

Символы Победы

Сборник обучающих материалов

ГБОУ Школа № 629

город Москва



80

ПОБЕДА!

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Учебно-воспитательный потенциал школьного музея

Школьные музеи – это место, где встречаются прошлое и настоящее. Тематика школьных музеев разнообразна: здесь всегда созданы условия для развития личности школьника, возможности заниматься поисково-исследовательской деятельностью, расширения и углубления знаний по различным учебным предметам. Музейные уроки, уроки Мужества, интерактивные занятия, народные праздники в стенах музея, экскурсии, выставки расширяют возможности педагогов разнообразить методы и подходы учебно-воспитательного процесса, повышают мотивацию школьников, развивают их интеллект, дают новый инструмент для познания мира.

В музее «Мы – славяне» ГБОУ Школы № 629 города Москвы представлены четыре основных экспозиции:

- Материальная и духовная культура России конца XIX начала XX веков.
- Традиционные художественные производства России.
- Сохраним традиции прадедов.
- Уголок Боевой Славы 1-й Гвардейской Сталинградско-Берлинской истребительной авиационной дивизии.

Каждая экспозиция уникальна по своему историческому значению.

В год празднования 80-летия Победы в Великой Отечественной войне в музее школы готовятся новые проекты, создаются новые экспозиции, привносятся новые экспонаты, связанные с трагическими страницами истории нашей страны.

Уголок Боевой Славы 1-й Гвардейской Сталинградско-Берлинской истребительной авиационной дивизии рассказывает о боевых подвигах воинов на примере одной дивизии. Это результат плодотворной работы коллектива учащихся, учителей, родителей и Совета ветеранов №11 района Чертаново Южное.

Еще в 2005 г., в год 60-летия Великой Победы, в нашем музее разместилась небольшая экспозиция «Война в моем доме». Здесь выставлены подлинные экспонаты, найденные на местах сражений и принесенные родственниками воевавших солдат. Это каски, гимнастерка, награды, военный планшет и др. Такие вещи бережно хранились в каждой русской избе. Здесь же копии газет, плакатов военного времени, солдатских писем – «треугольников».

На стене висит старое радио, по которому в семье могли услышать объявление о начале войны, а также сводки с полей сражения и, наконец, объявление о полной нашей Победе. Висит здесь и икона Николая Чудотворца. Во время войны святой выслушал столько горячих и слезных молитв о русских воинах! Притягивает к себе деревянная игрушка, которую мог вырезать отец семейства в утешение своим детям, уходя на фронт. Шерстяные носки, кисеты, которые мы видим в музее, посылали солдатам на фронт. Старинный фотоальбом - в нем память в фотографиях. Рядом - гармонь; как же надеялись и жена, и дети солдата на возвращение дорогого и любимого человека, чтобы в доме вновь зазвучала песня.

Благодаря знакомству и дружбе школы с ветераном войны, летчиком истребителем Шевниным Львом Николаевичем, в год 70-летия Битвы за Москву у нас открылся Уголок Боевой Славы «1-й Гвардейской Сталинградско - Берлинской истребительной авиационной дивизии». Так называли мы следующую, четвертую экспозицию музея.

Здесь представлен материал о боевых буднях знаменитой дивизии: награды, имена командиров и Героев Советского Союза дивизии, фотографии, личные вещи.

Стенд «Гвардейцы» рассказывает о том, как живут ветераны дивизии сегодня. А это встречи со школьниками, работа в Советах ветеранов.

Материал о Льве Николаевиче представлен не только биографическими фактами, но и личными вещами. Мы гордимся, что в нашем Уголке есть необычные для таких музеев экспонаты, как картины: выставка живописи «Мир вокруг нас». Лев Николаевич Шевнин – художник. Заниматься живописью он начал достаточно поздно, уже будучи в зрелом возрасте. Лев Николаевич постоянно проводил экскурсии для учащихся школы. Дорогого стоило побывать на таких встречах и с первых уст услышать рассказ о воинах, о подвигах, о жизни.

В год 80-летия Битвы за Москву открылась экспозиция, посвященная 6-й Московской дивизии Народного Ополчения. Учителя и ученики школы посетили центр формирования дивизии, которым был Институт инженеров железнодорожного транспорта им. Ф.Э. Дзержинского, где располагался штаб дивизии. В 2016 году 14 сентября ученики школы участвовали в открытии закладного камня на месте будущего памятника 6-й дивизии Народного Ополчения Дзержинского района города Москвы в Екатерининском парке вместе с ветераном дивизии – Анисией Зенковой. В 2024 году в музее школы на урок Мужества была

приглашена вдова Давида Мироновича Дубмана, который записался ополченцем в возрасте 16 лет.

Прошлое не исчезает бесследно, оно пробивается в настоящее, оставляя тысячи свидетельств своего существования в виде памятников материальной и духовной культуры, которые хранит и пропагандирует школьный музей.

Ценным считается то, что в каждом из таких свидетельств отражается какая-то частица истории. Из таких фрагментов в конечном итоге и складывается история человеческого общества. Эффективное использование потенциала школьного музея для воспитания детей в духе патриотизма, гражданского самосознания, высокой нравственности является одной из важнейших задач музейной педагогики, а обучающиеся – не пассивные зрители в музее, они активные создатели здесь. Музей для них – это проявление деятельностной социальной практики. Школьники-музееведы, не одного поколения, активно участвуют в поисково-собираательной работе, изучении и описании музейных предметов, создании экспозиции, проведении экскурсий, вечеров, конференций.

Проект «Летопись Победы. Школьный музей» издательства «Просвещение» вдохновил на создание сборника рассказов на иностранном языке о страницах Великой Отечественной войны, представленных в экспозициях музея «Мы – славяне» школы № 629 города Москвы.

Учитель ГБОУ Школа № 629

М.Л. Баева

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Голубева Юлия Петровна
учитель английского языка

Corner of Military Glory

The Corner of Military Glory of the 1st Guards Stalingrad-Berlin Fighter Aviation Division tells us about the military exploits of soldiers using the example of one division. This is the result of the fruitful work of a team of students, teachers, parents and the Council of Veterans No. 11 of the Yuzhnoye Chertanovo District.



Back in 2005, the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great Victory, our museum housed a small exhibition, “War in My Home.” It features authentic exhibits found at the battlefields and brought by relatives of the soldiers who fought. These include helmets, a tunic, awards, a military tablet, etc. Such things were carefully kept in every Russian hut. There are also copies of newspapers, wartime posters, and soldiers’ letters – “triangles.” On the wall hangs an old radio, on which the family could hear the announcement of the beginning of the war, as well as reports from the battlefield, and, finally, the announcement

of our complete Victory. There is also an icon of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker. During the war, the saint heard so many fervent and tearful prayers for Russian soldiers! The wooden toy that a father could carve to console his children when leaving for the front is especially appealing. The woolen socks and tobacco pouches that we see in the museum were sent to the soldiers at the front. An old photo album - it contains memories in photographs. Next to it is an accordion; how the soldier's wife and children hoped for the return of their dear and beloved man, so that a song would sound in the house again.

Thanks to the acquaintance and friendship of the school with the war veteran, fighter pilot Lev Nikolaevich Shevnin, in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Moscow, we opened the Corner of Military Glory of the "1st Guards Stalingrad - Berlin Fighter Aviation Division". This is what we called the next, fourth exhibition of the museum.





Here is presented material about the combat routine of the famous division: awards, names of the division's commanders and Heroes of the Soviet Union, photographs, personal belongings. The "Guardsmen" stand tells about how the division's veterans live today. And these are meetings with schoolchildren, work in the Councils of Veterans.

Material about Lev Nikolaevich is presented not only with biographical facts, but also with personal belongings. We are proud that our Corner has

exhibits that are unusual for such museums, such as paintings: the painting exhibition "The World Around Us". Lev Nikolaevich Shevnin is an artist. He began painting quite late, already being a mature man. Lev Nikolaevich constantly conducted excursions for schoolchildren. It was worth a lot to attend such meetings and hear first-hand stories about soldiers, about exploits, about life.

In the year of the 80th anniversary of the Battle of Moscow, an exhibition dedicated to the 6th Moscow Division of the People's Militia was opened. Teachers and students of the school visited the division's formation center, which was the F.E. Dzerzhinsky Institute of Railway Engineers, where the division's headquarters were located. In 2016, on September 14, students of the school took part in the opening of the foundation stone at the site of the future monument to the 6th Division of the People's Militia of the Dzerzhinsky District of Moscow in Yekaterininsky Park together with a veteran of the division, Anisiya Zenkova. In 2024, the widow of David Mironovich Dubman, who enlisted in the militia at the age of 16, was invited to a Courage lesson at the school museum.



Questions:

1. Is there a museum in your school?
2. What can the exhibits in the school museum tell us?
3. Why is it important to preserve history for future generations?
4. What lessons can be taught in a museum?
5. Is there a "School Day at the Museum" project in your city?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Школина Диана****10 класс**

Some schools in Russia have their own museums related with their history.

School Museum "The History of Education in Russia"

In our school No. 629 of Moscow, there is a Museum dedicated to the history of Russia. It was created in 2009 by students, teachers and parents. The museum premises are located on the third floor in the hall - recreation. Its exposition has three halls.

"Spiritual values cannot be learned, they must be experienced"

The first hall is called "School life attributes" and it presents material dedicated to children's and youth organizations that existed in the school during Soviet times: Octoberists - Pioneers - Komsomol members. The exhibition presents many attributes of pioneering and other organizations. There are also some portraits and of representatives of these organizations, who made out their mark during WW2.

"A people that does not remember its past has no future."

Hall No. 2's name is Labyrinths of school education. This hall has school supplies, copybooks, textbooks, books, magazines, photos, certificates and documents related to education in Russia in various historical periods. The exhibition presents some vintage school supplies, award materials and many general vintage objects.

"Oh, school, my lullaby!"

And the last, third hall is "Pages of school life" This hall contains exhibition stands dedicated to the history of our school, including "School is the beginning of the Motherland", "School: yesterday, today, tomorrow", "Russia is famous for its teachers, students are the ones bringing fame to them", "The top students", "The medalists" and the last one "Family portrait".



Thanks to the school museum, we learn a lot about the history of our country. By studying the history of objects, we learn about the fates of people, about the history of our country. Our museum preserves the past, expresses our pride in the present and helps build the future.

Discuss

What historical events of your region do you know about? How did you find out about it?

With a partner, discuss the history museums you have visited. What are they dedicated to?
What exhibits are there?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Мустафаева Милана****10 класс****Art on the Front “Motherland is calling!”**

“Motherland is calling!” is a soviet poster, which was used during World War II. It was created by the artist Irakli Toidze on June 22-23, 1941.

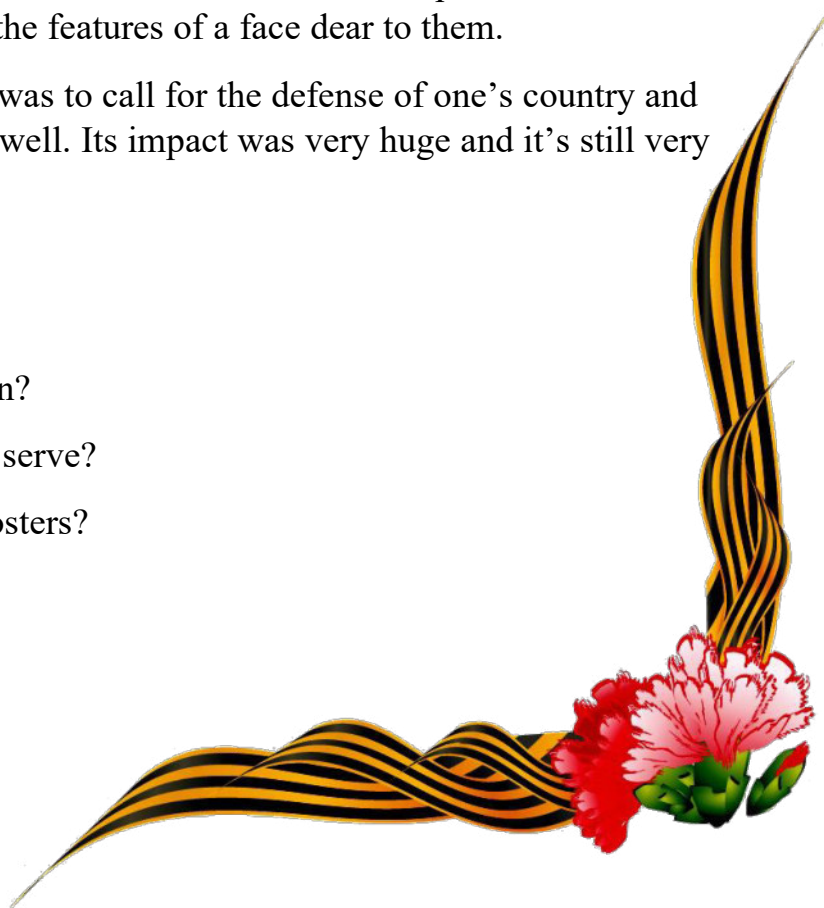
The image of the Motherland is largely generalized and collective. The poster focuses on the text of the oath, which the Motherland holds in her hand, and the adoption of which was mandatory before being sent to the front to fight the invaders. The multitude of bayonets behind the woman's back symbolizes the power of the entire people who stood up to defend their native land. The poster had its effect: it became an additional motivation for a huge number of people, and they tried to enlist as soon as possible to be sent to the front. The poster was hung at assembly points and train stations, at factory checkpoints and in military trains, in kitchens, in

houses and on fences. For soldiers and officers, it's became a portrait of their mother, in which everyone saw the features of a face dear to them.

The main function of the poster was to call for the defense of one's country and raise morale and it worked very well. Its impact was very huge and it's still very known nowadays.

Questions:

1. What does “motherland” mean?
2. Which purpose did the poster serve?
3. Do you know some similar posters?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Рубцова Ангелина****10 класс****The 6th Division of the People's Militia from the Dzerzhinsky District:****A Sacrifice for the Motherland**

In our museum School No. 629, there is an informative exhibition dedicated to the 6th Division of the People's Militia.

History of the Militia

In the summer of 1941, as the enemy approached Moscow, residents of the capital voluntarily took up arms to defend their homeland. One such unit was the 6th Moscow Rifle Division of the People's Militia, formed in July from workers and employees of the Dzerzhinsky district. Its ranks were joined by staff members from more than 170 enterprises, including factories "Borets," "Stankolit," and the Moscow Institute of Transport Engineers. By July 7, the division's strength reached 9,000 people.

**Combat Path and Transformation**

The division marched into the Smolensk region, where it participated in battles near Yelnya starting in August 1941. The city was liberated on September 6. On September 27, the division was reorganized into the 160th Rifle Division, which continued fighting on various fronts throughout the war.

Memory of Heroes

In honor of these militiamen, a commemorative plaque was installed in Ekaterininsky Park in Moscow in 2020. The history of the 6th Division symbolizes the unity and courage of Muscovites during those difficult days of 1941.

The 6th Moscow Rifle Division of the People's Militia was formed in 1941 from workers and employees of the Dzerzhinsky district of Moscow?

The division participated in the battles for Yelnya in the Smolensk region. It was transformed into the 160th Rifle Division on September 27, 1941.

A memorial plaque in honor of the militiamen of the 6th Division was installed in Ekaterininsky Park in Moscow in 2020.

Students of our school took part in the opening of the foundation stone at the site of the future monument to the 6th division of the people's militia of the Dzerzhinsky district of Moscow on September 14, 2016.

A veteran of the division, Anisiya Zenkova, was invited to open the memorial stone.



Questions:

1. Do you meet with veterans and participants of military operations in your school?
2. Do you know anything about the role of the Moscow militia in 1941?
3. Who was part of the people's militia?
4. How many people signed up for the people's militia?
5. Is there a museum in your school?
6. If you have a museum, are there any exhibits about the Great Patriotic War?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Егизарян Даниил

10 класс

Guardsmen

ГВАРДЕЙЦЫ

В Великую Отечественную войну 1941-1945 гг. 1-ая Гвардейская Сталинградско-Берлинская Краснознаменная истребительная авиационная дивизия (1-й гв. ИАД), входящая в состав 16-й Воздушной армии (командир маршал авиации Герой Советского Союза Руденко С.И.), прошла с боями от Сталинграда до Берлина. На всех фронтах в ожесточенных боях личный состав частей дивизии (полков) неизменно показывал образцы мужества, стойкости и самоотверженности, не жалея сил для ускорения победы над врагом. В каждом сражении среди летного и технического состава постоянно рождались свои герои, не жалевшие сил и своей жизни и всегда готовые заменить выбывших из строя своих товарищей по оружию.

Человеку всё подвластно, он может преодолеть любые трудности, совершить немислимый на первый взгляд героический подвиг, но пока не научился управлять временем, которое ему не подчиняется. Время неумолимо забирает от нас боевые друзья-однополчан, мужественных и верных героев, оставляя о них лишь светлую память и горечь ранних потерь.

Но ветераны не сдаются! Они растут и воспитывают своих детей, внуков, правнуков; активно, по мере своих возможностей, участвуют в общественной жизни – работают или работали в Советах ветеранов. Поляков В.К. – председателем Совета ветеранов 16-й ВА и заместителем председателя объединенного Совета ветеранов войны и военной службы ВВС. Михайлик Я.Д. – председателем Совета ветеранов 54-го Керченского Гвардейского Краснознаменного истребительного авиационного полка. Кузубов И.А. – председателем территориального Совета ветеранов войны и труда района Выхино-Жулебино. Денисов А.И. – председателем Совета ветеранов в институте механики МГУ. Шевнин Л.Н. – секретарем Совета ветеранов 1-ой Гвардейской Сталинградско-Берлинской Краснознаменной истребительной авиационной дивизии. Сеймов Г.А. – сопредседателем Совета ветеранов 1-ой гв. ИАД. Юдин Н.М. – заместителем председателя по авиации в Рязанском обкоме ДОСААФ. Гвардейцы постоянно встречаются с учащимися в школах, проводят дискуссии по актуальным проблемам жизни и общества, ведут кружки и семинары, передавая свой богатый жизненный опыт молодежи.

Они поддерживают тесную связь между собой, помогая друг другу в трудных жизненных ситуациях. Ведь недаром говорят о крепости мужской дружбы. Нет ничего вернее и надежнее, чем старая фронтовая дружба однополчан!

Сегодня ветераны дивизии также самоотверженно, как и в военные годы, в меру своих сил трудятся в различных отраслях народного хозяйства (на предприятиях и в НИИ, на транспорте, в промышленности и в сельском хозяйстве, в школах и ВУЗах).

По старой традиции вот уже около 40 лет ветераны дивизии ежегодно 9 мая встречаются в Москве у Большого театра, чтобы вместе отметить очередную Победу. К большому сожалению, возраст и состояние здоровья не всегда позволяют им добраться до места встречи в этот праздничный день. Но никто из них не забыл, их дружба-однополчане навсегда сохранят светлую память о тех, кто не дождался наших дней, и по фронтовой традиции на встрече обязательно помнут их законным 100 грамм.

В настоящее время в Москве живут заслуженные ветераны летно-технического состава дивизии, непосредственно ковавшие Победу в годы войны. Это Герои Советского Союза – гвардии полковник Михайлик Я.Д. и гвардии генерал-майор Поляков В.К., а также гвардии полковник Денисов А.И., Кузубов И.А., Поморцев А.М., Сеймов Г.А., Шевнин Л.Н. и Юдин Н.М.



of the Air Force. Mikhailik Ya.D. - Chairman of the Council of Veterans of the 54th Kerch Guards Red Banner Fighter Aviation Regiment. Kuzubov I.A. - Chairman of the Territorial Council of Veterans of War and Labor of the Vykhino-Zhulyabino District. Denisov A.I. - Chairman of the Council of Veterans at the Institute of Mechanics of Moscow State University. Shevchin L.N. - Secretary of the Council of Veterans of the 1st

During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, the 1st Guards Stalingrad-Berlin Red Banner Fighter Aviation Division (1st Guards IAD), part of the 16th Air Army (commander Marshal of Aviation Hero of the Soviet Union S.I. Rudenko), fought from Stalingrad to Berlin.

On all fronts, in fierce battles, the personnel of the division's units (regiments) invariably showed examples of courage, fortitude and dedication, sparing no effort to speed up the victory over the enemy. In each battle, among the flight and technical personnel, heroes were constantly born, who did not spare their strength and their lives and were always ready to replace their comrades in arms who had fallen into disarray. A person can do anything, he can overcome any difficulties, perform an unthinkable heroic feat at first glance, but he has not yet learned to control time, which does not obey him.

Time inexorably takes away from us our fellow soldiers, courageous and loyal heroes, leaving only bright memories and the bitterness of early losses. But veterans do not give up! They raise and educate their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren; they actively participate in public life to the best of their ability - they work or worked in the Councils of Veterans. Polyakov V.K. - Chairman of the Council of Veterans of the 16th VA and Deputy Chairman of the United Council of Veterans of War and Military Service



Guards Stalingrad-Berlin Red Banner Fighter Aviation Division.

Seimov G.A. - Co-Chairman of the Council of Veterans of the 1st Guards Fighter Aviation Division. Yudin N.M. - Deputy Chairman for Aviation in the Ryazan Regional Committee of DOSAAF. Guardsmen constantly meet with students in schools, conduct discussions on current problems of life and society, lead clubs and seminars, passing on their rich life experience to young people.



Questions:

1. For what merits is a division awarded the title "Guards"?
2. Do you meet veterans of the Great Patriotic War?
3. Do your school students help veterans of the Great Patriotic War?
4. Why is it necessary to remember the heroic deeds of people who gave their lives for their homeland?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Лебедева Татьяна

8 класс

Utin Alexander Vasilyevich



Our school has a museum dedicated to the memory of the Great Patriotic War. Various items left over from the war are collected there. And there is also information about great personalities and about one of which I will tell you.

He was born on 13 April 1906 in the village of Ludinovo, in a working-class family. He graduated from the 3rd year of the pedagogical college in the city of Zhizdra.

He was in the Red Army from February 1926. In 1926, he graduated from the Military Theoretical School of the Air Force in Leningrad. Since 1928, he was left at the Borisoglebsk School of pilots as a pilot instructor, then commanded a flight unit and a

detachment there. From April 1934, he was the commander of a detachment and squadron at the 9th Military School of pilots. From January 1938 to September 1939. In 1941, he graduated from the Military Academy of Command and Navigation Personnel of the Red Army Air Force.

In June 1941, Utin was promoted to major. Since June 1941, he was the commander of the 186th Fighter Aviation Regiment of the Air Defense, and since August he participated in combat operations. Participated in the Kiev and Kharkov (1941) defensive operations. Since March 1942, he has been the head of the control group for the Air Force of the Southwestern Front. The pilots of the division under his command distinguished themselves during the defensive stage of the Battle of Stalingrad, in Operation Ring to destroy the enemy in the Stalingrad area, in the Sev offensive operation and in repelling enemy air raids on Kursk. Vasilyevich himself flew 37 combat missions and shot down 2 enemy aircraft.



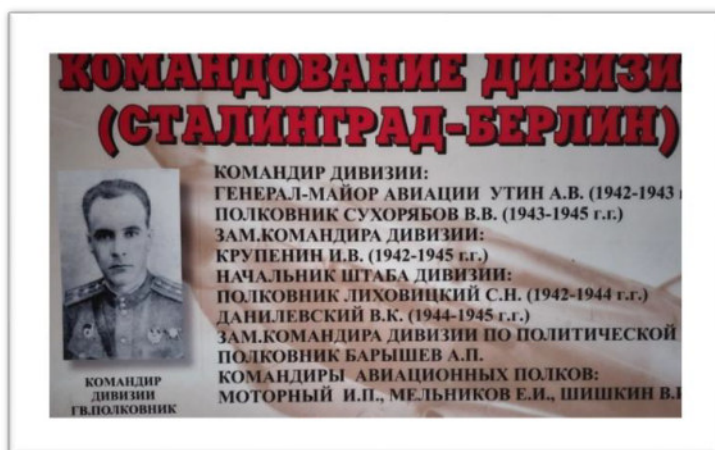
For his skilful command of the aviation corps and exemplary performance of combat missions,

Utin Alexander Vasilyevich was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

After the war, Lieutenant General of Aviation Utin continued to serve in the Soviet Air Force, commanding the same corps.

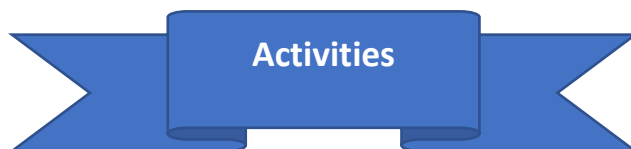
Alexander died on 23 January 1950 and was buried at the Novodevichy Cemetery in Moscow.

That's how the story of our Alexander ended.



It is very important to honor the memory of the people who fought in the Great Patriotic War. After all, these people fought for our lives, for our homeland, so that we could live freely.

It is also necessary to periodically replenish school museums with new objects and information. After all, then children will learn new information about the past, about how people protected us. After all, this should be honored, remembered and treated with great respect.



1. Read the text about Utin Alexander Vasilyevich and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Awards	
Post-war occupation	
Died in	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Give a Lesson of Courage to the students of your school.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Мизякова Полина****10 класс**

There are many portraits of heroes and exhibits of the Great Patriotic War in our school museum, but I would like to tell you about Vasily Sergeevich Batyaev.

Vasily Sergeevich Batyaev***Years of life: February 11, 1920 — May 28, 1970***

Vasily Sergeevich Batyaev was a pilot, participant in the Great Patriotic War, squadron commander of the 53rd Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment of the 1st Guards Fighter Aviation Division of the 16th Air Army of the 1st Belorussian Front, Hero of the Soviet Union.



After the war, he continued to serve in the Air Force combat units, was a navigator and deputy commander of an aviation regiment for flight training. In 1948, he graduated from the Lipetsk Higher Officer Flight and Tactical Courses, and in 1954 from the Military Air Academy (Monino). He continued to serve in the Air defense aviation. In 1954-1956, he was the head of the tactics cycle of the Central Air Defense Advanced Training Courses, and since 1956, he has been the head of the Combat Training Department of the Air Defense Aviation Corps. Since 1961, Colonel V. S. Batyaev has been in the reserve.

He lived in the city of Kharkov. He worked as the head of the technical control department at the factory.

Awards:

- Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union
- Order of Lenin
- four Orders of the Red Banner
- Order of Alexander Nevsky
- Order of the Red Star
- medals

**Questions:**

- How long did Vasily Sergeyevich Batyaev live? Where and when was he born?
- Which academy did he graduate from in 1954?
- What awards did V. S. Batyaev receive?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Разилова Софья

8 класс

Vitaly Konstantinovich Polyakov



The annals of the Great Patriotic War are full of examples of Soviet soldiers, seemingly in a hopeless situation, finding the will, courage and emerging victorious from the battle. The pilot, having used up his ammunition, heroically rammed the enemy at any cost, without leaving the burning plane, directing the flaming torch into the enemy's manpower and equipment.

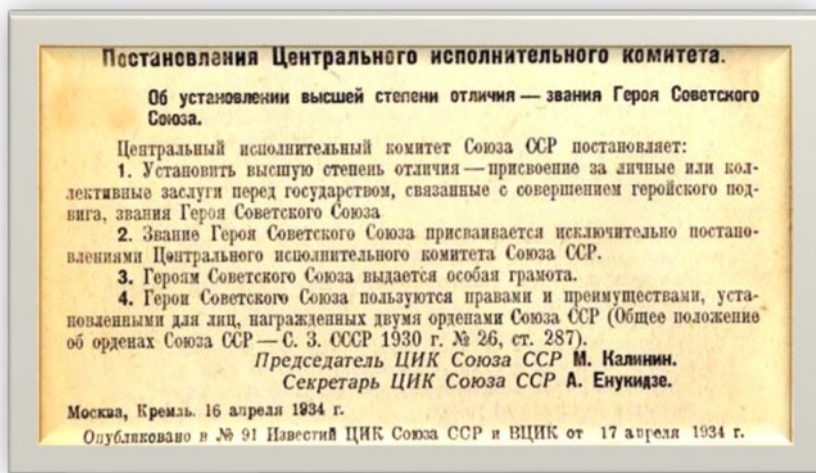
An example of courage and heroism is the feat of pilot Vitaly Polyakov on the first day of the battle on the Northern Face of the Kursk Bulge.

V.K. Polyakov received his baptism of fire in the skies over Stalingrad in August 1942, when he arrived at the front as part of the 237th Fighter Aviation Regiment of the 220th Aviation Division of the 16th Air Army. From the very first days, the young sergeant proved himself to be a skilled pilot and a brave fighter.

On August 30, 1942, he had to accompany a group of attack aircraft on one of the combat sorties. During the flight, an air battle ensued with eight German Me-109 fighters. Vitaly Polyakov managed to repel the attack of one of them, but the enemy managed to shoot down his plane - the machine began to descend, and the pilot was seriously wounded. Despite the great loss of blood, he still managed to reach Soviet territory and land the damaged fighter in a field. The injury was serious - pilot Vitaly Polyakov spent six months in the hospital. And, of course, he yearned for the sky: "Have you really flown enough?" Only a pilot can understand this love for the sky. Having healed his wound, he was able to return to his native regiment and sit in the combat cockpit.

Vitaly Polyakov was born on April 11, 1923, in the village of Abronino, Bolsheselsky District, Yaroslavl Region, to a peasant family. In 1930, the Polyakov family moved to Moscow, where in 1939 Vitaly finished 9 grades of high school. His road to the sky began with classes at the Proletarian Aeroclub of the capital.

The 1st Guards Fighter Aviation Division, in which Polyakov served, was stationed near Fatezh. The use of aviation was planned, first of all, to disrupt the expected enemy offensive during the artillery and aviation counter-preparation in the Central Front zone by the forces of the 13th Combined Arms and 16th Air Armies, with the subsequent transition to supporting the troops

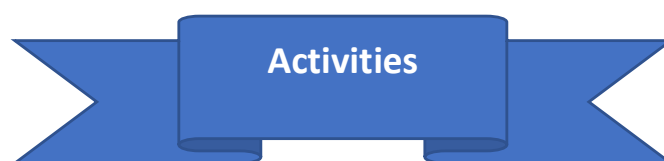


during the defense, as well as to cover ours from enemy air strikes. During the preparation for combat operations, much attention was paid to the development of issues of combat use of a large number of aircraft in a limited area in narrow areas in the immediate vicinity of the defending troops.

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of September 2, 1943, the 20-year-old junior lieutenant was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Guards Senior Lieutenant Polyakov ended the war near Berlin as a squadron commander. He took part in the Victory Parade on June 24, 1945. In total, during the war, the pilot made 176 combat sorties and fought in 25 air battles.

On November 20, 2012, Vitaly Konstantinovich passed away.

The story of an amazing, extraordinary man, a heroic warrior and a true citizen will always be an example for us.



1. Read the text about Vitaly Konstantinovich Polyakov and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Awards	
Post-war occupation	
Died in	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Give a Lesson of Courage to the students of your school.

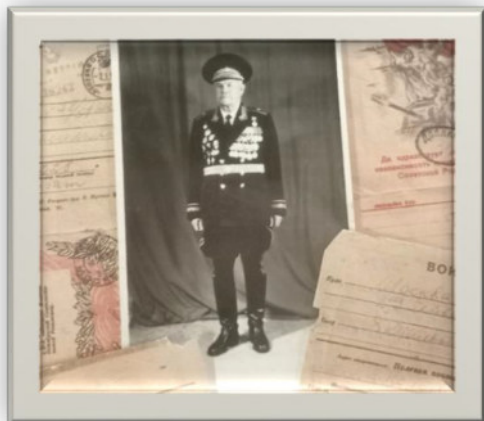


Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Макаров Максим

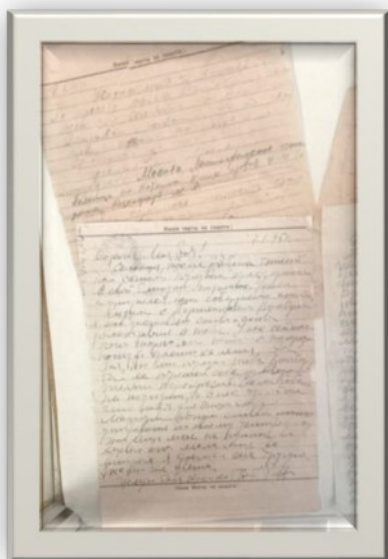
10 класс

From Private to General



Valiev Rafgat Akhtyamovich was born on February 18, 1911 in the village of Elanlino, Kiginsky District, Republic of Bashkortostan, to a poor Tatar family. In 1936, he entered the Physics and Mathematics Department of Moscow State University and graduated with honors. The Great Patriotic War found Rafgat Akhtyamovich Valiev as a mathematics teacher at the F.E. Dzerzhinsky Artillery Academy. Despite the fact that in the fall of 1941 he had to defend his dissertation and was exempt from conscription into the army, Rafgat Valiev managed to get sent to the front.

In the battles near Sychevskaya (Moscow region), he created a detachment of retreating fighters and fought off enemy attacks for several hours. After this battle, his fame spread throughout all the regiments of the 18th People's Militia Division. Front-line newspapers wrote about the brave officer's military exploits, and his fellow soldiers composed poems and sang songs. After the Battle of Moscow, he participated in the battles on the Kursk Bulge, in the liberation of Belarus, the Baltic States, and in the assault on Koenigsberg. He also crossed the Berezika and Neman Rivers in the first echelon of the division, for which he was nominated for the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.



During the war, Valiev's family received funeral notices twice, and his mother, Mastura Mukharriyamovna, died in 1944, never knowing that her son was alive and in the hospital. And near Kiliningrad (Konigsberg), the name of Guards Major Valiev is carved on one of the mass graves. After the war, R.A. Valiev remained to serve in the Soviet Army. He rose to the rank of general.

Questions:

1. Are there any heroes of the Great Patriotic War in your area?
2. Do they come to your school?
3. What stories did they tell you?
4. Is it important to remember their exploits?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Кузнецов Александр

8 класс**The Air Force of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War****Aviation of the USSR**

The victory over Nazi Germany and its allies in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was achieved through the efforts of the entire Soviet people and their Armed Forces. Soviet aviation made a significant contribution to solving this historic task. It has carried out over 3.8 million combat sorties. Our ace pilots also played a big role in the victory.

Zakhar Vladimirovich Semenyuk**Zakhar Vladimirovich Semenyuk, military pilot 1st class****(24.03.1919-17.03.1958)**

He was born on March 24, 1919 in the village of Beyzimovka, Zhytomyr region. Even in early childhood, he began to dream of the sky, studied a lot, and by the age of 17, thanks to his perseverance, he took the helm of his first plane. In 1937 he graduated from the Vinnytsia Aero Club. He joined the Red Army in March 1938, and graduated from the Odessa Military Aviation School of Pilots in the same year. He served in the Air Force units of the Moscow and Leningrad military districts.

SEMENYUK made 357 combat sorties during the entire Patriotic War, with a flight time of 342 hours. For his courage, bravery and heroism in the fight against the German invaders, he deserves to be awarded the title HERO of the SOVIET UNION.

Colonel Zakhar Vladimirovich Semenyuk died while flying an airplane on May 17, 1958. He was buried at the Markov Cemetery in Yoshkar-Ola.



Discussion

What do you know about the exploits of pilots during the war?

Have you ever heard about Semenyuk Zakhar Vladimirovich before?

Would you like to become a military pilot and why?

Activities

Is there an aviation museum in your city?

Have you ever visited it?

If there is a good library in your area, I advise you to visit it and find books about the outstanding pilots of our country.



The Nazis were afraid of Soviet air raids

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Малинкина Варвара****10 класс****Lev Nikolaevich Shevnin's life and art works**

Lev Nikolaevich was born on June 28, 1923 in the city of Kirov. In 1941, he graduated from 10th Form and at the same time graduated from the Kirov Regional Aero Club. In September 1941, he was sent to a flight school in Georgia with a group of graduates of the aero club. In October 1943, after completing his studies at the Rustavi Military Aviation School of Pilots and being awarded the rank of second lieutenant, he was sent to the 26th Reserve Aviation Regiment in Vaziani (Georgia).

In January 1944, front-line service began. Lev Nikolaevich was enlisted in the 53rd Guards Order of Lenin and Alexander Nevsky Fighter Aviation Regiment. He participated in combat operations from March 1944, as part of the 1st Belorussian Front. He flew out to escort bombers and attack aircraft, for reconnaissance. He took part in the liberation of the territory of Belarus, Poland, in battles in Germany and the storming of Berlin.



After the war, he continued to serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR. In 1973, he retired with the rank of colonel. He was awarded two Orders of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree and medals.: "For the liberation of Warsaw", "For the capture of Berlin", "For the victory over Germany", "Veteran of the Armed Forces of the USSR", etc. He passed away on June 13, 2017.

Lev Nikolaevich Shevnin presented several of his beautiful paintings to our school. And now they decorate the walls of our school museum.

Is there a museum in your school? If so, tell us about it in Spotlight on Russia.

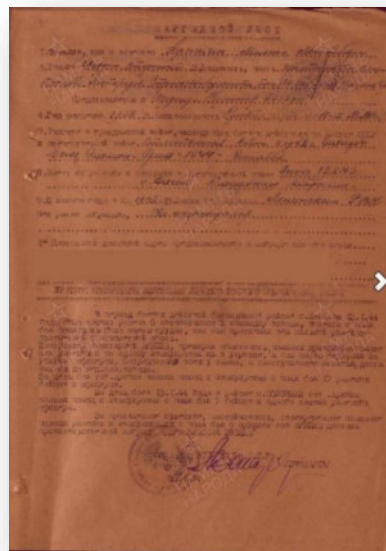
Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Ермолаева Дарья****8 класс****My great-great-grandfather Arishin Mikhail Mikhailovich**

About eighty 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. Even my grandfathers and great-grandfathers participated in it.

My great-great-grandfather Arishin Mikhail Mikhailovich was born in 1902 in the Dnipropetrovsk region. He was drafted in 1941 by the Lenin Military-Industrial Complex. Military unit number: 26 gv. TBR.

There is a monument on the territory of school No. 504 – a stele to the Anninsky defenders of the capital, on which his name is written. He saved people on the battlefield and for this act he was awarded a reward list.

Cause of death: He was killed in 1944. He is listed as buried in Vitebsk region.

**Questions:**

1. Are there any monuments dedicated to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War in your city?
2. Which War heroes do you know?
3. Are there any places in your city named after war heroes?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Оськина Алиса****8 класс****Kuzubov Ivan Alekseevich**

Our museum has exhibits of the Great Patriotic War. I would like to tell you about a guardsman who participated in the Second World War and about his achievements.

**Kuzubov Ivan Alekseevich**

On May 25, 1940, he became a flight technician, and from December 1942, he became a senior squadron technician. He fought in active regiments and divisions of armies.

From June 22, 1941 to July 10, 1941, he served as a flight technician on the Southwestern Front.

From October 01, 1941 to May 9, 1945, he served as an aviation technician and senior squadron technician.

He fought in the battles in Stalingrad and the Don, he served in Central and 1st Belorussian fronts.

In May 1945, he signed for the Reichstag in Berlin.



I believe that the next generation should remember the great deed of brave people, they defended our borders and culture for the future generations, our ancestors sacrificed their lives for us.

Donations to museums contribute to the preservation and transfer of cultural heritage, as well as to the fulfillment of the museum's social function.

Activities

- Find out the information about heroes of the Great Patriotic War and tell the classmates about them.
- Conduct Courage lessons for elementary school students.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Черныш Никита****10 класс****David Mironovich Dubman**

David Mironovich was born on October 5, 1924 in the city of Zhitomir in Ukraine. On June 26, 1941, he voluntarily went to the front, took part in defensive battles near the Sozh River, on the territory of Belarus, the Smolensk land and the Bryansk forests.

He took part in the Battle of Moscow, the battles near Maloyaroslavets, Naro-Fominsk, where he was seriously wounded in the arm and head. He underwent 4.5 months of treatment in Kazan. After recovery, he continued to participate as a pilot-gunner and technician. He took part in the liberation of

Ukraine, the battles for Debrecen, Budapest, Vienna and Bratislava.

After the war, he graduated from the Frunze Higher Naval School and the Higher Naval Officer Classes of Submarine Navigation. Retired Captain 2nd Rank. He took an active part in the veteran movement of Moscow.

He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd degree, the Red Star and medals: "For Military Merit", "For Labor Distinction", "For the Defense of Moscow", "For the Capture of Budapest", "For the Capture of Vienna", "For the Victory over Germany", "Veteran of the Armed Forces of the USSR", "Veteran of Labor", etc.

He died after a long illness on July 7, 2019, and was buried at the Kotlyakovskoye Cemetery in Moscow.

**Activities**

- Invite veterans of wars in your school and tell them about your museum if you have it in your school.
- Learn more about people in your region who worked and fought for the victory.
- Make projects about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Яхонтов Ярослав****8 класс****Heroes of the Great Patriotic War
on display at the school museum****Alexander Ivanovich Gorgolyuk - Hero of the USSR**

Alexander Gorgolyuk was born on August 27, 1919 in Odessa into a working-class family. He graduated from the 8th grade of the school, then he studied at the factory industrial school, after which he worked as a mechanic at the Kinap plant. At the same time he studied at the Odessa Aero Club. In 1937, Gorgolyuk began to serve in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. In 1940, he graduated from the Odessa Military Aviation School of Pilots. Since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War he fought on the front. On June 22, 1941, he flew three combat missions. He took part in the Battle of Moscow.

On November 16, 1941, MiG-3 was shot down. Gorgolyuk suffered severe burns and spent some time in hospitals. By July 1943, Guards Senior Lieutenant Alexander Gorgolyuk had commanded the 30th Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment of the 1st Guards Fighter Aviation Division of the 16th Air Army of the Central Front. By that time, he had flown 376 combat missions. During his last combat sortie on June 2, 1943 near Kursk, Gorgolyuk personally shot down 7 enemy aircraft and 6 in a group.

In 1946, Gorgolyuk retired with the rank of captain. He lived in Moscow. He graduated from a technical school and worked as deputy director of the printing company of the All-Russian Society of the Blind before retiring. He died on May 7, 1993.

Questions:

1. Where did the pilot fight?
2. What merits does he have?
3. What year did he die?

Project:

1. To study the biography of any hero of the Great Patriotic War.
2. Find out where he fought.



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Макаров Кирилл****10 класс****Valiev Rafgat Akhtyamovich**

Valiev Rafgat Akhtyamovich was born on February 18, 1911, into a poor Tatar family.

In 1936 he entered the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics.

In the battles near Sychevskaya (Moscow region), he created a detachment of Retreating fighters and fought off enemy attacks for several hours.

After the Battle of Moscow, he participated in the battles on the Kursk Bulge, in the liberation of Belarus, the Baltic States, and in the storming of Konigsberg.

Valiev was buried twice, and his mother, Mastura Mukhar'yamovna, died in 1944, never learning that his son was alive and was in the hospital.

Near Kaliningrad (Konigsberg), the name of Major Valiev's guards is stamped on one of the mass graves.

After the war, R. A. Valiev remained in the Soviet Army. He rose to the rank of general.

**Awards of Rafgat Akhtyamovich**

The Lenin Prize
 Order of the Red Banner
 The Order of Alexander Nevsky
 Order of the Patriotic War, I degree
 Order of the Patriotic War II degree
 Order of the Red Star

Questions:

1. What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
2. What feats could you tell your classmates about?
3. Is it important to pass on the memory of the feats of soldiers who fought for the freedom of their homeland?

Zakhar Vladimirovich Semenyuk**Авалян Инеса****7 класс****Zakhar Vladimirovich Semenyuk (1919-1958)**

He was born on March 24, 1919, in the village of Beyzymovka, now in the Chudnovsky district of the Zhytomyr region (Ukraine). In 1933, he graduated from the 7th grade of a school in the village of Karpovtsy. In 1935, he finished a Factory Apprenticeship School. He worked as a boiler-assembler at the "Progress" plant in Berdichev. In 1937, he graduated from the Vinnytsia Aero Club.

He had been in the army since March 1938. In 1938, he graduated from the Odessa Military Aviation School of Pilots. He served in the Air Force combat units and participated in the Soviet-Finnish War.

In February-March 1940, he was the commander of the 153rd Fighter Aviation Regiment. He flew several combat missions on I-153 fighters and was awarded the medal "For Bravery." In 1941, he graduated from the Poltava Advanced Air Force Assault Training Courses. He participated in the Great Patriotic War.

From July to October 1941, he was the commander of the fighter squadron of the Poltava Aviation Courses. He fought on the Southwestern, Don, and Stalingrad fronts. By

decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated January 28, 1943, Zakhar Semenyuk was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

He died in a plane crash in May 1958, when he was 39 years old.

Activities

Complete the table with the information from the text:

Name	
Surname	
Middle name	
Date of birth	
The place where he fought	
Awards	
Date of death	

Vitaly Konstantinovich Polyakov**Аверкина Мария****7 класс****Vitaly Konstantinovich Polyakov****(1923—2012)**

Hero of the Soviet Union Vitaly Konstantinovich Polyakov was a military pilot, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and Major General of Aviation (1980).

Vitaly Konstantinovich Polyakov was born on April 11, 1924, in the village of Oborino, Uglich district, Yaroslavl province of the RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic), into the peasant family of Konstantin Mikhailovich and Maria Leontyevna Polyakova.

In the first days of the Great Patriotic War, the division in which Sergeant V.K. Polyakov served was transferred to the Kharkov Military District. Until September 1941, he was in the reserve of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. On August 30, 1942, while carrying out a mission

to escort attack aircraft, V.K. Polyakov was seriously wounded in an air battle but managed to land the fighter at his airfield. Vitaly Konstantinovich spent six months in the hospital. In mid-February 1943, he returned to his unit.

In April 1944, V.K. Polyakov was promoted to lieutenant and appointed to the position of aviation flight commander. He participated in all major operations of the front. In total, during the war, he flew 175 combat missions. Vitaly Konstantinovich finished his combat career near Berlin with the rank of guard senior lieutenant and the position of commander of an aviation squadron. On June 24, 1945, he took part in the Victory Parade on Red Square in Moscow.



After the war, V. K. Polyakov continued his service in the USSR Air Force. He died in Moscow on November 20, 2012.

Activities

Complete the table with the information from the text:

Full Name:	
Date of Birth:	
Place of Birth:	
Military Rank:	
War:	
Combat Missions (number):	
Date of Death:	

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Патрикеев Игнат****7 класс****Kuzubov Ivan Alekseevich (1921-2011)**

He was born on May 25, 1921 in the village of Budenovka, Donetsk region. His father Kuzubov Alexey Trofimovich was a fisherman, his mother Kuzubova (Karpova) Proskovya Ivanovna was a farm worker. There were 5 children in the family. Ivan was the eldest.

After the ninth grade, he entered the Volsky Aviation Technical School on a Komsomol permit, from which he graduated in 1940 with the rank of "military technician of the second rank." The combat path took place on the Stalingrad, Don, Central and 1st Belorussian fronts, as well as in cities like Kiev, Borispol, Voronezh, Stalingrad, Ponyri, Fatezh, Kursk, Orel, Bobruisk, Warsaw, Kustrin, Berlin, Neubrandenburg. He also wrote his name on the Reichstag.

After the war, he continued to serve in the Armed Forces.

In 1953, he graduated from the Faculty of Engineering of the Riga Red Banner Higher Aviation Military School of the Air Force. He retired from service in 1978 with the rank of engineer-colonel. For his services to the Motherland and the Fatherland at the front and in peacetime, he was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the first degree (09/08/1943), the Order of the Red Star (06/17/1945) and other medals.

Kuzubov Ivan Alekseevich died on June 10, 2011, at the age of 90.

**Questions:**

1. When was Kuzubov Ivan Alekseevich born?
2. Where was he born?
3. How many siblings did he have?
4. What was his father's job?
5. What school did he attend after the ninth grade?
6. What fronts did he serve on during the war?
7. When did he retire from the Armed Forces?
8. What award did he receive for his service?
9. When did he die?

During the Great Patriotic War, the education system in the USSR faced numerous challenges and difficulties...

Education in the USSR during the Great Patriotic War

During the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), education in the Soviet Union faced numerous challenges due to the wartime situation. Despite this, the education system continued to function and adapted to new conditions, playing an important role in maintaining the spirit of the people.

Many teachers and students went to the front lines, leading to staff shortages and reduced class hours. To preserve the educational process, educational institutions opened evening and correspondence schools and introduced shortened courses. This allowed education to continue even amid the war.

Education played a crucial role in forming a patriotic mindset among the youth. The curriculum included subjects that focused on the history and culture of the USSR, fostering a sense of pride in their country among students.

Children's and youth organizations also made significant contributions to supporting the war effort. For example, young pioneers participated in raising funds for the front and aiding the wounded. This experience instilled in them a sense of belonging to a common cause and an understanding of the importance of their involvement.

Despite the difficult conditions, the level of education in the country did not decline; instead, it transformed. Many educational institutions adopted new methods, such as using radio broadcasts for teaching, allowing education to continue without interruption.

Education in the USSR during the war became an important resource for preserving knowledge and fostering a spirit of patriotism. It helped unite people in difficult times and prepared a new generation for the reconstruction of the country after the war.



DISCUSS

What difficulties do you think teachers and students faced during wartime? What significance did education hold for children and youth in the context of war? What measures do you think could have been taken to improve the learning conditions in schools during the war? Discuss your ideas with your classmates.

ACTIVITY

- Share stories about how your ancestors coped with the difficulties of studying during the war.
- How do you think education during wartime could have influenced the personal development of young people?
- What examples of heroism from teachers and students can you cite?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Михан Анна, 10 класс**

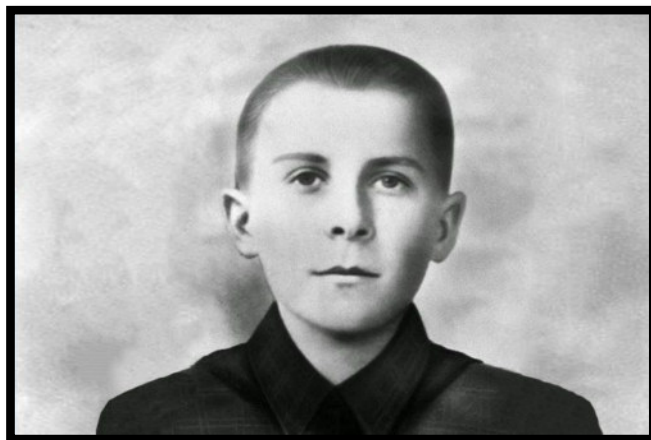
In our school, the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War is preserved with special respect. In our small but rich in history museum, there is a stand dedicated to the courageous pioneers. These defenders, despite their young age, made an invaluable contribution to the fight against fascism.

Marat Kazey

Our school has a small museum dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. There is a separate stand where pioneers and war heroes are represented. I want to tell you about Marat Kazey.

Marat Ivanovich Kazey is a Soviet Belarusian pioneer hero, a young red partisan scout, Hero of the Soviet Union. When his mother died, Marat and his 17-year-old sister Ariadna left their native village and joined the ranks of the October 25th Anniversary guerrilla group. Thus began the heroic biography of a young Soviet fighter.

In March 1943, Marat actually saved the partisan detachment. When the punishers took the partisans in a pincer grip near the village of Rumok, it was the scout Kazey who managed to break through the enemy's "ring" and bring the D. A. Furmanov partisan detachment, which was located seven kilometers from the surrounded partisans, to the rescue. In December 1943, in a battle on the Slutsk highway, Marat Kazey obtained valuable enemy documents — military maps and plans of the Nazi command. On May 11, 1944, while performing another task near the village of Khoromitsky in the Loshansky village Council of the Uzdensky district of the Minsk region, a young partisan was discovered by the Nazis, who took him "in a ring". The 14-year-old patriot fired back to the last round and, unwilling to surrender, blew himself up with a grenade and the enemies surrounding him.



Pioneer Marat Kazey was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his courage and bravery. A monument to the young hero has been erected in Minsk.

QUESTIONS

Why, in your opinion, is the memory of such heroes as Marat Kazey important?

What qualities of character did Marat Kazey possess to become a hero?

ACTIVITIES

Find more information about Marat Kazey's childhood on the Internet. Where was he born? Who were his parents?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Головизнин Артем, 10 класс****Oleg Koshevoy**

Our school is proud to have a small museum dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. This museum serves as an important reminder of the heroism, bravery and self-sacrifice of those who fought for freedom and peace in our land. A special place in this museum is occupied by a stand dedicated to the pioneer heroes, among whom the fate of Oleg Vasilyevich Koshevoy stands out.

Oleg Vasilyevich Koshevoy was born on September 18, 1927. At the beginning of the war, when he was only 14 years old, he actively participated in the underground struggle against the fascist invaders. His example became an inspiration for many schoolchildren, showing that even at a young age one can do great things to protect the Motherland.



Despite his young age, Koshevoy showed exceptional courage by participating in the partisan movement. He performed important tasks, collecting intelligence information, ensuring the actions of the main units of the Red Army. He was awarded medals and orders for his bravery and devotion to the Motherland.

The students of our school are proud of these feats and cherish the memory of such heroes as Oleg Vasilyevich Koshevoy. Stories about him are told in history lessons, at Victory Day events, and at meetings with veterans who share their memories.

The museum not only informs students about the events of the war, but also instills in them patriotism and respect for the exploits of the generation that fought for the freedom of our country. We hope that the example of such heroes as Oleg Vasilyevich Koshevoy will become an inspiration for new generations and a reminder that true heroism has no age.

The heroes of the Great Patriotic War will forever remain in our memory, and we, as their descendants, are obliged to preserve their legacy and pass it on to future generations.

Questions:

1. Is there a Komsomol corner in your school?
2. Are there Komsomols in your family?
3. Can Komsomol members be considered real heroes, given their young age?
4. What does it mean to be a hero during the war?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Евсикова Александра, 10 класс

The memory of the heroes of the Patriotic War is honored all over the world, our school is no exception. We honor the memory of not only the soldiers, but also the young participants of the war.

Zinaida Portnova

There is a small museum dedicated to the Great Patriotic War in our school. This place is very important for us because it reminds us of the heroism and courage shown in those difficult times.

Our museum has a separate stand where the pioneers - war heroes are presented, among whom Zina Portnova occupies a special place.



Zinaida Portnova was born in 1926 in Leningrad. In the summer of 1941, Zina went on vacation to her grandmother in Belarus. That's where the war found her. A few months later, Zina joined the underground organization "Young Patriots". Then she became a scout in the Voroshilov partisan detachment. During the war, she showed incredible courage and determination. Zina organized an underground Komsomol

headquarters, which was engaged in collecting information about the enemy and distributing leaflets.

She also took part in sabotage against German troops, for which she was captured and taken prisoner. One day she was arrested. The enemies had no direct evidence that she was a partisan. Perhaps everything would have been fine if Portnova had not been identified by a traitor. She was tortured for a long time and cruelly. During one of the interrogations, Zina snatched a pistol from the investigator and shot him and two other guards. She tried to escape, but the girl, exhausted by torture, did not have enough strength. She was captured and soon executed. Zinaida Portnova died at the hands of the fascist occupiers at the age of 17. Despite cruel torture, she did not betray her comrades and continued to remain true to the ideals of freedom and justice. Zina Portnova was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War.



Her feat inspires us and reminds us how important it is to be a patriot of your country and to defend it in the most difficult moments. We will always remember heroes like Zina and learn from their example in order to strive for peace and justice in the future.

Activities:

Find information about a pioneer who performed a feat during the war, who studied at your school, and tell his story to your friend.

Questions:

- 1) What qualities do you think a true pioneer should have?
- 2) Are there places of memory of the Great War in your school?
- 3) What pioneers who performed a feat in the Great Patriotic War do you know?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Балашова Олеся Александровна**
учитель английского языка**Ivan Aleksandrovich Zemnukhov**

Ivan Aleksandrovich Zemnukhov was born on September 8, 1923 in the village of Illarionovka, Shatsky district, Ryazan region, in a peasant family. In the first grade, he went to school in the neighboring village of Olkhi. In 1932 the Zemnukhovs moved to the city of Krasnodon. From an early age, he showed a passion for literature, read a lot. At the age of 13, he began writing poetry, praising the beauty of his native nature in them. At school, Vanya Zemnukhov was the head of a literary circle. Comrades jokingly called Vanya a "professor" for his well-read mature judgments and deep knowledge of literature. In 1938 he joined the Komsomol, and a year later was elected a member of the Komsomol committee. As a reward for his community service, ninth-grader Ivan Zemnukhov received a ticket to the Slavyanogorsk recreation center and spent his winter holidays in this wonderful corner. From the first days of the war Zemnukhov tried to go to the front, but did not pass due to health reasons. Vanya dreamed of becoming a lawyer and was extremely glad when the Komsomol district committee sent him to law courses in Voroshilovgrad, but he failed to complete them. In the summer of 1942, the Nazis occupied the Voroshilovgrad region. In Krasnodon, occupied by the Nazis, Ivan Zemnukhov actively joined the underground work, becoming a member of the underground Komsomol organization "Young Guard". Zemnukhov is elected a member of the staff. Together with Oleg Koshev, Ivan Turkenich and other members of the staff, he develops plans for combat operations, compiles texts of leaflets and prepares an oath for those joining the Young Guard. He played an important role in creating an underground printing house, printing the first leaflets, and distributing them. He took part in combat operations.



In December 1942, with the permission of the occupation authorities, the Gorky Club began operating. Ivan Zemnukhov becomes the administrator. Together with director Evgeny Moshkov, he coordinates the work of amateur art clubs, which included many underground activists. Working at the club made it possible to gather in groups almost legally, discuss plans of action and combat operations. The Gorky Club essentially became the headquarters of the Young Guard. When Zemnukhov found out about the arrest of Moshkov and Tretyakevich, he went to the police to rescue his comrades. He never came back from there.

Ivan Zemnukhov was suspended from the ceiling, blood pouring from his ears and mouth. They poured water and hung it up again. He had the lives of dozens of people in his hands - he knew that.

Three times a day Vanya Zemnukhov was flogged with two lashes made of electric wires. The executioners struck Zemnukhov's sprawled body one blow after another but he remained silent. The executioners took Vanya naked into the police yard and beat him unconscious in the snow. Nina Aleksandrovna Zemnukhova, the hero's sister, remembers: "All the relatives hoped to receive a message, waited impatiently, left the prison and immediately read on the road. Vanya was gluing tiny notes to the

bottom of the pit. Here are some notes from Vanya: "Don't worry about me. How are parents' health? Greetings I. Z." or "Don't worry about me, I feel heroic. I. Z." Maria Bortz writes: "I was sometimes called in for interrogations, and once again they confronted Zemnukhov. He was scary, his face was swollen, his arms hung like whips. He was terribly exhausted, tortured..." On January 15, 1943, after terrible tortures, he was dumped into the pit of mine No. 5.

Nina Zemnukhova: "...14.2. Our valiant Red Army came to us and liberated us from the German monsters. Soon they began to look for these heroes, these young men who died brutally tortured. It took a long time to adapt to take them out of that pit. They adapted, began to get out of there inhuman, terrible, tortured, mottled corpses. We went to this mine for exactly two weeks, until it was our Vanya's turn. They got Vanya. His arms and legs were twisted, his torso was broken, and his body was very creepy, it was impossible to even see his body. It's very difficult to describe it. And therefore I finish..." He was buried in the mass grave of heroes on the central square of the city of Krasnodon. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated September 13, 1943, Ivan Aleksandrovich Zemnukhov, a member of the staff of the underground Komsomol organization Molodaya Gvardiya, was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Answer the questions:

1. Why did Vanya's friends jokingly call him a "professor"?
2. When and where did Ivan Zemnukhov join the underground work?
3. What is the Young Guard and what were its aims?
4. How was Ivan Zemnukhov killed?

Discuss:

1. What questions would you ask Ivan Zemnukhov if you had a chance to meet him today?
2. How can we cultivate patriotic feeling in the younger generation?

Lyubov Grigoryevna Shetsova. Любовь Григорьевна Шевцова

Степанова Таисия, 10 класс

During the Patriotic War, hundreds of thousands of people fought for the freedom and independence of the Motherland on various fronts and in various branches of the armed forces.

IN OUR SCHOOL MUSEUM

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA takes a look ...

Lyubov Grigoryevna Shevtsova

In our school museum there are many stands dedicated to the memory of these heroes. The ones that capture the interest the most are the Komsomol. Brave heroes from 14 to 28 years old threw themselves into fire and water to not let the enemy feel victorious.

Shevtsova Lyubov Grigoryevna is one of the examples of such heroes. At the tender age of 18, she was already familiar with the losses of war. In 1942, she already acted in occupied Voroshilovgrad as a radio operator. Because of the failed mission, Lyuba had to go to Krasnodon, where she became an active member of the organization "Young Guard". She obtained medicines and distributed leaflets.

Her most heroic act was setting fire to a labour exchange together with other Komsomol members. As a result, they saved 2,000 people from fascist captivity. In 1943, she was arrested. The Nazis had long been looking for her as a Soviet radio operator, so they tortured her particularly long and cruelly. However, she did not give anything away and going to her execution, she said: "...There will still be a clear peaceful blue sky and a bright moonlit night, it will still be very good in our dear and close, and all of us loved Soviet Motherland." She was killed on 31 of January.

She is buried in the mass grave of victims of fascism in the center of Rovenki. She was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

ACTIVITIES

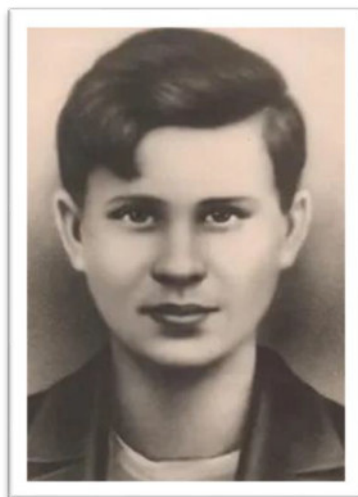
In pairs, discuss what other heroic acts of Lyubov Grigoryevna you know?

Do you know any other information about Lyubov Grigoryevna?

- What characteristics do you think a true hero should have?
- Would you like to be a Komsomol? Why?
- What impressed you the most about Lyubov Grigoryevna story?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Кравченко Полина, 10 класс**

The exploits of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War became the basis of the victory written in blood and sweat. This story is about them, about our heroes, whose names may remain unknown forever, but whose sacrifice will never be forgotten.

Sergey Gavrilovich Tulenin

Sergey Gavrilovich Tulenin was born on August 12, 1925 in the village of Kiselevo. In 1926, the Tulenin family moved to the city of Krasnodon. Seventeen-year-old Sergey followed in his father's footsteps and began working in a mine. And with the beginning of the German occupation, the young man became a member of the headquarters and the head of the combat group "Young Guard"; he also successfully carried out the tasks of the organization's headquarters: he participated in the distribution of leaflets, collected weapons and ammunition for the partisans, and also he organized explosions.

In January 1943, the hero was captured by the police on the denunciation of a traitor.

Tulenin's extraordinary fortitude, fearlessness and endurance enraged the Nazis and made them feel helpless and confused. The former head of the Krasnodon gendarmerie post, Otto Schön, admitted during the investigation that "Tulenin behaved with dignity during the interrogation, and we were surprised how such a strong will could develop in a still young man. During the torture, he did not utter a word about mercy and did not give up any of the Young Guards."

On January 31, the Nazis threw the seventeen-year-old member of the "Young Guard" into the shaft of Mine No. 5. Sergei was buried in a mass grave of heroes on the central square of the city of Krasnodon.

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of September 13, 1943, Sergei Gavrilovich Tulenin, a member of the headquarters of the underground Komsomol organization "Young Guard", was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

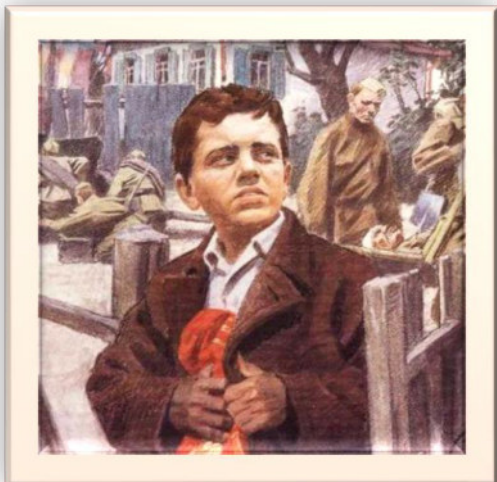
Recently, our school museum was visited by the nephew of Sergei Gavrilovich Tulenin. He was presented with a book about the exploits of the Young Guard. And our task is to bring this to the masses, to pass it on from generation to generation, because our heroes sacrificed everything so that we could have a peaceful sky above our heads. Glory to the heroes!

DISCUSS

- Do you think it is difficult to be a war hero? Why?
- What qualities can help a person become a hero?

Activity

Imagine that you are a hero of the war or the home front. What qualities do you need to be them. Make a list of essential features of character to be a hero.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Сухоносова Мария, 10 класс****Kostya Kravchuk**

Our school has a small but very significant museum dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. This museum preserves the memory of those who showed courage and heroism during the most difficult years of our history. One of the most striking exhibits is a stand dedicated to heroic pioneers, among whom Kostya Kravchuk occupies a special place.

Kostya was born in 1931. At the time of the outbreak of the war, he was only 10 years old. In September 1941, Kiev was occupied by the Nazis. Kostya's family was hiding in the basement of the house. When there was a brief lull in the fighting, the brave and curious Kostya got out of the basement and went to see what was going on. It was then that he met two wounded Red Army soldiers, who gave him a bundle and strictly ordered him to keep it.

Returning to the basement, Kostya discovered that the bundle contained the banners of the 968th and 970th rifle regiments of the 255th Infantry Division. The boy hastily buried the bundle in the garden. After the complete capture of Kiev, it became dangerous to keep banners in the garden. Then Kostya packed up the banners put it in a canvas bag, carefully tarred it, and lowered it into an old well. From time to time, he checked to see if the value entrusted to him was still there.

In 1943, during one of the sorties, he was caught by a German patrol, was captured and sent to Germany. Kostya managed to escape from the train and returned to Kiev, when it had already been liberated by the Soviet army. Then he extracted his quiet but significant feat from the well. Kostya Kravchuk was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. It would seem that he took so little part in the victory. He did not commit acts of sabotage, did not destroy dozens of fascists, and did not suffer severe torture. But he saved the military shrines from being desecrated by the enemy.

After the end of the war, Konstantin Kravchuk worked at the Arsenal plant for many years and was subsequently awarded another order, the Red Banner of Labor. It is important to remember that each of us can contribute to the defense of the Motherland by showing kindness, honesty and courage in everyday life.

Our museum is not just a collection of exhibits; it is a place where here we honor the memory of heroes and learn from them. The story of Kostya Kravchuk will live in our hearts and remind us of the importance of patriotism and unity.

**Discuss:**

1. How did Konstantin Kravchuk find himself in a situation where he had to hide battle flags?
2. What award did Kravchuk receive for his actions during the war?

Activities:

1. Making a summary: Write a summary of the text, highlighting the main events and key points.
2. Make sure that you specify who Konstantin Kravchuk is and what important decisions he made.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Яворская Евдокия****8 класс****Letters from soldiers of the Great Patriotic War**

Our school has a museum dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. There are stands with the names of heroes, St. George ribbons, military helmets and other equipment, but most of all I was hooked by the letters. Letters that soldiers from under the trenches wrote to their wives, children, and mothers. They wrote evenly and clearly, writing out each letter, but at the same time they did not know if their relatives would see them at all, and how many more letters they would have time to send. I became interested in how the whole process of transporting and delivering letters took place at that time and learned a lot of new things for myself.



During the Great Patriotic War, the post office became the only thread that connected the front with the rear. About 6 billion letters were delivered from 1941 to 1945. Postmen risked their lives every day to deliver news from home to the soldiers. And the work of the departments did not stop for a minute.

First of all, the field mail system began to be formed at the front. Military postal bases were created for each army and military postal stations for each division. There were no return addresses – military units were assigned a digital code, usually five digits, and only the postmen knew it. So the enemy would not be able to determine the location of the army by intercepted mail.

There were not enough people and equipment. The postmen had to use improvised means to deliver letters and parcels. Someone used rocker arms, someone used a sled. All the equipment was mobilized to the front, so in some regions mail was delivered on horseback. But others didn't have that either – sometimes postal workers had to walk dozens of kilometers a day with heavy bags.



It was necessary to significantly speed up the processing and delivery of correspondence. Previously, a letter from Moscow to Vladivostok could last up to three months – this was unacceptable during the war. The mail began to be sent along with passing trains. Sometimes it took only a few minutes to unload and unload, and the shipments were sorted right in the wagons.

On September 8, 1941, the enemy army blockaded Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg). Railway, river and automobile communications were severed. That's how the

blockade began, which lasted 872 days. In total, there were more than three million people in the ring.

The delivery of mail to a besieged city was equated in importance with the production of weapons. Correspondence, like bread, reached Leningrad along the "road of life." The letters were written with a chemical pencil. All letters were necessarily censored by the military. The postal items were stamped: "Reviewed by military censorship."

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War, the issue of preserving state secrets became particularly acute, all letters from the front were necessarily viewed, any controversial places were blacked out with black paint.



Letters during the Great Patriotic War were triangular in shape. The soldiers wrote on one side of the sheet, and then folded it so that the text remained inside. The address was written on the outside. Thus, a simple piece of paper served as both a letter and an envelope.

Many postal workers died, and some were seriously injured. Their service did not go unnoticed. More than three hundred signalmen received the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and many others received awards "For Bravery" and "For Military Merit." We are proud of each of them and say "Thank you".



Activities

Questions:

1. Does your family keep letters from the front from your grandfathers and great-grandfathers?
2. Can you fold a letter into the shape of a soldier's triangle?
3. In your school, do students write letters to the front where the Special Military Operation is taking place?
4. What other activities do you do to support our soldiers and officers in the Special Military Operation?

Activities:

- Conduct a "Letter to a Soldier" campaign in your school.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Исабеков Байхан****10 класс****Boris Vladimirovich Zylev**

Boris Vladimirovich Zylev was born in 1916 in Tomsk. In 1923, together with his family, he moved to Moscow. B.V. Zylev's father, a professor, worked as the head of the Department of Higher Mathematics at MIIT from 1923 to 1952. B.V. Zylev's mother worked as a doctor at the MIIT hospital. Thus, he had been associated with MIIT since his early childhood.

In 1940, he graduated from the Faculty of Civil Engineering with a degree in bridge engineering with a diploma of the first degree and a badge "To the best student, who successfully graduated from MIIT." In the fall of 1940, he entered postgraduate studies at the Department of Bridges at MIIT. During the 1940-41 academic years, he completed the first year of postgraduate studies and passed the candidate's exam in bridges ahead of schedule, however, the war with Germany that began on June 22 changed all his plans.

On July 7, 1941, Boris Vladimirovich voluntarily joined the People's Militia, where he became commander of the sapper platoon of the 6th Division of the People's Militia of the Dzerzhinsky district of Moscow.

The sapper platoon consisted of eleven MIIT teachers and twenty-five militia construction workers.

In October 1945, after demobilization, Boris Vladimirovich returned to graduate school at MIIT, which he completed in the spring of 1948, receiving the academic degree of candidate of technical sciences. Boris Vladimirovich began working at the Department of Theoretical Mechanics at MIIT, where he worked continuously for 41 years.

B.V. Zylev was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, second degree, two medals "For Military Merit", medals "For Participation in the Heroic Defense of Moscow", "For the Heroic Defense of the Caucasus", "For Victory over Germany" and many jubilee medals.

At the entrance to the first building of MIIT, a memorial plaque dedicated to the 6th division of the people's militia was installed. The bas-relief of the plaque depicts three militiamen. The first of them, sculptor Alexey Vikulov, made resemble the commander of the division's sapper platoon





Activities

1. Read the text about Boris Vladimirovich Zylev and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Awards	
Post-war occupation	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Give a Lesson of Courage to the students of your school.

Валяева Юлия

10 класс

THE GREATCOAT IS A SYMBOL OF THE HEROIC ERA



The museum of School No. 629 houses an authentic greatcoat from the time of the Great Patriotic War, an important symbol of the steadfastness and courage of the Soviet people.

The history of the overcoat

Introduced in the 19th century, the greatcoat became an essential part of the Red Army uniform, offering protection from the cold and fitting over other clothing.



The overcoat and wartime

The greatcoat, along with a cap and weapon model, evokes memories of the women who served as signallers, medics, and gunners during the war.

1. What does the greatcoat of the Great Patriotic War symbolize?
2. What functions did the greatcoat serve in the Red Army?
3. What categories of female military personnel are mentioned in the text?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Горбатов Игорь****10 класс****Military awards**

The medals of the Great Patriotic War played an important role for soldiers, as they were a symbol of recognition of their heroism and courage in the face of the enemy. These awards served as a reminder that their exploits did not go unnoticed. The medal was a sign of respect for the merits of the fighter from the command and the state. She strengthened the morale of the soldiers, gave them confidence in their abilities and motivated them to continue fighting for their Homeland to the bitter end.

In addition, medals became a source of pride not only for the veterans themselves, but also for their families. Receiving the award was an important event that was celebrated among colleagues and loved ones. The soldier who was awarded the medal felt like a part of the great cause of defending the Fatherland, realized his importance in the common struggle against fascist aggression.

Many soldiers wore their medals with honor and dignity even after the end of the war. They became symbols of the memory of those difficult years, when every day was a test of fortitude and the will to win. For veterans, these awards remained important relics, connecting them with their comrades-in-arms and the events of that era.

Thus, the medals of the Great Patriotic War were of great moral and psychological importance for soldiers. They helped to maintain morale, strengthen the sense of patriotism and responsibility to the country, and also served as recognition of the merits of each participant in the war.

**Questions:**

1. What orders and medals do you know?
2. For what feats at the front were people awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union?
3. Does your family keep orders and medals of your ancestors?
4. Why is it important to celebrate the exploits of warriors?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Волобуев Артем****10 класс****Military cap from the Great Patriotic War**

This cap was not just a part of the uniform; it held many stories. The grandfather of our school teacher Anton Alekseevich Guskov received it in 1942 when he was sent to the front. He knew that now he was not just a soldier - he was a defender of his homeland.

With each battle, the cap became more and more worn. Traces of dust from the battlefields appeared on it, and in some places the fabric was worn through to holes.

After the war, the soldier returned home. The cap remained with him as a reminder of what he had experienced. He kept it carefully, passing on stories of courage and self-sacrifice to his children. Every time he put it on for holidays or meetings with veterans, pride flared up in his heart that he was able to defend his country.

Over the years, the cap became a symbol not only of war, but also of peace. Anton Alekseevich often held meetings with young people, telling them how important it is to remember the lessons of history. He showed his grandfather's cap and explained that war is not only suffering, but also brotherhood, unity and hope for a better future.



One such evening, when he was telling a story to a group of students, one of them asked: "What would you like to change in the past?" Anton thought for a moment and answered: "I would like the younger generation to remember that peace is the most valuable thing we have. And let this cap remind you of how important it is to protect it."

The cap was given to the museum of School No. 629 along with his personal belongings. Now every visitor can see it and learn the story of a soldier who fought for a peaceful sky above his head. The cap has become a symbol of courage and hope for future generations - a reminder that peace is worth protecting at any cost.

Questions:

1. Do you have personal belongings of soldiers from the Great Patriotic War in your school museum?
2. What can the museum exhibits tell us?
3. Is it important to preserve stories about the exploits of soldiers for future generations?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Каратов Вадим****10 класс****History of one exhibit**

Front-line greatcoat. At first glance, a typical example of winter military uniform. But this is precisely what makes it unique and interesting

A memorable exhibit of our museum about the events of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 is a front-line soldier's greatcoat. Factory-made.

The greatcoat was a universal outerwear - it served the soldier as a cloak and as a blanket. The fireproof cloth saved from sparks from firearms. The cut of the greatcoat was narrow, but did not restrict movement in battle. The cloth retained moisture well, so the greatcoat dried quickly by the campfire.

Seeing a front-line greatcoat, a material monument, a relic of the war period, you imagine and understand the whole burden and danger of soldiers' everyday life, the severity of the military hard times.

For military history museums, personal clothing and footwear of

soldiers and officers from the war are a great rarity. Because the front-line soldiers, having returned home, wore out their greatcoats, tunics, boots, leather belts, and wore them, as they say, until the last, until the thing became unusable. Not everyone could immediately buy civilian clothes, especially in the village.

In our school museum, the greatcoat occupies a worthy place. It was carefully preserved by the Guskov family and donated to the museum.

Questions:

1. Do you know what material the soldiers' greatcoats were made of? And for officers?
2. Do you like the military uniform of the Great Patriotic War? Why?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Дюндик Дмитрий****10 класс****Officer's jacket**

Our school museum carefully preserves a military jacket donated by Anton Alekseevich Guskov. The jacket belonged to his grandfather, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War.

The beginning of the war was extremely unfavorable for the Red Army. Large military reserves of food, weapons and clothing, located in the border military districts, fell into enemy hands or were encircled. The resources of uniforms for replenishment were significantly reduced, in connection with which, on July 13, 1941, it was decided to temporarily replace the cap with a peaked cap, and the greatcoat with a wadded jacket or quilted jacket for the period of training conscripts in reserve units.

By the end of the sixth week of the war, the vulnerability of the command staff and generals at the front became obvious due to their too noticeable differences. On August 1, 1941, an order was sent out by telegraph ordering the abolition of the wearing of sleeve insignia for all command personnel located in the theater of military operations and in marching units, the establishment of the wearing of protective-colored collar tabs with protective insignia for all branches of the active army, and the issuance of protective tunics and trousers without stripes to generals at the front.

Everyday general and officer uniforms included a general-style tunic with a stiff standing collar; a soft standing collar with a two-button fastening was introduced on the tunics of all Red Army personnel.

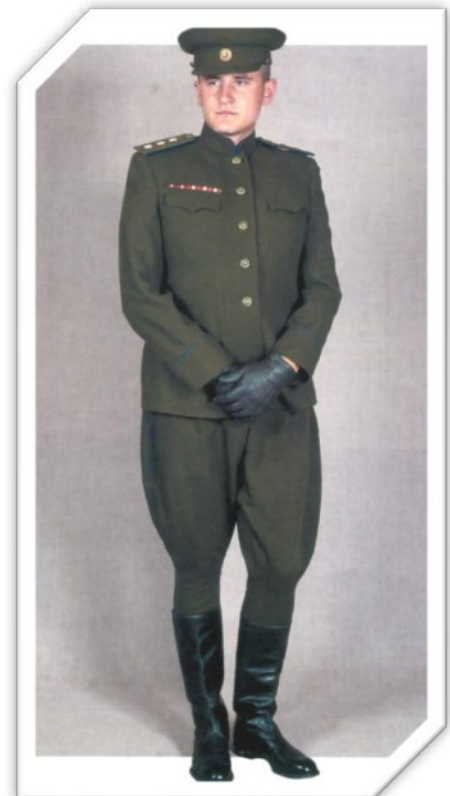
Order of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR No. 327 of May 7, 1940.

"The tunic for everyday wear is made of khaki-colored diagonal, fastened with five large buttons.

The floors of the tunic are straight with two upper slit pockets covered with three-toed flaps.

Sleeves with straight cuffs, a stand-up collar.

The tunic is edged along the collar and cuffs. The color of the edging is crimson.



Only the heads and deputy heads of departments of the union republics, the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, heads of departments of autonomous republics, territories and regions subordinated directly to the center, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the heads of political departments of the listed departments had the right to wear the improved uniform, which included the tunic."

Vocabulary:

Gimnasterka – A thick, long fabric shirt worn with a belt or sash

Trousers (breeches) – They were loose-fitting half-breeches on the hips and tapered on the shins.

Overcoat – A brown-gray overcoat worn not only in winter but also in cooler months. If necessary, the overcoat served as a blanket.

Tent-cloak – A rectangular piece of tarpaulin that could be used as a mat or blanket.

Forage cap – A headdress in the form of a light cap flattened on the sides.

Questions:

1. Do you know how soldiers and officers dressed during the Great Patriotic War?
2. Do you know what distinctive signs were in the various branches of the military at that time?
3. When were shoulder straps introduced into the army?



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Костин Константин****10 класс****Shpagin submachine gun**

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, a machine gun appeared in the Soviet Army that became a symbol of courage and military brotherhood - the PPSH, or Shpagin submachine gun. This machine gun became not just a weapon, but a real hero on the battlefield, changing the

course of the war and the lives of soldiers. At the front, amid the roar of shells and the fury of battle, brave Soviet soldiers walked, armed with this outstanding work of arms art.

When designing it, the designer Georgy Shpagin wanted to create an ideal machine gun that would combine lightness, high rate of fire and reliability. And he succeeded. The PPSH had a characteristic of a shot sound, instantly recognizable among the roaring cannonade, and its 71-round drum made it incredibly effective in hand-to-hand combat and on the offensive. The crazy rate of fire of the PPSH allowed soldiers to fight at close range, dealing with enemies like shadows. Every action, every thought was aimed at only one thing: to survive and protect our soldiers.

PPSH became not just a machine for spitting out bullets, but a symbol of human triumph. At that moment, among the muffled sounds of battle and cries of "Hurray!" this machine gun was not just a weapon. It was the soul of a soldier, his hope and his victory.

Since then, PPSH has become a symbol not only of weapons, but also of the simply invincible will of our people. It went through dozens of battles, leaving behind a trace of heroism and fortitude. And for the soldiers who returned from the battlefield, it became an irresistible reminder that the struggle for the Motherland, for freedom always leads to victory, the main value of which is life.

Questions:

1. What weapons were used during the Great Patriotic War?
2. What weapons did soldiers and officers use?
3. What was the most powerful weapon? What kind of weapon was "Katyusha"?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Котлярова София

10 класс

Radio at the Front: The Voice of Victory



During the Great Patriotic War, radio became the most important means of communication, propaganda, and support for morale. Radio communication helped transmit orders, manage combat operations, and maintain contact with partisan detachments.

The Role of Radio in Propaganda

The daily reports of the Soviet Information Bureau, transmitted by the voice of Yuri Levitan, inspired millions of people. Radio spread patriotic appeals, supported morale and informed about the progress of the war.

Radio in the Partisan Movement

Partisan units used radio transmitters to transmit intelligence and receive instructions from headquarters. This helped organize resistance in the occupied territories.

The parents of the graduates donated the radio that was in their relatives' apartment during the war to the school museum. Grandmothers and grandfathers anxiously awaited news from the front.

Questions:

1. What is the role of radio in the management of combat operations during the Great Patriotic War?
2. Why was Yuri Levitan's voice considered a symbol of hope and Victory?
3. How did the partisans use radio communication in the fight against the occupiers?

Vocabulary:

A **partisan** is a participant in an armed people's struggle carried out by independently operating units behind enemy lines, a member of a partisan detachment.

Propaganda is the dissemination of views, facts, arguments, rumors, information with the aim of forming public opinion and supporting the people during the difficult years of war.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Мелихов Григорий****10 класс****A story about a military helmet**

A military helmet from the Great Patriotic War is one of the symbols of the brutal years of struggle for the Motherland, an integral part of the military uniform, which became not only protection, but also a sign of courage and fortitude.

It was a fairly simple, but extremely durable and practical item. The first type of helmet - the M35 helmet - was a round metal one, shaped like a bowl, with a characteristic "visor" line in front. It was made of alloy steel and, despite its apparent fragility, served as reliable protection from bullets and shrapnel, often saving soldiers' lives.

When the war entered its decisive stage, helmets became not only protection, but also a symbol. Soldiers wore them in the most terrible battles, from Stalingrad to the Kursk Bulge, from the approaches to Moscow to Berlin. The helmets were covered with dirt, dust, traces of blood and sweat. They often had combat emblems painted on them, which served as personal signs of each fighter, his belonging to a certain unit. In the trenches and on the front lines, helmets became part of the collective image of the army. In conditions when every meter of land was valuable, where a person's life was worth less than an enemy bullet, they became the few things that allowed one to somehow survive. And it was they who often saved - shrapnel, bullets, fire - this durable metal had to bear a lot.

After the war, the helmet became a reminder of the cruel days when every soldier was worth his weight in gold, and his protection, even simple, could often become the last line of defense. A helmet worn out by time was the last evidence of the battles and the surviving soul that continued to fight.

Now several helmets from the Great Patriotic War are in the museum of our school, reminding us what war means to a person and what is needed to survive in the most difficult conditions. These helmets are a symbol of unparalleled fortitude and self-sacrifice that cannot be forgotten.

Questions:

- Is there a museum in your school?
- Are there exhibits from the Great Patriotic War in the museum? Tell us about them.

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum**Суханова Виолетта****10 класс****Sapper shovel**

The museum of school 629 displays rusty shovels. A sapper shovel is a small shovel with a short handle.

During the Great Patriotic War, every soldier from private to sergeant carried a sapper shovel.

The main purpose of the sapper shovel is self-entrenching.

Each soldier had to dig one trench for himself, it was a matter of life and death.

Under artillery and mortar fire, the soldier had to dig a trench to protect himself from bullets and shrapnel.

The shovel often served as a close combat weapon for soldiers in the absence of a knife or other bladed weapon.

It could be used to deliver chopping and cutting blows that could neutralize the enemy and save the soldier's life. A sapper shovel from World War II is more than just a trenching tool. It is a symbol of the fortitude, resourcefulness and struggle for survival of the Soviet soldier. It played an important role in ensuring victory, helping the Red Army soldiers to stand firm in the trenches, protect themselves and bring the long-awaited peace closer. Even today, decades later, the wartime sapper shovel remains a monument to the courage and dedication of the victorious generation.

Questions:

1. What role did the shovel play for soldiers?
2. Why were shovel blades made small?
3. Why was the entrenching shovel an indispensable tool for soldiers at the front?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Щебрюк Екатерина

10 класс



In our School museum «We are Slavs» there is a **tunic, a symbol of military valor**.

This is one of the main items of the uniform of a Soviet soldier during the Great Patriotic War, because it was the closest shirt to the fighter's body.

Functionality and significance

The tunic served as a universal item of clothing, suitable for both field conditions and combat situations. It could be worn either on its own or in combination with a soldier's belt, giving the soldier a neat and smart appearance. In the summer, the tunic protected from heat and dust, and in the winter it was worn under warm clothing.

***The memory of the generation of winners***

Today, the tunic is not just a museum exhibit, but a living relic, reminding us of the exploits of those who fought for the freedom and independence of the country. Wearing it at memorial events, young people feel their connection with the generation of heroes, for whom the tunic was a symbol of military duty and brotherhood.

Questions:

1. What role did the tunic play among Soviet soldiers?
2. How has the tunic adapted to the seasons?
3. Why is the tunic considered a living relic?

Letters from the front are the witnesses of the Great Patriotic War

Абрамова Анастасия

9 класс

Letters from the front are the witnesses of the Great Patriotic War

The school Museum keeps an invaluable treasure – the letters from the front written by soldiers during the Great Patriotic War. They tell us about the hardships of the war, hopes for peace, love and loyalty, dreams of returning home. These fragile pieces of paper are witnesses of history, conveying to us the voice of the generation of victors.

A list of words and expressions:

front line letters
the Great Patriotic War
relatives
victory
hope
school museum
hard fights
German invaders
witnesses

Our school museum has a small but very precious collection of letters from the front of the Great Patriotic War. They are fragile and yellowish due to their age, and written with the illegible handwriting of soldiers. These letters are the main exhibits, the main treasure. Reading them, it is like we are moved to that time, we feel the influence of the history.

The letters are written with a pencil, on scraps of paper, often on the back side of some documents. The soldiers wrote about what they were waiting for: about a fast-approaching victory or about returning home to their relatives. They described the hard fights with the German invaders, talked about their comrades, and their losses.

The letters didn't contain only the harsh truth of the war, but also warmth, love and hope. Hope for a meeting, for a peaceful sky above one's head, for the future.

The letters are not just lines of symbols on the paper, they are witnesses of the bravery, resilience and faith of the people who defended our Motherland. They are a reminder of the price of victory.



Activities:

- Find the information about the Great Patriotic War and tell your classmates what you have learnt due to letters.

Questions for discussion:

- How do front-line letters make you feel?
- What role do front-line letters play in preserving the memory of the war?
- How do you think the soldiers who wrote these letters felt?
- What did all the soldiers who wrote letters home have in common?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Дубровин Владимир
10 класс

Book “Our Victory” by Parkhaev Oleg, artist

The book "Our Victory" reflects historical events and achievements related to the Great Patriotic War. It not only serves as a source of information about the war, but also inspires generations, strengthening patriotic feelings and respect for the feat of our people.

This book is a gift from a veteran of the Great Patriotic War who visited our museum.

Book content

The book is divided into several sections, each of which is devoted to certain aspects of the war. It describes key battles, strategies, and plans adopted at the country's leadership level, as well as the personal stories of soldiers and commanders. The reader can get acquainted with the exploits shown at the front and in the rear, with examples of heroism and dedication.

The historical significance

"Our Victory" helps to understand the scale and significance of the Great Patriotic War for Russia and its people. It presents not only historical facts, but also scientifically based conclusions about the consequences of the war for the development of the country. The book also highlights the contribution of different strata of society to the common victory, from ordinary workers to generals.

Patriotic education

The book also performs the function of patriotic education of the younger generation. With its help, students can realize the importance of remembering the war and those who gave their lives for the freedom of the Motherland. Understanding the historical roots and respect for those who motivate the nation contribute to the formation of a civic position, love for one's country and responsibility for its future.

Activities:	Questions:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tell us about your favorite book and the writer. 2. Write a review of this book. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What book about the Great Patriotic War would you recommend your classmates to read? 2. Which writers wrote about the war? 3. Is it important to write about the military exploits of our ancestors? 4. Is it important to preserve the memory of the war for future generations?

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Баева Марина Леонидовна
учитель английского языка

Урок в музее школы «МЫ – СЛАВЯНЕ»

Музей школы обладает огромным учебным и воспитательным потенциалом. Музейные уроки и интерактивные занятия значительно расширяют возможности педагога разнообразить методы и подходы учебно-воспитательного процесса, повысить мотивацию школьников, развить их интеллект, дать новый инструмент для познания мира.

Пример интерактивного занятия по теме «Истории наших прадедов и хроника Великой Победы»

Цель:

1. Обучающий аспект
 - уметь осуществлять поиск информации в музее школы;
 - уметь выделить главное в прочитанном тексте;
 - уметь осознанно и произвольно строить речевое высказывание в устной и письменной форме;
 - овладеть лексикой по теме «Великая Отечественная война»
2. развивающий аспект
 - развивать умение планировать, организовывать и контролировать свою деятельность на уроке;
 - развивать умение анализировать прочитанный текст;
 - развивать умение прогнозировать содержание текста;
 - развивать аналитическое мышление
3. воспитывающий аспект
 - воспитывать культуру сотрудничества в учебной коммуникации;
 - воспитывать умение слушать;
 - воспитывать стремление к саморазвитию;
 - воспитывать у школьников чувства гражданского самосознания и патриотизма, бережного отношения к памяти погибших, чувства благодарности участникам Великой Отечественной войны⁹

Этапы урока:

1. Подготовка к активной учебно-познавательной деятельности
2. Применение знаний и способов действий
3. Подведение итогов на рефлексивной основе

Ресурсы урока: экспонаты музея

Язык занятия: русский для 1-8 классов, английский для 9-11 классов

Технологическая карта

1. Этап подготовки к активной учебно-познавательной деятельности

Установление связи между фотографиями на стендах и в витринах музея с темой занятия

Задача: мотивировать обучающихся на активную познавательную деятельность, определить цель занятия и возможный конечный результат

Методы: продуктивные

Форма работы: групповая

Время: 8-10 минут

Деятельность учителя	Деятельность ученика																
<p>Учитель объясняет первое интерактивное задание и предлагает ученикам объединиться в пары (группы)</p> <p>Постановка проблемных вопросов:</p> <p>1)Учитель показывает небольшие фрагменты фотографий со стендов музея, посвященного Великой Отечественной войне, и предлагает найти целую фотографию в залах музея;</p> <p>- What is the name of this person in the photo?</p> <p>- In which photograph could you see this soldier?</p> <p>- In which hall of our museum can you see this part of the photo?</p> <p>2)Учитель задает вопрос о важности Победы в Великой Отечественной войне;</p> <p>- Is victory in the Great Patriotic War important? Why?</p> <p>- What price did the Soviet people pay for victory in the Great Patriotic War?</p> <p>3)Предлагает ученикам выполнить задание «Удивительный квадрат».</p> <p>Текст задания: «Найдите сумму четырех чисел по вертикали или по горизонтали и вы получите ответ на вопрос:» Сколько дней длилась Великая Отечественная война?»</p> <p>- Find the sum of four numbers vertically or horizontally and you will</p>	<p>1)Ученики внимательно слушают правила и объединяются в пары (группы)</p> <div></div> <div></div> <p>2)Предлагают тему занятия «Великая Отечественная война»</p> <p>3)Ученики отвечают на вопрос</p> <p>4)Ученики считают (1418 дней)</p> <table><tr><td>437</td><td>256</td><td>221</td><td>504</td></tr><tr><td>504</td><td>221</td><td>256</td><td>437</td></tr><tr><td>256</td><td>437</td><td>504</td><td>221</td></tr><tr><td>221</td><td>504</td><td>437</td><td>256</td></tr></table> <p>5)Предлагают свои варианты конечного результата занятия. Например, изучить экспонаты музея школы, запомнить информацию в текстовых источниках, узнать новые имена героев, расширить экспозицию музея, рассказать о своих прадедах – участниках войны и т.д.</p>	437	256	221	504	504	221	256	437	256	437	504	221	221	504	437	256
437	256	221	504														
504	221	256	437														
256	437	504	221														
221	504	437	256														

get the answer to the question: "How many days did the Great Patriotic War last?"

3)Найдите стенд, где об этом говорится
- Find a board that says this.
4)Учитель предлагает учащимся спрогнозировать конечный результат
- What will you learn at the end of the lesson?

2. Этап применения знаний и способов действий

Цель: создание условий для работы с независимыми источниками информации, извлечение нужной информации, выполнение заданий

Задача: обеспечение мотивации

Форма работы: в парах/группах

Время: 25-30 минут

Деятельность учителя

Деятельность ученика

1)Учитель предлагает найти в источниках, представленных в музее школы, информацию в цифрах о значимых вехах Великой Отечественной войны. Например, Битва за Москву, блокада Ленинграда, танковое сражение по Прохоровкой и т.д.
План:

- где и когда происходило, выбранное вами событие, сколько времени длилось
- кто участвовал (какие войска задействованы, сколько)
- какие были потери в живой силе и технике с обеих сторон
- итог сражения

- Find information in figures about significant milestones of the Great Patriotic War in the sources presented in the school museum. For

1)Ученики погружаются в проблематику, выбирают ключевые вехи и выполняют задания



2) Ученики выполняют задание:
Complete the text with the words from the table. Two words are extra:

example, the Battle of Moscow, the siege of Leningrad, the tank battle at Prokhorovka, etc.

Plan:

- where and when the event you selected took place, how long it lasted
- who participated (what troops were involved, how many)
- what were the losses in manpower and equipment on both sides
- the outcome of the battle

2)Учитель выдает следующее задание – текст **ACT OF**

MILITARY SURRENDER

- Complete the text using the words from the table.

Необходимо восстановить пропущенную информацию в тексте.

3)Предлагается рассказать об экспонате музея (монологическое высказывание по плану)

План:

- что это за экспонат (описание)
- какому историческому периоду он относится
- кто его предполагаемый хозяин
- с какой целью экспонат использовался
- твое мнение об этом экспонате

4)Учитель задает вопрос: «Какая птица стала символом памяти павших на полях сражений?» - Белый Журавлик
- What bird has become a symbol of memory of those

sea, Army, High, Russian, Surrender, Red, forces, military, drawn, Command, see, country

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Supreme High Command of the _____ Army all forces on land, at _____, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

The German _____ Command will at once issue order to all German _____, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European time on 8th May 1945, to remain in all positions occupied at that time and to disarm completely, handing over their weapons and equipment to the local allied commanders or officers designated by Representatives of the Allied Supreme Commands. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment, and also to machines of all kinds, armament, apparatus, and all the technical means of prosecution of war in general.

The German High _____ will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Supreme Command of the Red _____.

This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed _____ as a whole.

In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of _____, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Supreme High Command of the Red Army will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

This Act is _____ up in the English, _____ and German languages. The English and Russian are the only authentic texts.

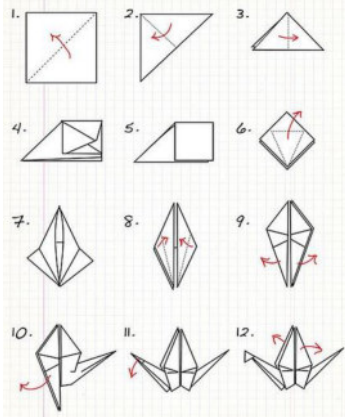
3)Монологическое высказывание по плану.

-Give a talk about the exhibit. Use the plan.

Plan:

- What kind of exhibit is this? (description)
- What historical period does it belong to?
- Who is its supposed owner?
- For what purpose was the exhibit used?
- What is our opinion about this exhibit?



<p>who died on the battlefield? (White crane) 5)Минута молчания - Now - A minute of silence.</p>	<p>4) Ребята в технике оригами изготавливают Белых Журавликов</p>  <p>5)Минута молчания</p>
<p>3. Итоги урока. Рефлексия</p>	
<p>Задача: обеспечить анализ, оценку собственной деятельности и постановку новых задач каждым учеником с учетом, поставленных в начале занятия</p>	
<p>Деятельность учителя</p>	<p>Деятельность ученика</p>
<p>1)Организация рефлексии 2)Повторение целей занятия 3)Рефлексия по содержанию – необходимо вернуться к вопросам, которые были поставлены в начале занятия 4)Рефлексия собственной деятельности. Закончите предложение: «Сегодня я выполнял ... (выдвигал гипотезу, занимался ..., участвовал ..., научился ..., освоил ...) 5)Рефлексия эмоционального состояния (Фиксация цветом, использование графических форм, зрительных и аудиальных способов выражения степени удовлетворенности результатами учебно-познавательной деятельности</p>	<p>1)Воспроизводят формулировки целей (проблемных вопросов), поставленных ими в начале занятия. Делают вывод: получен ли результат (ответ) 2)Высказывают о результатах: «что я сегодня узнал ..., какие приемы я использовал ...) “Today I did... (put forward a hypothesis, did..., participated in..., learned..., mastered...)” 3)Определение личной комфортности на уроке Выражение удовлетворенности совместной учебной деятельностью и мотивация к ее дальнейшему продолжению. 4) - Complete the sentence: “Today I did... (put forward a hypothesis, did..., participated in..., learned..., mastered...)”</p>
<p>4. Информация о домашнем задании:</p>	
<p>1)Рассказать родителям о музее школы, о занятии; привлечь их к пополнению экспонатов</p>	

- 2) Расспросить родных о прадедах, участвовавших в Великой Отечественной войне (на фронте и в тылу), об их вкладе в Победу. Найти семейные реликвии, обсудить их значение для семьи
- 3) Вспомнить другие военные операции (Первая мировая война, Афганистан, Чечня, СВО на Украине)

Деятельность учителя	Деятельность ученика
<p>1) Создание условий для понимания обучающимся задания</p> <p>2) Дифференциация домашнего задания с учетом индивидуально-психологических особенностей каждого обучающегося и его конкретного результата в данном уроке</p> <p>3) Обеспечение понимания учениками цели и содержания домашнего задания</p>	<p>1) В условиях предложенного выбора задания – осуществляют его в соответствии с комментариями учителя</p> <p>2) Записывают комментарии по выполнению домашнего задания в тетрадь, задают уточняющие вопросы по содержанию</p> <p>3) Готовы к самостоятельному выполнению</p>