

Symbols of victory

*No one is forgotten,
nothing is forgotten*



In memory of heroes

**ГБОУ “Школа № 171”
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От героев былых времен
Не осталось порой имен.
Те, кто приняли смертный бой,
Стали просто землей и травой...
Только грозная доблесть их
Поселилась в сердцах живых.

Этот вечный огонь, нам завещанный одним,
Мы в груди храним.

Е. Агранович

President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin declared 2025 the Year of Defender of the Fatherland and the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 28 dated January 16, 2025 "On holding the Year of Defender of the Fatherland in the Russian Federation", in order to preserve historical memory, commemorate the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, in gratitude to veterans and recognizing the feat of participants in a special military operation, 2025 was declared the Year of Defender of the Fatherland.

This year will be a tribute to the feat of arms of all those who fought for their Homeland in different historical eras, as well as the current heroes participating in a special military operation. The year's theme reflects the priorities of modern Russia, such as patriotism, generational continuity, and respect for defenders of the Motherland at all times.

The Year of Defender of the Fatherland in 2025 is not just a calendar date, but a symbol of national unity and patriotism. This is an expression of deep gratitude to those who defended and continue to defend the sovereignty and security of our country. This is a year that reminds us of the importance of historical memory and the enduring value of peace, which our defenders of the Fatherland defend with their courage and dedication.

We decided to create a collection in honor of the heroes of our Fatherland, the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. The collection consists of two parts: the first one is dedicated to major events and famous heroes, and the second one contains students' stories about the heroes of their families.

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CELEBRATING OF THE VICTORY DAY

(ХАРИТОНОВА МАРИЯ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Celebrating of the Victory Day

Kharitonova Maria 8 N

- Victory Day is a very important holiday in Russia. It is celebrated on May 9th every year to commemorate the victory of the Soviet Union over Nazi Germany in World War II. The Great Patriotic War lasted from 1941 to 1945, and millions of people sacrificed their lives.
- This day celebrates of the Great Patriotic War, with events taking place across the country, as holiday with tears in the eyes.
- The main parade is held in Moscow, where soldiers march through Red Square and military equipment is displayed.
- On this day, people lay flowers at the monuments to the fallen soldiers and attend parades and concerts.
- The holiday is also marked by fireworks and a minute of silence to honor the memory of those who died in the war.
- For many Russians, Victory Day is a deeply personal holiday. It is a time to remember family members who fought in the war, and to honor their bravery and sacrifice. Many families have stories of loved ones who were killed or injured in the war, and Victory Day is a way to keep their memory alive.
- On May 9, people in Russian cities and abroad join the Immortal Regiment event marching with portraits of their family members – participants in the Great Patriotic War.
- For me, Victory Day is a reminder of the bravery of my ancestors and the price of peace.



Outstanding people and events



THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD

(БОЯРИНОВ ТИМОФЕЙ, БОРОДИНА АННА, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

The siege of Leningrad

Boyarinov Timofei 8 M & Borodina Anna 10 M

The siege of Leningrad (September 8, 1941 – January 27, 1944) is one of the most tragic pages of the Great Patriotic War. Here are the main points:

- **Blockade:** German troops surrounded Leningrad (St. Petersburg), cutting it off from the rest of the country. The only supply route was Lake Ladoga, the "Road of Life," which became icy in winter.
- **Famine:** Due to food shortages, the city suffered a terrible famine. Mortality peaked in the winter of 1941-1942. People died right on the streets.
- **Shelling and Bombing:** The city was constantly subjected to shelling and bombing, which destroyed buildings and took the lives of civilians.
- **"Road of Life":** This ice road across Lake Ladoga, although dangerous, was the only way to deliver food to the city and evacuate people.
- **Breakthrough of the blockade:** On January 18, 1943, Soviet troops broke through the blockade, creating a narrow corridor through which food supplies began to flow into the city again.
- **Complete lifting of the blockade:** On January 27, 1944, the blockade was completely lifted as a result of the Leningrad-Novgorod operation.
- **Victims:** According to various estimates, between 600,000 and 1.5 million people died during the siege, most of whom died of starvation.

The siege of Leningrad became a symbol of the unparalleled heroism and tragedy of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War.



ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV

(ПЕТРОВСКИЙ АРСЕНИЙ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Admiral Kuznetsov

Petrovskiy Arseniy 8 M

Outstanding Soviet naval commander and statesman. Kept the fleet at the beginning of the WWII, successfully commanded the fleet during the war, did much for him in peacetime. The integrity of Kuznetsov in defending the interests of the Navy often cost him dearly, but for her the Admiral of the Fleet was respected by sailors.

1) Nikolai Gerasimovich Kuznetsov was born in a peasant family in the village Medvedki, Vologda province. In 1919, as a volunteer, having added two years to himself, he began serving in the Red Fleet. In 1926, he graduated with honors from the Frunze Naval College, and in 1932 he also graduated with honors from the Operational Faculty of the Naval Academy.

2) "I have never suffered from great ambition," N.G. Kuznetsov later recalled, "and I did not strive to climb to the top of the corporate ladder, but, to be honest, I dreamed of becoming the commander of a ship, large or small, and standing on the bridge, to control it. The young sailor's dream came true after graduating from the Naval Academy in 1933, when he was appointed commander of the cruiser Chervona Ukraina.

3) In March 1939, N.G. Kuznetsov was appointed Deputy People's Commissar, and a little over a month later, People's Commissar of the USSR Navy, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Thanks to the timely actions of Kuznetsov, who learned on the eve of the war that the country's top military leadership was preparing an alarming directive for the border districts, the fleet met June 22, 1941 in a state of combat readiness No. 1 and suffered no serious losses on that day.

4) In the summer of 1941 Kuznetsov was one of the initiators of the bombing of Berlin by naval aviation based in the Baltic. In August-September 1941, naval pilots flew 52 sorties and dropped 36 tons of high explosive bombs and 34 bombs with leaflets on Berlin.

"It's impossible to break my loyalty to the fleet" – Kuznetsov said.



BATTLE OF STALINGRAD

(ШЕХОВЦОВ НИКОЛАЙ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Battle of Stalingrad

Shekhovtsov Nikolay 8 M

I would like to tell you about the Battle of Stalingrad. This battle is considered one of the bloodiest in the entire Great Patriotic War. Officially, it is believed that it began on July 17, 1942, but the first clashes began the day before. The Soviet army mainly fought with the troops of the Third Reich, Italy, Hungary and Romania. Let's consider what both armies had by the beginning of the Battle of Stalingrad. Let's start with the command:

Soviet: Alexander Vasilyevsky (Representative of the Supreme Commander's Headquarters), Semyon Timoshenko (Commander of the Stalingrad Front) and Vasily Chuikov (Commander of the 62nd Army).

German: Maximilian von Weix (Commander of Army Group B), Erich von Manstein (Commander of Army Group Don) and Friedrich Paulus (Commander of the 6th Army of the Wehrmacht).

Next, we will correlate the forces that were in Stalingrad at that moment.:

- 1) USSR: 547,000 soldiers, 400 tanks, 454 aircraft, 2,200 mortars and cannons.
- 2) Axis: 270,000 soldiers, 500 tanks, 1,200 aircraft, 3,000 mortars and cannons.

The Battle of Stalingrad went on for 200 days and nights. There were battles for every street, every house, every room. But in the end, the Soviet troops repulsed the attack, did not give up the city and pushed the front-line back tens of kilometers. Also, for the Axis, defeat in this battle meant the complete collapse of the Barbarossa plan, since after the Battle of Stalingrad, the German army could not win a single significant victory. According to official data, the battle was over on February 2, 1943.

The losses on both sides exceeded one million people killed alone (the USSR – 1,129,619 people, Germany and the Allies – 1,500,000 people). But the battle seemed to be over, but the USSR continued to suffer small losses in Stalingrad, as the complete demining of the city lasted until the summer of 1943, during which time 97 sappers died and 244 were wounded. During the entire period of mine clearance, about 213 thousand Soviet and German mines were collected, and another 250 thousand. mines and unexploded bombs were destroyed.



KÖNIGSBERG OPERATION

(СОЛОДОВ ДМИТРИЙ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Königsberg Operation

Solodov Dmitriy 10 M

The leadership of the Third Reich assigned a special role to Königsberg in the defense of Germany. East Prussia had been the scene of fierce battles for centuries, as a result of which a considerable number of powerful fortresses were built on its territory.

As the front approached Königsberg, the city's most important enterprises and other military installations were intensively "burrowing into the ground." Field-type fortifications were built in the fortress and on the approaches to it. The outer perimeter and the first position had two or three trenches with communication passages and shelters for personnel. In 6-8 km to the east of the fortress, they merged into one defensive line (six to seven trenches with numerous communication passages throughout the 15-kilometer section). There were 15 old forts with artillery pieces, machine guns and flamethrowers connected by a single firing system at this position. Each fort was prepared for all-round defense and was actually a fortress with a garrison of 250-300 people. There were 60 pillboxes and bunkers in the spaces between the forts. A second position ran along the outskirts of the city, including stone buildings, barricades, and reinforced concrete firing points.

The task of capturing Königsberg was assigned to Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky of the 3rd Belorussian Front. For the assault on Königsberg, a group of troops numbering more than 106 thousand people, 5,200 guns and mortars, 538 tanks and self-propelled artillery installations, and 2,174 aircraft were concentrated.

The third position encircled the central part of the city, having fortifications of old construction. The basements of the large brick buildings were connected by underground passages, and their ventilation windows were adapted for embrasures. The garrison of the fortress consisted of four infantry divisions, several separate regiments, fortress and security formations, as well as Volkssturm (people's militia) battalions.



THE MOTHERLAND CALLS

(МАМОНТОВА ОЛЬГА, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

The Motherland Calls

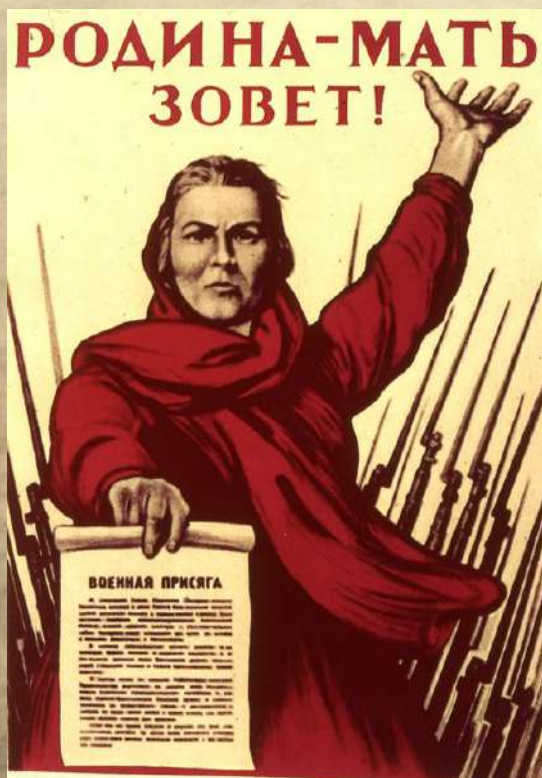
Mamontova Olga 10 M

One of the most powerful monuments dedicated to World War II is "The Motherland Calls", located in Volgograd, Russia. This colossal 85-meter statue depicts a woman holding a sword, her face filled with determination as she calls her people to battle. It stands on Mamayev Kurgan, a strategic hill that witnessed some of the fiercest fighting during the Battle of Stalingrad—a turning point in the war.

The monument honors the immense sacrifice of Soviet soldiers and civilians who defended the city at all costs. Over a million lives were lost in the battle, but their resistance ultimately led to the defeat of Nazi forces.

The memorial complex includes mass graves, the Hall of Military Glory, and the Sorrowful Mother statue, reminding visitors of the tragedy and heroism of war.

Every year on May 9th, Victory Day, people gather here to pay tribute to those who fought for freedom. The statue's bold stance symbolizes not only the past struggle but also the enduring spirit of resilience and peace.



ZOYA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA

(ПАПИНА ТАТЬЯНА, ВАСИЛЬЕВ ЕГОР, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya

Papina Tatiana 8 N & Egor Vasilev 10 M

Zoya Anatolyevna Kosmodemyanskaya is a military intelligence officer, saboteur, Hero of the Soviet Union. Zoya became one of the symbols of the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, her image is reflected in fiction, journalism, cinema, painting, monumental art, museum exhibitions.

Zoya managed to set fire to three houses in Petrishchevo, where the invaders were located. Then, after a while, she tried to carry out a second arson, but was captured by the fascists. Despite the torture and bullying, Zoya did not reveal any of her comrades, did not tell the unit number and other information that was a military secret at that time. She did not even give her exact name, calling herself Tanya during the interrogation.

The Fascists decided to hang Zoya in front of the whole village to intimidate the population. The execution took place on November 29, 1941. Already with a noose around her neck, Zoya managed to shout to the enemies: "No matter how many of us you hang, you don't hang all of us, there are 170 million of us. But our comrades will take revenge on you for me."

On February 16, 1942, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.



ALEXANDER MATROSOV

(ЗАЙЦЕВ ЯРОСЛАВ, АЛЕЕВ ПАВЕЛ, ГАЛИНА ВАССА, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Alexander Matrosov

Zaytsev Yaroslav 8 N & Aleev Pavel 8 N & Galina Vassa 8 M

Alexander Matrosov is one of the most famous heroes of the Great Patriotic War. He became a symbol of courage and bravery, showing incredible valour in battle. In February 1943, Alexander Matrosov, along with other soldiers, was tasked with destroying a German bunker that was hindering the advance of Soviet troops. When his unit approached the target, the Germans opened fire with a machine gun, preventing the Soviet soldiers from moving forward.

Alexander Matrosov realized that the only way to suppress the enemy's fire was to destroy the machine gun crew. He crawled towards the bunker, trying to remain unnoticed. When he got close enough, he threw two grenades, but the machine gun continued to fire. Then Matrosov, risking his life, threw himself on the bunker's embrasure and covered it with his body.

This heroic act allowed his comrades to move forward and complete the mission. Alexander Matrosov died, but his name forever remained in the memory of the people as a symbol of courage and self-sacrifice.

For his feat, Alexander Matrosov was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. His name became a household word, and his deed an example for many generations.



TANK CREWMEN

(МАТКОВСКИЙ СВЯТОСЛАВ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Tank Crewmen

Matkovskiy Sviatoslav 8 N

Some tank crewmen who participated in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945 and distinguished themselves:

Zinoviy Kolobanov. In August 1941, the tank company commander received an order to block three roads on the approaches to Leningrad. At his disposal were five tanks, which managed to destroy 43 German vehicles, with 22 of them being knocked out in 30 minutes of battle.

Dmitry Lavrinenko. A senior lieutenant in the early months of the war destroyed 52 German tanks. In October 1941, on his T-34, he crushed a motorized column of the enemy moving from Maloyaroslavets to Serpukhov, and obtained secret documents.

Vladimir Khazov. In the summer of 1942, the senior lieutenant had only three T-34 tanks at his disposal. He received an order to stop a German tank column near the village of Olkhovatka. The enemy forces outnumbered them by a factor of 9, but 27 German tanks were destroyed by the three T-34s.

Dmitry Zakrevsky. The captain managed to steal a German T-IV tank. Near the village of Buzuluk in July 1943, scouts led by the captain found a German tank and secret documents inside. The soldiers stole the tank, along with the valuable papers, and returned to their location unharmed.

Vladislav Khrustitsky. In 1944, German units were retreating from Leningrad, and the commander of the 30th Separate Guards Tank Brigade of the Leningrad Front distinguished himself in the battle near Volosovo. During one of the counterattacks, his brigade was ambushed, but the commander ordered them to continue the offensive.

Alexey Roman. A senior lieutenant received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the heroic crossing of the Oder River in February 1945. His tank company was to be the first to force the river, which opened the way to Berlin, and the German troops fought to the last.



ALEXEY MARESYEV

(ЗАЛЯЕВ ДАНИЭЛЬ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Alexey Maresyev

Zalyaev Daniel 8 N

The name of this man is known to every inhabitant of the former Soviet Union. After all, we are talking about a legendary pilot. Alexey Maresyev was born in 1916 and has dreamed of heaven since childhood. Even the rheumatism suffered did not become an obstacle on the way to the dream. Despite the doctors' prohibitions, Alexey entered flight training – he was accepted after several futile attempts. In 41, the stubborn young man went to the front. The sky was not what he had dreamed of. But it was necessary to defend the Motherland, and Maresiev did everything for this. One day his plane was shot down. Wounded in both legs, Alexey managed to land the car on the territory occupied by the Germans and even somehow made his way to his own. But the time was lost. The legs were "devoured" by gangrene, and they had to be amputated. Where would a soldier go without both limbs? He's a cripple.... But Alexey Maresyev was not one of them. He remained in the ranks and continued to fight the enemy. As many as 86 times a winged car with a hero on board managed to take to the sky. 11 German planes were shot down by Maresiev. The pilot was lucky enough to survive in that terrible war and feel the intoxicating taste of victory. He died in 2001. "The Tale of a Real Man" by Boris Polevoy is a work about him. It was Maresyev's feat that inspired the author to write it.



NIKOLAI FRANTSEVICH GASTELLO

(БЕЙЛЕЗОН КИРИЛЛ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Nikolai Frantsevich Gastello

Beylezon Kirill 10 N

Nikolai Gastello was born on May 6, 1907, in Moscow, into a working-class family. He completed five grades of school and worked as a mechanic. In the second half of the 1920s, the Gastello family moved from Moscow to Murom, where Nikolai found work as a mechanic.

In May 1932, Nikolai was drafted into the Red Army through a special recruitment program and sent to study at the Lugansk Military Aviation School for Pilots. He fought in the Battles of Khalkhin Gol as part of the 150th Fast Bomber Aviation Regiment and participated in the Soviet-Finnish War of 1939–1940. In May 1941, Captain Gastello was appointed commander of the 4th Squadron of the 207th Long-Range Bomber Aviation Regiment.

On June 26, 1941, just five days into the war, Gastello's crew took off to carry out a bombing raid on a German mechanized column. An enemy shell struck their fuel tank, setting the aircraft ablaze. In response, Gastello performed a "fiery ram"—deliberately crashing his burning plane into the enemy convoy. This heroic act cost him his life but successfully thwarted the Nazis' operation.

On July 26, 1941, Nikolai Frantsevich Gastello was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin, and the Gold Star Medal for his sacrifice. From then on, all pilots who performed similar rams (around 60 during the war) were said to have "repeated Gastello's feat."

Gastello's "fiery ram" became one of the most famous acts of heroism in the history of the Great Patriotic War and was used in military-patriotic education for youth both during and after the war.



Family heroes



IVAN MIKHAILOVICH DYACHENKO
(ДЯЧЕНКО ЕЛЕНА, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Ivan Mikhailovich Dyachenko

Dyachenko Elena 8 M

During the war, many people gave their all, showing incredible courage, bravery and perseverance, for the sake of saving the future of their children. Their work should never be forgotten. This text is dedicated to the hero of the Soviet Union, Ivan Mikhailovich Dyachenko, who made a huge contribution to our victory in World War II. For us, his story serves as an example of how human capabilities are limited only by humans.

- Ivan Mikhailovich Dyachenko, captain, squadron commander of the 237th Assault Aviation Regiment, was born on November 7, 1921 in the village of Sergeyevna, Pervomaisky district, Orenburg region, into a peasant family. The Ukrainian. Member of the CPSU since 1943. He graduated from the Buzuluk Pedagogical College and the Orsk Aero Club in 1940. In August 1940, he was drafted into the Red Army. He graduated from the Orenburg Military Aviation School of Pilots in 1942. From May 1942 until the victory over Germany, he fought against the Nazi invaders as part of the 15th Air Army on the Western, Southwestern, 3rd Ukrainian and 2nd Baltic fronts. He took part in the battles of Tula and Kaluga, the Battle of Kursk, the liberation of Ukraine and Poland. He was awarded the Orders of the Red Banner, Alexander Nevsky, the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, two Orders of the Red Star and medals.



- Dyachenko was a first-class pilot in the regiment. He was entrusted with the most important combat missions. He flew 14 reconnaissance missions behind enemy lines, 86 to attack enemy personnel and equipment. And in every combat mission, Dyachenko showed examples of courage and bravery.
- Here are the most characteristic combat episodes of the brave pilot. On July 6, 1943, as part of a squadron of attack aircraft, he dropped bombs on convoys on the Kharkov—Belgorod highway. A group of silts was hit by heavy enemy anti-aircraft artillery fire. Despite this, the pilots destroyed 12 vehicles, 3 batteries of anti-aircraft artillery and more than 60 Nazis. Dyachenko had three vehicles with manpower and supplies on his account. Along the way, having reached the enemy airfield, he shot down a Heinkel 111 aircraft coming in for landing with cannon and machine-gun fire, and set fire to two other aircraft on the ground.
- Ivan Dyachenko became famous for conducting air combat on a ground attack aircraft, participated in 23 aerial battles while repelling attacks by enemy fighters.



THE STORY OF A REAL HERO OF MY FAMILY

(ЛЕЛЮХ САВЕЛИЙ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

The story of a real hero of my family

Lelyh Saveliy 8 M

The Great Patriotic War is certainly one of the most important and turning points in the history of the USSR and modern Russia. And of course, the main heroes of the military actions were our brave, steadfast and ready to fight for the Motherland grandfathers and great-grandfathers. And now I will tell you about my great-grandfather Viktor Stepanovich Kobyzhakov, who certainly gave everything for our victory. Viktor Kobyzhakov was born and lived his entire life in the village of Mikhailovka, Ussuri region. He was called up for military exercises in 1939. The combat operations were conducted by a landing force, the main series regarding us by 1945, when our army was conducting an active phase of the offensive against the enemy. For heroism and fortitude, Viktor Kobyzhakov received the medal "For Services to the Motherland" and many other awards. In the post-war period, Viktor Stepanovich was engaged in agriculture and was also maximally immersed in the life of the village. He had a happy family with many children. And now a huge number of ancestors will preserve the memory of the exploits of our hero. And for us it is very important that the heroes close to us are never forgotten and always appreciated.



BORIS PETROVICH UDOV

(ЛЯЛЬЧЕНКО ИВАН, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Boris Petrovich Udob

Lialchenko Ivan 8 M

Udob Boris Petrovich is my grand grandfather. He was Guard Lieutenant and Major. He was called up in 1942 in the city of Karaganda. He went through the war as part of the 13th Guards Cavalry Division (the 2nd Ukrainian Front). He was drafted to Smolensk and met the Victory in Ivanchitsa. He has the medals 'For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945', 'Order of the Patriotic War II degree', 'Order of the Red Star' and 'Order of Glory III degree'. According to my mother, my great grandfather, unfortunately, did not like to remember the years, which were difficult not only for the whole country, but also for the whole world. But I am very proud of him because of his great exploit



IVAN BARANOV

(ТКАЧУК НИКИТА, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Ivan Baranov

Tkachuk Nikita 8 M

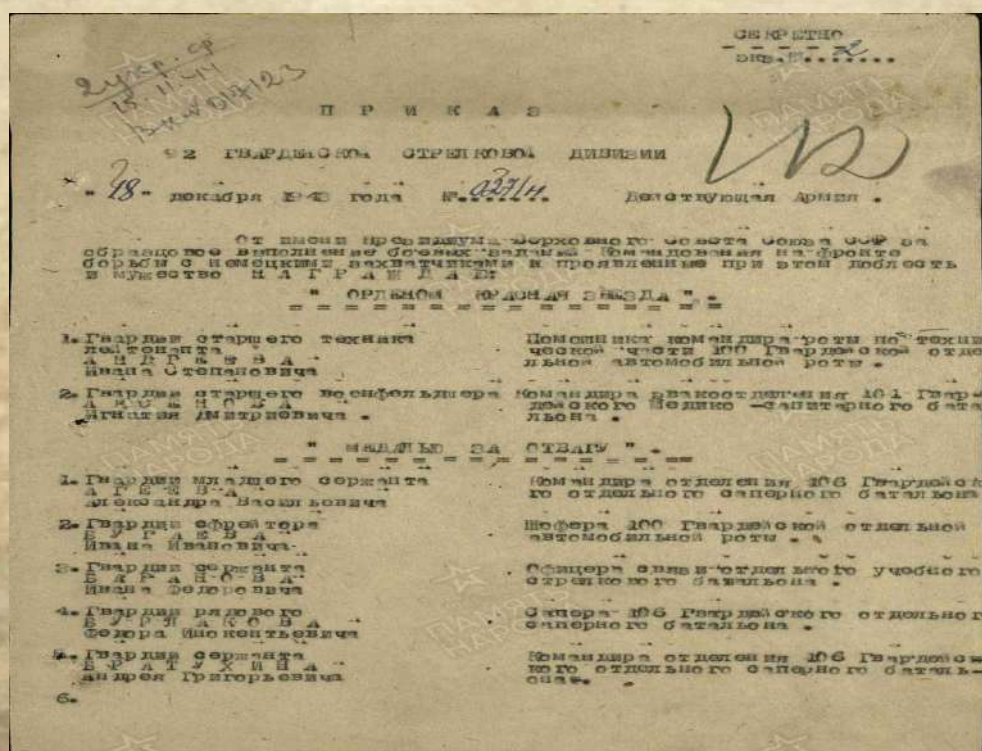
Ivan Baranov was born in 1915 in the village of Malye Kruty in a peasant family. He graduated from the 4th grade of a rural school and worked on a collective farm. Since childhood, he was distinguished by his physical strength and wit — the locals nicknamed him "Ivan the Bricklayer" for his ability to stack stoves.

On October 12, 1943, during the crossing of the Dnieper River near the village of Soshinovka (Ukraine), Baranov replaced the wounded commander. Under heavy fire, he organized the crossing of fighters on a makeshift raft made of logs and empty barrels. I personally made 5 flights, evacuated 17 wounded. When a German machine gunner shot the raft, Ivan swam to shore and dragged two soldiers, wounded in the shoulder.

He died on June 24, 1944, during the liberation of Belarus, closing the embrasure of the bunker near the village of Staraya Rudnya with his body. Awarded posthumously:

Order of the Patriotic War, 1st degree (1944)

Medal of Honor (1943)



NIKOLAY DAVIDENKO

(ПОДШИВАЛОВ АНДРЕЙ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Nikolay Davidenko

Podshivalov Andrey 9 N

When the war began, he was 19 years old and he was a cadet at the Orenburg Military Flight School. He wanted to graduate as soon as possible and to go to the frontline to fight the fascists. When he finally graduated from the Flight School, the command did not let him go to the front: as the best graduate, they left him at the school as an instructor to teach young aviators, even though he was barely 20 years old. During the war, he submitted a report three times about being sent to the front in the active army. But none of them was ever satisfied. Moreover, he received a reply that if he submitted a report again, it would have serious consequences for him and that his service in the rear was more important than his presence at the front. He was awarded several awards, including the Order of Courage.



VENIAMIN VASILYEVICH ZHUKOV

(ЖУКОВ СТАНИСЛАВ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Veniamin Vasilyevich Zhukov

Zhukov Stanislav 10 M

My great-grandfather, Veniamin Vasilyevich Zhukov, was born on the 13th of September in 1921, in the Rostov region, Tsimlyansky district, Soleny farm. After graduating from high school in 1938, he entered the Leningrad Military Engineering College, from which he graduated in 1940 with the rank of lieutenant of the engineering Forces. After college, he was sent to the Finnish War. In 1941, he fought against the Nazi invaders on the fields of the Great Patriotic War. He was a sapper during the war. It was very dangerous. Great-grandfather with the Red Army troops marched to the capital of East Prussia, Königsberg, and celebrated Victory Day there. During the battles with the Nazis, he was wounded several times and was seriously wounded in the arm and leg. Great-grandfather has many awards: medals and orders, such as the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Great Patriotic War of the 1st and 2nd degrees, as well as many medals for the liberation of cities from the Nazis. Grandfather Venya ended the war in 1945 at the age of 23 with the military rank of major and as head of the engineering service of the 665th Infantry Regiment of the 216th Infantry Division. From archival documents, we learned about many of great-grandfather's exploits. He cleared fields, transported ammunition, and carried out other important military assignments. He died in 1982.



MY GRANDFATHERS

(НАЗМУТДИНОВ АРТЁМ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

My Grandfathers

Nazmutdinov Artem 8 N

Both of my grandfathers took part in the Great Patriotic War. They came home alive.

My grandfather Gali Shaimeevich Nazmutdinov was a gunner of a Maxim machine-gun in the 2nd battalion of 1236 rifle regiment of the 372 rifle division of Volkhov front. In 1943 during an attack near Mga he was severely wounded in the right arm by a shell fragment. My grandad is awarded "For War Merits" medal and Order of the Red Banner.

Petr Grigoryevich Sergeev was a one-and-a-half-ton truck driver in howitzer brigade. He was awarded 4 medals: "For Taking Kenigsberg", "For Defense of Moscow", "For Victory over Germany" and "For Bravery".

Many a time came he under bombing. He was almost buried twice. The first time some soldiers dug him out when they saw part of his duffle coat. My grandad had just got a new duffle coat. When the soldiers saw it, they thought it could fit someone else. When they dug my grandad out, they realized he was alive. He was only knocked out by a blast. The second time a shell hit his car. He was thrown out of it and buried with earth. This time his leg stretched out and soldiers saw it. Luckily, they saved my granddad.



BRAVE SOVIET SOLDIER

(ХОХЛОВ ЯРОСЛАВ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Brave Soviet Soldier

Hohlov Yaroslav 8 M

In the heart of World War II, amidst the swirling fog of battles and the echo of gunfire, stood a brave Soviet soldier named Alexei. He was just a young man from a small village, but his spirit burned with the fire of patriotism. The year was 1943, and the fierce fighting on the Eastern Front was at its peak.

One cold morning, Alexei and his comrades were tasked with a dangerous mission: to capture a heavily fortified German position that threatened their supply lines. With hearts full of determination, they set out, knowing the risks they faced. As they approached the enemy stronghold, the chilling sound of artillery filled the air, and the ground shook beneath their feet.

Despite the fear that gripped them, Alexei remembered the faces of his family and friends back home. His love for them fueled his courage. "For our homeland!" he shouted, rallying his fellow soldiers. With that, they charged forward, guns blazing, pushing through the enemy's defenses.

The battle was fierce, and many brave souls fell that day. But Alexei refused to back down. He fought valiantly, his heart pounding with every step. In a moment of inspiration, he noticed a weakness in the enemy's fortifications and led his squad to exploit it. With quick thinking and unwavering bravery, they broke through, turning the tide of the battle.

After hours of fighting, the German position fell. Exhausted but triumphant, Alexei and his comrades stood together, united. They had shown that bravery and sacrifice could overcome even the toughest of foes. Alexei had proven that heroism is not just in grand gestures, but also in the hearts of ordinary men willing to fight for their country.

From that day on, Alexei became a symbol of courage for his fellow soldiers, a reminder that hope and bravery could shine even in the darkest of times. The war raged on, but in that moment, they knew they were one step closer to victory.



OUR MUSEUM 'SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD HISTORY'

(АХАПКИНА СОФИЯ, ГБОУ «ШКОЛА № 171», МОСКВА)

Our museum 'School and neighbourhood history'

Akhapkina Sofiya 8 M

On the 6 of May 2005 a museum 'School and neighbourhood history' was opened in our school. Volunteers who participated in the museums opening were veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the artist V. N. Pavlov, who donated an exhibition of his paintings to the museum: "Sculptural Monuments of the Moscow Region," "Let's Preserve the Memory of the Past," "Flowers of Hope Comforted Us," the sister of the Hero of the Soviet Union V. M. Chkhaidze, the Hero's classmates, and school graduates.

The museum was ment to give the student pride and respect for the Soviet people deeds, attract them towards school's traditions. The exposition meets us with a showcase dedicated to the Soviet Union hero Vladimir Mikhailovich Chkhaidze and his classmates. An important place in the museum is taken by display telling about life and exploits of L. M. Dovator whose name our school bears. The school's students have collected multiple materials dedicated to the history of the school, its dynasties, teachers and school principals in different periods.



The school museum is a special space in the school, where the memory of generations is carefully preserved, where this memory is transmitted to the younger generation through various forms and methods.



Forever in people's memory

