

Символы Победы

Сборник обучающих материалов
по краеведению
Telmanovskiy Area
(a small spot on the map
of the great country)



80

ПОБЕДА!

Центр лингвистического образования
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

2025

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

«ТЕЛЬМАНОВСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ ТЕЛЬМАНОВСКОГО
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОКРУГА»

ДОНЕЦКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

TELMANOVSKIY AREA

(a small spot on the map of the great country)

***Сборник обучающих материалов по краеведению
на английском языке***

Подготовили:

Волосевич И.О.,

учитель английского языка

Смыкавчук М.О.,

учитель английского языка,

Вуйчик Э.М.

учитель истории, руководитель клуба «Истоки»

2025

Вступление

Год 2025й - особый год в жизни нашей великой страны, год, который Президент России Путин В.В. провозгласил Годом Защитника Отечества в память о героизме прошлого и во имя памяти героев настоящего. Этот год окрашен знаменательной датой – 80-летие Великой Победы нашего народа в Великой Отечественной войне.

80 лет минуло с тех пор, когда прогремели последние залпы одной из самых кровопролитных войн в истории человечества, войны, которая оставила глубокие раны на земле и в памяти народа.

Наш край, Тельмановский муниципальный округ Донецкой Народной Республики, - всего лишь крошечная точка на карте нашей огромной страны. Но его жители внесли свой весомый вклад в победу, сражаясь в битвах, оказывая помощь раненым, демонстрируя стойкость и мужество в жизненных испытаниях.

И сегодня, по прошествии десятилетий с той войны, мы продолжаем помнить и чтить память тех лет и событий. Мы отдаем дань памяти героям минувших дней, их делам и поступкам во имя высокой цели. Воспитание патриотизма и гражданственности у подрастающего поколения – одни из главных составляющих в работе школы в современных условиях.

Сборник «Символы Победы. Тельмановский край» вместил в себя материал о памятных местах и людях, которые с оружием в руках защищали родную землю в сороковые и тех, кто в наши дни отстаивают независимость своей страны. Все статьи основаны на результатах кропотливой поисковой работы педагогов и учащихся местной гимназии через школьные объединения - клуб «Истоки» и военно-патриотический клуб «Юные патриоты Донбасса» Юнармии, проектные задания на уроках английского языка. Тексты сборника ориентированы на развитие у учащихся умений понимать их и интерпретировать прочитанное, формировать аргументированные устные и письменные высказывания по заданной теме.

Материал рассчитан на учащихся 9-11 классов (уровень A2+, B1), сопровождается словарем, заданиями для обсуждения и дальнейшей творческой работы, что дает возможность использовать его на уроках в приложении «Spotlight on Russia», интегрировать его в учебные занятия, приуроченные ко Дню Победы, Дню освобождения Донбасса и другим памятным датам, а также на занятиях в рамках внеурочной деятельности.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ/CONTENTS

I. MAIN MEMORIAL SITES

The Tank at the Crossroads

Your name is unknown, your feat is immortal (the monument in Telmanovo)

No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten (the mass grave in Telmanovo)

II. THEY LIBERATED OUR DISTRICT

Ivan Lavrentievich Fedyakov, Hero of the Soviet Union

OUR GLORIOUS FELLOW COUNTRY MAN AND SCHOOL-LEAVER

III. THE HEROES OF SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATION

**They continue the heroic deeds of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers
(Dmitriy Kraevoy)**

**"I'd rather leave with honor than live my whole life as a coward!" (Evgeniy
Epanishnikov)**

He was one of the first to defend Motherland (Konstantin Romanov)

IV. THE PROJECT "MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS MY HERO"

V. WE WILL REMEMBER OF THE WAR

I. MAIN MEMORIAL SITES

The Tank at the Crossroads

One of the greatest events in liberating our region is the battle not far from the small village of Konkovo which is located in the south of Telmanovskiy district. The village is famous for the spring that is visited by lots of people from different parts of our country to wash themselves in its water to strengthen their body and soul.



There is one more thing that attracts almost everybody travelling from Donetsk to Rostov. It is the monument called “The Tank” that stands high on the hill at the crossroads.

By noon September,3, 1943, on the border between Rostov and Donetsk regions, the 128th Independent Tank Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Sazonov M.V. prepared to attack Konkovo. The regiment's strike group of 40 vehicles led by the regiment's deputy commander Davydyuk S.M., heading from the direction of Komarova Balka, broke into Konkovo on the move. However, not far from the village the tanks of the strike group encountered a German defensive strip reinforced by anti-tank batteries and other firepower. Trapped in a narrow valley, our tanks were unable to move and fought under difficult conditions. German tanks from the nearby forest began attacking ours. Our tanks fought fire, but the surviving vehicles, increasing their speed, broke into the German firing positions shooting and crushing guns and service personnel with their tracks. The battle lasted almost until the evening. In this bloody battle the strike group was almost completely lost - 39 vehicles were left on the battlefield. However, the units cleared Konkovo from the enemy infantry.

On May 9, 1980 the general meeting of the residents of the village of Konkovo was held and they decided to honour the memory of the fallen tank soldiers of the 128th Independent Tank Regiment, who liberated the village of Konkovo. They also made a decision to build a monument called "Tank on a Pedestal" at the expense of the collective farm as 139 soldiers gave their lives to free this small place.

Additionally, 261 residents of this small village participated in the Great Patriotic War, 117 of them gave their lives in the battles, 144 were awarded with orders and medals.

In late April, 2025 on the eve of Victory Day volunteers from the Sverdlovsk region together with the activists of the youth organization “Young Republic” helped the local residents restore the monument.

Vocabulary

The regiment's strike group – ударная группа полка

deputy commander - заместитель командира

reinforced - усиленный

cavalry unit – кавалерийское подразделение

infantry - пехота

broke on the move – ворвались сходу

Discuss

1. What events is the monument “The Tank” devoted to?
2. Was it hard for our tank regiment to win the battle not far from Konkovo?
3. What features did our soldiers show in the battle at Konkovo?
4. Why do our people still remember and honour the memory of those who took part in those events?

Activity

If you were a painter, what colours would you choose to describe the events of the tank battle at this small village.



Your name is unknown, your feat is immortal



During the war 70 Soviet soldiers and officers gave their lives for Telmanovo. In memory of them on the square near the House of Culture there is a monument called “Motherland” as the symbol of heroism and patriotism of the soldiers during the Great Patriotic War. There you can find the grave of the unknown soldier.

The first evidence of this hero was mentioned in the pages of our local newspaper. It is said that the events happened in early autumn of 1943 near the village of Nikolayevka of the Lukovo Village Administration. That time the Soviet army liberated Donbass from the Hitler invaders. The Soviet soldiers came closer to the river Kalmius not far from Nikolayevka. It was impossible to cross this river immediately, as the Germans on the right bank of the river, held the approaches with machine-gun fire.

At night, a group of our scouts decided to go behind enemy lines and disarm them. When they were close to the target, the scouts were discovered and a fierce fight broke. The fascists were completely suppressed thanks to our soldiers. Several of our fighters died in the battle for the unknown height. They were buried there on the same day by local women who cared for the grave for a long time.

In 1967, the remains were found in the field near the village. Along with the remains of an unknown soldier, found in Nikolayevka, bags with thirty Soviet bullets, a piece of overcoat, two buttons were also discovered. The remains were transferred and buried in the park in the centre of Telmanovo. On the mourning ceremony the residents of Telmanovo promised to erect a monument

to the soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic War on the burial site. Their words were fulfilled.

In 1970 a majestic monument of the grieving mother, “Motherland”, was constructed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At the foot of the monument there is a plaque with the words: «Your name is unknown, your feat is immortal».

It has become a tradition for all residents of Telmanovo to hold all significant events at this monument.

Vocabulary

mourning ceremony – траурная церемония

first evidence - первое свидетельство

held the approaches – удерживали подходы

suppressed - подавлены

grieving mother – скорбящая мать

plaque - табличка

Discuss

1. Is it important for younger generations to keep the memory of those who gave their lives in that war?
2. Is it still necessary to find those soldiers who remain unknown?
3. What significant events are annually held at this sacred place? Do you participate in them?

Activities

Find some facts about the monuments dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic War on the territory of our region. Present them to the classmates.



No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten



There is one more memorable place in our village which is honoured by everybody living there. It is located in the centre of Telmanovo.

In the mass grave in the village of Telmanovo (nowdays it is the central cemetery), 78 soldiers are buried, including 10 unknown soldiers. The first Red Army soldiers who died in the Great Patriotic War were shot in the village in 1942. The local people buried them at the edge of Telmanovo, starting the soldiers' cemetery in the district centre. Not all of them died on September 7, 1943 as it was thought before. Accurate information was found thanks to the preserved documents of a military hospital, which was located in the village at that time. Wounded and dead soldiers were brought there from the battlefields. Soldiers from almost all the republics of the former Soviet Union including Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Dagestan, Mordovia, Kalmykia, and other areas of the Russian Federation had found their rest in the mass grave in the district centre. Among them there were 14 lieutenants, one sergeant major, 11 sergeants, and the rest are privates. They all had the same note: "place of burial – mass grave in the village of Telmanovo."

It should be said the students of our gymnasium headed by the members of the military patriotic club "Young Patriots of Donbass" annually care for this memorial cleaning up the territory and graves.

Our children realise that taking care of soldiers' graves is a way to honor the generation that lived through the war, their courage, and strength. The war is getting farther away in time, and

unfortunately, there are no people in our area left who were the participants of those events. But the monuments we take care of will stay and remind the new generations about the past.

Discuss

What does it mean to participate in a community cleanup for young people?

What feelings might the kids have when they help restore a war memorial?

Pair work

Exchange your opinion with your friend:

Student A

1. Have you ever been to any mass grave of the killed at the war soldiers?
2. Do you think it is important to care about the mass graves? Why?
3. Have you ever helped to seek the relatives of those whose names are engraved at the graves?

Student B

1. Do you participate in any clean up days at the memorial places? Is it a great honour and duty of young people or just a work to do for not to be punished?
2. What do you usually do to care about soldiers' graves?
3. What do you feel taking part in such kind of activity?

Activities

Imagine you want to tell your pen-friend from an English-speaking country about the events that occurred in your village during the Great Patriotic War. Write an e-mail based on the information you have found in the text.



II. THEY LIBERATED OUR DISTRICT

Ivan Lavrentyevich Fedyakov



Many people participated in liberating our area from invasion of Nazi Germany, all of them showed their high point of courage, bravery, readiness to give their lives in sake for victory and independence.

One of those who left died in our land is Ivan Lavrentyevich Fedyakov, a pilot who repeated Nickolay Gastello's feat.

He was born on July 18, 1920, in the village of Aleksandrovka, now in the Maloyarngelsk district of the Oryol region, into a peasant family. After completing ten grades of school he was drafted into the Red Army in September 1939 and graduated from the Kharkov Military Aviation School of Pilots in 1940.

Fedyakov served on the Western, Stalingrad, Southern, and North Caucasian fronts from November 1941. In December 1941 he was awarded with the Order of the Red Banner for a successful bombing raid on enemy positions.

On August 8, 1942, Fedyakov participated in a raid as part of a group of eight aircrafts. As a result of the pilot's actions a lot of fascist vehicles were destroyed. The next day, during the fascist attack his aircraft was shot down. He parachuted from his burning plane suffering severe burns but managed to survive and reached the Soviet positions.

After recovering, Fedyakov continued to fight against enemies. On September 7, 1943 Fedyakov's aircraft was severely shot down. He directed his burning plane into a concentration of enemy equipment near the village of Starolaspa (now Telmanovskiy district) sacrificing his life in the explosion. He gave his life liberating the small village in our region.

For his heroism Ivan Fedyakov was posthumously awarded with the title Hero of the Soviet Union by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on April 13, 1944. He was also awarded with the Order of Lenin and two Orders of the Red Banner.

After the war the residents of Starolaspa constructed the monument to Ivan Fedyakov in the centre of the village to honour his memory. There is a memorial place devoted to the pilot's heroic deed in the local school's museum.

Vocabulary

Was drafted - был призван

sacrificing his life – пожертвовав своей жизнью

posthumously - посмертно

Discuss

Answer the questions:

What did you find out about the pilot who gave his life to free Starolaspa?

Whose heroic action did Ivan Fedyakov repeat?

What was he awarded the high title for?

Where can you see the sites devoted to Ivan Fedyakov's heroic deed?

Put the sentences in order:

1. He was awarded for the Order of the Red Banner for a successful bombing raid on enemy positions.
2. Ivan Fedyakov was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.
3. He parachuted from his burning plane suffering severe burns but managed to survive.
4. After completing ten grades of school he was drafted into the Red Army.
5. Ivan Lavrentyevich Fedyakov is a pilot who repeated Nickolay Gastello's feat.
6. He directed his burning plane into a concentration of enemy equipment near the village of

Starolaspa.

7. The residents of Starolaspa constructed the monument to Ivan Fedyakov in the centre of the village to honour his memory.



OUR GLORIOUS FELLOW COUNTRY MEN AND SCHOOL-LEAVERS



Pavel Ivanovich Tretyakov's Story

On June, 22, 1941 the last school bell was ringing for 32 school-leavers of the local school when they heard terrible news - the fascist Germany attacked their native land. Among those young men there was Pavel Tretyakov who was called to the army at the very beginning of the war.

At first he went to a military infantry school. In early March, 1942 he became a junior lieutenant and went to the front as the commander of a machine gun platoon in the 8th Guards Division under General Panfilov.

Tretyakov had his first battle experience on the Kalinin Front. Later, the young officer was trusted to lead a group of anti-tank weapons.

One more important battle was when they had to hold a part of the railway leading to Velikiye Luki. Early in the morning they saw black dots appear on a big snowy field — they were German tanks with enemy soldiers. Our fighters destroyed four of their tanks. Then a hand-to-hand fight started. Tretyakov fought and defeated two enemy soldiers and he was badly wounded.

There were many more tough battles. For his skillful leadership during the liberation of Vitebsk, Tretyakov was awarded with the Order of the Red Star. Later, he received ten medals for his bravery, courage, and great military skill.

During the attack on Königsberg, the battalion commander Major Georgy Manzhura died heroically, and Tretyakov took command of the battalion. There, near the city, he unexpectedly met a fellow countryman and former classmate Vasily Grebenchuk.

Tretyakov met Victory Day in a military hospital in the city of Chernyakhovsk. When he recovered, he returned to his unit and served until December 1945.

Pavel Ivanovich Tretyakov was wounded four times but still reached Victory Day.

He returned to his native place, graduated from the teaching institute and worked as a teacher of military and physical training at Secondary School of Telmanovo from 1946 to 1978.

Vocabulary

military infantry school – пехотное училище

machine gun platoon – пулеметный взвод

Discuss

How did Pavel Tretyakov become a soldier at the start of the war?

Why was he awarded the Order of the Red Star and other medals?

What did Pavel Ivanovich Tretyakov do after the Great Patriotic War ended?

Activity

What would you ask Pavel Ivanovich about his young years if you had a chance to talk to him?

Make up a questionnaire to interview a war veteran.

Group activity (in 3-4 students)

“Do you know any other former teachers of our school who participated in Great Patriotic War?” Visit the school museum and get the information, present it to your classmates.

III. THE HEROES OF SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATION

They continue the heroic deeds of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers



The heroes of the special military operation are not only professional soldiers but also ordinary people who managed to keep their human dignity and fulfill their duty when they face the difficulties. One of them is Dmitry Kraevoy, a hero of SMO.

When the militia entered Telmanovo in the last days of August 2014, Dmitry Kraevoy did not remain indifferent. He believed it was his duty as a man to defend the interests of his native land, his fellow countrymen, and his family.

At school, Dima loved history lessons. Since childhood, he was fond of books about war. One of his favourite historical periods was the events of the Great Patriotic War. Another thing he was passionate about was watching war movies. After serving in the army, Dima returned home as a real man. Besides, he was a jack of all trades. Construction work was his specialty.

At the beginning of 2015 Dmitry Kraevoy had made a conscious decision and officially joined the militia and became a member of the Donbass volunteers. Since that time, he was consistently on the front lines. Fearless, brave, and confident in victory and justice, day and night Dmitry was on the defense of his homeland. In the operation of Debaltsevo, he bravely fought against the enemy and was awarded with the medal for its liberation. Dmitry did not like to talk about his feats, just brought home his medals such as “Volunteer of Donbass”, “Officer's Valor”, “For the Defense of Donetsk Region 2014-2019” and many others. He had several injuries. However, he did not give up. His motto was “Until victory in the rank”.

From the beginning of the SMO Dmitry freed temporarily occupied settlements of Donbass, and participated in the battles for Mariupol. There he was seriously injured but recovered soon and continued his struggle against enemies.

By that time he had become an experienced soldier, the commander of the second platoon of the second rifle company of military unit 08834, a senior lieutenant.

In August of 2022 Dmitry Alexandrovich Kraevoy was awarded with the medals "For military heroism" II and III degrees.

Soon Dmitry's unit was redirected to Avdeevka . Here, Dmitry got another serious injury. But this time, unfortunately, the doctors could not save the brave hero. On August 25, 2022, Dmitry Kraevoy died. He was buried in the central cemetery in Telmanovo.

At school museum there is a desk devoted to its school-leaver who gave his live for our freedom and for his family.

Discuss

1. What qualities made Dmitry Kraevoy a true hero?
2. Why is it important to remember and honor people like Dmitry Kraevoy?
3. How do you think Dmitry's upbringing and interests influenced his decision to defend his homeland?



"I'd rather leave with honor than live my whole life as a coward!"



This young man was in a hurry to live, love, and believe. He believed that good will always win. Tall, handsome, and charming, he was dreaming of a peaceful future. However, everything changed one day.

Yevgeny Yevgenyevich Epaneshnikov was born on January 1, 2000, on a New Year's night. Since his childhood, he was active and curious. He dreamed of serving in the army and protecting his Motherland. He was always respected by his classmates and friends. Also, Zhenya was known for his good sporting skills and strong spirit.

Yevgeny finished Gymnasium of Telmanovo in 2018, when the war stroke his native land, his Dondass. The same year he joined the military service. In 2019 he received an honorable certificate from the head of the Donetsk People's Republic for his perfect military service and bravery in fighting to protect the DPR. After some time, he was involved in the Special Rapid Response Unit. He was one of the best there too.

Since the start of the special military operation, Yevgeny was a fighter in the DPR's tactical unit called "Cascade." He was awarded with the medal "For the Liberation of Mariupol." But despite all his heroic deeds, he was a shy young man. He never seeked fame and never thought he was better than others.

On June 21, 2022, Yevgeny Epaneshnikov was fatally wounded at Zaporozhzhskaya region after Mariupol had been freed. His death left a deep pain in the hearts of those who knew him.

In 2023, a special ceremony to open a monument for the fighters of the DPR's "Cascade" tactical unit was held in Sochi to remember those who died fighting for the freedom of Donbass. The name of our hero, like many others, is forever engraved on a big granite monument.

Activity

1. *Finish the sentences:*

- The boy was active and curious and dreamed of....
- Everybody knew him for his....
- When the war stroke Donbass Yevgeny
- He was a shy man and never...
- He was badly wounded.....
- His name is engraved on....

2. *Imagine you once talked to Zhenia. Describe his life using a plan:*

- His young years and school life
- His military activities and his awards
- His service in the Special Rapid Response Unit "Cascade"



He was one of the first to defend Motherland



Konstantin was born on August 30, 2003, in the village of Telmanovo, Donetsk region. From a young age, he dreamed of being a soldier. Like many boys in his village, he loved playing war games. Since early years he was kind and always ready to protect those who were weaker, to warm everyone, and share his last things. He was brave for his age, quick, and eager to live life.

In 2009, Konstantin started studying at local Gymnasium. Also he attended the wrestling club. His coach Viktor Sodol was a role model for Kostya, and the boy learned a lot from him. The coach taught the boy to be real men. It was a big shock for Konstantin when Viktor Borisovich passed away in 2016.

In 2018, after finishing the ninth grade, Kostya Romanov entered the Donetsk Military Lyceum with advanced military and physical training named after Georgiy Timofeyevich Beregovoy. At that time, the war was already burning in Donbass, and Ukrainian soldiers often shelled the Republic's territory, including Telmanovo district. Kostya and his family, like many people in Telmanovo, often had to hide from the shelling. So, his choice to protect his homeland was not only about his inner sense of justice but also a conscious desire to protect his family and defend his native land.

Studying at the lyceum was easy for Konstantin Romanov. He was one of the best students. He was fit, neat, strong, and disciplined. Konstantin often and took part in celebrations for the

liberation of Donbass at the famous Saur-Mogila. Konstantin also took part in the Victory Parade in Donetsk in 2020. For this, he received a special medal.

After finishing the lyceum in 2020, Kostya decided to keep studying. He easily got into the Donetsk Academy of Transport to study customs control. Later, he moved to part-time study because he wanted to work and earn money not to depend on his parents.

On February 22, 2022, when mobilization was announced in the Donetsk People's Republic, 18-year-old Konstantin did not wait for a summons. He went straight to the military office to do his duty and fight in the Special Military Operation.

From the first days, Kostya was on the front line. He fought in the hardest places in the Donetsk People's Republic, including Peski. Sometimes, his family waited for days to hear from him to know if he was safe. They were always worried because they knew he was at war, not at school.

On June 18, 2022, the enemy's artillery hit Konstantin's unit. As the platoon commander, he was supposed to jump into the bunker last, after his friends. He did his job very well, but he could not save his own life. He was only 18 years old.

Discuss

How did Konstantin Romanov feel about studying at a military lyceum?

Why did Konstantin decide to join the SMO quickly?

What was his role during the military conflict in 2022?

Activity

Find information about the school-leavers who gave their lives in SMO to defend our land.

III. THE PROJECT “MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS MY HERO”

The students of our gymnasium joined the action “My great-grandfather is my hero”. They presented stories of their family members who took part in the war of 1941-1945, whose heroic deeds are highly appreciated by their descendents.

Mikhail Ivanovich Shulgin: The Life of Resilience and Service

Mikhail Ivanovich Shulgin was born on November 14, 1912, in the village of Mikhailovka. His early life was marked by hardship; his father died during the years of the civil war, leaving his mother to raise six children alone. The family endured two famines, in 1922 and 1933, but managed to survive.

When collective farms were established, my great-grandfather became a driver. Before the Great Patriotic War, he worked as a driver, and life gradually began to improve. New cars, tractors, and combine-machines appeared in the collective farms, bringing hope for a better future. However, in 1941, the war changed everything.

Grandfather Mikhail was called to the front in the very first days of the war. He fought bravely from the beginning to the end of the conflict participating in major battles, one of them was the Battle for Stalingrad. He finished the war in the outskirts of Berlin. Mikhail Ivanovich received numerous military awards for his courage including the medals “For Bravery,” “For the Defense of Stalingrad,” “For the Liberation of Budapest,” and “For Victory over Germany.” During the war, he was wounded several times and lived the rest of his life with shrapnel in his body.

After the victory he returned home in his combat vehicle and donated it to the collective farm. Then Grandfather served as the chairman of the collective farm dedicating himself to restoring the farm economy that had been destroyed by the war.

His life stands as a bright example of resilience, dedication to his family and his motherland.

Dariya Kosyanenko, Form 10

Vocabulary

Resilience - стойкость

Endure - вытерпеть

In the outskirts – на окраинах

Discuss

What qualities helped Mikhail Ivanovich survive and succeed despite hardships?

How can we apply these qualities in our own lives?

Why is it important to remember and share stories like his?

Activity

Imagine you are Mikhail Ivanovich writing a letter home during the war. What would you write your family about?



Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorokhovatchenko:

He Lived his Life Honestly

My great-grandfather, Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorokhovatchenko, was born on January 1, 1925, in the village of Grekovo-Aleksandrovka, Telmanovskiy district, Donetsk region.

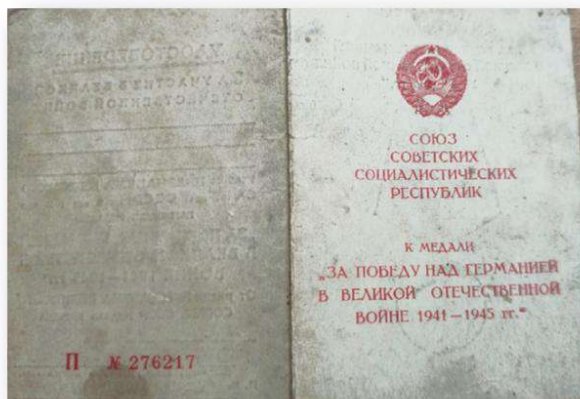


In 1943, he turned 18 years old and joined the Great Patriotic War as a volunteer. He fought in the tank troops near Kursk and was a tank driver. There, he was wounded. After he got better in the hospital, he continued to fight. Being brave and courageous he got many awards for his participation in the battles of Great Patriotic War.

When the war ended, he returned to his native village and worked as an accountant in the tractor team of the "Russia" collective farm. He was recognized as a disabled war veteran .

He died on May 14, 1995, having lived his life honestly.

Anna Shvedova, Form 7



Dmitry Pavlovich Malikov: The life is of courage, strength, and strong will to win.

Dmitry Pavlovich Malikov was one of the millions of Soviet people whose lives were deeply connected with the hard times of the Great Patriotic War. His story is about courage, strength, and strong will to win.

He was born in 1902. When the war started, he was already a grown man. On January 19, 1942, during one of the hardest times of the war, he was called to join the army by the military office of the Chernoyarsky district in Stalingrad region. At almost 40 years old, he joined the Red Army.



The summer of 1942 was very difficult, especially on the southern front. On June 12, 1942, during heavy battle, probably during the tragic Kharkov operation, when many Soviet soldiers were surrounded, Dmitry Pavlovich **was captured** by the German army.

Being a prisoner was very hard. The conditions were terrible, and his life was always in danger. But Dmitry Pavlovich did not give up. He **survived captivity** and, after being freed, he continued fighting again. We do not know much about what happened to him after that, but the fact that he found the strength and courage to keep fighting shows his strong character and **dedication to** his country.

The story of Dmitry Pavlovich Malikov shows the bravery and heroism of an usual Soviet soldier who **stayed true** to his duty until the end of the war.

Elizaveta Kolomiets, Form 7

KONSTANTIN PETROVICH PANIOTOV:

The Life Full of Hardship

Konstantin Petrovich was born in 1916 in the village of Staraya Karan (now called Granitnoye). He finished a rural secondary school and then took courses to become a cinema mechanic.

In 1937, he was drafted into the Soviet Army. He served from 1937 to 1939 in the 138th Rifle Regiment. When the Soviet-Finnish war started in November 1939, he fought in the same regiment to defend his country against the Finnish troops. During one of the battles he was seriously wounded. In 1940, he was discharged because of his injuries.



Konstantin Petrovich spent a year in his home village. Then, when the Great Patriotic War began, he joined the army just in the summer of 1941. He fought on the Mius front. In 1942, before reaching Zaporozhzhye, a small group of soldiers including him was captured. The prisoners were beaten and wounded, and later were taken to Dnipropetrovsk. There, they were left outside, surrounded by barbed wire. That same year, Konstantin Petrovich managed to escape from the camp. Even though he was badly wounded and very weak, he succeeded.

He reached a temporary shelter where he probably received help. There was a serious risk that his injured leg would have to be amputated, but thanks to skilled doctors, it was saved. In 1943, after treatment, he was sent to the rear where he sewed boots for the Soviet Army.

He celebrated Victory Day in Donbass in his home village. After the war, he worked as the director of a brick factory in Granitnoye. He died in 2008.

Konstantin Petrovich Paniotov was awarded with many orders and medals for his bravery.

I am proud of my granddad as regardless of all hardships he did not give up and stayed true to his duty.

Olga Paniotova, Form 11

Ivan Nikolaevich Kurochka: The life Dedicated to his Motherland

My great-grandfather on my mother's side was born on May 25, 1917, in the village of Shedrovka, Podolsk district, Vinnytsia region in a peasant family.

In the early 1930s, his family moved to the village of Ostgheim, Starokaransky district (since 1935 – the village of Telmanovo, Telmanovsky district), Stalin region, Ukrainian SSR. In 1935, he finished 4th grade at Ostgheim primary school. He worked as a tractor driver. Before the war, he met my great-grandmother, Ekaterina Vasilyevna, and they lived happily together all their lives.



He learned about the start of Great Patriotic War at home from a neighbour, who heard the news from Vyacheslav Molotov's speech on a small radio owned by a relative.

Like many others, he quickly gathered his things and went to the Telmanovsky military office, but he returned home with the order to "wait for his turn."

He was drafted into the army on July 30, 1941. According to his military ID, he joined the 291st Rifle Regiment as a machine gunner.

He fought in battles in the eastern part of the Crimean Peninsula, later in the suburbs of Stalingrad. He took part in the liberation of Belarus and the Baltic states.

My great-grandfather, Ivan Nikolaevich Kurochka, ended the war in the 485th Rifle Regiment. He saw Victory Day and the end of War there. On May 25, 1946, Ivan Nikolaevich was discharged from the Soviet Armed Forces.

For his service Ivan Nikolaevich was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd grade, and a medal for Victory over Germany (1941–1945).

After the army, Ivan Nikolaevich returned home and moved to the village of Zernovoe, near Telmanovo. He worked in the tractor team of the local collective farm until the end of his life. He was a good family man, raising children and grandchildren. On September 26, 1977, he received a civilian award — the medal of "Veteran of Labor"

In 1992, at the age of 75, my great-grandfather Ivan Nikolaevich Kurochka passed away.

For his family and friends, he will always be remembered as a great family man, father, grandfather, and a kind and good neighbour.

Polina Melnikova, Form 9

Discuss

Read the children's stories and answer the questions:

- What do you think make those young men be in the first ranks to join the army in the first days of war?
- What qualities helped each of them survive and succeed despite hardships?
- How can we apply these qualities in our own lives?

Why is it important to remember and share stories like his?

Activity

A letter from a front line

- Imagine you are one of them having a bit of rest between battles writing a letter home during the war. What would you write your family about?



IV. WE WILL REMEMBER OF THE WAR

The events and people of the Great Patriotic War are still remembered, honoured and highly respected in our country. They are praised in poems and songs.

Our local poet Sergey Nosov devoted a greater part of his poetry to the hard times of the Great Patriotic War, to strength and courage of the Soviet soldiers. Also, the struggle for peace is in the centre of his attention. His eldest son participates in SMO courageously defending our land.

The former teacher of French now he dedicates his life to literary activity. Among his general themes are peace, love, friendship and patriotism.



Here are two of his poems devoted to the war.

Read them and get the main ideas which the poet expresses.

What memorable places does he mention in the poem “We Will Remember of the War”?
Why?

We Will Remember of the War

We will remember of the war,
So that our memory won't cool down
About the dearest price of all,
About the front's blood, the rear's renown.
We won't forget the nights and days,
And Leningrad's blockade bread,
The Brest's, Kursk's, and Stalingrad's walls ablaze,
With fire-melted stones instead.
The mothers' weeping we can't drown
In Piskarevskoe cemetery,
Where bits of rusk are laid down

Beneath the white birch tree.
We don't desire a repeat
Of any war with its madness,
We remember your ashes, Khatyn, complete,
And the deaths of beardless lads, alas.
The formal style of funeral note
Soldiers' widows won't forget,
Just like a cripple his crutch won't devote
To leaving, to reach his home yet.
We won't forget concentration camps,
Beyond whose deadly line,
With the ferocity of beastly stamps,
People were pushed to the crematorium's shrine.
That smoke from the camp's stoves' height
Hangs over memory, screaming loud,
So that the names of all executioners in sight
Will sound in the verdict, unbowed.
We will remember of the war,
And carry the memory to descendants,
Let them value peace twice, thrice more,
Peace reborn from fragments, transcendents,
From many formulas, numbers, dates.
Remember this axiom's decree.
In the name of life – you are soldiers, mates,
In the name of peace in our home, free.
We will remember of the war,

As long as memory doesn't cool.
Life won't forget the price, therefore,
The price it paid, by the golden rule.



Victory Has a Short Name

Victory has a short name,
And heavy gold letters.
No one will lift up those fallen in battle,
No one will measure their tears or pain.

Behind the tired medical unit,
The soldier's graveyard quietly rests.
Sleep, sleep peacefully, boys!
Your post will stay untouched.

Activity

Find these poems in the Internet in Russian, or translate them using the neuronet.

Make up the questions you would like to ask Sergey Nosov about his life, his literary activity.

