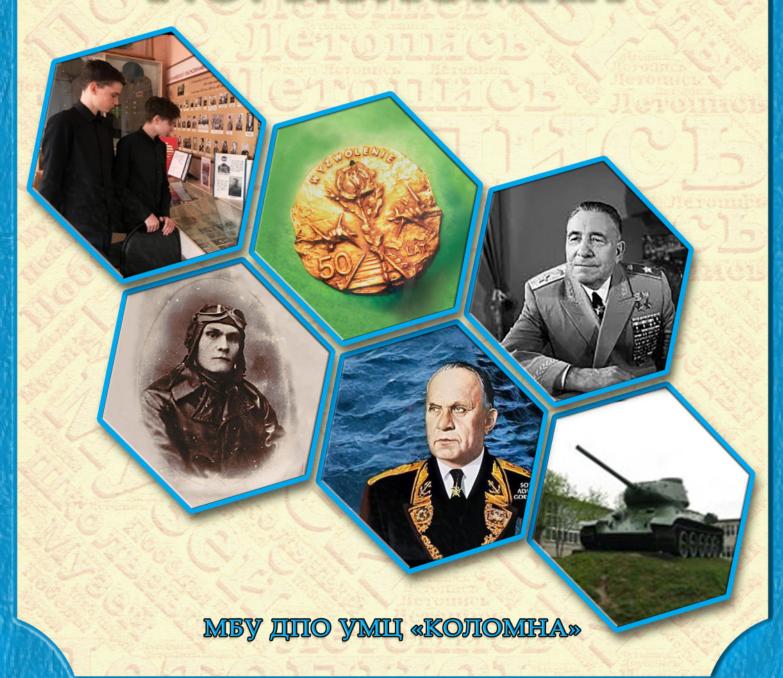


ПОБЕДЫ. Г.О. КОЛОМНА



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО	3
5–6 КЛАСС JUBILEE MEDAL "50 YEARS OF RELEASING FROM THE DEATH CAMP" (КУДИНОВА О.Е., МИНАКОВА О.В.) OUR VILLAGE DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (КУРГАНОВА К.М.) THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL AND SHCHUROVO (КОРБАКОВА Я.А.)	7
7-8 КЛАСС	
CHRONICLES OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM. SERGEY GEORGIEVICH GORSHKOV (ЦАРЬКОВА Е.Р.)	10
A PRISONER OF AUSCHWITZ (КУДИНОВА О.Е., МИНАКОВА О.В.)	11
THE MUSEUM OF THE 45TH ANTI–TANK ARTILLERY BRIGADE (РОЖКОВА Е.К., НЕЧАЕВА В.Р.)	12
COMMANDERS OF THE GREAT VICTORY. MIKHAIL YEFIMOVICH KATUKOV (PЫЖОВА A.C.)	
SCHOOL MUSEUM: OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. TRIFONOV MIKHAIL SERGEEVICH	
(АБУШАЕВА Л.А., МАСЛЯЕВА А.Н., ВОЛОДЬКИНА Л.А.)	
EMMANUEL NOEVICH EVZERIKHIN. BIOGRAPHY (УЧАЙКИН Е.А., НИКОЛАЕВА А.В.)	
EMMANUEL NOEVICH EVZERIKHIN. THE MOST FAMOUS WORKS (УЧАЙКИН Е.А., НИКОЛАЕВА А.В.)	16
THE SCHOOL MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY (ГОРДЕЕВА О.В., МАКАРОВА Е.Л.)	17
MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY RADUZHNENSKAYA SCHOOL, CHERKIZOVO VILLAGE (МАЛАШКОВА А.И.)	18
9–11 КЛАСС	
MILITARY GLORY MUSEUM OF THE 269TH ROGACHEV RED BANNER ORDER OF KUTUZOV II DEGREE RIFLE DIVISION (MAKAPOBA K.H.)	20
NIKOLAI BODRYAGIN, AN ENCOURAGING MENTOR FROM KOLOMNA (3AXAPOBA T.A., 3AXAPOBA H.A.)	21
NIKOLAI BODRYAGIN – ARMED WITH PALETTE AND BRUSHES, MARCHING TOWARDS VICTORY	
(3AXAPOBA T.A., 3AXAPOBA H.A.)	22
MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF BOYARKINSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER M.E. KATUKOV (Ч.1) (ПЫЛАЕВА В.А.)	23
MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF BOYARKINSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER M.E. KATUKOV (Ч.2) (ПЫЛАЕВА В.А.)	24
THE LEGENDARY COMMANDER (РИЗНЫК С.В.)	
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Методист проекта - Покидова Анастасия Дмитриевна методист ВКК МБУ ДПО УМЦ «Коломна», эксперт ОГЭи ЕГЭ по английскому языку, председатель оргкомитета и разработчик Цикла Всероссийских олимпиад по страноведению «Patriae Studiis», автор учебных пособий АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

День Победы - это свято. Его слава в целом мире велика. День Победы в 45-ом Остается Лнем Победы на века

> «День Победы на века» Автор: Юрий Верижников

Прошло 80 лет с того самого «цветущего и поющего» мая. Мы помним и через века сохраним память о тех нечеловеческих условиях, в которых наши прадеды ковали Победу — и в тылу, и на фронте. Не забудем о подвигах, совершавшихся во имя Родины. Будем чтить память погибших.

Для сохранения этой памяти в современной системе образования особое внимание мы уделяем воспитанию Гражданина, настоящего патриота своей страны. Важную роль в этом играют школьные музеи Победы, созданные по всей стране.

Коломна — **город Трудовой доблести и славы** — не исключение. Во всех образовательных организациях округа ведется активная работа Школьных музеев Победы. Для наших учащихся это не просто место в здании школы, это живые свидетели истории и хранители памяти о героическом прошлом нашей страны. Каждый музей за годы работы превратился в центр, где юные поколения соприкасаются с подвигом своих предков.

Руководители музеев и классные руководители, учителя-предметники вносят свой вклад в развитие деятельности и привлечение школьников к сбору материалов, проведению экскурсий и обновлению экспозиций. Эта кропотливая ежедневная работа позволяет решить следующие важные задачи:

- сохранение исторической памяти. Музеи Победы в школах аккумулируют артефакты, документы, фотографии и личные вещи ветеранов, создавая объемную картину военных лет. Экскурсии и тематические занятия, проводимые в музеях, позволяют учащимся осознать масштаб трагедии войны, понять цену мирной жизни и почувствовать гордость за мужество и стойкость советского народа.
- формирование гражданской позиции. Посещение музеев Победы способствует формированию у школьников активной гражданской позиции и чувства ответственности за будущее страны. Участвуя в поисковой работе, исследовательских проектах и встречах с ветеранами, ребята учатся ценить историческую правду, противостоять фальсификациям и отстаивать интересы своей Родины.

• воспитание нравственных ценностей. Школьные музеи Победы способствуют воспитанию у молодежи таких нравственных качеств, как патриотизм, гражданственность, уважение к старшему поколению, сострадание и готовность к самопожертвованию. Примеры героизма, самоотверженности и любви к Родине, представленные в экспозициях, служат для подрастающего поколения нравственным ориентиром.

В Юбилейный год Победы мы, Городское методическое объединение учителей иностранных языков Городского округа Коломна, посвятили свой ежегодный проект изучению материалов, представленных в школьных Музеях Победы округа, посещению экспозиций и составлению дидактических разработок для обучающихся. Внедрение этих материалов в работу на уроках английского языка поможет ученикам ближе познакомиться с подвигами земляков и узнать трогательные истории военных и послевоенных лет.

Символично, но и сборник **«Школьный музей Победы. Г.о. Коломна»** у нас юбилейный — десятый!

Выражаем благодарность Центру Лингвистического Образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за помощь, поддержку и методическое сопровождение деятельности Городского методического объединения учителей иностранных языков Г.о. Коломна!

Покидова А.Д., методист ВКК МБУ ДПО УМЦ «Коломна», эксперт ОГЭ и ЕГЭ по английскому языку, председатель оргкомитета и разработчик Цикла Всероссийских олимпиад по страноведению «Patriae Studiis», автор учебных пособий АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

5-6 класс

JUBILEE MEDAL "50 YEARS OF RELEASING FROM THE DEATH CAMP"

(КУДИНОВА О.Е., МИНАКОВА О.В., МБОУ СОШ № 2, Г.О. КОЛОМНА`



Jubilee Medal

"50 Years of Releasing from the Death Camp"



There is our gratitude for your patience

«50 years passed from the day the Red Cross **released** the prisoners from the **concentration camp**. We know how important it was for you, what a meaningful moment it was and how hard it is to look back on those times. This medal, established by



Maximilian-Kolbe-Werk's association, symbolizes our gratitude to you and your companions who did not manage to **survive** to the present day. We know that life in and after the camp was tough for you.

The rose flower, presented on the medal, is a symbol of **reconciliation**. You serve as an example to everyone. Your sufferings in camps and Nazi prisons, your **tough** life after releasing is not **in vain**. We hold a strong belief in this. With all our love and respect we congratulate you on this date».

January 27th, 1995, Freiburg Dr. Verner

1. Match the highlighted words to their meanings:

compromisekeep aliveanniversarydifficultset freeprisoner-of-war campwithout success

2. Read the text and choose A, B, C to complete the sentences

- 1. International organization ... set free the prisoners from the death camp.
- a) Blue Line
- b) Red Cross
- c) Velvet Cross
- 2. This ... symbolizes your gratitude to those who went through the war and the death camp.
- a) anniversary ribbon
- b) festive pin
- c) jubilee medal

- 3. Life in such a camp was ...
- a) difficult

- b) interesting
- c) easy

- 4. ... represents reconciliation.
- a) violet

- b) sunflower
- c) rose

OUR VILLAGE DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(КУРГАНОВА К.М., МОУ ПЕСКОВСКАЯ СОШ. Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

OUR VILLAGE DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

The Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) had a big impact on our village. In the Peskovskaya Secondary School in Kolomna, a museum was created to keep the memories of those difficult times.

Our village, like many others in Russia, faced many challenges. Peski often suffered from bombings because it was close to the railway and the station. Many residents died in those attacks and were buried in a mass grave in the village of Cherkizovo. A total of 169 residents of Peski did not return from the war, and their names are memorialized on the "Sorrowful Mother" monument, which was built in 1967.

Despite the suffering, those times also showed the strength and courage of our people. Many villagers went to fight at the front, while others worked in factories and farms.

The museum contains uniforms, photographs, medals and letters from soldiers, telling stories of heroism and sacrifice. Testimonies from survivors help us understand what it was like to live during those years.

This museum is important for teaching history to young people. Through tours and interactive exhibits, students learn about the events of the war and the value of peace, which inspires them to think about the future.

In this way, the museum at Peskovskaya Secondary School is not just a collection of artifacts but a symbol of our village's strength during dark times. By keeping the memory of those who fought for freedom, we strive for a better future.

Read the text and mark the following sentences as T (true) or F (false).					
1.	The village of Peski was affected by bombings during the Great Patriotic War				
2.	The "Sorrowful Mother" monument in Peski was built in 1941				
3.	A total of 169 residents of Peski did not return from the war				
4.	The museum at Peskovskaya Secondary School contains only photographs and letters from				
	soldiers				
5.	The museum aims to educate young people about the events of the Great Patriotic War and the				
	importance of peace				

Discussion.

- 1. How do monuments like the "Sorrowful Mother" contribute to the collective memory of communities affected by war?
- 2. In what ways can schools play a role in preserving memories and educating future generations about historical events such as the Great Patriotic War?
- 3. What impact do you think the loss of 169 residents in a small village like Peski has on the community's identity and sense of history?

THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL AND SHCHUROVO

(КОРБАКОВА Я.А., МБОУ СОШ № 30 ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА Б.В.БИРЮКОВА, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)



THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL AND SHCHUROVO

The museum is a place where the past and the present meet. The museum keeps the memory of all generations. Our school also has a wonderful museum. The school museum in School 30 has existed for more than 60 years but there was a period when it was closed. The museum was recreated in 2008. There are things from the time of the war. For example, a soldier's bag or letters. On the walls of the museum there are posters with the history of our school. And there is a portrait of a man whose name is **Boris Biryukov**. Our school is named after him. He was a pilot who was the first in Kolomna to have the title of the hero.

Boris Vasilyevich Biryukov, the Hero of the Soviet Union, was born in the village of Shchurovo, Ryazan Province, on the August 3rd, 1916. Boris completed a training course and was assigned to the fighter aviation regiment

of the Far Eastern Military District. On the August 6th, 1941, he flew his first combat mission. On the May 24th, 1942 Boris died in a battle.

The school museum holds a unique document, an official letter to Boris Biryukov's mother from a foreign State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, in which we learn that an exhibition dedicated to Boris Vasilyevich Biryukov was opened in this museum. There are also a lot of photographs and paintings in our museum in which our memory lives. There is a map of Shchurovo in our museum. It shows all the streets and houses of our neighborhood.

Our museum is very beautiful and interesting!

1) Read the statements and decide if they are TRUE, FALSE, or NOT STATED according to the text.

- 2) The school museum has always been open without interruption.
- 3) Boris Biryukov was born into a family of teachers.
- 4) The museum contains artifacts from the time of World War II.
- 5) The museum includes a detailed map of the village of Shchurovo.
- 6) Boris Biryukov flew more than 100 combat missions during the war.

2)	Fill in the	gans with the	annronriate word	I from the box	helow	One word is extra.
21	riii in the	gans with the	addrodriate word	i irom the box	neiow, y	One word is extra.

	combat	memory	school	closed	letters	pilot	streets	opened	
1)	The museur generations	m is a place v	where the pa	ast and the	present mee	t. The m	ıseum keep	s the	of all
2)	Our	_museum has	s existed for	more than	60 years but	there was	s a period w	hen it was _	
3)	There are things from the time of the war, for example, a soldier's bag or								
4)	Boris Biryu	kov was a	who :	flew his firs	t m	ission in	1941.		
5)	A map in th	e museum sh	nows all the	houses and	of	Shchurov	·O.		
	Vocabulary	y							
1.	generation -	— поколени	e		4. re	egiment –	— полк		
2.	soldier's bag	g — солдатс	кая сумка		5. co	ombat mi	ssion — бо	евое задани	1е

6. exhibition — выставка

3. posters — плакаты

7-8 класс

CHRONICLES OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM. SERGEY GEORGIEVICH GORSHKOV

(ЦАРЬКОВА Е.Р., МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9 ИМЕНИ ДВАЖДЫ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА С.Г. ГОРШКОВА», Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Chronicles of Victory. School museum.

Sergey Georgievich Gorshkov

There are a lot of people in the history of Russia who helped to bring the Victory in the Great Patriotic War closer. Sergey Georgievich Gorshkov is not an exception.



Sergey Gorshkov is an Admiral of the Soviet Union Fleet, twice Hero of

the Soviet Union. In Kolomna, gymnasium № 9 where Sergei Georgievich studied is named after him. There is also a museum in this school where you can find a lot of information about this famous person.

From 1912 to 1926, Sergey Gorshkov lived and studied in Kolomna. After graduating from school, he entered the Naval college named after M. V. Frunze. Then he served in the Black Sea Fleet and Pacific Fleet. Since the first days of the Great Patriotic War Sergey Gorshkov took part in the hostilities. He was the commander of the Azov and Danube Navy. From January 1945 he was commander of the Black Sea Fleet squadron. After the war, Sergey Georgievich Gorshkov commanded the Black Sea fleet. In 1962, Gorshkov received the title of 'Admiral of the Fleet'.

In February, 1968, the portrait of Gorshkov appeared on the cover of the American magazine 'Time' with the headline "A new challenge at sea". There was an article which told about the amazing increase in ocean activity of the Soviet fleet, which the new commander-in-chief achieved in the 12 years. Today you can see this cover in the museum of Kolomna.

Sergey Gorshkov turned Russia into a superpower at sea, that's why his name will be immortalized in chronicles.

DISCUSSION ACTIVITY

In your opinion, what traits of character did S. Gorshkov have to become the Admiral of the fleet?

Find more details about Gorshkov's biography. Present the most interesting facts to the class.



Glossary:

Fleet – флот the Great Patriotic War – Великая Отечественная война Navy – Военно-Морской Флот Superpower – сверхдержава

A PRISONER OF AUSCHWITZ

(КУДИНОВА О.Е., МИНАКОВА О.В., МБОУ СОШ № 2, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

A prisoner of Auschwitz

Auschwitz. The death camp. There were only women in the barrack. There was a "cleaning" twice a week. Few people stayed alive. They burned sick people in chambers. №27724 was waiting for the same fate. Her legs hurt. She was hiding her legs under a mattress during a check-up.

She wanted to escape from the camp, but first, she needed to remove the number from her arm. However, it was impossible. It was there till the end of her life.

The camp was well guarded. There were guardians with dogs everywhere. Sometimes they set dogs at the prisoners and waited will the dogs tear a victim.

The camp itself was surrounded by a ditch and a barbed electric wire. Every day they removed Russian girls from the wire. They had tried to escape, but failed.

After a while №27724 was sent to another camp. People said that camp was far away, but no one knew exactly. Then, the third camp...



One day, an empty barrel was thrown to the yard of the camp. Then there came a tank. There was a young Russian lieutenant. Others were French. All the Germans in the camp were poisoned.

The prisoners were in barracks for three days. On the fourth day they were taken out of the camp. But she was staying in a military unit to the end of the war.

Her name was Efremova Maria Ivanovna.

Read the text and mark the following sentences as T (true) or F (false).

- 1. The barrack in Auschwitz contained only women.
- 2. Many people survived their time in Auschwitz.
- 3. She was OK in the camp.
- 4. The camp was poorly guarded.
- 5. Number 27724 was never sent to another camp.
- 6. The Germans in the camp were poisoned by the Russian lieutenant and his allies.
 - 7. Number 27724 stayed in a military unit till the end of the war.

Discussion

- 1. What does her experience tell us about the struggles of individuals in such dire circumstances?
- 2. How does this text reflect the historical realities faced by women in concentration camps during World War II?
- 3. How can we honor the memory of those who suffered and ensure that such atrocities are not forgotten?

THE MUSEUM OF THE 45^{TH} ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(РОЖКОВА Е.К., НЕЧАЕВА В.Р., МБОУ СОШ № 15, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

THE MUSEUM OF THE 45TH ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY BRIGADE

This museum was opened on March 1, 1983, thanks to the school's first director, Ivan Polyakov, and two war veterans — Lev Radzievsky and Sergei Sugrobov.

What Can You See in the Museum?

The museum tells the story of the **45th Anti-Tank Brigade**, which fought bravely in World War II — from the first battles all the way to victory. You can look at:

- Maps and battle plans showing where the brigade fought.
- A special section about Heroes of the Soviet Union of this brigade Tokarlikov, Bezdvorny, and Gabov —with their photos, medals, and personal items.



- "War Trophies" real weapons, pieces of uniforms, and soldiers' things found on battlefields.
- Old letters, orders, and reports that show how soldiers lived and fought.
- **Recorded stories** of the veterans.
- An exhibit about **Kolomna**, the town that helped win the war by making weapons for soldiers.

Why Is This Museum Important?

It helps us remember the brave soldiers who fought for our freedom. Their courage will never be forgotten!



Task 1. Read the text and decide if the sentences are *True* (T) or *False* (F).

- 1. The museum was opened on March 1, 1983.
- 2. The museum was created by a teacher and a doctor.
- 3. The 45th Anti-Tank Brigade fought in World War I.
- 4. Visitors can see maps and battle plans in the museum.
- 5. Tokarlikov, Bezdvorny, and Gabov were enemy soldiers.
- 6. The "War Trophies" section has soldiers' personal items and weapons.
- 7. The museum has old letters and reports written by soldiers.
- 8. Kolomna is a town that produced food for soldiers.
- 9. The museum helps us remember the courage of our soldiers.
- 10. Veterans' recorded stories can be heard in the museum.

Task 2. Questions for Discussion

- 1. Why do you think the museum keeps soldiers' letters and reports? How do they help us understand history?
- 2. If you could add one new item to the museum, what would it be and why?
- 3. Do you think museums like this are necessary today? Why or why not?

Task 3. Creative Task

Imagine you're a soldier from the 45th Brigade. Write a short letter home describing one day during the war.

COMMANDERS OF THE GREAT VICTORY. MIKHAIL YEFIMOVICH KATUKOV

(РЫЖОВА А.С., МБОУ СОШ № 2, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Commanders of the Great Victory. Mikhail Yefimovich Katukov

Our school museum is dedicated to our fellow countryman, hero of the Great Patriotic War, to the outstanding tank commander, Marshal of the armored forces Mikhail Yefimovich Katukov. The museum is listed in the Book of Honor of the All-Russian Organization of Veterans.

Mikhail Yefimovich Katukov was born on September, 17th, in 1900 in the village of Bolshoe Uvarovo (today Ozersky district of the Moscow region). From an early age, Misha worked in the fields and on a local dairy farm. At the age of twelve, he was sent to distant relatives in St. Petersburg, where Mikhail had to work in locksmiths 'workshops. After the October 1917 coup, Katukov returned to his homeland.

In the spring of 1919, he was conscripted into the Red Army. Mikhail Yefimovich received his first combat experience fighting on the Don against Cossack troops in the ranks of the 54th Rifle Division. In the summer and autumn of 1920, as part of the 57th Rifle Division, he participated in the war with Poland. After the end of the Civil War, Katukov decided to continue serving in the army.

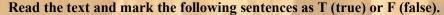
In 1922, he graduated from the junior commanders' course in Mogilev and from then on began to slowly move up the ranks, commanding a platoon, company, and battalion. By the end of 1931, Mikhail Yefimovich was already heading the headquarters of the rifle regiment of the 27th Division. In May 1932, Katukov was appointed commander of the 5th separate mechanized brigade. So the future commander, even without knowing it, connected the rest of his life with armored troops.

Colonel Katukov met the beginning of the Great Patriotic War as commander of the 20th Panzer Division, which was part of Major General Rokossovsky's 9th Mechanized Corps (Southwestern Front). Mikhail Efimovich tanks entered the battle on June 23, 1941 in the Novograd-

Volynsky area against the shock units of the 1st German tank group of Colonel-General E. von Kleist.

After the Victory, and until 1950, Katukov remained at the head of his 1st Guards Tank Army, which was now part of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Since 1950, Mikhail Yefimovich was appointed commander of the armored and mechanized forces of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

In 1951, after successfully completing the Higher Academic Courses at the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy, Katukov became commander of the 5th Guards Mechanized Army. After four years, Katukov became Deputy head of the Main Directorate of Combat Training of the Ground Forces, as well as Inspector General of the Main Inspectorate of the USSR Minist of Defense. On October 5, 1959, Katukov was awarded the military rank of Marshal of armored forces.



- 1. Mikhail Yefimovich Katukov was born on September 17, 1900 in the village of Bolshoe Uvarovo.
- 2. Katukov joined the Red Army in 1918.
- 3. He graduated from the junior commanders' course in Mogilev in 1922.
- 4. Katukov was appointed commander of the 5th Guards Mechanized Army in 1951
- 5. Mikhail received the rank of Marshal of the Armored Forces on October 5, 1959

Glossary:

The Great Patriotic War - Великая Отечественная Война Platoon - взвод The Civil War - Гражданская войн







SCHOOL MUSEUM: OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. TRIFONOV MIKHAIL SERGEEVICH

(АБУШАЕВА Л.А. , МАСЛЯЕВА А.Н., ВОЛОДЬКИНА Л.А., МОУ СЕРГИЕВСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ПОЧЕТНОГО ГРАЖДАНИНА МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ М.С. ТРИФОНОВА, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

School museum: outstanding people.

Trifonov Mikhail Sergeevich

On October 15, 2002, Sergievskaya Secondary School was named after Mikhail Stepanovich Trifonov, the former director of the "SERGIYEVSKOE" agricultural company.

Mikhail Stepanovich was born in 1924 in the village of Vyazovka, Kurisovsky District, Saratov Region, into a peasant family. Times were hard and hungry. In 1939, due to family circumstances, his parents moved to the "Panovo" state farm in Kolomna District, Moscow Region. In 1941, he was only 17 but still went to war. In 1943, near Smolensk, he was severely wounded. The recovery in the hospital was long, but he survived. After being discharged, he returned to



Kolomna and then moved to the "Sergiyevsky" state farm for the role of the senior mechanic. In 1972, he became the director and worked there until his death.

Mikhail Stepanovich was confident, brave, and decisive. He loved the land and focused on agriculture. The state farm became famous for its potatoes, cabbage, and other crops. Under his leadership, the rural settlement grew into a town-like one. He initiated the construction of houses, a hospital, a kindergarten, and a music school.

Mikhail Stepanovich received many awards, including the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and the Order of the Patriotic War. He was a worker and a soldier but dedicated his life to the land and the state farm, where his talent as a leader grew. Mikhail Stepanovich passed away on December 19, 2000.

The memory of him lives on and every year the students of Sergievskaya Secondary School visit the school museum to learn about his life, achievements, and the history of our settlement. The museum displays his personal belongings, awards, and photos that tell the story of his bravery during the war as well as his hard work for the community.

1. READ THE TEXT AND DECIDE WHICH STATEMENTS ARE TRUE:

- After being seriously wounded in 1943, Mikhail Stepanovich immediately became the director upon returning home.
- Mikhail Stepanovich was born in the village of Vyazovka, Saratov region.
- The school was named after Mikhail Stepanovich Trifonov on October 15, 2003.
- After the war, he began his career as a music teacher in Panovo village.
- The state farm was known for its potatoes and cabbages.

GLOSSARY:

descendants - потомки peasant family — крестьянская семья to be discharged — быть выписанным из больницы decisive — решительный crops — растительные культуры a rural settlement — сельское поселение a town-like settlement — поселок городского типа to honour — чтить

ACTIVITY:

Write a short essay (about 8–10 sentences), imagining yourself as someone living in a settlement led by Mikhail Stepanovich. Write about your daily life, changes that have occurred in the rural settlement, and express gratitude to the hero for caring about people.

EMMANUEL NOEVICH EVZERIKHIN. BIOGRAPHY

(УЧАЙКИН Е.А., НИКОЛАЕВА А.В., МБОУ СОШ № 12. Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Emmanuel Noevich Evzerikhin

BIOGRAPHY



Emmanuel Noevich Evzerikhin is a legendary Soviet photographer. His name may not be widely known, but many people have seen his photos. The wartime works are particularly impressive. He recalled that he had worked in the most difficult conditions, developing photos in **dugouts** and basements of destroyed buildings. Now these shots are part of the story. Many of Evzerikhin's works are kept in the school Museum of Military Glory of the 2nd Corps Red Banner Mogilev Artillery Brigade and the history of the Russian Navy in MBOU Secondary School No. 12 in Kolomna.

Emmanuel Noevich Evzerikhin was born in 1911 into a Jewish family in Rostov-on-Don. He became interested in photography at school and regularly sent his pictures to the Rostov branch of TASS. As a result, Evzerikhin was hired as a freelance correspondent for the Rostov-based TASS Press Cliche.

Then he was a photographer at the Theater of Working Youth. In 1934, he moved to Moscow In 1934 at the invitation of Semyon Eugenov, editor-in-chief of the Soviet Photo magazine, where he was able to photograph many iconic people and events of that era - the Congress of the Comintern and the Congress of Soviets, at which the constitution was adopted, large-scale construction projects, parades and Arctic expeditions. In 1935, he participated in the Exhibition of Soviet Photographic Art, which was important for Soviet photography.

Task. Read the text and mark the following sentences as T (true) or F (false).

- 1. Emmanuel Noevich Evzerikhin is well-known among the general public.
- 2. Some of Evzerikhin's works are stored in the Museum of Military Glory of the 2nd Corps Red Banner Mogilev Artillery Brigade and the History of the Russian Navy in secondary school 12 in Kolomna.
- 3. Evzerikhin was born in 1915 in a Jewish family in Rostov-on-Don.
- 4. Before moving to Moscow, Evzerikhin worked as a photographer at the Theatre of Working Youth.
- 5. Evzerikhin participated in an exhibition of Soviet photographic art in 1935, which was significant for Soviet photography.



EMMANUEL NOEVICH EVZERIKHIN. THE MOST FAMOUS WORKS

(УЧАЙКИН Е.А., НИКОЛАЕВА А.В., МБОУ СОШ № 12, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Emmanuel Noevich Evzerikhin

THE MOST FAMOUS WORKS

He photographed Maxim Gorky and Mikhail Kalinin, as well as famous pilots Valery Chkalov and Mikhail Gromov. In 1939, Evzerikhin joined the Evening Moscow, and two years later joined Moskovsky Komsomolets. Shortly after the closure of the MK editorial office in the summer of 1941, he became a war correspondent for the TASS Newsreel. He is best known for his wartime photographs. He visited several fronts, but his most famous photographs were taken in Stalingrad. In his lens was the liberation of Minsk, Warsaw, Konigsberg, Prague. After the war, he taught photography and lectured throughout the country. He died in 1984.

"Stand to the death!"

Probably the most famous picture of Evzerikhin. A battery of 152-mm D-1 howitzers of the 1943 model is firing at the defending German troops. In the foreground is the commander of the fire platoon of the 1st battery of the 110th howitzer Artillery Regiment of the 2nd Corps Artillery of the Mogilev Brigade of the 49th Army, Lieutenant Vyacheslav Sergeevich Zarapkin. 32 years later, photojournalist Emmanuel Evzerikhin met with Lieutenant Colonel V.S. Zarapkin and Brigade Commander A.I. Malofeev. A battery of 152-mm D-1 howitzers of the 1943 model is firing at the defending German troops. Belarus, summer 1944. A very famous photo, thanks to the figure of the wounded officer in the foreground. In Soviet photo albums, the photo is called "Stand to the death," which seems illogical, since it is suitable for fierce defense, and in Belarus the Soviet troops did not stand, but advanced, sweeping away the army group "Center" of the Wehrmacht in 2 months and losing 5 times fewer people than the Germans.





Task 1. Based on the given text, determine if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1. He took pictures of Maxim Gorky, Mikhail Kalinin, Valery Chkalov, and Mikhail Gromov.
- 2. Evzerikhin started working for Moskovsky Komsomolets before joining Evening Moscow.
- 3. His most famous photographs were captured during World War II, especially those from Stalingrad.
- 4. After the war, Evzerikhin traveled across Russia teaching photography and giving lectures.
- 5. The photograph titled 'Stand to the Death!' depicts artillery fire against advancing German forces commanded by Lieutenant Vyacheslav Sergeevich Zarapkin.

Task 2. Questions for Discussion

- 1. Why is photography considered an important historical source? Can images from the Soviet era be trusted, given possible ideological motives?
- 2. What difficulties did front-line photographers like Emmanuel Evzerikhin have and how did such conditions affect the quality of images and their perception by the public?
- 3. Should Evzerikhin's war photographs be considered artistic works of art or are they solely documentary evidence of historical events?



THE SCHOOL MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY

(ГОРДЕЕВА О.В., МАКАРОВА Е.Л., МБОУ ШКОЛА № 3, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

The School Museum of Military Glory





In the small village of Boyarkino in the Ozersky District, there is the School Museum of Military Glory N 6350, which preserves the memory of the battles of 1941-1945. It is located in the school corridors on the first and the second floors. The total area of the premises is 240 square meters and consists of three halls.

The first hall of the museum displays the information about the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. It displays materials about hero cities, front-line diaries and letters, bread from besieged Leningrad, relics of the defenders of the Brest Fortress, shell fragments from Sevastopol, cartridges with soil from hero cities, a gallery of commanders awarded the Order of Victory – the highest award of the Great Patriotic War.

The second hall of the museum is the Hall of Memory. The display cases are dedicated to the graduates and teachers of the school who did not return from the battlefields. The central exhibit of the composition is the obelisk, which was created according to the sketch of the first director of the school, Belousov A.M. The stands and display cases tell about the participation of the residents of the Ozersky district in the Great Patriotic War, about fellow compatriots - Heroes of the Soviet Union, pilot A.A. Posashkov, who died in the autumn of 1941, defending the sky of the capital.

The third hall of the museum is dedicated to Marshal M.E. Katukov and the soldiers of the First Guards Tank Brigade.

On the street, near the school, there is a real T-34 tank, a relic of the Great Patriotic War.

The museum is the pride of the school, it is a sacred place associated with the memory of our fellow compatriots, with the most difficult and valiant times in the fate of our Motherland.

Read the text and mark the following sentences as True or False.

- 1. The school museum is located in the school corridors on the first and the second floors.
- 2. There are four halls in the museum.
- 3. The third hall of the museum is dedicated to Marshal M.E. Katukov.
- 4. There is a real tank on the school ground.
- 5. The school museum of military glory contains only letters and photos of M. Katukov.

Discuss

- 1. Do you think museum like this is necessary at schools? Why?
- 2. What do the museum halls tell us about?
- 3. What do you know about Marshal M. Katukov?
- 4. What hall of the museum would you like to visit
- 5. Are there any school museums like this in your school?

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY. RADUZHNENSKAYA SCHOOL, CHERKIZOVO VILLAGE

(МАЛАШКОВА А.И., МОУ РАДУЖНЕНСКАЯ СОШ, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY

Raduzhnenskaya School, Cherkizovo Village







NAYDENOV NIKOLAI IVANOVICH – HERO AND DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERLAND

Naydenov Nikolai Ivanovich was born on October 18, 1924, in the village of Rechki in the Kolomna district. He grew up in a large family with 8 children. In 1925, the Naydenov family moved to the village of Severskoye.

Education and the beginning of his career:

- Nikolai completed four grades at the Severskoye primary school.
- He continued his education at the Cherkizovo school.
- He received a secondary technical education at a construction technical school.
- As the best student, he was sent to the 70th Lenin Military Factory.

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, Nikolai Ivanovich strived to join the front lines but was not eligible due to his age. He worked hard digging anti-tank ditches in the Lukhovitsky district.

Military service:

- In 1942, he was drafted into the active army and sent to the border.
- He traveled thousands of kilometers, strengthening borders with Afghanistan, Iran, and China.
- He guarded the frontiers of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan.
- His main task was strengthening and developing the State border and fighting against banditry.
- After the end of the war, he continued his service in the NKVD forces.
- In 1950, he was sent to Moscow to the military operational command school of the KGB border troops.
- He served on the Afghan, Chinese, Iranian, Norwegian, and Finnish borders.
- During the "Cold War" period, he guarded the Norwegian and then the Finnish border.
- In 1974, he completed his service with the rank of Major.

Awards: During his service, Nikolai Ivanovich was awarded 19 orders and medals, including:

- Order of the "Badge of Honor" for strengthening the state border in the North.
- Medal "For Combat Merit" on the Afghan border.
- Soldier's awards "Excellence in Border Troops" 1st and 2nd degrees.
- Medals "For Impeccable Service" (10, 15, 20 years) 1st, 2nd, 3rd degrees.
- In 1985, Nikolai Ivanovich was awarded the title "Honored Builder of the Russian Federation."

Task 1: Reading Comprehension. Answer the following questions based on the text:

- 1. When and where was Nikolai Ivanovich Naydenov born?
- 2. Why couldn't Nikolai join the front lines at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War?
- 3. Which countries' borders did Nikolai help strengthen during his military service?
- 4. What was Nikolai's highest military rank?
- 5. How many orders and medals did Nikolai receive during his service?

Task 2: Timeline

Fill in the timeline of Nikolai Ivanovich Naydenov's life based on the information in the text. For each date or period mentioned, provide the corresponding event or milestone.

Year/Period	Event in Life
1924	?
1925	?
1942	?
1950	?
1974	?
1985	?

9-11 класс

MILITARY GLORY MUSEUM OF THE 269TH ROGACHEV RED BANNER ORDER OF KUTUZOV II DEGREE RIFLE DIVISION

(МАКАРОВА К.Н., МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 4», Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Military Glory Museum of the 269th Rogachev Red Banner Order of **Kutuzov II Degree Rifle Division**



The Military Glory Museum is located in Lyceum No. 4 of Kolomna, the city of labor valor. Soldiers of the division participated in the defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad. Since the spring of 1943, they cleared the Tula, Orel, and Bryansk regions. From 1944, the soldiers of the division took part in the capture of a bridgehead on the river Drut. Having forcibly crossed the Dnieper, the soldiers of the division occupied the powerful German stronghold of Rogachev. For

their skillful actions, courage, and heroism, the division was given the name "Rogachevskaya." Soon after, the division was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

During the war, the division liberated about 1,000 settlements, including 17 cities. It eliminated more than 27,000 enemy soldiers and officers. 12,500 soldiers were captured, and the division destroyed 700 tanks and armored vehicles, 20 aircraft, more than 1,500 automobiles, 2,250 machine guns, and many other pieces of equipment.

Lots of the soldiers of the division received state awards for their heroic actions. Seven people were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War. Their memory is preserved in our museum.

The museum's exposition was collected by the school search team. More than 858 exhibits are housed in the museum, including: uniforms of the division's command staff, frontline tablets and bags of officers, military service books, personal belongings, photos of soldiers and commanders, post-war letters from former soldiers of the 269th Rifle Division, and lots of other items.

The role of the school museum in the educational process cannot be overestimated. Museum exhibits are often used in history lessons, as they are not only witnesses to history but also serve as a 'guide' to the historical reality of the past. The museum holds meetings with local residents, veterans of the Armed Forces and representatives of public organizations.

Text questions:

- 1. For the liberation of which city did the division receive its name?
- 2. What military events did the soldiers of the division take part in?
- 3. How many settlements were liberated by the division during the war?
- 4. What exhibits are presented in the museum, and how are they related to the history of the division?
- 5. What role does the school museum play in the educational process?

Text tasks:

- 1. Write a summary of the text.
- 2. Make a list of the main dates and events associated with the 269th Rogachev Rifle Division.
- 3. Conduct a comparative analysis of the achievements of the 269th Rifle Division and other famous military formations of the Great Patriotic War.
- 4. Make questions to discuss the importance of military museums in fostering patriotism in young people.

Vocabulary:

- 1. Military Glory Museum Музей Боевой Славы
- 2. Bridgehead плацдарм
- 3. Stronghold опорный пункт
- 4. Armored vehicle бронетранспортер
- 5. Machine gun пулемет
- 6. Armed Forces Вооружённые силы



NIKOLAI BODRYAGIN, AN ENCOURAGING MENTOR FROM KOLOMNA

(ЗАХАРОВА Т.А., ЗАХАРОВА Н.А., МБОУ СОШ № 17, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Nikolai Bodryagin, an encouraging mentor from Kolomna Part I

Read through the text and explain the words in bold.

In autumn of 2024, an exhibition dedicated to Nikolai Bodryagin's 100th anniversary took place in Kolomna secondary school No.17. Titled "Nikanych," it **showcased** Bodryagin's **landscape**



artistry along with his lifestyle and mindset. A display was set up **featuring** his personal possessions, which included certificates of achievement, art supplies, cameras, photographs, drawings, and written works. There were about 50 **exhibits** from Bodryagin's family and friends' collections, once donated to the school museum to bring his **former glory** back to life.

A celebrated figure and recognized as an Honored Worker of Culture, Nikolai Ivanovich was not only **passionate about** art but **totally dedicated to** teaching. It was he who initiated the creation of the Children's Art School in Kolomna, a haven for young minds wielding paints and brushes. Bodryagin, better known as "Nikanych", trained a generation of **remarkable** artists. This nickname, a shortened version of Nikolai Ivanovich, was once coined by Anatoly Kuzovkin, a local historian, to encapsulate the warmth and admiration felt for Nikolai. The **standout member** of Bodryagin's school, however, is Mikhail Abakumov. Honored as the Russian People's Artist and a

corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Arts, Abakumov's creative influence and fame have **spread far beyond** his teacher. Abakumov states that Bodryagin was a **true guide**, who had the **uncanny ability** to **enlighten young minds.** Mikhail recalls, "Nikanych wasn't just a mentor; he was a **visionary**, someone who saw the potential in each of us." Undoubtedly,



Bodryagin's **heritage** will continue as new Kolomna students will visit the museum exposition and carry forward what they've learned from it – "**BE mindful of** the beauty that surrounds you".

DISCUSS:

- 1. What is Nikolai Bodryagin's role in the cultural life of Kolomna?
- 2. How does the legacy of influential teachers like Bodryagin affect future generations of students?
- 3. Can you share an experience where a mentor significantly shaped your perspective or skills?

ACTIVITIES:

- 1. Collect information about Bodryagin's noteworthy students and trace their artistic paths. Write an article or make a computer-based presentation about any of them.
- 2. Use the text to prepare a class debate: "You are the bows from which your children as living arrows are sent forth." (Khalil Gibran, a Lebanese-American writer, poet and visual artist)

NIKOLAI BODRYAGIN – ARMED WITH PALETTE AND BRUSHES, MARCHING TOWARDS VICTORY (ЗАХАРОВА Т.А., ЗАХАРОВА Н.А., МБОУ СОШ № 17. Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

Nikolai Bodryagin – armed with palette and brushes, marching towards Victory (Part II)

Read through the text and explain the words in bold.

In September of 1942, still under 18, Nikolai Bodryagin was **called up for military service** and sent to Kolomna to train with the 1st Artillery
Regiment. With sketches in mind, his military path led him to explore the
mechanics of **anti-tank guns**, **howitzers**, as well as Morse code techniques.

In the early fights west of Vitebsk, Sergeant Bodryagin was seriously

In the early fights west of Vitebsk, Sergeant Bodryagin was seriously wounded while he was able to repel an enemy tank assault.

One day, an oddly-looking truck rolled up to their **headquarters**. Inside was not a **formidable weapon**, but the tools of another kind of **warfare**. In block letters the sign **proclaimed**: "Armed with brush, pen, and bayonet, we will **triumph over** the enemy!" It was a mobile printing facility that housed a military artists' studio. They specialized in creating **propaganda posters** that captured the spirit of the Soviet army. Their creativity extended to drawing **satirical transponders**, which our fighters cleverly placed along the roads of war. Nikolai was soon assigned to this **propaganda group**. The



над немецко-догии.

Nazis did not like the **caustic caricatures** of their army leaders, with the most notorious being those showing Hitler hanging upside down on the point of **bayonets**. The hunt for the artists began. Their van **came under fire** several times with all the artists and journalists aboard **stayed alive**.

As part of this frontline team, Nikolai Bodryagin played a vital role in motivating our soldiers to strive for success and push ahead towards victory. His work "The Bobruisk Cauldron" was acquired by the Minsk Museum of the Great Patriotic War.

He, a soldier of the Great Patriotic War, wounded in battle, awarded the Order of the Patriotic War and the medal "For Military Merit", embodied all his emotional depth, skill set, and strong determination in every piece he produced. As students stroll past his exhibition, one can't but pay respect to the MASTER whose heart is larger than life itself.

DISCUSS:

- 1. What role do you believe artists should play in society, especially during challenging periods?
- 2. How do you think art can influence people's perceptions during times of conflict or war?
- 3. How important is it for historical events to be represented through artistic expression?

ACTIVITIES:

- 1. Collect information about artists and their role during the Great Patriotic War. Write an article or make a computer-based presentation about any of them.
- 2. Use the text to prepare a class debate: "Art is not made to decorate rooms. It is an offensive and defensive weapon." (Pablo Picasso, a Spanish painter, sculptor, theatre designer)

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF BOYARKINSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER M.E. KATUKOV (4.1)

(ПЫЛАЕВА В.А., МБОУ ШКОЛА № 3, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF BOYARKINSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER M.E. KATUKOV

Part 1

The Museum of Military Glory of Boyarkinsky secondary school named after M.E. Katukov, Ozersky district, Moscow region, is the only school museum of military-historical profile in the town. Boyarkinskaya school has the deepest roots of rural education – since 1872. A glorious tradition of the school since the 70s of the twentieth century has been military-patriotic and search work. Pathfinders of the school found the burial places of dozens of soldiers who died during the battle for Moscow in 1941.





The museum was opened on December 18, 1982, and consists of three halls. The first hall is dedicated to the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War, which began on June 22, 1941. Here are the famous posters "Motherland Calls!" and "Let's Protect the Capital!", as well as the stand "Forever in Memory" and photo newsreel of the war. During the war ten commanders were awarded the Order of Victory, among them Vasilevsky, Zhukov and Stalin. The hall also presents material about hero-cities.

GLOSSARY

- 1. Pathfinders ['pæθ faindərz] Пионеры, первопроходцы
- 2. Burial places ['bɛriəl 'pleɪsɪz] Места захоронения
- 3. Newsreel ['nuz_ril] Хроника, киножурнал

Task 1. Complete the sentences.

1.	The Museum of Military Glory of Boyarkinskaya secondary school is unique as it is the only school
	museum with a profile in the town.
2.	The origins of Boyarkinskaya school trace back to, highlighting its longstanding rural
	educational tradition.
3.	The museum officially opened on and is composed of three exhibition halls.
4.	The first hall is devoted to the detailed chronicle of the War, which began on June 22,
	1941



MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF BOYARKINSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER M.E. KATUKOV (4.2)

(ПЫЛАЕВА В.А., МБОУ ШКОЛА № 3, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF BOYARKINSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER M.E. KATUKOV

Part 2

The second hall of the museum is dedicated to our fellow countryman, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal

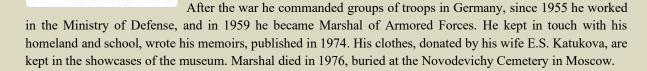
of Armored Forces Mikhail Efimovich Katukov. He was born in 1900 in the village of Bolshoye Uvarovo in a peasant family. His parents brought up in him diligence and patriotism. He studied at the local school in the village of Bolshoye Uvarovo.

His first teacher was Maria Ivanovna Uvarova, whose memory he carried through the years of his life. Here are his words: "Our teacher did not set the task of raising us as military men, but she wanted each of us to become a patriot". In 1919 he volunteered

to join the Red Army and became a cadre military man.

In the Great Patriotic War Katukov commanded a tank division, then formed a tank brigade, which in 1941 held off the onslaught of Guderian's tank army,

fulfilling the order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. His brigade was the first to receive the title of Guards, and he was promoted to major general. Later he commanded a tank corps and an army, participated in key battles from Moscow to Berlin. For skillful leadership he received the rank of Colonel-General, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and many awards.





- 1. diligence ['dılədʒəns] старательность, усердие
- 2. troops [trups] войска, войсковые части
- 3. showcases ['ʃoʊˌkeɪsɪz] витрины, выставочные шкафы

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

- 1. Mikhail Katukov was born in 1900 in a peasant family and studied at a local school.
- 2. Katukov's tank brigade was the first to receive the title of Guards during World War II.
- **3.** After the war, Katukov worked in the Ministry of Education.
- Katukov's teacher aimed to turn her students into professional soldiers.
- 5. The museum's second hall displays Katukov's clothes donated by his son.
- Katukov's memoirs were published in 1976, the year of his death.

Task 2. Discussion

- 1. How did the school's search work contribute to the museum's creation?
- 2. How does the second hall's focus on Katukov differ from the first hall's broader war narrative?
- 3. What role did M.E. Katukov's teacher play in shaping his values, and how did this influence his life choices?
- 4. Why might preserving items like Katukov's clothes and memoirs be important for understanding history?

THE LEGENDARY COMMANDER

(РИЗНЫК С.В., МБОУ СОШ № 21, Г.О. КОЛОМНА)



THE LEGENDARY COMMANDER

In May 1973, the Museum of Military Glory was founded at School No. 21 in Kolomna, which continues its work and is dedicated to the combat path of the 5th Guards Stalingrad Red Banner Artillery Division, commanded by Vladimir Nikolaevich Ivanov. He was born on May 19, 1905, in Tashkent in the family of an officer of the old army. He studied until 1921, but after his father's death he had to leave school and work as a policeman. In September 1926, he graduated from the educational institution and was assigned to the 13th Artillery Regiment.

From 1933 to 1941, Ivanov commanded a training group of second lieutenants in Stalingrad and Krasnodar, as well as a division in the 31st Howitzer Artillery Regiment. With the outbreak of World War II, he became deputy commander of the artillery of the 16th Army and participated in defensive battles near Moscow, for which he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. In April 1943, Ivanov was seriously wounded in a battle with German tanks and evacuated to a hospital.

After recovering, he returned to the division, and soon became commander of the 16th Separate Guards Anti-tank Artillery Brigade, which was named *Leningrad*. For his successful combat operations, Ivanov received the **Order of Suvorov**, **II degree**. In 1944, he was promoted to the rank of "Major General" of artillery and awarded many orders for valor. He also headed the headquarters of the military sports game "Zarnitsa". Ivanov died on November 7, 1970.

The museum preserves his uniform and personal belongings, and has also become a center for military-patriotic education, where V.Ivanov is remembered on holidays such as Defender of the Fatherland Day and Victory Day.

Task. Read the statements and tick the right answer: true, false or not stated.

	True	False	Not Stated
In May 1973, the Museum of Military Glory was founded at School № 21 in Kolomna, which continues its work.			
Vladimir Nikolaevich Ivanov was born on May 19, 1905, in Tashkent and studied until 1921, after which he had to drop out of school.			
With the outbreak of World War II, Ivanov was appointed deputy commander of the artillery of the 16th Army and participated in defensive battles near Moscow.			
After recovering, Ivanov was appointed commander of the 16th Separate Guards Anti-tank Artillery Brigade and received the Order of Suvorov II degree for successful combat operations.			
The Museum of Military Glory has become a center of military-patriotic education, where Ivanov is remembered on holidays such as Defender of the Fatherland Day and Victory Day.			