanding Russian
Pilot**

Victory Day is a symbol of a national pride, glory.
The soldiers of the Red Army brought peace not only to the Soviet people but to the people of the world.

The Chronicle of Victory. School Museum tells you about the only twice hero of the Soviet Union in the Kursk region, an outstanding pilot Andrei Egorovich Borovykh

The list of words and expressions:

- graduate from – закончить учебное заведение
- join the Red Army – вступить в ряды Красной Армии
- lieutenant – лейтенант
- regiment - полк
- shoot down – сбить
- air combat – воздушный бой
- witness – свидетельствовать
- be frightened to death – испугаться до смерти
- install – устанавливать
- military skills – военные навыки

Andrei Egorovich Borovykh

Part 1.

Andrew Borovykh was one of the Heroes of the War. He was born on the 30th of October 1921 in Kursk in the family of a worker. He graduated from Tchuguevskaya Military Aviation School in 1940, just before the Great Patriotic War. Andrew couldn't but join the Red Army and defended our country since December 1941. The young lieutenant made his first combat flight in the east of the Novgorod region. Andrew Borovykh's first aerial victory was the enemy's transport aircraft. In May 1943, Andrew's regiment was transferred to the Central Front, where one of the largest battles of the Second World War, the famous Battle of Kursk, took place. The young pilot, who was not yet 22 years old, had a chance to fight in the sky over his hometown defending his native home. He was a great military pilot. The lieutenant Andrew Borovykh was characterized as a fearless pilot. It was written in his documents: "Andrew loves air combats. Boldly enters into the battle with superior enemy forces and always wins."

On August 24, 1943, for 341 successful flights and 26 enemy aircrafts that he shot down personally and, in the group, flight commander of the 157th Fighter Aviation Regiment, Lieutenant



Andrei Egorovich Borovykh, was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the Gold Star Medal No. 1077.

On October 21, 1944, Andrew shot down two German fighters in one air battle and Marshal Zhukov witnessed that fight. According to a legend, after seeing two aerial victories, Marshal Zhukov briefly ordered: "Give him a Hero!". When they tried to object to the Marshal that the distinguished pilot already had one Gold Star, the Marshal replied just as briefly: "Give it twice!"

During the Great Patriotic War. Andrei Egorovich Borovykh broke down 32 fascist planes personally and 14 in the group. He is the only twice hero of the Soviet Union in the Kursk region.

Part 2

One of his relatives lives in Kurchatov, the Kursk region nowadays. He told us a touching story about his outstanding uncle. It took place in Kursk in the autumn of 1943, the first independent autumn after the fascist occupation. Andrew was a young lieutenant. That very day his aunt was working in the garden. She lived in Kazatskaya Street. Russian people started their peaceful life again. Suddenly she heard the sound of the plane's engine above her. The aunt was frightened to death and fell into the grass. But the plane flew once, twice, then the third time very low above her. It flew away waving its wings as if trying to say "Good Bye". When the plane disappeared, she looked into the sky and saw a little gliding parachute with a parcel attached to it. It landed on the ground. The first desire was not to touch the "present" but her curiosity won. What joy and fun she had when she found out there was tinned milk, tinned meat, chocolate and other tasty things and a small letter from her dearest nephew Andrew Borovykh."

Part 3

A. E. Borovykh's life after the War was connected with the sky and combat aviation. He was the Colonel General of Aviation, the Commander of Air Defense Forces. He died on 7 November, 1989. The bust of the Hero was installed in the Park named after the first of May and one of the streets was named after him in Kursk.



Andrew Borovykh was the Hero whose bravery and military skills brought us to the Victory. He was just a man with his advantages and disadvantages but thanks those people we were born and live now. Andrei Egorovich Borovykh deserved our grateful memory by right and forever.

Task 1.

Complete the Fact File.

1. Name:
2. Date of Birth:
3. Occupation:
4. Awards:
5. Known for:
6. Date of Death:

Task 2.

Read the sentences and mark them True, False or Not Stated.

1. Andrei Egorovich Borovykh finished Tchkalovskaya Military Aviation School.
2. Andrew was 22 years old when he was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the Gold Star Medal.
3. Kursk was liberated in the summer of 1943.
4. Andrei Egorovich Borovykh had two Gold Star Medals.
5. There was some marmalade in the parcel, attached to the parachute.
6. You can find Borovykh Street in Kursk.

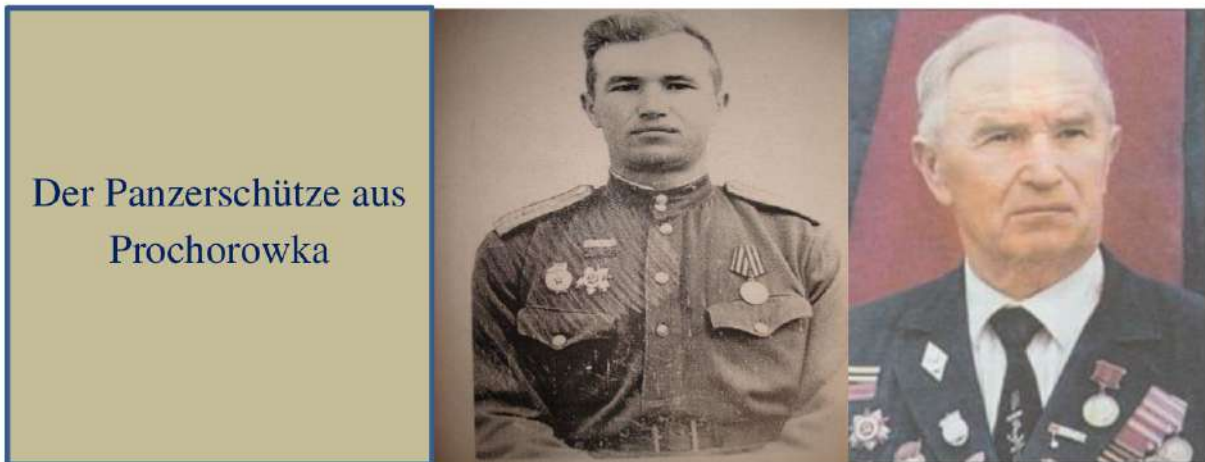
The questions to the text

- Where and when Andrew Borovykh was born? (30, October, 1921)
- What did he graduate from? (Tchuguevskaya Military Aviation School)
- When did he join the Red Army? (in December, 1941)
- How many planes did he shoot down personally? (32)
- Why was his bust installed in Kursk? (He was the twice hero of the S. U. and a great pilot)

DER PANZERSCHÜTZE AUS PROCHOROWKA

(ОРЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Wissen Sie, dass sich nach dem Krieg hinter jedem Zivilisten unserer Heimat eine Geschichte von beispiellosem Mut und Heldentum abspielte? Vor Ihnen ist eine dieser Geschichten.



Der Panzerschütze aus Prochorowka

In den schrecklichen Jahren des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges schützte Michail Efimowitsch Martynenko seine Heimat vor den Faschisten. Er war der Kommandant eines Panzerzugs und der Chef des Geheimdienstes. Im Oktober 1941 wurde er während der Verteidigung Kiews schwer verletzt, kehrte aber nach dem Krankenhaus in seine heimatliche Panzerdivision zurück und kämpfte tapfer an der Woronezh-Front. Er hatte auch das Glück, an der berühmten Panzerschlacht auf dem Feld von Prochorowka, seinem Heimatdorf, im Juli 1943 teilzunehmen. Nachdem er seine gesamte Mannschaft in dieser Schlacht verloren hatte, setzte Kapitän Martynenko im brennenden Panzer mutig fort, auf die Panzer des Gegners zu feuern. Für seinen Mut und Heldentum wurde er mit zwei Orden des Vaterländischen Krieges, den Kampfmedaillen «Für Tapferkeit», «Für die Verteidigung Kiews», zweimal «Für militärische Verdienste» ausgezeichnet. Nach dem Krieg diente er weiterhin seiner Heimat als Landlehrer.

1. Diskutieren Sie zum Thema, welche Eigenschaften die Kriegsteilnehmer hatten.

AUFGABEN

4. Was wissen Sie über Auszeichnungen, um die es im Text geht?

2. Finden Sie Information über die Panzerschlacht auf dem Feld von Prochorowka und stellen Sie sie vor!

3. Schreiben Sie aus dem Text Wörter und Redewendungen aus, die einen tapferen Mann charakterisieren können.

5. Eine bekannte Aussage klingt: „Es gibt so einen Beruf – die Heimat zu schützen.“ Wie verstehen Sie sie?

1. der Panzerzug – танковый взвод
 2. der Geheimdienst - разведка
 3. die Verteidigung - оборона
 4. verletzt sein – быть раненым
 5. die Panzerschlacht – танковое сражение
 6. militärische Verdienste – боевые заслуги

6. Sind Sie einverstanden, dass alle Kriegsteilnehmer Helden sind?

7. Erzählen Sie über den Kriegsteilnehmer aus ihrer eigenen Familie!

DER PARTISAN AUS DEM DMITRIJEWER WALD

(ОРЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Während des Kriegs unter den Partisanen waren nicht nur erfahrene Kämpfer, sondern auch sehr junge Leute. Nachdem sie die Schule beendet hatten, gingen sie in den Untergrund. Ein eindrucksvolles Beispiel dafür ist Ewgenij Lakejew aus Kursk.

Der Partisan aus dem Dmitrijewer Wald



Bereits im Herbst 1941 gründete er in seinem Heimatdorf Pervo-Augustovsky eine illegale Komsomolorganisation. Sie führten Aufklärungs- und Sabotageüberfälle in Dmitrowsk, Konyshewka, Lgow durch. Sie sprengten Brücken und Panzerzüge, zerstörten Polizeiposten. Junge Untergrundkämpfer beschäftigten sich auch mit Propaganda: Sie hatten ein Radio, sie nahmen Frontberichte auf und verbreiteten es an die Bevölkerung. Im März 1943 trat Lakejew in die Schule der Radschützen ein. Nach der Ausbildung wurde er nach Ponyri zum Sturmflugzeugregiment geschickt. Er wurde in die Mannschaft des Helden der Sowjetunion, Kapitän Nikolai Karabulin, aufgenommen. Im ersten Kampf der Kursker Schlacht traf ein Flak-Geschoss sein Sturmflugzeug. Karabulin lenkte die brennende Maschine auf deutsche Positionen, sie wiederholten die Heldentat von Gastello...

1. Diskutieren Sie zum Thema, welche Eigenschaften die jungen Untergrundkämpfer hatten.

2. Finden Sie Information über den Partisanenkampf in Dmitrijew und stellen Sie sie vor!

AUFGABEN

3. Schreiben Sie aus dem Text Wörter und Redewendungen aus, die Partisanentätigkeit charakterisieren können.

4. Was wissen Sie über die Heldentat des Helden der Sowjetunion Nikolai Gastello?

5. Was meinen Sie, warum gingen junge Leute während des Kriegs in den Untergrund?

6. Wo in unserem Land war auch eine starke Partisanenbewegung organisiert?

7. Diskutieren Sie zum Thema, wie der Beitrag der Partisanen zum Sieg war.

1. der Untergrund – подполье
2. Aufklärungs- und Sabotageüberfälle – разведывательные и диверсионные рейды
3. der Panzerzug – бронепоезд
4. Frontberichte aufnehmen – принимать боевые сводки
5. der Radschütze – стрелок-радиот
6. der Sturmflugzeugregiment – штурмовой авиационный полк
7. der Flak-Geschoss – зенитный снаряд

"FIRE AT THE FASCIST DEN!" (ANDREY VASILYEVICH PYZHOV)

(ПАРАМОНОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МКОУ «СОЛДАТСКАЯ СОШ», КУРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

**Kuznetsov Mikhail Arsenyevich**

The story of the life and military merits of the hero of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov Mikhail Arsenyevich, who was a brave commander. His knowledge of the German language and courage played a great role in the events of the Great Patriotic War.

mortar – минометный
 machine gunners – пулеметчики
 trophy weapons – трофейное оружие
 headquarter – штаб-квартира
 to be concussed – получить сотрясение мозга

Kuznetsov Mikhail Arsenyevich was born in 10.10.1919 in the village Otrada, Gorshechensky district, Kursk region. He was a participant of the Soviet-Finnish war in 1939-1940.

He became a participant of the Great Patriotic War in June 1941. He fought as a political patrol officer of a mortar company. In December 1941 it was decided to appoint the officer as commander of a company of machine gunners. By February 1943 the officer commanded a battalion. His success was improved by a good knowledge of the German language, the ability to learn quickly and use trophy weapons in action. Kuznetsov boldly entered into the location of the Nazis, captured valuable prisoners and documents, smashed headquarters and wagons in raids.

In March 1943 he was seriously wounded and concussed. Received wounds did not allow him to take part in the final stage of the war. He returned to his original profession - political work. He was appointed deputy head of the political department of the Komsomol. In September 1944 he became a student of the Higher Military and Political Courses of the Main Political Department of the Red Army in Moscow. He was a participant of the historic Victory Parade on Red Square in Moscow on June 24, 1945.

Activities

1. Visit school museum to find more information about Kuznetsov Mikhail Arsenyevich.
2. Find our Russian equivalent for «valuable prisoners». Try to explain the meaning for your classmates.

Discussion

1. Is it important to know foreign languages in wartime?
2. Do modern people have the same traits of character as soviet people?

PAVEL PETROVICH ARTYOMOV – HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(ПАСТУХОВА МАРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УИОП № 18 ИМ. А.С. СЕРГЕЕВА» ГОРОДА КУРСКА)

Our fellow citizens showed special courage, bravery, and high heroism on the battlefields during the Great Patriotic War while performing command tasks and performing military duty. The state awarded them the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

**Pavel Petrovich Artyomov – Hero of the Soviet Union
(1917-1944)**



Pavel Petrovich Artyomov was born in the village of Borodino in 1917. It is situated in Kurchatov district of Kursk region. His parents were Russian peasants. Pavel got primary education. He worked on a collective farm before being drafted into the armed forces. In 1939 he was drafted into the Red Army and served in the Navy.

He took part in the Great Patriotic War. In April 1943 Junior Sergeant Artyomov was enlisted in a company of machine gunners of the 384th Marine Battalion of the Black Sea Fleet. He participated in amphibious operations to liberate Yeysk, Taganrog, Mariupol and Osipenko in autumn of the same year. In September 1943 he was awarded the Order of Glory of the 3rd degree for excellent performance of combat missions of the command in the battles for the liberation of Mariupol.

In the second half of March 1944 he joined the landing group under the command of Lieutenant Konstantin Fedorovich Olshansky. The task of the landing was to facilitate the frontal attack of the Soviet troops during the liberation of Nikolaev, which was part of the Odessa operation. After landing in the seaport of Nikolaev, the squad repelled 18 enemy attacks within two days destroying about 700 Nazis. Pavel Artyomov died in the battle on March 26, 1944 in Nikolaev.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated April 20, 1945 Junior Sergeant Pavel Petrovich Artyomov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously) for his exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the front of the struggle against the German invaders and his bravery and heroism. His awards are Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, Order of Glory of the 3rd degree. Pavel Petrovich Artyomov was buried in a mass grave in the 68th Paratroopers Square in Nikolaev (Ukraine).

Activity

List of words and expressions:

a peasant	['pezn̩t]	крестьянин
to draft	[dra:ft]	призывать
a machine gunner	[mə'ʃi:n 'glənə]	автоматчик

an amphibious operation	[æm'fibiəs ,ɒpə'reɪʃn]	десантная операция
to facilitate	[fə'sɪlɪteɪt]	облегчать, содействовать
a squad	[skwɒd]	отряд
to repel	[rɪ'pel]	отразить, отбить
a decree	[di'kri:]	указ
the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR		Президиум Верховного Совета СССР
posthumously	['pɒstjʊməslɪ]	посмертно

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Where was Pavel Petrovich Artyomov born?
2. When was he drafted into the Red Army?
3. What did he do during the Great Patriotic War?
4. What awards does he have?
5. Why will Russian people remember Pavel Petrovich Artyomov forever?



Say which facts are true, false or not stated:

1. Pavel Petrovich Artyomov was born in Russia.
2. Pavel got secondary education.
3. He worked on a collective farm and repaired tractors.
4. In 1943 Artyomov was enlisted in a company of machine gunners.
5. After landing in the seaport of Nikolaev, the squad repelled 18 enemy attacks within four days destroying about 700 Nazis.
6. Pavel Artyomov died on March 26, 1944 in Nikolaev.

Speak about the Hero of the Soviet Union Pavel Petrovich Artyomov.

Discussion

- ✚ Have you heard about Pavel Petrovich Artyomov before?
- ✚ Can you name more people who were born in Kursk region, fought during the Great Patriotic War and were the Heroes of the Soviet Union?
- ✚ Do you admire the courage of people who are ready to give their lives for their Homeland?

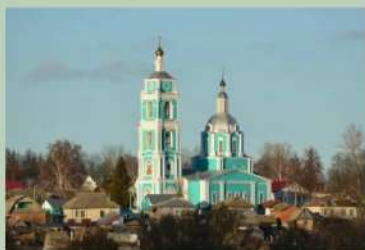
THE LIBERATION OF THE MIKHAILOVSKY DISTRICT

(ПОСТОЛОВА ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «СОШ №3» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Symbols of Victory

There are a lot of both small and big villages and towns in Russia contributed to victory in the Great Patriotic War. The citizens of these places gave their lives for their homeland and freedom.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of such villages in Kursk Region which should not be forgotten.



- liberation (n.)
- infantry (n.)
- fierce battles
- a huge contribution to
- offense (n.)

The liberation of the Mikhailovsky District

The settlement of Mikhailovka is one of the most picturesque places in Russia. It is located on two rivers: Svapa and Ponashevka.

During the war this region was occupied by the Nazis. The liberation of the Mikhailovsky District began on February 11, 1943, from its southern side, with the advance of the 132nd Infantry Division from Fatezh towards Dmitriev-Lgovskiy.

The winter of 1943 was not only frosty, but also snowy and movement along snow-covered roads was extremely difficult not only for wheeled vehicles and infantry, but even for tanks.

During the liberation of the Mikhailovsky district, fierce battles took place for several populated areas and within a few days more than 500 people were killed. A huge contribution to the liberation of the region was made by local citizens who became partisans and thus helped the military.

On February 26, the Soviet offensive began. As a result of this offensive, the Mikhailovsky District was completely liberated. On March 2, 1943, the fighting in the Mikhailovsky District ended.

This is how the liberation of the Mikhailovsky district was accomplished.

Discussion

1. Have you ever heard about this district in Kursk Region?
2. Was the liberation of this district hard or easy? Why?
3. Would you like to visit this place? Why?/Why not?

Activities

Collect information about a village or a town in your region which contributed to victory in the Great Patriotic War

OUR COUNTRYMAN

(РУДСКАЯ ОЛЬГА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №14» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК КУРСКОЙ ОБЛ.)

The Great Patriotic War became a severe ordeal for our country. The men who were born at the very beginning of the 20th century became the main defenders of our motherland.



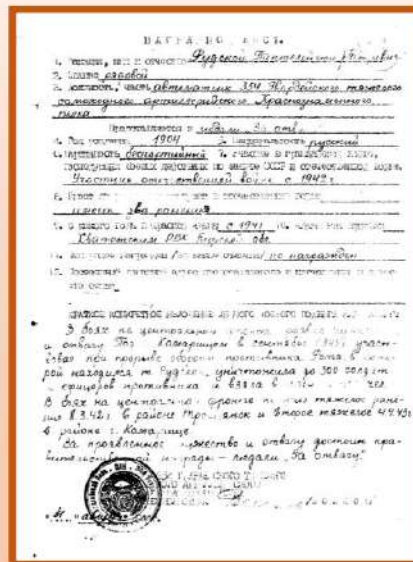
Our Countryman.

In 1941 ordinary peasants from Kursk region plowing the land and growing bread had to take arms and defend their villages and towns from fascists.

When the war started Rudskoy Panteleymon Petrovich was 37. He lived in his native village Zhdanovo with his wife and three children. He joined the Soviet Army in 1942 and became a submachine gunner. During those hard years he was wounded twice but he did everything possible to bring the long-awaited victory closer. His last wound got in 1943 was so bad that he had to be treated till the end of the war. He

was awarded with the medal of Honor in 1944.

After the war Panteleymon Petrovich spent many years restoring his native collective farm. His eldest son Alexey Panteleymonovich still lives in Zhdanovo Kursk region. He is so proud of his father. He wants his children and grandchildren to remember their grandfather's heroism.



Words:

- severe ordeal [si'viəɹ ə:'di:əl] – суровое испытание
- defender [di'fendə] – защитник
- plow [pləʊ] - пахать
- submachine gunner [səbmə'ʃi:n 'gʌnə] - автоматчик
- wound [wu:nd] - ранил
- restore [ri'stɔ:] - восстанавливать
- take arms [ɑ:mz] - взяться за оружие

Discussion:

1. How old was Panteleymon Petrovich when the war began?
2. Where did he live?
3. When did Panteleymon Petrovich join the Army?
4. How many times was he wounded during the war?
5. What medal was he awarded with?
6. What did Panteleymon Petrovich do after the war?
7. Who wants his children and grandchildren to remember their grandfather's heroism?

Activities:

1. What other heroic countrymen from Kursk region do you know?
2. What traits of character helped Russian people win?
3. Why are Russian people proud of their ancestors?

MIKHAIL PETROVICH ZHAKOV. "THE ANGEL TAKING THE COURSE"

(СКРЕБНЕВА ЗОЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №60 ИМ. ГЕРОЕВ КУРСКОЙ БИТВЫ», Г. КУРСК)



**ZHAKOV MIKHAIL
PETROVICH**



AWARDS:



WORDLIST

break out - вспыхнуть,
разразиться, грянуть
combat pilot-боевой пилот
combat missions-боевые
задачи
combat sorties - боевые
вылеты
combat merits- боевые
заслуги
to entrust- доверить,

Mikhail Petrovich Zhakov is a combat pilot, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, a man with an incredible fate. He is a living legend. A person who by his own example teaches us to be strong-willed, love our land, appreciate and protect peace.

**MIKHAIL PETROVICH ZHAKOV.
"THE ANGEL TAKING THE COURSE"**

Mikhail Petrovich Zhakov was born on November 17, 1922 in the village of Makhov Kolodez, Kursk region, into a family of collective farmers.

After graduation from the pedagogical college he joined the Red Army and studied at an aviation school.

As the Great Patriotic War broke out, the young pilot went to the front in December 1941. He fought at different fronts during the war.

Mikhail Petrovich participated in the Battle of Kursk and the liberation of the territory of Russia, Ukraine, Poland. He also had combat

missions over the territory of Germany. He was very proud of the chance to fight and defend his native land. The pilots not only had air

combats but helped partisans making night flights delivering weapons, food, medicines, evacuated old people and children. That`s why they

were called "The Angels". In total, M.P. Zhakov had 193 night sorties each of which was a huge risk and a great feat. Being a navigator,

Mikhail Petrovich went through almost the entire war: from January 1942 to May 1945. He celebrated the Victory in Berlin.

M.P. Zhakov was awarded six military orders, including 3 Orders of Red Star and many medals for his combat merits.

Mikhail Petrovich Zhakov was entrusted to open the memorial in Ponyry on the 80th anniversary of the Battle of Kursk. In 2025

Lieutenant Colonel of Aviation Mikhail Zhakov was given the title of Honorary Citizen of Kursk.

DISCUSSION

- Have you ever heard about Mikhail Petrovich Zhakov before?
- What did you learn about the life of M.P. Zhakov?
- Why was M.P. Zhakov called the Angel?
- What awards and titles does this brave man have?
- Why should we remember the name of Mikhail Petrovich Zhakov?

ACTIVITY

Watch the film "The Angel Taking the Course" and discuss it with your classmates at your English lesson / make a project about this brave man- Mikhail Petrovich Zhakov. https://vk.com/wall-188745879_608

NATALIA BODE: THE HEROIC DEED OF A PHOTOGRAPHER AT THE KURSK BULGE

(СТАРОДУБЦЕВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ № 44", КУРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

**Courage
in Art**

The number of women war photographers during the Great Patriotic War can be counted on fingers: Galina Sanko, Olga Lander and Natalia Bode.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about a courageous war photographer Natalia Bode and her legendary shot at the Kursk Bulge.

Before you read the text, make sure you know these words.

capture [ˈkæptʃə] - взять в плен, запечатлеть
refugee [ˈrefjʊˈdʒi:] – беженец
enemy [ˈenəmi] - враг, противник
wounded [ˈwuːndɪd] – раненый, поврежденный

invincible [ɪnˈvɪnsəbl] - непобедимый
miraculously [mɪˈrækjələsli] - чудесным образом
breakthrough [ˈbreɪkθruː] - прорыв
dispel a myth [dɪˈspel miθ] - развеять миф

Natalia Bode: The Heroic Deed of a Photographer at The Kursk Bulge



Natalia Bode worked for the frontline newspaper “Red Army” and captured with her camera the scenes from the battles throughout the whole war. She photographed not only military scenes, but also soldiers at rest, ruined villages and cities, refugees and captured enemies. **1**

She often risked her life when taking photos, and her shot of a wounded German tank “Tiger” at the Kursk Bulge was not an exception. The German troops concentrated all their strengths at the Kursk Bulge sending their most powerful tanks “Panthers” and “Tigers” there. **2** In fact, Soviet soldiers could disable them, but it was impossible for photographers to capture it during the fight.

When it was known that a damaged “Tiger” was in the buffer zone, Natalia volunteered to photograph it. Accompanied by a soldier she crawled along the buffer zone for about an hour. **3** Miraculously, she survived and made it. When the shot appeared in the newspaper, it was a breakthrough: the myth about the invincibility of German tanks was dispelled. **4**



Four sentences are missing in the text. Match the sentences (A-E) to the gaps (1-4).

- A. Her photographs were real art, they reflected the atmosphere of the moment and drew attention to details.
- B. For her courage and heroism, the fearless photographer Natalia Boder was awarded the Order of the Red Star.
- C. These tanks were considered to be invincible.
- D. When the Germans spotted them, they opened fire.

Discuss the questions with your classmates.

1. A lot of journalists and photographers took part in the Great Patriotic War. Was there contribution to the victory important? Why do you think so?
2. There has been an exhibition of Natalia Bode’s war photographs in Moscow recently. Would you like to visit such an exhibition? What could this experience give you?

SONIN IVAN AND HIS ACTS OF BRAVERY

(СТЕПАНОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1», Г. КУРЧАТОВ, КУРСКАЯ ОБЛ.)

**HERO OF THE
SOVIET UNION**

The Battle of Kursk become one of the largest and most important battles of the Great Patriotic War. More than 2 million people took part in this battle. Among them were natives of the Kursk land.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about the feat of the hero of the Soviet Union, whose courage and dedication are an example of boundless love for the Motherland.



Sonin Ivan Egorovich and his acts of bravery.

Ivan Sonin is a lieutenant, battery commander of the artillery of the 74th Infantry Division of the 13th Army of the Central Front.

He was born on February 3, 1914 in the village of Doktorovka-Kuznetsovka, Dmitrievsky district, Kursk province, into a peasant family. He received incomplete secondary education.

In 1936, Ivan Sonin was drafted into the Red Army. In 1942 he received an officer rank. I. Sonin served in the active army since October 1942. He participated in the Battle of Kursk. On July, 1943 (near the village of Protasovo, Pokrovsky district, Oryol region) 12 medium tanks and 4 “tigers” were sent to the battery where I. Sonin served. The glorious artillerymen met them with hurricane fire. The artillery battery of

Lieutenant Sonin I.E. of the 6th artillery regiment repulsed 14 German attacks, but did not take a step back. Battery commander Sonin was wounded, but continued to control the battle until his last breath.

The artillerymen carried out the commander’s order with honor. They did not let the tanks through and thwarted the enemy’s plan to break through to the city of Maloarkhangelsk, which decided the success of the battle.

Sonin Ivan Egorovich was buried in the city of Maloarkhangelsk, Oryol region, and a bust of Hero of the Soviet Union Sonin Ivan Egorovich was erected here. In Kursk, one of the central streets is named after the lieutenant.



Vocabulary

<i>Peasant – крестьянин</i>	<i>Kursk province- Курская губерния</i>
<i>Officer rank- звание офицера</i>	<i>glorious- славный</i>
<i>Hurricane fire- ураганный огонь</i>	<i>regiment- полк</i>
<i>Repulse- отпор</i>	<i>wound-ранить</i>
<i>Carry out- выполнять</i>	<i>thwart- сорвать</i>

Discussion.

1. What do you know about the Kursk battle?
2. How old was Ivan when he performed his feat? What was it?
3. What main character traits did Ivan have?
4. Where was his bust erected?
5. Have you ever been to Sonin Street?

Activity.

1. Do you have a museum in your school?
2. Is there any information about participants of the Kursk Battle?
3. Do you know other streets named after heroes of the Great Patriotic war?

OFFIZIERE , DIE DEN SIEG GESCHMIEDET HABEN KARPINSKIJ NIKANOR DMITRIJEWITSCH
(СТРУЕВА ОКСАНА ИВАНОВНА, МКОУ "РАЗВЕТЬЕВСКАЯ СОШ" ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Offiziere , die den Sieg geschmiedet haben
Karpinskij Nikanor Dmitrijewitsch (1912-23.05.1945)

Nikanor Dmitrijewitsch wurde im Dorf Klishino, Mikhailovsky Bezirk, Gebiet Kursk geboren . Er arbeitete in der Schule als Lehrer für russische Sprache und Literatur. Als der Krieg 1941 begann, ging Nikanor an die Front als Offizier . Zu Hause warteten seine Frau und seine kleine Tochter auf ihn.

In den Kämpfen um das rechte Ufer des Flusses Dnepr hat er sich als erfahrener Parteiarbeiter erwiesen. Vor dem Beginn des Erzwingens des Flusses führte Karpinsky ein vorderes Gespräch durch, in dem er eine konkrete Aufgabe über die Ausführung der Kampfbefehle des Befehls vor den Kommunisten gestellt hatte. Am 30.09.1943 nahm er an der Errichtung eines Floßes aus improvisiertem Material teil, auf dem er dann als einer der ersten mit einer Geschützberechnung auf die gegenüberliegende Seite befördert wurde.

Am 01.10.1943 versuchte der Gegner mit Kräften bis zum Infanteriebataillon, das von drei Panzern unterstützt wurde, unsere Kampfpositionen zu konterkarieren. Karpinskij leitete das Schießen mit Geschützen , die auf eine direkte Orientierung gesetzt wurden. Als Ergebnis wurde ein Panzer, 2 Maschinengewehre abgeschossen, während es vor dem Infanterie-Zug des Feindes getötet wurde. Der gegnerische Konter wurde abgewehrt .

Am 03.10.1943 wurde der Gegner erneut angegriffen . Karpinskij hat bemerkt , dass der Schütze durch die Wunde des Schützen ausfällt und unter dem starken Mörser - Artilleriefuer des Gegners einen Panzer verbrannt hat, zwei Mörser und vier Maschinengewehre zerschlagen hat.

Am 17.10.1943 leistete der Gegner in der Nähe des Dorfes Annovka starken Widerstand . Offizier Karpinskij hat aus eigener Initiative eine Waffe auf eine direkte Zielgerade gerollt , deren Feuer 3 Maschinengewehre und 2 Mörserpunkte zerschlagen hat, die den Fortschritt unserer Infanterie behindern. Für diese Leistung wurde der Offizier mit dem Orden des Zweiten Grades des Vaterländischen Krieges ausgezeichnet.

Bei der Siegesfeier wurde er von einer verrückten Kugel am Rücken verletzt. Er war neun Tage im Krankenhaus in Görlitz , Deutschland. Am 23. Mai 1945 starb er an seinen Verletzungen und wurde auf dem Offiziersfriedhof der Stadt Görlitz beigesetzt.

Fragen zum Text:

1. Wann und wo wurde Offizier Karpinski geboren?
2. Welcher Heldentat hat Karpinsky N. D. gemacht?
3. Welche Auszeichnung erhielt der Offizier?
4. Was ist die Ursache für den Tod des Offiziers?
5. Wo ist Offizier Karpinsky begraben?

Все графы заполнить полностью

НАГРАДНОЙ ЛИСТ

КАРПИНСКИЙ Никанор Дмитриевич

Фамилия, имя и отчество _____

Место рождения и дата рождения _____ 3. Должность, часть _____ **ПАРТОРГ 4 ЛИЗНИНСКАЯ**

Гвардейского армейского 3 Гвардейской **Войск отряда 4-й гвардейской**

Лизинский

Представляется к _____ **Ордену Отечественной войны 2 степени**

4. Год рождения **1912 г.** Национальность **Русский** 6. Партийность **чл. ВКП(б)**

7. Участие в гражданской войне и в последующих боевых действиях по защите СССР
в Гражданской войне не участвовал, в Отечественной войне с **8.2.42 г.**
(где, когда) **в Брянске, в отряде 4-й Степной армии**

8. Имеет ли ранения и контузии в отечественной войне **Ранения и контузии не имел**

9. С какого времени в Красной Армии **1941 г.** 10. Каким РВК призван
Историческим РВК Курской области

11. Чем ранее награжден (Даты, за какие отличия) а) До отечественной войны _____
наград не имел

б) За период отечественной войны **Ор. Красная звезда 29.4.43 г. приказом**
№ 010/Н 180 отрядной дивизии

PARTIZANKA SHURA ZAITSEVA

(СУХАЧЕВА ИРИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «РЫЛЬСКАЯ СОШ № 4», КУРСКАЯ ОБЛ.)

This article highlights the importance of including a regional component to the content of foreign language education. It aims at developing in young generation of contemporary teenagers' feelings of patriotism and respect for the valour and heroic past of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Partisanka Shura Zaitseva

The Great Patriotic War was terrible and bloody. There were a great number of victims in it but nevertheless our Soviet people showed real courage and heroism. Many people died during the Great Patriotic War.

Alexandra Zaitseva was born in a small village of Studenok in 1919. She studied in the local school and then entered Rylsk Pedagogical School. After its graduating she was a school teacher in the village of Bol'shegneushevo in District of Rylsk.

The girl was a dedicated member of the Komsomol and she became an active Komsomol leader. In June 1941 Shura became the secretary of the Krupets District Committee of the Komsomol.

At 4 a.m. on June 22, 1941 fascist Germany invaded our country without the declaration of the war. The war broke out. Alexandra could be evacuated, but she didn't want to. The district was soon occupied by the fascists. Shura Zaitseva was a very brave girl and really wished to fight against the enemy. She joined a partisan detachment which united people to fight against the Nazis. Alexandra did a lot of risky tasks.

The underground efforts grew and caused the enemy many problems. Trains were derailed, telephone lines were cut, and the army of occupation was attacked. It was very important for the Red Army. The fascists were looking for the partisans.

One day Shura was sent to get information about enemy troops again. But she was betrayed by her uncle. The Soviet partisanka was captured by German forces. The enemy's effort to make the girl talk failed despite cruel tortures. Alexandra was executed by the fascists. She was killed in the postal yard in Krupets in April, 1942.

Alexandra Zaitseva was buried in the common grave in Krupets. In 1968 the monument in memory of the partisanka was set up in the village. The brave girl was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Vocabulary	Activity
a victim – жертва	Choose the correct answer.
Rylsk Pedagogical School – РЫЛЬСКОЕ педагогическое училище	1. Our Soviet people showed real courage and (power/heroism/force).
the Krupets District Committee of the Komsomol – КОМИТЕТ КОМСОМОЛА Крупецкого района	2. Alexandra Zaitseva was born in a small (town/city/village) of Studenok in 1919.
invaded – вторгся	3. In June 1941 Shura became the (teacher/chief/secretary) of the Krupets District Committee of the Komsomol.
were derailed – сходили с рельсов	4. Alexandra did a lot of risky (tasks/jobs/works).
enemy troops – вражеские отряды	5. The underground efforts grew and caused the enemy many (results/problems/pleasure).
was betrayed – была предана	6. The fascists were looking for the (friends/boys/partisans).
cruel tortures – жестокие пытки	7. The brave girl was posthumously awarded the (Order of the Red Banner/ Order of the Red Star/ Order of the Patriotic War).
was executed – была казнена	
the Order of the Red Banner – Орден Красного Знамени	

EVGENIY MALYKH. FAITHFUL SON OF KURSK LAND

(ТАРЛОВСКАЯ ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г.КУРЧАТОВА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION	He was a little over 20 years old when he accepted his last battle and stepped into immortality. Having laid down his life on the altar of victory, he is an example of courage and selflessness for us, his descendants.
	SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about a faithful son of Kursk land, who was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union at the age of 19.

Evgeniy Malykh. Faithful son of Kursk land



Evgeniy Malykh was born on November 22, 1924 in Kursk into a family of employees. He completed 8 classes of School № 12 in Kursk. He was drafted into the Red Army in 1943, when the city had already been liberated from occupation. Sergeant Malykh became an assistant to the commander of a rifle platoon. During the war, he killed 113 Nazi soldiers and three officers, and blew up seven enemy dugouts with hand grenades. During the battle for the village of

Kozlovka, the fighter made his way to the enemy headquarters and threw grenades at it. He also distinguished himself in the battle for the village of Ilyintsy. During the battle for the city of Gernobel, he destroyed 4 enemy machine gun positions. Sergeant Malykh did not live to see the end of the war by just a month – on April 20, 1945, he died in hospital from wounds received in the battle.

Evgeniy Malykh was buried in the officers' cemetery in the city of Zorau in Poland. For exemplary performance of military missions of the command at the front, Evgeniy Malykh was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. In Kursk, a street was named in his honor, and in front of the school where Evgeniy studied, a bust was installed in his honor, and on the school building there is a memorial plaque.



Vocabulary

- Rifle platoon- стрелковый взвод
- Enemy dugout- вражеский блиндаж
- Hand grenade- ручная граната
- Enemy headquarters- штаб врага
- Distinguish oneself- проявить себя
- Machine gun- пулемет
- Exemplary performance- образцовое выполнение
- Military mission- боевая задача

Discussion

What fact about Evgeniy Malykh do you find admirable? What kind of person was Evgeniy do you think?




Activity

Correct the sentences according to the information in the text.

1. Evgeniy Malykh was born on September 22, 1920 in Kursk into a family of teachers.
2. Malykh became an assistant to the commander of a gun machine position.
3. In the battle for the city of Warsaw, he destroyed 2 enemy machine gun positions.
4. Evgeniy Malykh died on May 20, 1945.
5. Evgeniy Malykh was buried in the officers' cemetery in Germany.
6. In Kursk, a bust was installed in front of the house where Evgeniy lived as a child.

К.К. ROKOSSOVSKIY

(ТОМОНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МКОУ «СОВЕТСКАЯ СОШ № 1» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

<p>Commanders of the Great Patriotic War</p>	<p>Millions of men and women contributed to the victory in the Great Patriotic War. But thanks to wise commanders people could defend our country. One of them was K. K. Rokossovskiy.</p>
	<p>to take part – принимать участие battle – битва to defend – защищать award – награда buried – захоронен to be awarded with – быть награжденным</p>
  	<p style="text-align: center;">Konstantin Konstantinovich Rokossovsky</p> <p>Konstantin Konstantinovich Rokossovsky was born December, 21, 1896, in Velikiye Luki not far from Pskov. His father was Polish, his mother was Russian.</p> <p>He started his career as a commander after the World War I and continued in the Great Patriotic War. Konstantin was the commander of “4th Army Group”, “16th Army Group”.</p> <p>He took part in the battles for Moscow and Stalingrad. Konstantin was also successful on the Byelorussian front. In 1943 he was the commander of the “Central Front”. He was able to defend the Kursk area from the Germans.</p> <p>He was made the “Marshal of the Soviet Union.” After the war, Konstantin was also made the “Marshal of Poland.”</p> <p>Among his many awards and honors, he had the "Gold Star" (“Hero of the Soviet Union”) twice. He was also awarded with the “Cross of St. George” and the “Legion of Honour”.</p> <p>Konstantin died in August, 3, 1968. He was buried in the Kremlin, Moscow.</p>

<p>Read the sentences and match</p> <p><i>T</i>(True)/<i>F</i>(False)/<i>DS</i>(doesn` t say):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K.K. Rokossovskiy was born in 20th century. 2. He was born in Poland. 3. He took part in the Great Patriotic War. 4. He fought with the fascists in Tumen. 5. K.K. Rokossovskiy had a lot of awards. 6. He died during the Great Patriotic War. 7. He was buried in Russia. 	<p>Answer the questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Was K.K. Rokossovskiy Polish or Russian? 2. He started his career as a commander in the World War I, didn` t he? 3. What awards did he have? 4. Are there any monuments, museums of K.K. Rokossovskiy in Kursk region? 5. Why was K.K. Rokossovskiy made the “Marshal of the Soviet Union”?
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DIE PARTISANENBEWEGUNG IN KURSKER GEBIET

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Die Menschen erinnern sich immer an den 9. Mai. Dieses Datum füllt die Herzen der Menschen mit Stolz auf die Heldentat des multinationalen sowjetischen Volkes aus, das den Kampf mit dem Faschismus und mit der Grausamkeit gewann.

Die Partisanenbewegung im Kursker Gebiet



Die Partisanenbewegung und die Tätigkeit **im Untergrund** spielten eine große Rolle während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges. Dank den Partisanen traf der Feind auf dem Kursker Bogen **den Widerstand** der sowjetischen Menschen und die Partisanenbewegung war am **wirksamsten**.

Die Geschichte dieser Bewegung teilt sich in drei Etappen. Die erste Etappe dauerte vom Herbst 1941 bis zum Winter 1942. Die zweite Etappe war im Frühling und im

Die dritte Etappe war im Herbst 1942.

Im Oktober 1941 waren 32 Partisanenabteilungen gebildet. An der Spitze einer Partisanenabteilung standen der Kommandeur und der Kommissar. In den ersten Zeiten waren diese Abteilungen nicht zahlreich (15–30 Menschen). Aber die Partisanen **griffen an, sprengten** die Brücken und die Wege.

Im Frühling und im Sommer 1942 verstärkte sich die Partisanenbewegung im Kursker Gebiet und wuchs die Anzahl der Teilnehmer. Die Partisanen begannen die Kampfhandlungen besser vorzubereiten. Im Herbst 1942 – Winter 1942/43 bekam die Bewegung den höchsten Aufstieg.

Die Einwohner der Siedlungen und Dörfer halfen den Partisanen. Sie halfen die Partisanen mit dem Essen, mit der Kleidung. Sie traten in die Partisanenabteilungen ein.

Neue Wörter

der Untergrund - подполье, **der Widerstand** - сопротивление, **wirksam** - эффективный, **angreifen (-i, -i)** – нападать, атаковать, **sprengen (-te; -t)** - взорвать, **versorgen (-te; -t)** - обеспечивать, **eintreten in + Akk (-a; -e)** – вступить куда-либо.

Aufgaben

I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Warum war die Partisanenbewegung am wirksamsten?
2. Waren nur Erwachsene im Untergrund?
3. Wie sind die Etappen der Partisanenbewegung im Kursker Gebiet?
4. Wer führte die Partisanenabteilung?
5. Wie halfen die Einwohner der Siedlungen und Dörfer den Partisanen?

II. Diskutieren Sie zu den folgenden Themen:

1. Gibt es in unserer Zeit die Partisanen?
2. Welche Eigenschaften muß ein richtiger Untergrundkämpfer haben?
3. Welche Eigenschaften haben Sie um ein Partisan zu sein?
4. Könnte das sowjetische Volk den Großen Vaterländischen Krieg ohne Partisanen gewinnen? Argumentieren Sie Ihre Meinung.

LEONID GOLENKOV

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Nicht nur Erwachsene, sondern auch die Jugendlichen und die Kinder nahmen an der Partisanenbewegung und am Untergrund teil. Diese Mädchen und Jungen schützten ihre Eltern und Verwandten. Sie halfen den Partisanen.



Leonid Golenkow (1928 – Januar, 1943)

Leonid war 14 Jahre alt, als der Krieg ins Dorf Tschernjakowo kam. Er hatte keine Eltern. Die Eltern seiner Mutter erzogen den Jungen. Leonid war ein lustiger und tapferer Junge.

Am Anfang des Winters 1942 kam er in die Dmitrowsker Partisanenabteilung. Der Kommandeur war A. D. Fedosjutkin. Er **hatte** mit dem Jungen **Mitleid** und nahm ihn in die Abteilung auf.

Der Junge war **findig**, arbeitsam. Er half in der Küche, **kümmerte sich um die Verletzten**, sorgte um die Pferde.

Leonid ging oft **aufklären** und brachte immer wertige Mitteilungen. Er **fürchtete sich vor** nichts. Im Januar 1943 fuhren die Partisanen mit den Schlitten in die Aufklärung ins Dorf Trubitschino, in dem in dieser Zeit Faschisten waren. Sie **fielen in den Hinterhalt hinein**. Die Faschisten konnten die Partisanen auf weißem Schnee gut sehen. Die Partisanen versuchten das Feuer zu **erwidern**. Leonid erhob sich, um die Pferde zu wenden und wurde stark verletzt. Die Partisanen wollten ihn ins Haus seines Großvaters bringen, aber er starb unterwegs.

Leonid war **mit** dem Orden des Vaterländischen Krieges II Grad **postum ausgezeichnet**.

Neue Wörter

Mitleid mit + Dat haben – сопереживать кому-либо, **findig** – находчивый, **sich kümmern (-te; -t) um + Akk** – заботиться о ком-либо, **der Verletzte (-n; -n)** – раненый, **aufklären (-te; -t)** – ходить в разведку, **sich fürchten (-te; -t) vor** – иметь страх перед чем-либо, **in den Hinterhalt hineinfallen (-ie; -a)** – попасть в засаду, **das Feuer erwidern (-te; -t)** – открыть, **auszeichnen (-te; -t) mit + Dat** – награждать чем-либо, **postum** – посмертно.

Aufgaben

I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Wer erzog Leonid?
2. Was für ein Junge war Leonid?
3. Wie war A. D. Fedosjutkin mit Leonid verbunden?
4. Was machte Leonid in der Partisanenabteilung?
5. Wie war die Heldentat des Jungen?

II. Diskutieren Sie zu den folgenden Themen:

1. Kann man Leonid Golenkov einen Helden nennen?
2. Kennen Sie noch einige junge Helden? Wie waren ihre Taten?

VALENTINA DIKANOVA

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Zusammen mit den Jungen gingen auch die Mädchen an die Front und traten in die Partisanenabteilungen und in die Untergrundorganisationen ein. Ungefähr 500 000 zogen während des Krieges eine Uniform



Walentina Dikanowa (09.11.1923 – 20.11.1942)

Walentina wurde am 09. November 1923 im Dorf Weretenino geboren. Ihre Familie war groß und sehr freundlich. Walja hatte zwei Schwestern und drei Brüder. Sie lernte in der Schule im Dorf Weretenino und war eine der besten Schüler der Schule. Walentina träumte vom Beruf einer Lehrerin und wollte **die Prüfungen** an die Hochschule **ablegen**. Am Anfang der 1940-er Jahre gab es wenige Lehrer in den Schulen und Walentina begann als Lehrerin der deutschen Sprache ohne Hochschulbildung zu arbeiten.

Im Jahre 1938 trat sie in die Komsomolorganisation ein. Sie trat auch mit der Familie in eine Partisanenabteilung in Michailowka ein und wurde **Aufklärerin**. Sie **erfüllte** die letzte Aufgabe in der Aufklärung im Dorf Kurbakino, aber wurde von den Polizisten **gegriffen**. Auf dem Weg ins Dorf Ostapowo wurde sie stark geschlagen. Sie wurde stark **auf die Folter gespannt**, aber sie sagte kein Wort. Die Faschisten erhängten Walja am 20. November 1942 auf dem Marktplatz im Dorf Michailowka.

Neue Wörter

die Prüfungen ablegen – сдавать экзамены, **die Aufklärerin (-nen)** - разведчица, **erfüllen (-te; -t)** – выполнять, **greifen (-i; -i)** - схватить, **auf die Folter spannen (-te; -t)** – пытать, **auszeichnen (-te; -t) mit + Dat** – награждать чем-либо, **postum** - посмертно.

Aufgaben

I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Wann und wo wurde Walentina geboren?
2. Was für eine Familie hatte Walja?
3. Hat Walentina die Hochschule beendet?
4. Wann und wie war Walentina getötet?

II. Diskutieren Sie zu den folgenden Themen:

1. Warum nahmen die Mädchen am Krieg teil?
2. Wie war der Beitrag der Partisanen zum Sieg?

III. Bilden Sie die Sätze mit neuen Wörtern.

IV. Erzählen Sie über die Heldentat des

**DIE SCHWEIGENDEN ZEUGEN DER KURSKER SCHLACHT:
“DIE SKULPTURENKOMPOSITION „DER ENGEL DES FRIEDENS”**

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Menschen! Bis Ihre Herzen klopfen,
Erinnern Sie sich daran!
Um welchen Preis wurde das Glück erkämpft,
Erinnern Sie sich, bitte, daran!



**Die schweigenden Zeugen der Kursker Schlacht:
“Die Skulpturenkomposition „Der Engel des Friedens”**

Die Skulpturenkomposition „Der Engel des Friedens” wurde nicht weit von Fatesh eröffnet. **Die angebetete Höhe**, die 269 Meter hoch ist, befindet sich im Bezirk Fatesh neben dem Dorf Molotytschy, wo vom 5. Juli bis zum 12. Juli 1943 **die Abwehrkämpfe** auf der nördlichen Vorderansicht des Kursker Bogens waren.

Die 140. Schützendivision hielt den Eintritt der deutsch-faschistischen Truppen an. **Der Verlust** der sowjetischen Soldaten während dieser 7 Tage war schrecklich: mehr als 4000 Menschen waren getötet, aber der Feind **war angehalten**. Auf dieser Stelle waren im November 2011 **das angebetete Kreuz** und der Obelisk aufgestellt. Im August 2014 war der Grundstein des Mahnmals gelegt.

Der Engel auf der Stelle schaut nach Osten nach Ponyri, wo die blutigsten Schlachten der Kursker Schlacht waren. Gerade hier entschied es das Schicksal des Ausgangs der Kursker Schlacht, weil diese Höhe **die einzigartige Anordnung** hatte. Während der Verlegung eines Steins an der Gedenkstätte legte **der Oberbürgermeister** Kursker Gebiets Alexander Michajlow eine Kapsel mit dem Brief an **die Nachkommen**. Dieser Brief soll 100 Jahre später am 12. Juli 2043 geöffnet und gelesen werden.

Neue Wörter

die angebetete Höhe – Поклонная высота, **die Abwehrkämpfe** – оборонительные бои, **der Verlust** – потеря, **anhalten (-ie; -a)** – остановить, **das angebetete Kreuz** – Поклонный Крест, **die einzigartige Anordnung** – уникальное расположение, **der Oberbürgermeister** – губернатор, **die Nachkommen** – потомки

Aufgaben

I. Die Sätze haben verschiene Fehler. Finden Sie diese Fehler und korregieren sie:

1. Die angebetenen Höhe befindet sich im Bezirk Fatesh neben dem Dorf Molotytschy.
2. Auf diesem Stelle waren das angebetete Kreuz aufgestellt.
3. Dort geschahen die blutigste Schlachten.
4. Diese Höhe hattete die einzigartigen Anordnung.

II. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Wie hoch ist die Höhe?
2. Wodurch ist diese angebetete Höhe bekannt?
3. Warum schaut der Engel auf der Stelle nach Osten nach Ponyri?
4. Was hat A. Michajlow während der Verlegung eines Steins an der Gedenkstätte gemacht?

**DIE SCHWEIGENDEN ZEUGEN DER KURSKER SCHLACHT:
“DER GEDÄCHTNISKOMPLEX “DER KURSKER BOGEN”**

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Viele Denkmäler dem Vaterländischen Krieg zu Ehren wurden in den letzten Zeiten aufgelegt. Es zeigt, daß die russischen Leute die Ereignisse jener Zeit nicht vergessen wollen. Die Generationen wechseln, aber das Gedächtnis soll bleiben.

Die schweigenden Zeugen der Kursker Schlacht: Der Gedächtniskomplex “Der Kursker Bogen”



Im Norden von Kursk in der **Prachtstraße**, die 600 Meter lang ist, befindet sich der Gedächtniskomplex, der einer der entscheidenden Schlachten des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges **gewidmet ist**.

Der Gedächtniskomplex “Der Kursker Bogen” wurde am 5. Juli 1998 der Kursker Schlacht 1943 zu Ehren eröffnet.

Zum Gedächtniskomplex “Der Kursker Bogen” gehören **der Triumphbogen**, der im Jahre 2000 errichtet war, das Denkmal dem Marschall G.K. Shukov, **der denkwürdige Grabstein** des unbekanntes Soldaten der Kursker Erde, der Tempel **des Heiligen Großmartyrers** Georgij Pobedonosez, die Stelle “Kursk – die Stadt **des Militärruhms**”, die Allee **der Militärtechnik**.

Auf der Fußgängerallee, mit Bäumen und mit Gebüsch und deren Länge mehr als 1 km ist, erhöht sich der schöne Triumphbogen. Dieser Bogen ist mit der Bronzenskulptur von Georgij Pobedonosez gekrönt. Die Höhe des Bogens ist 24 Meter, das Denkmal ist 6,4 Meter hoch.

Dieser Komplex ist der beliebteste Platz der Neuvermählten von Kursk und vom Kursker Gebiet. An ihrer Hochzeit können sie dort nicht nur wunderschöne Fotos machen, sondern auch mit einer Schweigeminute gedenken und für den Sieg danken.

Neue Wörter

die Prachtstraße (-n) – бульвар, *j-m + Dat widmen (-te; -t)* – посвящать кому-л, *der Triumphbogen (-)* – триумфальная арка, *der denkwürdige Grabstein (-e)* – памятное надгробие, *der Heilige Großmartyrer* – святой великомученик, *der Militärruhm* – воинская слава, *die Militärtechnik* – военная техника, *die Neuvermählte* – молодожены

Aufgaben

I. Lesen Sie die Sätze und wählen R – richtig, F – falsch, II. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

NS – nicht stehend im Text?

1. Der Komplex wurde im Jahre 2000 eröffnet.	
2. Die Fußgängerallee ist mehr als 1 km lang.	
3. Der Gedächtniskomplex “Der Kursker Bogen” besteht aus neun Denkmälern.	
4. Die Neuvermählten kommen zum Gedächtniskomplex nur dafür, um Fotos zu machen.	

1. Wann wurde der Gedächtniskomplex eröffnet?
2. Woraus besteht der Gedächtniskomplex?
3. Womit ist der Triumphbogen gekrönt?

III. Diskutieren Sie zum folgenden Thema:

Gibt es noch einige Triumphbogen in der Welt? Wo befinden sie sich? Welchen Ereignissen sind sie gewidmet?

**DIE SCHWEIGENDEN ZEUGEN DER KURSKER SCHLACHT:
DAS DENKMAL "DEN ARTILLERISTEN ZU EHREN"**

(УШАКОВА ОЛГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Die schweigenden Zeugen der Kursker Schlacht... Sie sahen die Ereignisse jener Zeit nicht, aber sie können uns vieles erzählen, wenn wir einen Wunsch haben über die traurigen Ereignisse jener Zeit zu erfahren.



**Die schweigenden Zeugen der Kursker Schlacht:
Das Denkmal "Den Artilleristen zu Ehren"**

Am 5. Juli 1943 begann die größte Schlacht auf dem Kursker Bogen. **Der Hauptschlag** der Feinde war auf Olchowatka gerichtet. Sie hatten hier keinen Erfolg. Die Faschisten beschlossen **zum Angriff** auf die Station Ponyri **überzugehen**. Aber hier wurde **Widerstand geleistet** und sie kehrten nach Olchowatka zurück.

Die blutigsten Schlachten **entfalteten sich** auf den Höhen beim Dorf Samodurowka und bei der Siedlung Tjoploe.

Das Kommando der 9. Hitlerarmee beschloß den entscheidenden Schlag auf die 13. und 70. Armee zu versetzen. 300 Feindpanzer, Artillerie, **Luftstreitkräfte stürzten auf** die Batterie des Kapitäns Igischew, die diese Höhe schützte. Der erste Angriff wurde zurückgeschlagen und 19 Feindpanzer waren vernichtet. Unsere Artilleristen **kamen auch um**. Und der Feind hat sich zurückgezogen.

Auf den Teplower Höhen war der Obelisk mit dem Panzer errichtet. Dort kann man Folgendes lesen: „**Ewiger Ruhm den Helden – Artilleristen, die am 7.-12. Juli 1943 in den Schlachten mit den faschistischen Eroberern bei der Siedlung Tjoploe gefallen wurden**“.

Man kann hier sehen, wie die Rolle einer Batterie in diesem Krieg war. Dieses Denkmal zeigt uns die Stärke des Geistes des russischen Menschen. Ohne solche Heldentaten könnte das sowjetische Volk nicht siegen.

Neue Wörter

der Hauptschlag – главный удар, **zum Angriff übergehen (-i; -a)** – приступить к атаке, **Widerstand leisten (-te; -t)** – оказать сопротивление, **sich entfalten (-te; -t)** – развернуться, **die Luftstreitkräfte** – военная авиация, **der Panzer (-)** – танк, **stürzen auf + Akk (-te; -t)** – обрушиться на, **Ewiger Ruhm** – вечная слава

Aufgaben

I. Lesen Sie die Sätze und wählen R – richtig, F – falsch, NS – nicht stehend im Text?

1. Die Faschisten beschlossen zum Angriff auf Olchowatka überzugehen.	
2. Der erste Angriff auf die Höhe war erfolgreich.	
3. Alle Artilleristen unserer Batterie kehrten nach Hause zurück.	
4. Die blutigsten Schlachten waren auf den Höhen bei Olchowatka.	

II. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Woraus besteht die Heldentat der Batterie des Kapitäns Igischew?
2. Welche Höhe, wo die blutigen Schlachten waren, kennen Sie noch?

**III. Wie verstehen Sie den folgenden Satz:
"Jeder Mensch spielte eine wichtige Rolle im Großen Vaterländischen Krieg."**

**DIE SCHWEIGENDEN ZEUGEN DER KURSKER SCHLACHT:
DAS MAHNMAL „DIE GROÙE EICHE“**

(УШАКОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Heroisch kämpften die Sowjetarmee, das ganze Sowjetvolk. Leningrad, Odessa, Sewastopol, Stalingrad, Kursker Bogen wurden zum weltbekannten Symbol des Massenheroismus des Sowjetvolkes im GroÙen Vaterländischen Krieg.



**Die schweigenden Zeugen der Kursker Schlacht:
Das Mahnmal „Die große Eiche“**

Nicht weit von der Stadt Shelesnogorsk, neben dem Dorf Michailowka, befindet sich eines der berühmtesten Denkmäler des GroÙen Vaterländischen Krieges – das Mahnmal „Die Große Eiche“. Dieser Platz ist für jeden Einwohner Kursker Gebiets heilig.

Früher war hier eine friedliche Siedlung „Bolschoj Dub“, die dem Baum zu Ehren genannt wurde. Dieser Baum war 600 Jahre alt. Diese Siedlung wurde durch die Tapferkeit der Einwohner, die den Partisanen **Hilfe** während des GroÙen Vaterländischen Krieges **geleistet hatten**,

Am 17. Oktober 1942 waren alle Einwohner des Dorfes vernichtet. Die erschrockenen Einwohner wurden zu der Eiche **zusammengetrieben**. Die Faschisten nahmen alle **Wertsachen** fort und erschossen einige Einwohner. Andere wurden in einem Haus geschlossen und verbrannt. Die Faschisten waren gegen die Verwundeten nicht **nachsichtig**. Sie warfen die Menschen in die brennenden Häuser. Alle Einwohner fanden hier einen grausamen Tod. Am Ende wurden das Dorf und sogar der Baum von **den faschistischen Henkern** verbrannt.

Dieser Mahnmalkomplex wurde am 9. Mai 1975 eröffnet. Dort kann man **das ewige Feuer** sehen. Im Zentrum des Mahnmals erhebt sich die Skulpturenkomposition „Die Große Eiche“. Die schwarzen **Balkengebände** bedeuten symbolische Umrisszeichnungen von Häusern, die von faschistischen **Ungeheuern** verbrannt wurden. In jedem Balkengebäude ertönt eine Glocke. Das Mahnmal „Die Große Eiche“ ist ein Volksgedächtnis. Es zeigt uns die Greuelthat der Faschisten.

Neue Wörter

Hilfe leisten (-te; -t) – оказывать помощь, **zusammentreiben (-ie; -ie)** – согнать, **die Wertsache (-n)** – ценная вещь, **der Verwundete (-n)** – раненый, **nachsichtig** – снисходительный, **das Ewige Feuer** – вечный огонь, **der Henker (-)** – палач, **das Balkengebände** – сруб, **der Ungeheuer (-)** – чудовище, монстр, **die Greuelthat** – зверство.

Aufgaben

- I. Diskutieren Sie zum Thema, ob man die Einwohner der Siedlung „Die Große Eiche“ die Helden nennen kann.
- II. Kennen Sie noch einige Siedlungen, die in solcher Weise vernichtet waren? Was können Sie darüber erzählen?
- III. Waren solche grausamen Taten der Feinde unseres Landes nur während des GroÙen Vaterländischen Krieges? Gibt es solche Beispiele auch in unserer Zeit?

WLADIMIR SHDANOW (1930 – NOVEMBER, 1942)

(УШАКОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Nicht nur Erwachsene, sondern auch die Kinder nahmen an der Partisanenbewegung teil. Diese Mädchen und Jungen halfen den Partisanen.



Wladimir Shdanow (1930 – November, 1942)

Wolodja wurde im Jahre 1930 im Dorf Weretenino Kursker Gebiets geboren. Im Jahre 1938 ging er in die erste Klasse der Schule in Weretenino. In der Schule war er fleißig und begabt.

Er war nur 11 Jahre alt, als der Große Vaterländische Krieg begann. Am 3. Oktober 1941 wurde die Partisanenabteilung von Michailowka gegründet. Die Bevölkerung des okkupierten Raums half den Partisanen.

Diese Hilfe **leisteten** nicht nur die Erwachsenen, sondern auch die Kinder. Wolodja sammelte mit den Kindern Patronen, Waffen. Sie brachten in die Abteilung Kleidung und Essen. Im November 1942 erschienen die Faschisten im Dorf Weretenino. Sie **steckten** die Häuser **in Brand**, **erschossen** die Menschen und **rächten sich** der Bevölkerung für die Hilfe den Partisanen. Einmal war **ein Zusammenstoß** zwischen den Faschisten und den Partisanen. Wolodja rettete den verletzten Partisanen und berichtete darüber ihnen. Der Junge wurde in die Partisanenabteilung eingeladen. Er erfüllte die Aufgaben in der Aufklärung. Einmal wurde Wolodja von den Polizisten gegriffen und **nach den Foltern** erschossen.

Wladimir war **mit** dem Orden des Vaterländischen Krieges II Grad **postum ausgezeichnet**.

Neue Wörter

leisten (-te; -t) – оказывать, **in Brand stecken (-te; -t)** – поджигать, **erschießen (-o; -o)** – расстрелять, **sich rächen (-te; -t)** – отомстить, **der Zusammenstoß** – столкновение, **greifen (-i; -i)** – схватить, **nach den Foltern** – после пыток, **auszeichnen (-te; -t) mit + Dat** – награждать чем-либо, **postum** –

Aufgaben

I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Wann und wo wurde Wladimir geboren?
2. Was für ein Junge war Wolodja in der Schule?
3. Wann wurde die Partisanenabteilung von Michailowka gegründet?
4. Was machten die Faschisten im Dorf Weretenino?
5. Wie war die Tätigkeit des Jungen in der Partisanenabteilung?

II. Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein:

Name	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
Wohnort	
Beschäftigung in der Partisanenabteilung	
Heldentat	

III. Erzählen Sie über Wladimir Shdanow mit Hilfe der Tabelle.

**DIE SCHWEIGENDEN ZEUGEN DER KURSKER SCHLACHT:
DAS MAHNMAL "DEN HELDEN DER KURSKER SCHLACHT ZU EHREN"**

(УШАКОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Die Denkmäler können uns viel erzählen. Sie schweigen, aber dieses Schweigen kann uns über Vieles sagen. Man muss lernen es zu hören. „Nichts ist vergessen und niemand ist vergessen.“

Die schweigenden Zeugen der Kursker Schlacht:

Das Mahnmal "Den Helden der Kursker Schlacht zu Ehren"



Am 22. Juni 1941 überfiel das faschistische Deutschland die Sowjetunion. Zu dieser Zeit war fast ganz Europa von den Faschisten besetzt.

Die faschistischen Strategen, als sie die Operation „Die Zitadelle“ **entworfen hatten, vermuteten den Vorsprung** (Kursker Bogen) **abzuriegeln** und sowjetische Truppen zu vernichten.

Die Kursker Schlacht dauerte 50 Tage, vom 5. Juli bis zum 23. August 1943. Diese Schlacht wurde „Kursker Bogen“ genannt, denn es gab die Schlachten von Belgorod bis Orjol mit dem Vorsprung nach Westen neben Kursk. Diese Schlacht war eine der schrecklichsten Schlachten während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges. Im Verlauf der Kursker Schlacht befreiteten unsere Truppen am 5. August 1943 solche Städte wie Orjol und Belgorod. Im Verlauf dieser Schlacht waren 30 faschistische Divisionen, mehr als 500000 Soldaten und Offiziere, 1500 **Panzer**, 3000 **Geschütze**, mehr als 3700 Flugzeuge vernichtet. Die Faschisten wollten unser Land und besonders das Kursker Gebiet sehr schnell **erobern**, aber das gelang ihnen nicht.

Das Mahnmal "Den Helden der Kursker Schlacht zu Ehren" wurde am 3. August 1973 eröffnet. Es wurde an der Stelle **der ehemaligen Höhe** von 254,5 Metern errichtet. Auf der Fläche des Mahnmals, die 5,25 Hektar ist, befinden sich 9 Denkmäler. Dieses Mahnmal zeigt uns nicht nur die Maßstäbe jenes Krieges, sondern auch die Maßstäbe des menschlichen Seelenschmerzens.

Neue Wörter

das Mahnmal (-e) - мемориал, *entwerfen (-a; -o)* – разрабатывать, планировать, *vermuten (-te; -t)* - предполагать, *abriegeln (-te; -t)* – оцепить, отгородить, *der Vorsprung* – выступ, *der Panzer (-)* – танк, *das Geschütz (-e)* – орудие, *erobern (-te; -t)* – завоевать, *die ehemalige Höhe* – бывшая высота

Aufgaben

I. In diesem Text gibt es viele Zahlen. Was bedeuten sie? Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein:

50	
05.08.1943	
03.08.1943	
254,5	
23.08.1943	
22.06.1941	
5,25	
9	

II. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Wie waren die Ziele der Operation „Die Zitadelle“?
2. Wann waren Orjol und Belgorod befreit?
3. Was können Sie über das Mahnmal "Den Helden der Kursker Schlacht zu Ehren" erzählen?

III. Welche Bedeutung hatte der Sieg in Kursker Schlacht für das sowjetische Volk? Geben Sie Ihre Meinungen.

DIE KURSKER SCHLACHT (KURSKER BOGEN, 05.07. – 23.08.1943)

(УШАКОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 5», Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Das Thema des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges ist ein ungewöhnliches Thema. Dieses Thema hört nie auf, die Menschen aufzuregen. Es reißt alte Wunden auf. Es ist ungewöhnlich, weil die Geschichte und das Andenken hier sehr eng verbunden sind.

Die Kursker Schlacht (Kursker Bogen, 05.07. – 23.08.1943)



Kursker **Bogen**... Auf den Karten der kriegerischen Zeit **streckte** er **sich** von Belgorod bis Orjol. Er hatte **den tiefen Vorsprung** im Westen neben Kursk. Seine Breite war 150 – 200 km und seine Tiefe war etwa 200 km. So war hier die Frontlinie im Sommer 1943. Die faschistischen Strategen, als sie die Operation „Die Zitadelle“ **entworfen hatten**, möchten sowjetische Truppen sehr schnell vernichten.

50 Tage, vom 5. Juli bis zum 23. August 1943, dauerte starker Kampf auf der Erde und in der Luft. Im Kampf **nahmen** 4 Mio. Menschen, etwa 70 Tausend Geschütze und Granatwerfer, mehr als 13 Tausend **Panzer** und Selbstfahrgeschütze, etwa 12 Tausend Militärflugzeuge von beiden Seiten **teil**.

Durch Obojan und Prochorowka strebten die Faschisten nach Kursk. Am 12. Juli 1943 fand bei Prochorowka der größte in der Geschichte des 2. Weltkrieges **Panzerschlacht** statt. An dieser Schlacht nahmen mehr als 1200 Panzer und Selbstfahrgeschütze von beiden Seiten teil. Die Schlacht beendete mit dem Sieg der sowjetischen Panzersoldaten. Sie vernichteten etwa 400 feindlicher Panzer. So schlug der Plan der Operation „Die Zitadelle“ fehl.

Neue Wörter

der Bogen (-) - дуга, *sich strecken (-te; -t)* – простираться, *der Vorsprung* - выступ, *entwerfen (-a; -o)* - разрабатывать, планировать, *teilnehmen an + Dat (-a; -o)* – принимать участие в чем-либо, *der Panzer* – танк, *das Selbstfahrgeschütze (-)* – самоходное орудие, *die Panzerschlacht (-en)* – танковое сражение, *fehlschlagen (-u; -en)* – потерпеть неудачу

Aufgaben

I. In diesem Text gibt es viele Zahlen. Was bedeuten sie? Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein:

400	
12.07.1943	
200	
70 000	
23.08.1943	
50	
05.07.1943	

II. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

1. Wie waren die Grenzen des Kursker Bogens?
2. Wie lange dauerte die Kursker Schlacht?
3. Was können Sie über die Schlacht bei Prochorowka erzählen?

III. Welche Rolle spielte die Kursker Schlacht im Großen Vaterländischen Krieg? Geben Sie Ihre Meinungen.

NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

(ХМЕЛЕВСКАЯ ЕВГЕНИЯ ВАДИМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №6» Г. КУРЧАТОВА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

No Statute Of Limitations.

The Grate Patriotic War was the most horrible war in Russian history. Thousands of courageous soldiers have died leaving their children orphaned and wives widow. This inhuman war did not spare my family either.

A grief has befallen our family during the occupation of Ivaninsky district (now Kurchatovsky district) by Nazi invaders in Kursk region. From November 1941 to February 1943 the inhabitants of the district had to endure fifteen long, grueling months of occupation. Fifteen months filled with bodily fear for their lives and the lives of close ones. Fifteen months of existential struggle for survival in unbearable conditions and deprivations. Fifteen months of hard labor and drudgery.

During the occupation my great-grandfather was a fighter of an extermination battalion, he also was a member of a partisan detachment. Together with his comrades, they bravely held the defence of the area. But in May 1942, he and 44 other people were arrested by the German commandant's office, brutally tortured in prison and shot dead in the Slobodskoy Log (Lgov district, Gorodensky village council) for service in the extermination battalion and accused of being partisans.



Nowdays, at the place of execution there is a mass grave of civilians who despite the tortures and excruciations of the fascists did not submit to the enemy and were devoted to their Homeland.

Vocabulary:

grief - горе, беда
bodily fear - животный страх
deprivations- лишения
drudgery- каторга
tortures – пытки
excruciation– истязание
Nazi invaders - немецко-фашистские захватчики, каратели
collaborator - пособник
village council- сельсовет

DISCUSS:

Have you got a hero in your family?
 Have you heard about any crimes of the Nazis and their collaborators against soviet people during the Great Patriotic War?

ACTIVITY:

Do you agree with the line from a song «*There is no family in Russia like that where their hero wouldn't be remembered*»?
 Write an essay.
 Ask your parents or grandparents to help you.

KURSK MILITARY SUBMARINER. MIKHAIL GRESHILOV

(ЧАГИНА НАТАЛЬЯ МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1», Г. КУРЧАТОВ, КУРСКАЯ ОБЛ.)

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Victory.
School Museums.

SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK tells you about the contribution that Mikhail Greshilov made to the Victory of the USSR.

The Great Patriotic War left a deep trace in the history of the Kursk region. Many thousands of Kursk residents fought in the battles of the Great Patriotic War on all fronts. History preserves many examples of heroism and bravery of the residents of Kursk region.



Kursk military submariner.

Mikhail Greshilov

Mikhail Vasilievich Greshilov was born in 1912 into a peasant family in the village of Budanovka in Kursk province. He graduated from 7 grades and the railway school in Kursk. Since 1929, he studied at the pedagogical college in Kursk. In 1930 he had to leave his studies for work as an electrician in the city of Magnitogorsk at the coke-chemical plant.

In 1933, a **recruitment** of volunteers for the Navy was taking place. And Mikhail submitted an application that completely changed his life. Since that memorable 1933, his entire life has been connected with the sea.

In 1937, he graduated from the **naval** school named after M.V. Frunze. Since 1938, he commanded the **navigator** combat unit. In the summer of 1940, Greshilov completed the Higher Special Courses for Command Personnel and became the commander of the **submarine** "M-35". It was also called "baby." He launched his submarine into the sea on June 28, 1941. Senior Lieutenant Greshilov

participated in the battles of the Great Patriotic War from almost the first days. This submarine made 19 combat **patrols**. It sank the tanker "Le Progress" with torpedoes, destroyed the self-propelled **ferry** "SF-25" with artillery fire, damaged two more transports and a **fascist** warship. In October 1942, Captain 3rd Rank Mikhail Greshilov was appointed commander of the submarine "Shch-215" of the 1st Brigade of Submarines of the Black Sea Fleet. In 7 combat missions under his command, it sank a transport ship, a schooner, and a fast-landing barge. During the period of the war on submarines "M-35" and "Sh-215", under Greshilov command, the crew made 26 **combat** missions, spending more than 500 days at sea, carrying out various combat assignments.

It was reported about Mikhail Greshilov to the Supreme Commander I.V. Stalin: "The Brave Submariner. Always seeks the enemy and, despite any difficulties, attacks him and achieves success." On May 16, 1944, Mikhail Vasilievich Greshilov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and was presented with the Order of Lenin and the medal "Gold Star."

We are proud and honor the memory of the brave and **valiant** submariner. A **memorial plaque** in his honor is installed on the building of the Kursk Pedagogical College.

VOCABULARY

a recruitment of volunteers
naval school
the navigator combat unit
submarine
patrols
a ferry
a fascist warship
combat missions
valiant
a memorial plaque

DISCUSSION

1. What event has completely changed the life of Mikhail Greshilov?
2. When did Mikhail Greshilov get his military education and where?
3. What military merits does Mikhail Greshilov have?
4. What was reported about the submariner to the Supreme Commander I.V. Stalin?
5. What character traits did Mikhail Greshilov have?

ACTIVITIES

1. Find a few more interesting facts about the life and combat path of Mikhail Greshilov and share them with your classmates.
2. How do grateful Kursk residents honor the memory of the submarine hero Greshilov? Find additional information.



ECHOES OF WAR: 7 GLIMPSES INTO FATEZH DISTRICT'S GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR HISTORY
(ЧЕРНУСЬ ЕЛЕНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МКОУ «ВЕРХНЕЛЮБАЖСКАЯ СОШ»)

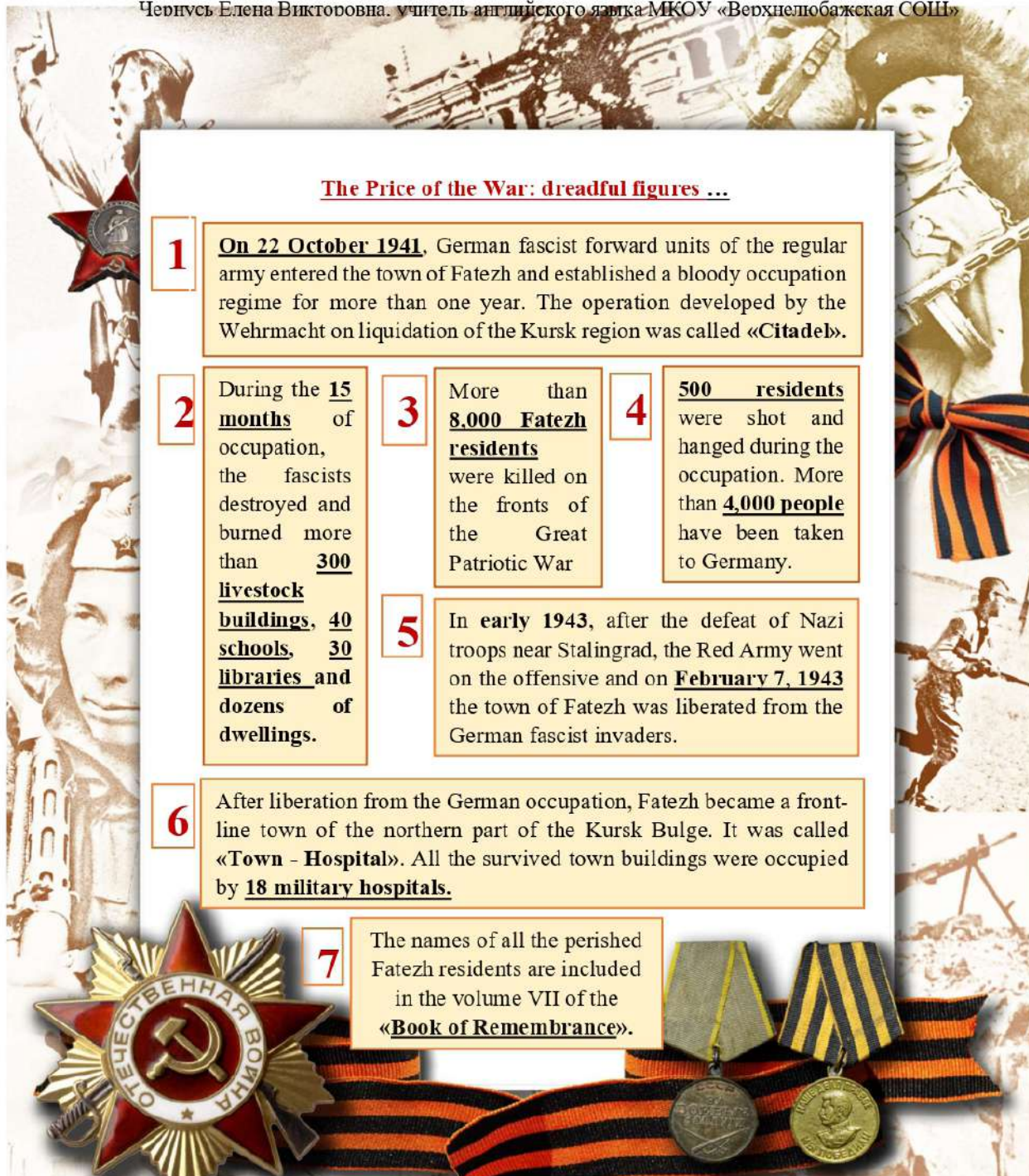


We cannot number the noble ones who lie beneath the eternal granite,
but of those honored by this stone

LET NO ONE FORGET. LET NOTHING BE FORGOTTEN

Spotlight on Russia will tell you 7 facts from the history of Fatezh district during the Great Patriotic War

Чернусь Елена Викторовна, учитель английского языка МКОУ «Верхнелюбажская СОШ»



The Price of the War: dreadful figures ...

- 1** **On 22 October 1941**, German fascist forward units of the regular army entered the town of Fatezh and established a bloody occupation regime for more than one year. The operation developed by the Wehrmacht on liquidation of the Kursk region was called «Citadel».
- 2** During the **15 months** of occupation, the fascists destroyed and burned more than **300 livestock buildings, 40 schools, 30 libraries and dozens of dwellings**.
- 3** More than **8.000 Fatezh residents** were killed on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War
- 4** **500 residents** were shot and hanged during the occupation. More than **4,000 people** have been taken to Germany.
- 5** In early 1943, after the defeat of Nazi troops near Stalingrad, the Red Army went on the offensive and on **February 7, 1943** the town of Fatezh was liberated from the German fascist invaders.
- 6** After liberation from the German occupation, Fatezh became a front-line town of the northern part of the Kursk Bulge. It was called «Town - Hospital». All the survived town buildings were occupied by **18 military hospitals**.
- 7** The names of all the perished Fatezh residents are included in the volume VII of the «**Book of Remembrance**».

THINK
1^a

Do you still have in your family belongings related to the Great Patriotic War: **medals, uniform, utensils, documents**, etc?
What stories are connected with them?

1^b What is a symbol of victory for you personally: **St. George's Ribbon, a film, a book, Victory Parade, the Immortal Regiment, other?** Can you find some in this page?
2 **WRITE** a letter to an unknown soldier.

REAR ADMIRAL A.I.KISOV

(ЧЕРНЯЕВА ИРИНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБОУ «НОВОПОСЕЛЁНОВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Many Kuryans distinguished themselves in combat during the Great Patriotic War. 80 years have passed since the victory in the Great Patriotic War, but it still finds reflection in human souls. This victory was achieved with great effort. Every family in the country was touched and involved into this cruel war.

Rear Admiral Anatoly Ivanovich Kisov (1918-2009)

Rear Admiral Anatoly Ivanovich Kisov became one of those who defended and preserved our Motherland.

He was born on the eighteenth of January, 1918 in Kursk in a worker's family. The future hero spent his school years at school number 34. In summer he spent every free time on the Tuskar river, learned to swim and dive because he was preparing for naval service. In 1935 Anatoly Ivanovich entered the Frunze Naval college in Leningrad.

During the Great Patriotic War, Lieutenant Commander Kisov A.I. participated in the search and destruction of enemy ships. In October 1944, during the Petsamo- Kirkenes operation A. Kisov landed paratroopers on the rocky shores of the Baltic sea under enemy fire.

November 5, 1944 Anatoly Kisov, commander of the torpedo boat division became the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Kisov missed his native land and often visited Kursk and his native school, met with students. There is a stand dedicated to A.I.Kisov at school number 34.

Anatoly Ivanovich Kisov lived in Moscow. He died in August 10, 2010 and is buried at the Novodevichy cemetery. Kisov's biography is a vivid example of patriotism in our country.

Vocabulary

Real Admiral - контр-адмирал

dedicated – посвящённый

Naval service – морская служба

the rocky shores – скалистые берега

Destruction - уничтожение

The paratrooper - десантник

Activity

1. Answer the questions.	2. Are the statements true (T), False (F) or is the information not and (N.S.)?
1. When and where was A.I.Kisov born?	1. A.I.Kisov was born in Kursk in the family of a railway worker. ()
2. What education did he get?	2. His childhood and youth were spent in Yamskaya Sloboda. ()
3. What kind of fighting did A.I.Kisov participate in?	3. He went to the Tuskar River and liked swimming and diving. ()
4. When A.Kisov became a Hero of of the Soviet Union?	4. The future hero studied with great pleasure because he wanted to become a sailor. ()
5. When did he die?	5. Anatoly Kisov lived in Kursk for the last years of his life. ()

HEROISM OF NIKOLAY CHERNYKH: A SOLDIER'S COURAGE IN WORLD WAR II

(ШАЛАПИНИНА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «ТИМСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. Н.В. ЧЕРНЫХ»)



Heroism of Nikolay Chernykh: A Soldier's Courage in World War II

a peasant family –
крестьянская семья

to cross the Dnieper –
форсировать Днепр

line of defense- линия
обороны

78 Kuryans were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for crossing the Dnieper. One of them was Nikolai Vasilyevich Chernykh, a simple Russian guy from a peasant family.

Nikolay Vasilyevich Chernykh was born on April 16, 1922 in 1st Vygornoye, Timsky district, Kursk region, into a peasant family. He graduated from the 7th grade, worked on a collective farm.

Nikolai joined the Red Army in 1941. He fought at the front in the Great Patriotic War from September 1941.

He showed courage and heroism in crossing the Dnieper River. Under fierce enemy fire, he secretly approached the enemy line of defense, threw grenades at a group of Nazis and cleared the way for the advancing comrades, who successfully broke into the village. In this struggle, Chernykh destroyed up to 25 Nazis.

When the enemy brought up fresh forces, Chernykh, leading four fighters, heroically repelled 13 counterattacks and destroyed 16 Fascists in an unequal struggle.

Captain Chernykh tragically died in a car accident on October 4, 1948...

A school was named in honor of the Hero and a stele was erected in Tim in Kursk region.



Questions:

1. What was Nikolay Vasilyevich Chernykh's background?
2. When did Nikolai join the Red Army?
3. What act of courage and heroism did Chernykh display during the war?
4. How many Nazis did Chernykh destroy in the initial struggle?

1. Each school has its own museum. Go there. Find information about local heroes of the Great Patriotic War and tell us about them in English class.
2. What are the names of the streets in the place where you live? Surely one of them is named after a local hero of the Great Patriotic War. What do you know about him and his heroic deed? Share this information with your friends.

SCOUTING WITH BAYAN

(ЯЛОВЕНКО НАДЕЖДА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «РЫШКОВСКАЯ СОШ», КУРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



During the Great Patriotic War, children joined the adults in defending their homeland, showing patriotism and dedication. Alexander Eichmann, despite his young age, was a participant in the Battle of Kursk, went into reconnaissance, and obtained important information for the command.

Scouting with bayan

Alexander Eichmann was 12 years old, the son of the regiment, participated in the Battle of Kursk. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st degree. The boy inherited his surname from his grandfather, a native of the Volga Germans. Since childhood, the family has been taught that every cultured person should know several languages, be well-read, and be musical. Since childhood,

Sasha spoke German fluently, read a lot and played all the instruments.

Sasha went scouting with a bayan, which had a radio transmitter mounted in it. He penetrated the enemy's rear more than once and reported information about the enemy to the Soviet command from there. The Fuhrer's soldiers did not pay attention to the boy in an old coat, in worn shoes, with a shoulder bag from which he took out a bayan and played. He'll play and move unnoticed to the side, as if he's busy with repairs. Dots and dashes flew into the air, which indicated important reports.

The old bayan has never failed the scout – near Leningrad, in Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge, in the Moscow region, in Poland and Germany.



Complete the sentences:

1. Alexander Eichmann was the son.....
2. His surname was from
3. Sasha played
4. was mounted in the bayan.
5. He reported information about the enemy to.....
6. Dots and are Morse code.
7. Alexander Eichmann was a participant of Kursk.

Vocabulary:

- went into reconnaissance – ходил в разведку
 the son of the regiment - сын полка
 to inherit – наследовать
 fluently – бегло
 a radio transmitter – радиопередатчик
 penetrated the enemy's rear – проникал в тыл противника
 worn – изношенный
 dots and dashes – точки и тире

Discussion

1. What was the most interesting thing about Alexander Eichmann for you?
2. What character traits do you think a scout needs?
3. Do you know other names of the young defenders of homeland?