

# Символы Победы

## Сборник обучающих материалов

### Брянская область



80

ПОБЕДА!

Центр лингвистического образования  
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

2025

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- THE UNYIELDING COMMANDER
- THE LAST STAND OF IVAN TUPITSYN
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- SERGEY ALEKSANDROVICH SHCHEMELININ

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***"Летопись победы. Школьный музей" – голос памяти,  
звучащий на разных языках***

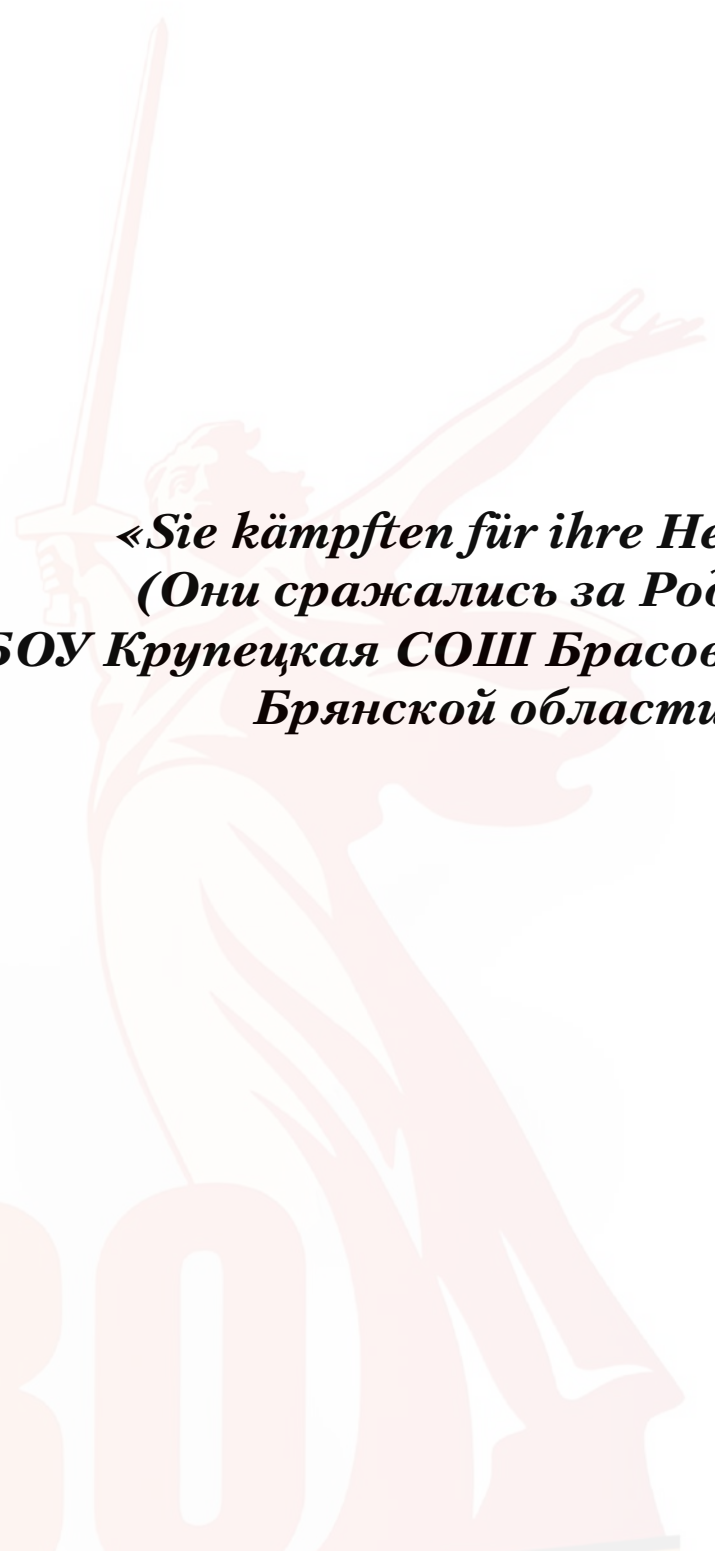
*Дорогие читатели! Мы рады представить вашему вниманию сборник "Летопись победы. Школьный музей", ставший результатом кропотливой и вдохновенной работы учителей иностранных языков из разных уголков Брянской области. Это не просто собрание статей, это живой голос памяти, звучащий на разных языках, но объединенный общей целью: сохранить и передать будущим поколениям правду о Великой Отечественной войне.*

*Мы надеемся, что, погружаясь в страницы этого сборника, вы почувствуете себя сопричастными к великому подвигу нашего народа. Пусть эти истории вдохновят вас на добрые дела, научат ценить мир и свободу, и помогут сохранить память о героях Великой Отечественной войны для будущих поколений.*

*Школьный музей – это уникальное пространство, где история оживает, где за каждой экспонатом стоит судьба человека, подвиг солдата, боль утраты. Именно здесь, в стенах родной школы, дети прикасаются к прошлому, учатся ценить мир и свободу, понимать цену героизму и самопожертвованию.*

*В сборнике представлены материалы учителей иностранных языков, которые, используя свои профессиональные навыки и глубокое знание своего края, представили уникальные материалы, посвященные судьбам земляков, воевавших на фронтах Великой Отечественной войны: истории солдат, офицеров, партизан, тружеников тыла, чьи имена навсегда вписаны в летопись нашей Родины.*

*Мы надеемся, что сборник станет ценным ресурсом для учителей иностранных языков, школьников, студентов, краеведов и всех, кто интересуется историей Великой Отечественной войны.*



***«Sie kämpften für ihre Heimat»  
(Они сражались за Родину)  
МБОУ Крупецкая СОШ Брасовского района  
Брянской области***

**80**

**ПОБЕДА!**



**SIE KÄMPFTEN FÜR IHRE HEIMAT» (ОНИ СРАЖАЛИСЬ ЗА РОДИНУ)**

(ЛАШИНА МАРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ КРУПЕЦКАЯ СОШ БРАСОВСКОГО РАЙОНА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Sie kämpften für ihre Heimat**

Das Geschichts- und Heimatkundemuseum der Krupetzer Sekundarschule



Wir sind durch eine helle Erinnerung mit ihnen verbunden.  
Wir müssen diese Erinnerung für Jahrhunderte bewahren.  
Jetzt wird diese Uhr von Jungen getragen,  
Sie wird in schwierigen Fällen gestärkt.  
/Kolmakova M.E./

Es gibt viele schöne Ecken auf der Erde, aber jeder Mensch muss die Orte lieben und stolz sein, aus denen er stammt und wo seine Kindheit vergangen ist. Er muss sich daran erinnern, welchen Beitrag seine kleine Heimat heute zur Geschichte eines großen Landes geleistet hat und leistet. Menschen, die ihre Vergangenheit, ihre Geschichte nicht kennen, haben keine Zukunft. Den Schülern der Krupetzkyschule droht das nicht. Die Schule hat ein Museum, in dem reichhaltiges Material über das Dorf, die Menschen, die es bewohnen, gesammelt wird, um die Geschichte und Kultur des Heimatlandes kennenzulernen, die Verbindung mit den alten Dorfbewohnern nicht zu verlieren.

Das Schulmuseum hat eine dreißigjährige Geschichte. Die Geschichte der Gründung des Museums in der Schule begann 1987, als ein neues Gebäude gebaut wurde und ein besonderer Raum zugewiesen wurde.



An den Ursprüngen der Schöpfung stand der Geschichtslehrer der Junggesellen, Alexander Nikiforowitsch. Das Museum enthält reichhaltiges Material zum militärischen Thema, zur Geschichte der Staatsfarm. Die Stände «Erinnern wir uns an alle namentlich», «An Orte des militärischen Ruhmes der Siedlung Krupets», «Alte Einwohner von Krupets», «Hier ist meine Rus, mein Vaterland und meine Heimat», «Lob an die Hände, die nach Brot riechen» und andere sind eingerichtet. Eine andere Richtung der Tätigkeit des Museums, auch im Sinne der patriotischen Erziehung der Schüler, wird durch das Sammeln von Gegenständen aus dem Zweiten Weltkrieg, Haushaltsgegenständen und Haushaltsgeräten durchgeführt.



Die Geschichte zu bewahren liegt auf den Schultern der Enthusiasten. Nina Nesterowna, Trishina Natalia Michailowna, Woronkova Nina Nesterowna



und Trishina Natalia waren mit der Arbeit des Schulmuseums für den Kampf- und Arbeitsruhm der Krupetsky-Schule beschäftigt. Das letzte Jahrzehnt wird von Tamara Michailowna Belikowa geleitet. Das Museum hat viele Aktivitäten im Zusammenhang mit der Arbeit des Museums geplant: Treffen mit Kriegsveteranen, Hinterarbeitern, Witwen, Arbeitern für die Verbesserung von Denkmälern. Sowie Gespräche, Vorträge, Präsentationen, die Auffüllung

der Abschnitte des Museums mit neuen Exponaten und Materialien.

So ist das Schulmuseum heute eine Form der Arbeit zur Entwicklung der kreativen Selbsttätigkeit und der sozialen Aktivität der Schüler im Prozess der Sammlung, Erforschung, Verarbeitung, Gestaltung und Förderung von Materialien – Quellen für die Geschichte der Region, ihrer Natur, die einen pädagogischen und wissenschaftlichen und kognitiven Wert haben.



Zum 80. Jahrestag des Sieges im Großen Vaterländischen Krieg wurde in unserer Schule ein Erinnerungsband "Ich erinnere mich, ich bin stolz" eingerichtet, das die Materialien über die teilnehmenden Landsleute des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges deutlich vertieft hat. Große Arbeit wurde von Lehrern, Schülern, Eltern geleistet, um Informationen über Verwandte und Mitdorfbewohner zu finden. Das Erinnerungsband schmückt nicht nur die Wände der Schule, sondern ist ein wertvolles Material für patriotische Veranstaltungen, Treffen mit Verwandten von Veteranen. Die Arbeit an der Suche nach Informationen über die Teilnehmer des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges geht weiter. Unsere Generation muss ihre Helden kennen!



**Auf den Seiten des Erinnerungsbandes sind Geschichten von Kindern über ihre Verwandten, statistische Informationen, dokumentarische Fotomaterialien platziert. Das Band widmet sich der Erinnerung an diejenigen, die durch den Schutz und die Befreiung ihrer Heimat gestorben sind, an diejenigen, die in den schrecklichen Kriegsjahren überleben konnten.**



## SIE KÄMPFTEN FÜR IHRE HEIMAT

Egor Stepanovich Woronkov wurde 1939 in die Arbeiter- und Bauernarmee der Roten Armee berufen. An den Fronten des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges kämpfte er seit seinen ersten Tagen.

Unser Landsmann war ein Beispiel für Tapferkeit für die Kämpfer, wie einer der Kommandanten der Roten Armee schrieb und ihn zur Belohnung präsentierte. Hier ist ein Ausschnitt des Dokuments, das auf der Website des Verteidigungsministeriums der Russischen Föderation veröffentlicht wurde: "In 60-70 Metern wurde ein feindlicher Panzer. Der Genosse von Woronkov, der die Kämpfer ermutigte, sagte: "Ich werde jetzt einen älteren Tanker erschießen" - und tatsächlich, sobald drei Tanker aus dem Tank herausgekommen waren, schoss Woronkov und tötete einen. Die anderen beiden flüchteten - nach den Panzern liefen die Maschinenpistolen. Der Genosse von Woronkov eröffnete zusammen mit den Kämpfern seiner Abteilung ein Orkanfeuer auf die geflohenen Deutschen, zerstörte sie über 10. Im Kampf zeigte sich der Genosse von Woronkov noch einmal als tapferer, furchtloser, mutiger, standhafter Krieger der Roten Armee, der die Feinde des Vaterlandes mit allen Kräften der Seele hasse und bereit war, sein Leben für das Vaterland zu geben."



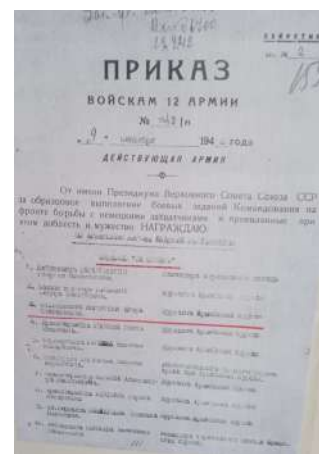
Am 1. Februar 1942 wurde der Kommandeur der Abteilung der Absperr-Einheit bei der Division, Sergeant Trichter, mit der Medaille "Für Tapferkeit" ausgezeichnet. Am 9. September 1942 wurde der Kadett der Armeekurse der Leutnants, der Kommandant der Schießabteilung 12 der Armee, der Oberfeldwebel von Woronkov, mit der zweiten Medaille "Für Tapferkeit" ausgezeichnet. Den Großen

### Wörter und Phrasen

Um ein Clamshell-Buch "Unsere Landsleute - der Tag des Sieges  
der 80. Jahrestag des Sieges im Grossen Vaterländischen Krieges  
«Keiner ist vergessen, nichts ist vergessen»  
der Zweite Weltkrieg  
das deutsche Volk  
zur Belohnung präsentieren  
der Genosse  
die Abteilung der Absperr-Einheit  
die deutsche Truppen

Vaterländischen Krieg beendete er im Rang eines Unterleutnants, kehrte in seine Heimat zurück. er arbeitete in der Landwirtschaft.

Jegor Stepanowitsch starb am 24. März 1990 aus .



### Diskussion

Welche Eigenschaften hatte Jegor Stepanowitsch?  
Warum war Jegor Stepanovich Voronkov ein Beispiel für Mut für Kämpfer?  
Mit welchen Medaillen wurde Jegor Stepanowitsch ausgezeichnet?

### Das Projekt

Um ein Clamshell-Buch "Unsere Landsleute - Teilnehmer des Zweiten Weltkriegs" zu erstellen

**SIE KÄMPFTEN  
FÜR IHRE  
HEIMAT**

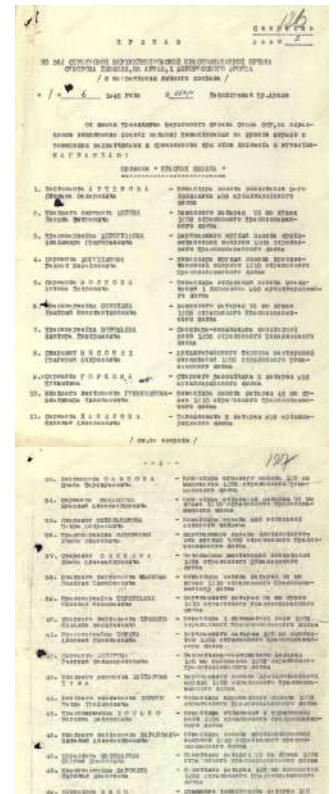
Mein Großvater, Trischin Michail Wassiljewitsch, wurde 1922 in einer großen Familie geboren. Vor dem Krieg absolvierte er die Schule. Unmittelbar nach dem Abschlussball wurde er vom Militärregistrierungsbüro von Brasov an die Offizierschule von Orlov geschickt, die er mit Auszeichnung beendete und als Leutnant an die Front ging, um die Faschisten zu schlagen. Zu dieser Zeit waren die Deutschen bereits in der Nähe von Moskau.



Der Weg- der Weg der Front Trischina M.V. verläuft von Moskau bis nach Berlin. Viele Tests während des Krieges fielen dem jungen Leutnant zu, ihre Soldaten wurden mit Würde erlitten, weil das Ziel eins war - ein Sieg.

Die Moral des Leutnants unterstützte die Idee, dass seine Mutter Tatiana Egorowna Trischina dort, im Hinterland des Feindes, in ihrer kleinen Heimat im Dorf Krupez lebt und dort seine Verwandten und Landsleute leben, die auf die Befreiung von den deutschen Besatzern warten.

Die Geschichten des Großvaters über die Frontwelten, wie zum Beispiel die Kompanie, die er befehligte, an der Forsierung der Oder (bei der Einnahme von Berlin) teilnahm, blieben im Gedächtnis der Verwandten. Drei Tage lang waren die Kämpfer im kalten Wasser. Die Operation war sehr schwierig, aber dank der Widerstandsfähigkeit der Kämpfer, dem Wunsch, den Feind zu besiegen, wurde das Ziel erreicht.



Über den Mut, die ausgezeichneten Kämpfe meines Großvaters sprechen Auszeichnungen, die stalinistischen Dankurkunden für die Kämpfe bei der Forsierung von Dnjepr und Neman, für die Befreiung Bychows im Jahr 1944, für die ausgezeichneten Kämpfe bei der Offensive gegen Berlin und andere Städte. Trishin

MV erhielt den Orden des Roten Sterns, die Orden des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges 1. und 2. Grades, Medaillen: "Für die Befreiung von Warschau", "Für die Einnahme von Berlin", "Für den Sieg über Deutschland im Großen Vaterländischen Krieg von 1941-1945".

**Wörter und Phrasen**

- mit Würde erlitten
- die Widerstandsfähigkeit
- die stalinistischen Dankurkunden
- unterstützen
- der Tag des Sieges
- der 80. Jahrestag des Sieges im Grossen Vaterländischen Krieges
- «Keiner ist vergessen, nichts ist vergessen»

**Das Projekt**

Um ein Clamshell-Buch "Unsere Landsleute - Teilnehmer des Zweiten Weltkriegs" zu erstellen

**Diskussion**

- Was gab Michail Wassiljewitsch Mut und Kraft an der Front?
- Welche Erinnerungen des Großvaters an den Frontwochenende sind den Angehörigen in Erinnerung geblieben?

**SIE KÄMPFTEN  
FÜR IHRE  
HEIMAT**

Mein Großvater, Wassili Filipovich Kovalev, wurde 1915 im Dorf Tarasovka geboren. In einer Bauernfamilie war er das dritte Kind. Die Kindheit war schwer, es fehlte an Nahrung. Ich habe die 4. Klasse absolviert. Er wurde 1933 in die Reihen der Arbeiterbäuerlichen Roten Armee zum Einberufungsdienst berufen. Er diente als Maschinengewehrmann. Nachdem er in der Armee gedient hatte, kehrte er nach Hause zurück. Er arbeitete als Sekretär im Gemeinderat.



**Wörter und Phrasen**

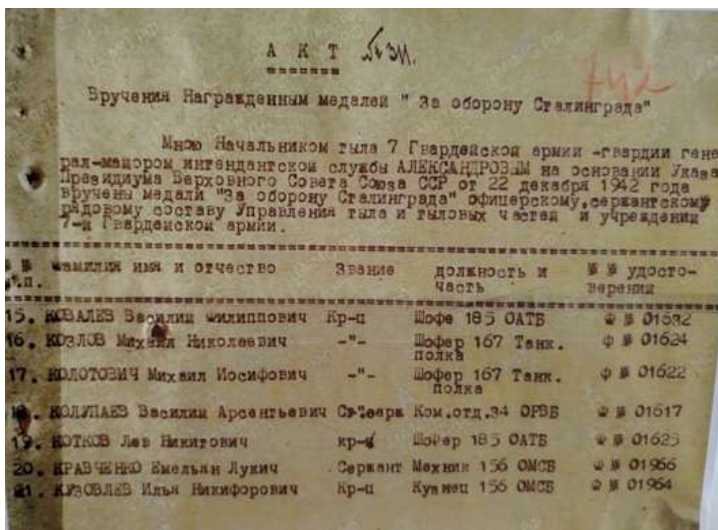
- an Nahrung fehlen
- Kommandant der Abteilung der Maschinengewehrgesellschaft
- mit Orden und Medaillen ausgezeichnet
- der Orden des Ruhms des dritten Grades
- der Orden des Roten Sterns
- der Tag des Sieges
- der 80. Jahrestag des Sieges im Grossen Vaterländischen Krieges
- der Zweite Weltkrieg

Teilnehmer des sowjetisch-finnischen Krieges, der vom 30. November 1939 bis zum 12. März 1940 stattfand. Nach dem Ende der finnischen Kampagne kehrte er in sein Heimatdorf zurück. In 1940 heiratete er Antonina Grigorjewna Belikowa. Er setzte seine Arbeit im Gemeinderat fort. Sie warteten auf den Erstgeborenen, aber der Große Vaterländische Krieg begann.. Vasily Filippovich zog freiwillig in den Krieg. Ab 21 Uhr. 08. 1941 kämpfte er seit dem

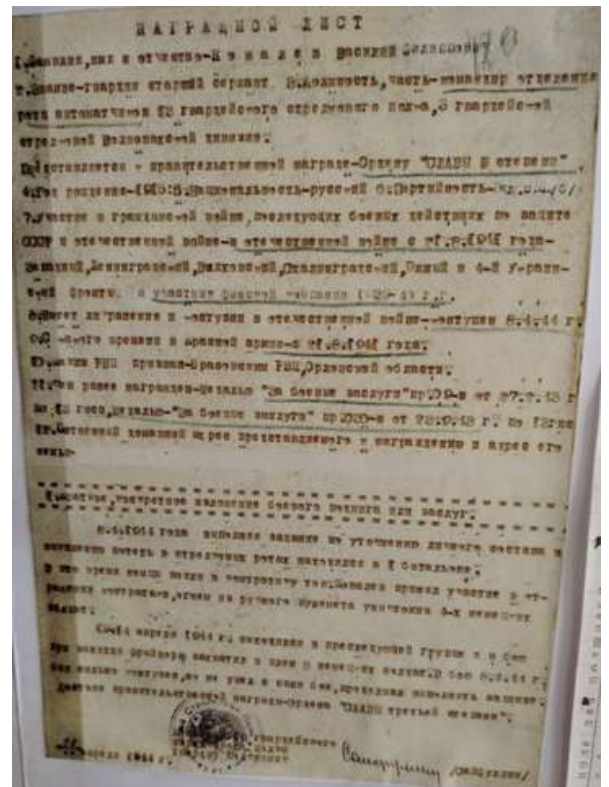
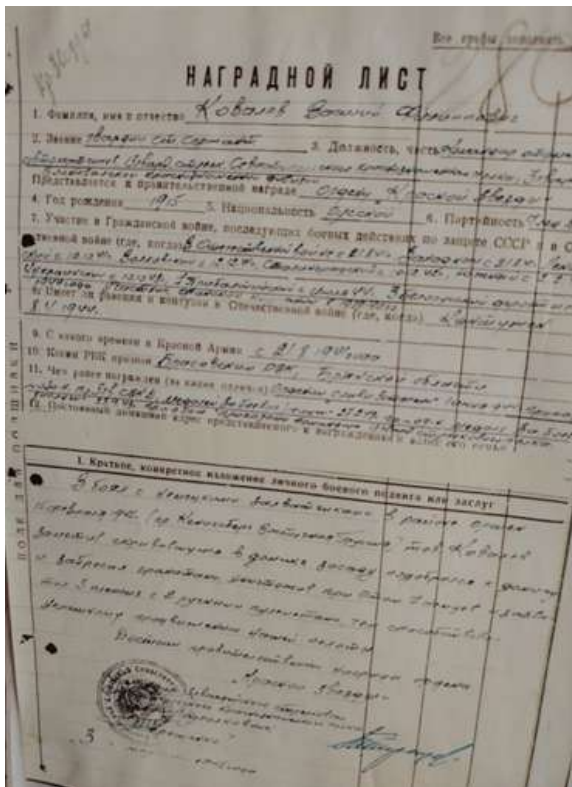
10.10.1941 an der Westfront, an der Leningrader Front, an der Wolchow-Front, an der Stalingrader Front, an der Südfront und an der dritten weißrussischen Front seit Dezember 1944. Er wurde am 08.04.1944 kontugiert.

Er beendete den Krieg in Ostpreußen, Königsberg, als Oberfeldwebel, Kommandant der Abteilung der Maschinengewehrgesellschaft.

Während des Krieges wurde er mit Orden und Medaillen ausgezeichnet: die Medaille "Für die Verteidigung von Stalingrad", die Medaille "Für militärische Verdienste", der Orden des Ruhms des dritten Grades, der Orden des Roten Stern







**Diskussion**

Welche Eigenschaften hatte Vasily Filippovich?  
 Als Vasily Filippovich in die Reihen der Roten Armee berufen wurde?  
 Mit welchen Medaillen wurde Vasily Filippovich ausgezeichnet?

**Das Projekt**

Um ein Clamshell-Buch "Unsere Landsleute - Teilnehmer des Zweiten Weltkriegs" zu erstellen



## SIE KÄMPFTEN FÜR IHRE HEIMAT

Gennady Filippovich Belousov - ein ehemaliger Frontmann, Journalist, Prosaist und Dichter wurde am 14. Februar 1924 in der Landwirtschaftskammer «Biene» geboren, die 1918 von Bauern auf dem Territorium

des Männerklosters von Ploschtschan organisiert wurde. Bald wuchs hier eine Siedlung (Gebiet Brjansk, Bezirk Brassow, Dorf Krupetzky, Dorf Gemeinde Biene).

Im Jahr 1944, nach dem Abschluss der Schule, wird er als Unterleutnant an die Front geschickt. Mit dem Krieg hatte Belousov seine eigenen Rechnungen. Zu dieser Zeit starben drei Brüder von Gennady Filippovich, die ihr Heimatland vor den Faschisten schützten: Alexander, Gregor, Vladimir. Der jüngste seiner Brüder, Gennady, hat das Schicksal im Krieg aufbewahrt, vielleicht, damit er seinen Nachkommen

von diesem grausamen Krieg erzählt. Und die Mutter der Belous-Brüder, Pelageya Wassiljewna, starb, ohne zu wissen, wo ihre Söhne begraben waren.

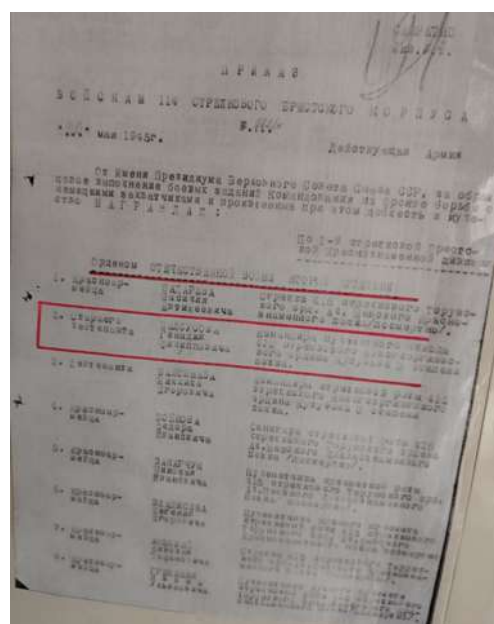
Als er seine Soldatenpflicht erfüllte, ein Kampfoffizier war und eine Einheit als Teil des 412-Schützenregiments befehligte, ließ sich Gennady Filippovich nicht von einem Notizblock und einem Bleistift trennen.

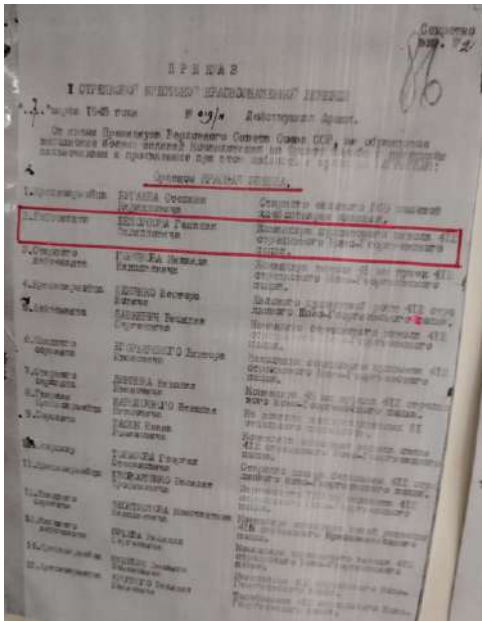
### Wörter und Phrasen

der Tag des Sieges  
der 80. Jahrestag des Sieges im Grossen Vaterländischen Krieges  
der Zweite Weltkrieg  
eine Soldatenpflicht erfüllen  
der Mitglied des Journalistenverbandes  
die gesamte Berufserfahrung

Januar 1945 in der Nähe der Siedlungen Gatka, Yaskulovo, Popovo und Burovo Tov, während des Ausbruchs der feindlichen Verteidigung« Belousov zeigte sich als mutiger und mutiger Offizier. Als Offizier der Kommunikation, vom 412 Schützenregiment bis zum 110 Schützenregiment, übergab T. Belousov die Kampfsituation Tag und Nacht an das Hauptquartier des linken Nachbarn und zurück, wodurch er zur Erfüllung der vor den Regalen gestellten Kampfaufgaben beitrug.

Nach dem Krieg setzte er seinen Dienst als politischer Arbeiter fort. Im Jahr 1957, als er in seine Heimat Bryanshchina zurückkehrte, arbeitete Gennady Filippovich als Korrespondent für unsere Regionalzeitung. Seit 1959 ist er Mitglied des Journalistenverbandes. Mehr als 35 Jahre lang gab er journalistische Arbeit ab, und die gesamte Berufserfahrung beträgt ein halbes Jahrhundert. Er bereitete Materialien für





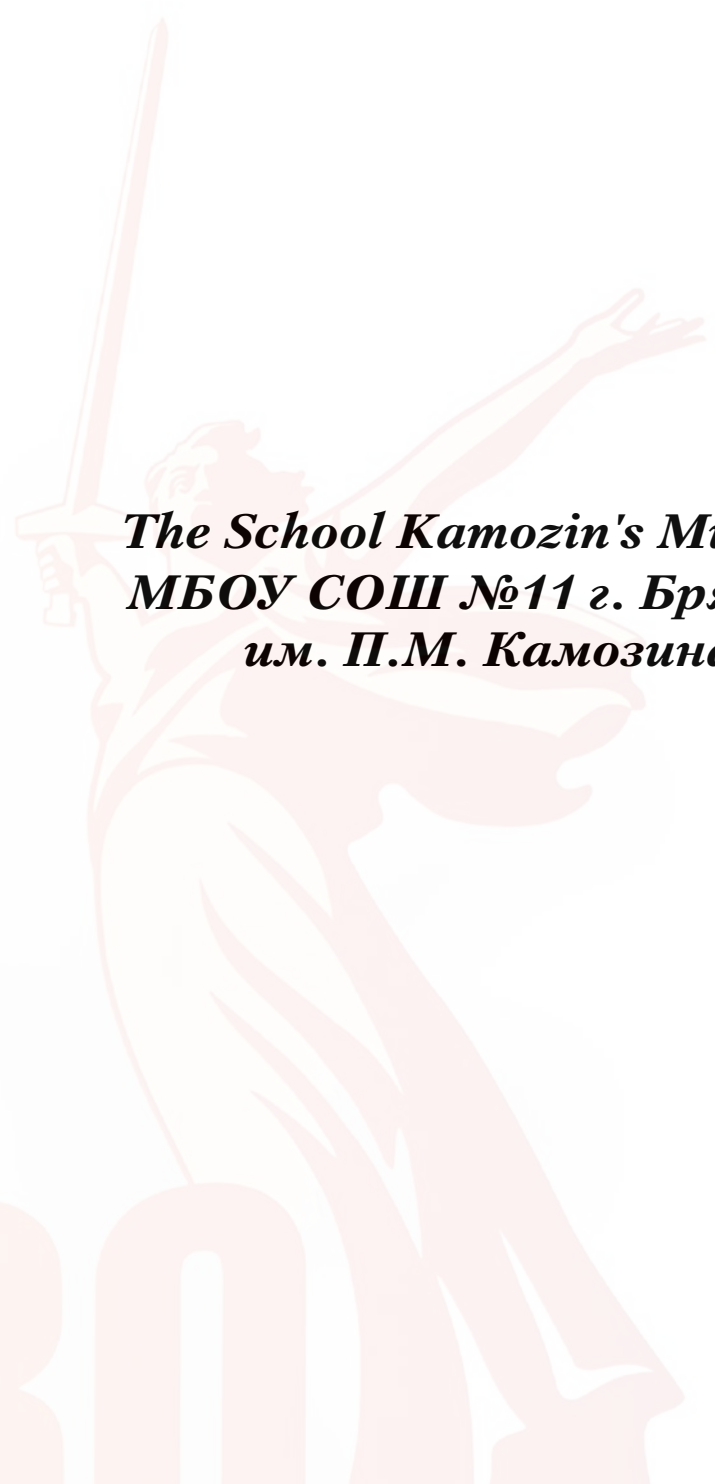
Leserbriefe vor, schrieb Reportagen und Essays, Feuilletons. Manchmal schrieb er Gedichte. Die Hauptverliebtheit der Poesie wurde jedoch später, als sie das ehrwürdige Alter erreichte und in den wohlverdienten Urlaub ging.

**Das Projekt**

Um ein Clamshell-Buch "Unsere Landsleute - Teilnehmer des Zweiten Weltkriegs" zu erstellen

**Diskussion**

- Welche Rechnungen mit dem Krieg hatte Gennady Belousov?
- Wer war Gennady Filippovich nach dem Krieg von Beruf?
- Mit welchen Medaillen wurde Gennady Filippovich ausgezeichnet?



***The School Kamozin's Museum  
МБОУ СОШ №11 г. Брянска  
им. П.М. Камозина***

**80**

**ПОБЕДА!**

THE SCHOOL KAMOZIN'S MUSEUM

(КОВАЛЬ АННА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ№11 Г. БРЯНСКА ИМ. П.М. КАМОЗИНА)

School  
Museum

We arranged a journey to Kamozin's museum in Bryansk. Here's what we found out about the legendary military pilot.

Spotlight on Russia visits the museum of military glory opened in Bryansk school number 11 named in honor after Kamozin.

The School Kamozin's Museum contains an incredible record of the Great Patriotic War.



Pavel Mikhailovich Kamozin – Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, a fighter pilot. He was born on July 16, 1917, in Bezhetsk in a worker's family. He served in the Red/Soviet Army from 1937. In 1938, Pavel Mikhailovich graduated from the Borisoglebsk Military Aviation Pilot School.

During the Great Patriotic War, Pavel Mikhailovich Kamozin completed 186 sorties, engaged in 90 aerial combats, and personally shot down 35 enemy aircrafts.

Pavel Mikhailovich Kamozin was twice awarded with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

The Kamozin's Museum was opened in 1982 by school director Mikhail Solomonovich Liberov. On September 17th Pavel Mikhailovich himself cut the ribbon. Members of his family were also present: his wife, Lidia Yakovlevna; his sister, Olga Mikhailovna; and his grandsons, Pavel and Mikhail.

The museum's collection includes valuable artifacts of the Great Patriotic War: you can touch a bullet-riddled ammunition box, helmets, a propeller of a warplane, and a fragment of a ShVAK aircraft installation from the World War II fighters.

If you want to know more information about the famous Soviet pilot, then this is your chance to find out.

The Kamozin's Museum is the most visited among school museums and museum rooms in the city of Bryansk.



Great! Going round the school museum was really exciting and it shows that "Nobody is forgotten, nothing is passed over".

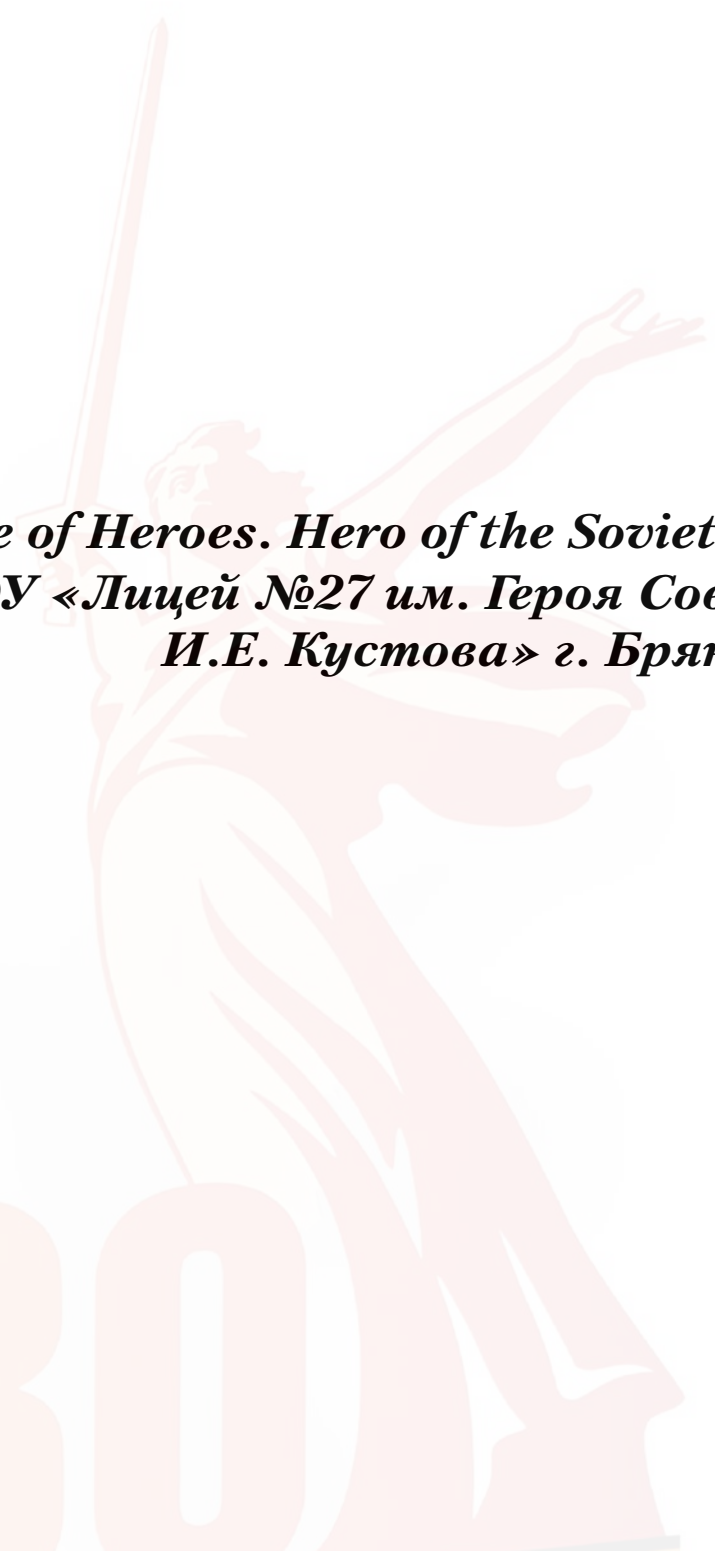
DISCUSS

- Do you like visiting museums? Why? Why not?
- What kind of museums do you usually visit?

ACTIVITY

- What museums are there in your city/school?





*The time of Heroes. Hero of the Soviet Union Igor Kustov*  
*МБОУ «Лицей №27 им. Героя Советского Союза*  
*И.Е. Кустова» г. Брянска*

80

ПОБЕДА!

THE TIME OF HEROES. HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION IGOR KUSTOV

(МОНАСТЫРСКАЯ ВАЛЕРИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №27 ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА И.Е. КУСТОВА» Г. БРЯНСКА)

The time of  
Heroes

History remembers a lot of names of the Heroes who brought our country closer to the Great Victory. We will never forget the names of those Heroes who have become a symbol of honor and dignity for young people.



*Hero of the Soviet Union Igor Kustov*

The coat of arms of Lyceum № 27 in Bryansk depicts a five-pointed star against the background of the Russian flag. Each end means the heroes, who were killed in the struggle for the Motherland. They studied at school № 27 and are the symbols of honour and dignity for the younger generation. Their names are Igor Kustov, Vladimir Ryabok, Valentina Safronova, Oleg Viznyuk, Oleg Ermakov.

Lyceum 27 is named after Igor Kustov. In 1942 during the flight Igor shot down a German bomber. Being badly injured he took his aircraft out of the battle and landed it at the airfield.

Igor was singled out the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his guts and grit shown in battles against the enemies in 1943.

He was the only airman who made a successful ram attack on a low-altitude flight literally near the ground and over the very battle line. Completing his treatment in the hospital, he returned to the front, participating in the battles for Kiev. He eliminated six hostile aircraft there. He died in 1943.

a five-pointed star – пятиконечная звезда

in the struggle for the Motherland – в борьбе за Родину

to be a symbol of honour and dignity – быть символом чести и мужества

a German bomber – самолет немецкого бомбардировщика

to take the aircraft out of the battle – вывести машину из боя

to land the airplane at the airfield – посадить самолёт на аэродроме

shown in battles against the enemies – проявленные в боях с врагами

to be singled out – был удостоен

successful ram attack on a low-altitude flight – успешный таран на бреющем полете

**Task 1: Which of the sentences are TRUE, FALSE, NOT STATED**

1. The five points of the star on the coat of arms symbolize five specific qualities of the students at Lyceum № 27.
2. Valentina Safronova was a pilot.
3. Igor Kustov shot down only one aircraft during the war.
4. Igor Kustov received the title Hero of the Soviet Union in 1943.
5. Igor Kustov made an unusual ram attack.

**Task 2: Answer the questions:**

1. What does the coat of arms of Lyceum № 27 in Bryansk depict?
2. What do the five points of the star on the coat of arms represent?
5. What distinguished Igor Kustov's ram attack from others?
7. How many hostile aircraft did Igor Kustov eliminate in the battles for Kiev?
10. What happened to Igor Kustov after he completed his treatment in the hospital?



***«Летопись победы. Школьный музей»  
МБОУ Дубровская СОШ №1  
им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.***

**80**

**ПОБЕДА!**



МУЗЕЙНАЯ ЭКСПОЗИЦИЯ МБОУ ДУБРОВСКОЙ №1 СОШ ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

«ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ»

МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.



И скажут, честь воздав сполна,  
Дивясь ушедшей были:  
Какие были времена!  
Какие люди были!

А. Твардовский

Великая Отечественная война – одно из самых страшных испытаний, выпавших на долю нашего народа. Нет ни одной семьи в нашей стране, которой бы она не принесла беды и страдания. Наша Родина потеряла миллионы сыновей и дочерей, которые встали на ее защиту.

Время идет, отодвигая все дальше от нас кровавые события тех лет, уходят ветераны Великой Отечественной, но остается то, что должно присутствовать в нашей жизни всегда. Это память о подвиге нашего народа. Мы обязаны помнить тех, кто не пожалел своей жизни ради Победы, кто вдохновляет нас сегодня защищать нашу Родину от нацизма в это сложное беспокойное время.

Музейная экспозиция МБОУ Дубровской №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С. располагает богатыми сведениями и фотоматериалами об истории Дубровского района в годы Великой Отечественной войны, о дубровчанах, которые сражались на фронте, в подполье, партизанских отрядах, в тылу врага.

Материалы для сборника «Летопись Победы. Школьный музей» предоставлены Татьяной Григорьевной Жуковой, основателем музейной экспозиции, дубровским краеведом, учителем истории МБОУ Дубровской №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С. Они содержат сведения о выпускниках Дубровской школы, сражавшихся против фашистских захватчиков в годы Великой Отечественной войны, - генерал-майоре Никитине И.С., чье имя носит школа, Е.И. Беневской, Героях Советского Союза Ф.П. Чабурине, С.М. Журавлеве, И.Е. Баранове, И.А. Трофимове, а также о героическом пути учителя Дубровской средней школы Н.М. Бойкова.

Филимоненкова И.А.,  
учитель английского языка

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ



**THE SCHOOL IS NAMED AFTER HIM**

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

«ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ»

МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.

**HEROES OF VICTORY**

In the early days of the Great Patriotic War generals and officers fought against fascism for the freedom of their Motherland



**THE SCHOOL IS NAMED AFTER HIM**

Major General Ivan Semyonovich Nikitin was born on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1897 in Dubrovka in the family of a railroad worker. In 1927 he graduated from the Frunze Military Academy and became Cavalry Division commander. In 1940 he was promoted to Major General. Nikitin was awarded two Orders of the Red Star.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War Nikitin's corps took part in fierce battles on the Western Front and in July 1941 it was surrounded by German troops. While trying to break out of the encirclement, Major General Nikitin was captured.

He was held in Oflag XIII D in Hammelburg and was one of the organizers of the underground struggle. In January 1942 Nikitin was transferred to Nuremberg prison where he was shot in April 1942 for refusing to cooperate with the enemy and organizing underground work among the camp's prisoners.

Major General Nikitin was a true patriot of his Motherland who died fighting against fascism. Dubrovskaya Secondary School No. 1 is named after him.

Cavalry Division commander - командир кавалерийской дивизии  
 corps – корпус  
 underground work – подпольная работа  
 encirclement - окружение

**Discussion**

What personal qualities did Major General Nikitin possess?

Why was it important to fight even in captivity?

**Activities**

Are there any places in your city dedicated to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

Can you name famous military leaders who fought against fascism? Do a little research on the life of one of them.

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ

IN THE NAME OF MOTHERLAND

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

«ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ»

МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.

HEROES OF VICTORY

Millions of young people gave their lives in the struggle for the freedom of their Motherland against the German fascists



IN THE NAME OF MOTHERLAND

Elizaveta Ivanovna Benevskaya was born on December 13, 1915 in a noble family. After leaving the Dubrovskaya school with honours, Lisa entered the Moscow Power Engineering Institute. She was a Komsomol member.

In October 1941, she became a fighter in the reconnaissance and sabotage military unit 9903 of the intelligence department of the Western Front. Lisa was seriously wounded in battle near Dunino in the Kaluga Region. Having captured Lisa, the fascists brutally tortured her, but without achieving any results, they killed her.

In 1942 Red Army soldier Benevskaya was awarded the Order of the Red Star. The order was signed by General of the Army Zhukov. A memorial plaque in memory of Lisa Benevskaya is installed on the building of the MPEI. Elizabeth Benevskaya's name is stamped in gold on a plaque at our school. Two books have been written about her: T.M. Osipova "Lisa. Resurrection from oblivion", N.P. Ryloko "Remember..." Since 2021 our school detachment has been named after her.

the reconnaissance and sabotage military unit – разведывательно-диверсионная военная часть

the intelligence department - разведотдел

resurrection - воскрешение

oblivion - забвение

detachment - отряд

Discussion

What motivated young people to fight against the Nazi invaders during the Great Patriotic War?

Activities

Do you know any of your school leavers who participated in the Great Patriotic War? Do your research and tell the class about it.



## HE CROSSED THE DNIEPER RIVER

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

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## HEROES OF VICTORY

During the crossing of the Dnieper, Soviet soldiers and officers showed mass heroism. Their feat cannot be forgotten



### HE CROSSED THE DNIEPER RIVER

Colonel Frol Petrovich Chaburin was born in 1918 in Dubrovsky district. After finishing the Dubrovskaya school he entered the Krasnoyarsk College of Military Technicians of Railway Transport.

He participated in the Great Patriotic War from 1941 to 1944. He was wounded and after recovering resumed command of his battalion. In October 1943, Chaburin and his battalion crossed the Dnieper River in the Gomel region, seized and expanded the bridgehead on the right bank, creating favorable conditions for the regiment's actions. Chaburin was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for the successful crossing of the Dnieper, the reliable consolidation and expansion of the bridgehead, and his courage and heroism.

In 1947 Chaburin graduated from the Frunze Military Academy and continued his military service. Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Chaburin died in 1986. He was buried with military honors in Cherepovets. There is a memorial plaque on the building of Dubrovskaya Secondary School No. 1.

bridgehead - плацдарм

regiment – полк

consolidation - закрепление

#### Discussion

Have you heard anything about crossing the Dnieper River?

What motivated people to show mass heroism during the Great Patriotic War?

#### Activities

Who in your family participated in the Great Patriotic War? What do you know about the military path of your relatives? Find the information and tell your classmates about it.

What other military operations that show the heroism of the Red Army do you know?

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ

**THE SOLDIER OF TWO WARS**

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

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МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.

**HEROES OF VICTORY**

Millions of Soviet people fought for the freedom of their country in two wars, the Soviet-Finnish and the Great Patriotic War



**THE SOLDIER OF TWO WARS**

Senior Lieutenant Stepan Mikhailovich Zhuravlev was born in 1913 and studied at the Dubrovskaya school. In 1937 he graduated from the Kiev Artillery College.

Zhuravlev participated in the Soviet-Finnish War. During the repulse of the Finnish counterattack, he was left alone at the cannon but continued to fire alone, and when the Finnish soldiers broke into his position, he fought in hand-to-hand combat. In 1940 Lieutenant Zhuravlev was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his bravery and heroism.



Zhuravlev met June 22, 1941 as a battery commander. In July he participated in the Battle of Kiev where his battery destroyed several German tanks but was shell-shocked and captured. While in a prison camp, he was a member of an underground anti-fascist organization.



After his release Zhuravlev returned to his family. He died in 1948 in Penza. Memorial plaques have been installed on the building of Dubrovskaya No. 1 Secondary School and on the street named after the Hero in Dubrovka.

repulse - отражение

hand-to-hand combat – рукопашная схватка

be shell-shocked – быть контуженным

fortitude – сила духа, стойкость

**Discussion**

Do you know anyone who took part in the Soviet-Finnish and the Great Patriotic Wars?

Why is it important not to lose your fortitude in the most difficult situations?

**Activities**

Do you know any Hero of the Soviet Union? Do some research on the lives of Heroes of the Soviet Union in your region and tell your classmates about it.

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ



## HE TOOK BERLIN

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

## «ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ»

МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.

## HEROES OF VICTORY

Soviet soldiers and officers liberated both our country and Europe from the Nazi invaders, took Berlin and gave their lives for the great Victory



## HE TOOK BERLIN

Senior Lieutenant Ivan Egorovich Baranov was born in 1920 in the Dubrovsky district, studied at school in Dubrovka. In 1941 he graduated from the Ryazan Military Automobile College.

At first Baranov participated in the Great Patriotic War as a platoon commander. He fought for Rostov, Kharkov and defended the Caucasus, transported Lend-Lease vehicles through Iraq and Iran. Then he returned to the front as the commander of a reconnaissance company and led the capture of enemy officers. Once his group captured a German officer who provided important information valuable for the preparation of the Warsaw-Poznan operation.

In 1945 Senior Lieutenant Baranov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his courage and heroism. He liberated Poland and took Berlin, was wounded three times. He died of his wounds on April 22, 1945 and was buried in Germany. One of the streets of Dubrovka is named after Baranov. There is a memorial plaque on the building of Dubrovskaya Secondary School No.1.

## Discussion

Do you know any heroes of the Great Patriotic War who liberated Europe?

How do people and governments in Europe honour the memory of Red Army soldiers who gave their lives for European countries?

platoon - взвод

reconnaissance company – разведывательная рота

## Activities

What films or books are devoted to the liberation of our country and Europe from the fascist Germany? Find the information and tell your classmates about it.

**FIGHTING TO THE LAST BULLET**

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

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МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.

**HEROES OF VICTORY**

About 12,000 soldiers and officers were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for heroism and bravery during the Great Patriotic War



**FIGHTING TO THE LAST BULLET**

Trofimov Ivan Andreevich was born in 1924 in a peasant family. He studied at the Dubrovskaya school.

He has been in the Soviet Army since 1943 as the gunner of the heavy machine gun. Private Trofimov showed himself on April, 28, 1945 in the battle for the Spandau area in Berlin. He shot down 2 armored personnel carriers, destroyed an enemy machine gun crew and captured 15 German fascists. He fought heroically in the center of the city and, surrounded by the Germans, destroyed 7 fascists with his fire, fought to the last bullet and died heroically but did not surrender alive. In May 1945 Trofimov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously for his courage, bravery and audacity in the battle for suburban areas of Berlin. He was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

A street in the village of Karlovka in Dubrovsky district is named after him. There are memorial plaques on the house on Trofimov Street and on the building of Dubrovskaya Secondary School No. 1.

the gunner of the heavy machine gun – наводчик станкового пулемета  
private - рядовой

armored personnel carrier – бронетранспортер

bullet - пуля

posthumously – посмертно

audacity - дерзость



**Discussion**

What motivated young soldiers to fight in battles during the Great Patriotic War? Do you know any examples of heroism among soldiers nowadays?

**Activities**

Do you know anything about Heroes of the Soviet Union? Do you know any Heroes of Russia? Do some research about their lives and tell your classmates about it.



**HE WAS A SCHOOL TEACHER**

(ФИЛИМОНЕНКОВА ИРИНА АДОЛИЕВНА, ЖУКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ДУБРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА НИКИТИНА И.С.)

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МБОУ Дубровская №1 СОШ им. генерал-майора Никитина И.С.

**HEROES OF VICTORY**

Thousands of school teachers fought on the battlefields during the Great Patriotic War and became an example for future generations

**HE WAS A SCHOOL TEACHER**

Nikolay Matveyevich Boikov was a physical education teacher at the Dubrovskaya secondary school, and one of the organizers of the partisan movement in Ukraine.

He took part in the Great Patriotic War since 1941, defended Stalingrad, then became a fighter of a special airborne detachment. In 1942 the detachment landed in the Kharkov region to commit sabotage. Then they created a partisan detachment, in which Boikov became chief of staff. Later he became deputy commander for combat operations of the 2nd partisan brigade. In 1944 Nikolay was seriously wounded and died at the age of 26. He was buried in the Vinnytsia region in Ukraine.

During his activities Lieutenant Boikov took part in combat operations to destroy enemy aircraft and the flight crew, fuel depots, enemy military trains, crossings over the Dnieper River, bridges, enemy troops and seize important documents. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of Lenin and the medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War" I degree.

airborne – воздушно-десантный

chief of staff – начальник штаба

deputy commander – заместитель командира

**Discussion**

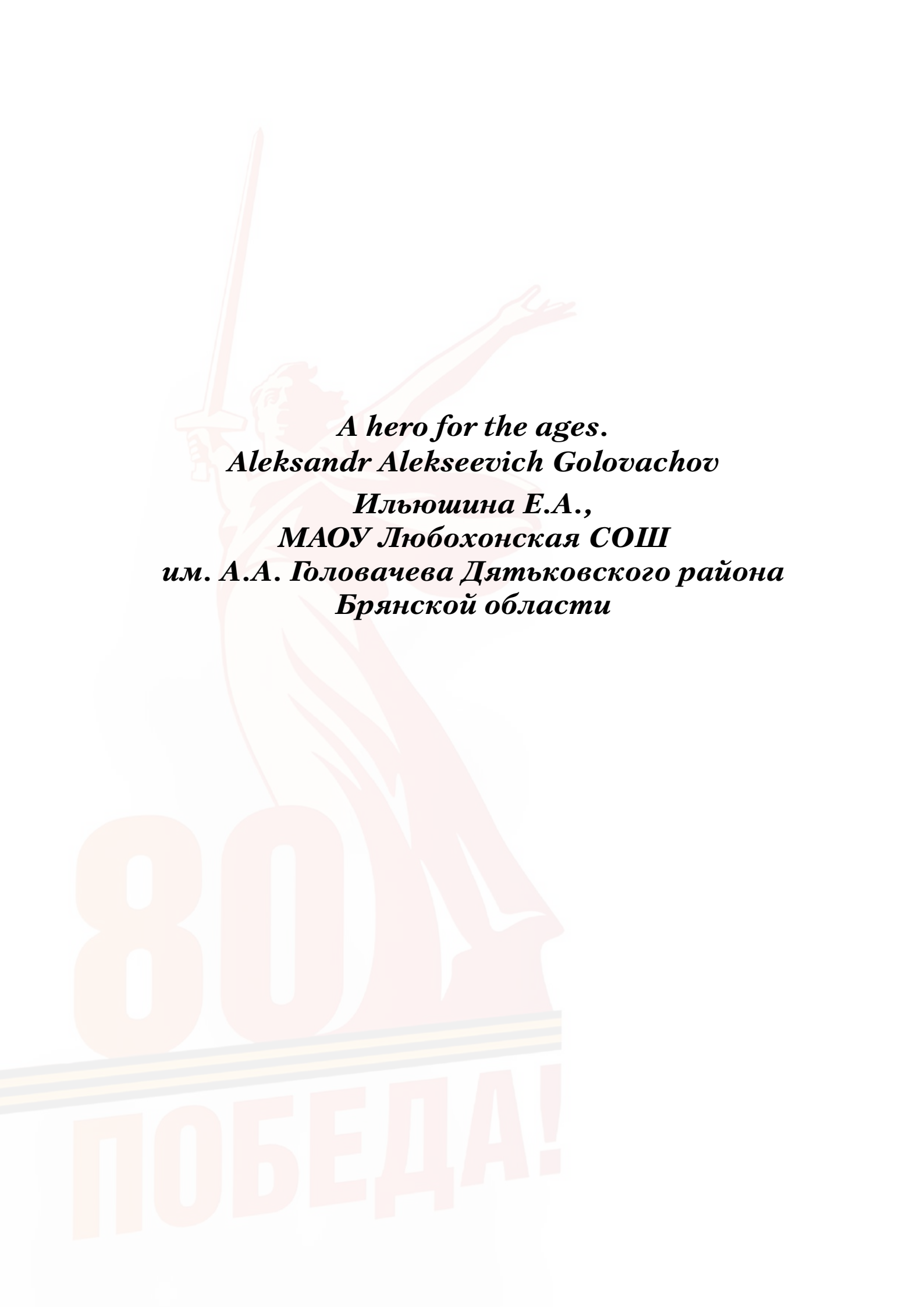
What life lesson can veteran teachers teach their students?

Do you know the teachers who protect our Motherland today?

**Activities**

Do you know any hero teachers who fought against fascists during the Great Patriotic War? Do you know any hero teachers of our time? Do some research about some of them and tell your classmates about it.

## ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ



*A hero for the ages.  
Aleksandr Alekseevich Golovachov  
Ильюшина Е.А.,  
МАОУ Любохонская СОШ  
им. А.А. Головачева Дятьковского района  
Брянской области*

**80**  
**ПОБЕДА!**



## A HERO FOR THE AGES. ALEKSANDR ALEKSEEVICH GOLOVACHOV

(ИЛЬЮШИНА Е.А., МАОУ ЛЮБОХОНСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. А.А. ГОЛОВАЧЕВА ДЯТЬКОВСКОГО РАЙОНА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

A HERO FOR  
THE AGES

The memory of people is what can make the fallen heroes live.

Aleksandr Alekseevich Golovachov

(25 December 1909 - 6 March 1945 года )

"I've always been where it's hot. Seven times wounded, and the wounds on my body are eleven....

But if I have no arms, I will still go forward and gnaw the enemy with my teeth.

If I have no legs, I'll crawl up and strangle him. There will be no eyes - I will order myself and will exterminate the enemy. As long as the enemy is in Russia, I will not leave the front." (Golovachov A.A. from a letter to his wife).

Alexander Alexeyevich Golovachev became a big hero of little Lyubokhna, Bryansk region. From childhood, he was characterized by curiosity, perseverance and responsibility. When Golovachov entered the school, he studied easily, loved to read, performed public errands. He joined the Pioneer organization, and he showed himself as a talented organizer. When he learned that his older comrades had enrolled in a military school, Alexander sent his documents to Moscow and was enrolled in the infantry department. After the military school he served in Moscow, in early 1940 he was appointed the chief of staff on the Polish border. Here he met the first enemy attacks on June 22, 1941. After being surrounded, the surviving soldiers and officers went to the area of Bryansk in November 1941. Having established contact with the partisans, Alexander Alekseevich became the chief of staff of the Lyubokhonskiy partisan detachment. But all his thoughts were only about one thing - to return to the active army. In January 1942, a detachment of 150 men was created to go across the front line, headed by Alexander Golovachev. Having successfully accomplished the task, the detachment went to the area of action of the 10th Army.



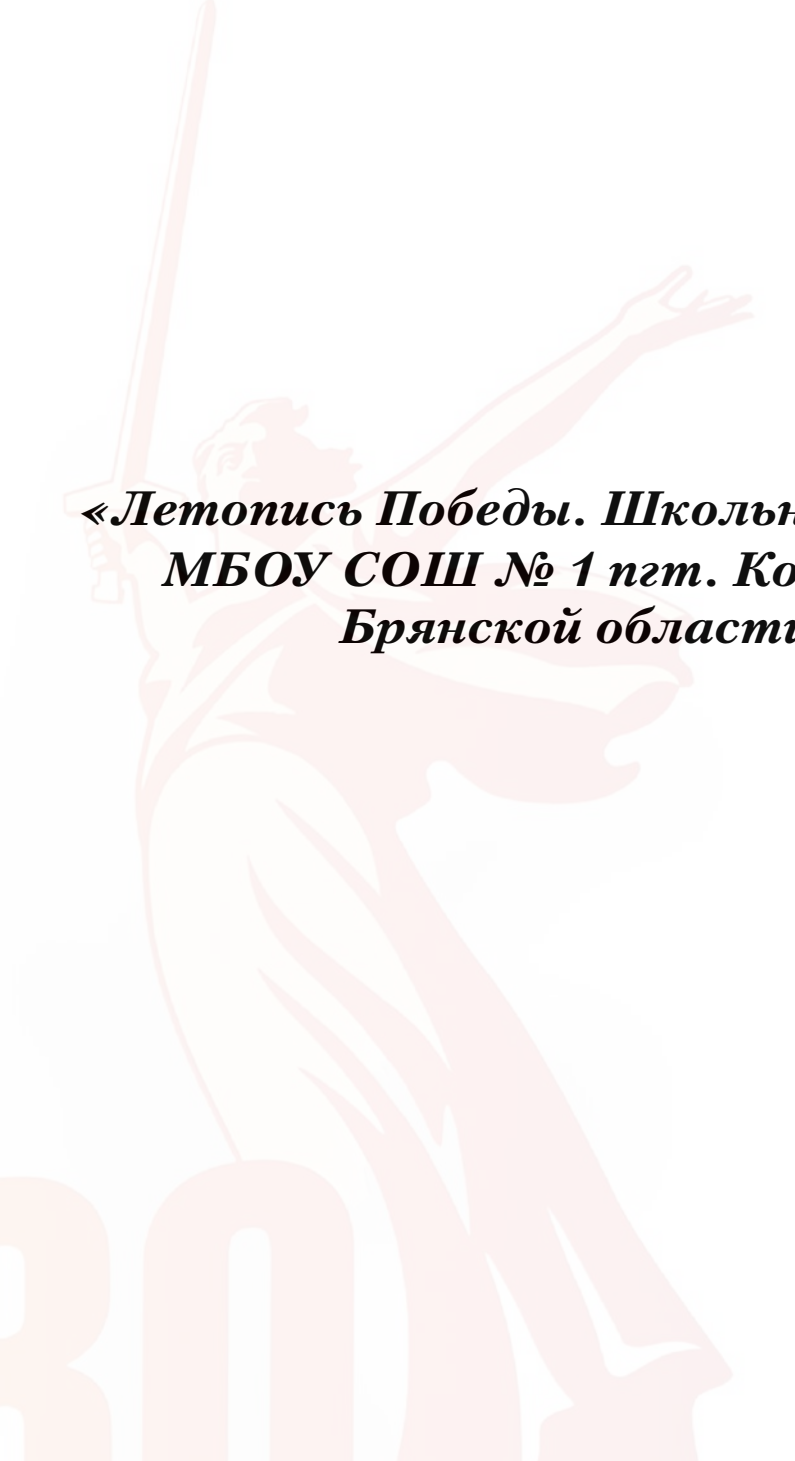
Golovachev headed the 23rd motorized rifle brigade of the 3rd Tank Army. And then the long-awaited moment came when our warriors began to liberate towns, villages and hamlets. Many settlements owe their liberation to Golovachev and his troops. For his military services, the Motherland awarded our hero with orders and medals. Twice Hero A.A.Golovachev became posthumously. In March 1945, near the town of Lauban, the commander was mortally wounded with an exploded shell.

## ACTIVITY

Find information about other heroes of your region. Tell about one of them.

## DISCUSS

Did the members of your family take part in the Great Patriotic War? Why is it important to remember the history of our country?



***«Летопись Победы. Школьный музей»  
МБОУ СОШ № 1 пгт. Комаричи  
Брянской области***

**80**

**ПОБЕДА!**

## ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ

(ЖУРАВЛЕВА ЛАРИСА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ КОМАРИЧСКАЯ СОШ № 1 БРЯНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

*«Только тот народ, который чтит своих героев,  
может считаться великим»*

*К.К. Рокоссовский*

*Война — это одно из самых страшных событий, которое может произойти в жизни человека. Она приносит боль, страдания и разрушения, оставляя глубокие шрамы на сердцах людей. Война уничтожает семьи, разрушает дома и города, отнимает у миллионов мирных жителей надежду на светлое будущее. В условиях боевых действий каждый день становится борьбой за выживание, где страх и отчаяние становятся постоянными спутниками.*

*Но даже в самые темные времена люди находят силы сопротивляться и бороться за свою жизнь и свободу. Мужество и героизм проявляются в поступках солдат, защищающих свою Родину, и в действиях гражданских лиц, стремящихся сохранить человеческое достоинство в нечеловеческих условиях. Именно благодаря таким людям мы помним, насколько важно ценить мир и стремиться к гармонии.*

*Герои Великой Отечественной войны — это люди, чьи имена навсегда останутся в памяти поколений. Они сражались за свободу и независимость нашей Родины, проявляя невероятное мужество и стойкость. Каждый из них внес свой вклад в победу над фашизмом, будь то на фронте или в тылу. Их подвиг стал символом бесстрашия и самоотверженности, вдохновляющим примером для всех нас.*

*Одним из способов сохранения памяти о героях войны является создание школьных музеев. Эти музеи играют важную роль в образовании и воспитании молодежи. Здесь школьники могут узнать больше о событиях тех лет, увидеть подлинные экспонаты и документы, услышать истории ветеранов. Школьный музей помогает формировать чувство гордости за свою страну и уважение к тем, кто боролся за мирное небо над нашими головами.*

*Проект «Школьный музей» создан в рамках учебного предмета «Индивидуальный проект» по английскому языку и посвящен 80 годовщине Великой Победы.*

**Актуальность проекта** о подвигах наших земляков в Великой Отечественной войне и специальной военной операции заключается в том, что это не только дань памяти героям, но и важный образовательный и воспитательный инструмент, который помогает сохранить духовные ценности и передать их следующим поколениям.

**Цель проекта** заключается в сохранении исторической памяти и воспитании патриотизма среди учащихся. Музей призван донести до молодого поколения важные уроки прошлого, показать примеры мужества и стойкости, проявленные нашими предками в борьбе за свободу и независимость Родины. Через знакомство с судьбами конкретных людей, чьи имена связаны с родным

*краем, учащиеся смогут глубже понять, какой ценой была завоевана победа, и почувствовать личную связь с историей своей страны. Таким образом, музей становится не только хранилищем реликвий, но и центром образования и воспитания, формирующим у школьников чувство гордости за своё Отечество и ответственность за его будущее.*

**Задачи проекта** *заключаются в сборе и анализе архивных материалов, проведении интервью с семьями героев, а также в создании сборника, который познакомит общественность с героическими деяниями наших земляков. Этот сборник осветит их вклад в достижение победы и способы преодоления сложностей военного времени.*

*Учитель английского языка Журавлева Лариса Александровна.*

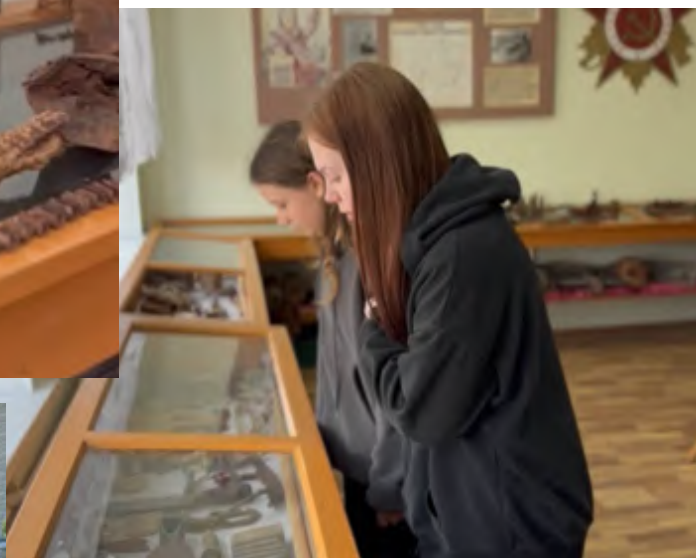
*Использованы документы, собранные в школьном музее  
(руководитель музея – Януш Игорь Александрович,  
учитель истории и обществознания)*





### Echoes of war: pages of history in the school museum

The school museum is a unique space where history comes alive through exhibits, photographs and documents. The museum serves as an important educational tool, helping students gain a deeper understanding of the past of their school, town and country. Artifacts reflecting different eras and events are collected here, from old textbooks and school supplies to commemorative medals and awards. Excursions to the museum allow students to plunge into the atmosphere of past years, feel the connection of generations and realize the value of traditions. The school museum also becomes a platform for events, exhibitions and meetings with veterans, contributing to the education of patriotism and respect for history.



Memory lane





**Pavel Gavrilovich Nezymayev (1915-1942)** - the leader of the underground youth organization in Komarichi settlement during the Great Patriotic War. Nezymayev was the head of the Komarichi district hospital, after the occupation of the district he stayed behind enemy lines and created an underground group that distributed leaflets, destroyed enemy communications, and conducted reconnaissance work. Being a doctor, Nezymayev issued certificates to residents, exempting them from being taken to Germany and from serving with the Germans. More than 200 people from the underground were transferred to partisan detachments. On the denunciation of a traitor, Nezymayev and other underground members were arrested and executed in Komarichi on November 8, 1942. In 1965, by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Pavel Gavrilovich Nezymayev was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class.



#### **Key Vocabulary:**

- **educational tool** (средство обучения)
- **deeper understanding** (глубокое понимание)
- **commemorative medals** (памятные медали)
- **an underground group**  
(подпольная организация)
- **enemy communications**  
(коммуникации противника)
- **partizan detachments** (партизанские отряды)

#### **Activities:**

1. What position did Nezymayev hold in Komarichsky District Hospital?
2. What forms of resistance did the underground organization create by Nezymayev use?
3. What was the fate of Pavel Gavrilovich Nezymayev and other members of the underground?
4. When and what was Pavel Gavrilovich Nezymayev posthumously awarded the Order of Patriotic War of the First Degree for?



**Timofey Danilovich Alekseychuk** - Hero of the Soviet Union. He was born in 1921, in Komarichi settlement, studied in Komarichi secondary school. Having finished 7 classes, was drafted into the army. In 1942 he graduated from the infantry school and commanded a company of machine gunners, in subsequent battles he commanded a rifle battalion. In the battles for the town of Studentsy was seriously wounded, but continued to command the battalion, saying to his comrades: "As long as my heart beats, I will not leave the field!" The soldiers of the battalion, inspired by the example of the commander, defeated the enemy, destroyed 10

tanks, 300 fascists.

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on January 10, 1944, T.D. Alekseychuk was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.



#### **Key Vocabulary:**

- **drafted into the army** (призван в армию)
- **machine gunners** (пулемётчики)
- **rifle batallion** (стрелковый батальон)
- **seriously wounded** (серьёзно ранен)
- **subsequent battles** (последующие сражения)

#### **Activities:**

1. What college did Alekseychuk graduate from in 1942?
2. What units did Alekseychuk command during the war?
3. What city was fought for, in which Alekseychuk was seriously wounded?
4. What phrase did Alekseychuk say when he was wounded?
5. What losses did the enemy suffer in the battle where Alekseychuk was wounded?





**Andrey Vasilievich Myakotin** was born on July 28, 2002 in the picturesque village of Komarichi, Bryansk region. This place, surrounded by forests and fields, became truly dear and close to him. The land of Komarichi raised 13 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 3 full cavaliers of the Order of Glory of 3 degrees, heroes of the Chechen and Afghan wars. In such a heroic land on Tsvetochnaya Street, in the house N5 passed all the short life of Andrei Myakotin. In the family there was mutual understanding and respect. From an early age he demonstrated courage and fearlessness and always strived to achieve his goals. According to the memories of the first teacher of the junior classes, the boy was kind and responsive, studied on “good” and “excellent”. He read well, “grasped math

on the fly”, loved physical education. Andrew was respectful to elders, never rude. He had friendly relations with all his classmates. Andrei's parents were always interested in their son's studies and actively participated in the life of the class. Disciplined, inquisitive and sociable. He was the first student in school, the leader of all events. Cheerful, brave, overcame difficulties and was always ready to help. His favorite subject was history. He easily memorized historical events and dates. His favorite heroes were Suvorov and Kutuzov. He read a lot of additional literature on history. He admired the courage and bravery of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Thanks to kindness and cheerfulness he was always the soul of the company and had many friends among his peers. He was engaged in sports, attended the section of soccer and the coach often praised him for his persistence and talent.

After completing 9 grades Andrew entered the mining and metallurgical college in the city of Zheleznogorsk, where he chose the specialty “Technical operation of electrical and electromechanical equipment by industry”. His relations with his classmates and teachers were good. He excelled in physical education and attended martial arts classes.

Andrei always dreamed of serving in the elite troops of the Airborne Forces, like his father to become a paratrooper.

In July 2022 his dream came true, he was drafted into the airborne troops and sent to the village Chereha near the city of Pskov in the 76th Guards Airborne Assault Division 104 Airborne Assault Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov regiment for compulsory service. During the service he received specialties: anti-aircraft gunner, parachute stacker, assistant grenade launcher, inspector of the GP. He signed a contract with the Ministry of Defense. In January 2023, Andrei went on a special military operation as a gunner. Here his courage and fearlessness were fully manifested. In the combat zone he became more mature and courageous. During his service, he was full of confidence and determination and always spoke respectfully of his coworkers and commanders.

On April 1, during the assault of the enemy, Andrei received multiple shrapnel wounds incompatible with life and tragically died



at the age of 20 while performing a combat mission.

For his heroism and bravery Andrey Myakotin was posthumously awarded the “Order of Courage”.

His life became an example of incredible steadfastness and devotion for all who knew and loved him.

Andrei Myakotin left behind a bright memory of a man who was not afraid of difficulties and always went to the goals set, regardless of any obstacles.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **mutual understanding and respect** (взаимопонимание и уважение)
- **courage and fearlessness** (храбрость и бесстрашие)
- **respectful to elders** (уважал старших)
- **disciplined, inquisitive and sociable** (дисциплинированный, любознательный и общительный)
- **peers** (сверстники)
- **elite troops** (элитные войска)
- **assault** (нападение)
- **grenade launcher** (гранатомёт)

**Activities:**

1. What rank did Andrei Vasilyevich Myakotin serve in?
2. When did Andrei Vasilyevich go on a special military operation?
3. What character qualities did Myakotin exhibit from an early age?
4. Which sport did Andrei Vasilyevich Myakotin do?
5. In what year was Andrei Myakotin drafted into the army and what troops did he join?
6. When and under what circumstances did Andrey Myakotin die?
7. What award was Andrei Vasilyevich Myakotin posthumously awarded?



*A brave underground Komsomol girl*  
*МБОУ «Навлинская СОШ №2»*

80

ПОБЕДА!



**A BRAVE UNDERGROUND KOMSOMOL GIRL**

(АГАБЕКОВА АННА МУРАДОВНА, МБОУ «НАВЛИНСКАЯ СОШ №2»)

**Heroes of Victory**

Nearly in each district and region there were a lot of courageous young people fighting against fascists. They gave their lives for peace and freedom of Motherland.

**WORD LIST**

- 1) underground Komsomol member – комсомолец-подпольщик
- 2) a liaison – связной
- 3) guerilla detachment – партизанский отряд
- 4) Magyar soldier – солдат –мадьяр
- 5) solemn school meeting – торжественная школьная линейка

**A brave underground Komsomol girl**

More than 100 years have passed since the birth of Tamara Nikiforovna Stepanova, an underground Komsomol member of the Navlya Komsomol underground organization.

Tamara Stepanova was born on 24 April 1924 in the settlement of Navlya in Bryansk region in the family of a bank employee. In June 1941, she graduated from the 10<sup>th</sup> grade of Navlya secondary school. At school she was an active energetic Komsomol member.

When the Great Patriotic War began, Tamara joined the Navlya Komsomol underground organization. She was a liaison with the partisans. Tamara carried out the most risky and complex tasks. She carried information to the guerilla detachment, and came back with new tasks of the headquarters, texts of anti-fascist leaflets, reports of Sovinformburo.

Together with her comrades, she organized the collection of weapons, equipment, medicines, money for the tank column named after the Bryansk partisans in the occupied village. She carried out a lot of agitation work among Russian war prisoners, Magyar soldiers and officers. Taking advantage of the trust of Magyar military doctor, Tamara repeatedly came to the barracks of Magyar soldiers and officers, where she left leaflets in their language.

Tamara Stepanova was arrested and executed by the Nazis on 18 September 1942 in the village of Navlya. The brave underground Komsomol was gone. A fascist loop on the gallows cut off the life of this wonderful girl. And she was only 18 years old.

Years have passed, but her feat has not been forgotten. Tamara Stepanova was awarded the Order of the Patriotic war of the 1<sup>st</sup> degree posthumously.

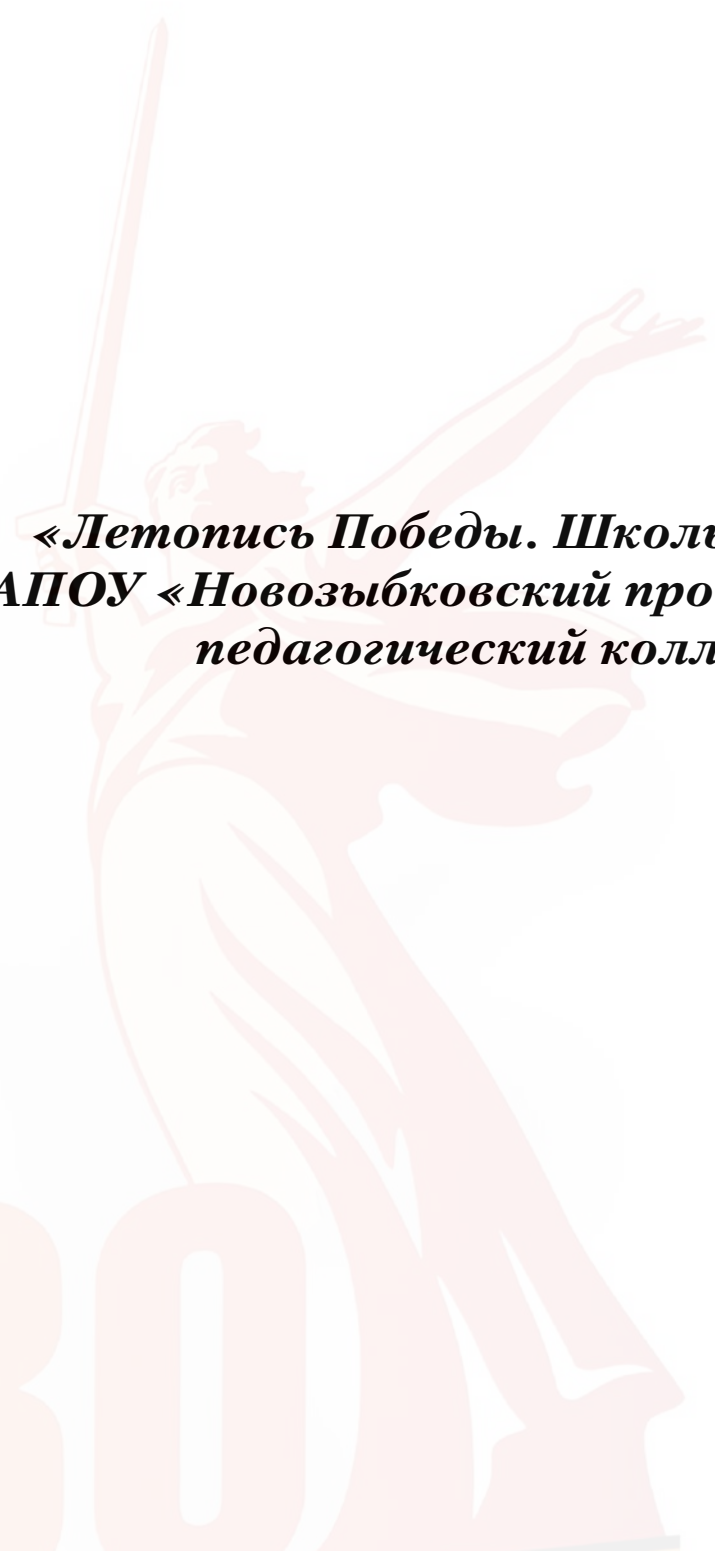
Her bust is installed at the burial site in the Square of underground Komsomol members. In 1957 Navlya secondary school № 2, where she studied, was named after her. A solemn school meeting is held every year on her birthday. There is a monument to Tamara Stepanova in front of the school. In school museum you can find more information about this brave courageous fearless girl and other underground Komsomol members.

**DISCUSSION**

Why is it important not to forget the heroes of the Great Patriotic War? Do you know what schools in your town are named after the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

**ACTIVITIES**

Find information about other underground Komsomol members in Navlya district of Bryansk region. Tell your classmates about one of them.



***«Летопись Победы. Школьный музей»  
ГАПОУ «Новозыбковский профессионально-  
педагогический колледж»***

**80**

**ПОБЕДА!**



**THE MUSEUM OF WAR GLORY**

(АНАНЧЕНКО ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БАЙКАРОВА НАТАЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА,  
ГАПОУ «НОВОЗЫБКОВСКИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

**The Museum of War Glory**

The Museum of War Glory in Novozybkov Teachers' Training College was founded in 2007. The exhibitions of the museum have been held since 2008. The exhibits were donated by teachers, students and citizens of Novozybkov and Bryansk region.

There are more than 400 hundred exhibits in the museum. Some of them are devoted to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War while the others are quite modern and have been added to the collection recently. They tell us about the fallen students of the college who took part in the Special Military Operation.





THE FATE OF MAN

(АНАНЧЕНКО ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БАЙКАРОВА НАТАЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ГАПОУ «НОВОЗЫБКОВСКИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

MEN'S FATES



Bryansk region is famous for its partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War. Many people defended their Motherland from the fascists and helped to reconstruct the country after the Victory. Every Man had his own unique fate! And we are proud of everyone!

Nataliya Aleksandrovna Baykarova and Elena Aleksandrovna Ananchenko find out some information about Leonid Minovich Vykochko.

The Fate of Man

Leonid Minovich Vykochko was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August in 1924 in the settlement of Staryi Vyshkov in Novozybkov District in a big peasant family. Such qualities as honesty, diligence and conscientiousness were mostly appreciated in the family. When he was 10 years old, he began working.

The War broke into his life when he was under 17. In 1941 Leonid Minovich finished secondary school and was mobilized for building defensive constructions near Smolensk and Zlynka. In the second half of August in 1941 he tried to evacuate his fellow villagers but near towns of Shostka and Krolevets they got surrounded and had to return to Staryi Vyshkov.

When living on the territory occupied by the fascists, Leonid Minovich was engaged in agriculture. Besides, our hero ran numerous errands for the partisans as his brother Efim and his sister's husband served in a partisan detachment.



L. M. Vykochko



After the liberation of the settlement the young man joined the Red Army (1019 Regiment, 307 Novozybkov Division). In the ranks of the division Leonid Minovich served as a liaison between the headquarters and the troop. He got the first wound near the town of Vetka. When crossing the Dnieper, Leonid Minovich was wounded for the second time. After being seriously wounded for the third time in April, 1944 he was demobilized.





For his military service Leonid Minovich was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1<sup>st</sup> degree; the Medal for Bravery; the Medal for the Victory over Germany; the Medal of Military Merit.

On returning to his native settlement Leonid Minovich worked on a collective farm “Komsomolets”. The young man decided to choose a peaceful profession – a Geography teacher. In October, 1944 our hero entered the Pedagogical Institute in Novozybkov. He graduated from the Institute with honors and was sent to work as a head teacher of school in Krasnaya Gora. His career path was successful. Later in 1958 he was appointed the Principal of the same school. After the successful management of the school in Krasnaya Gora Leonid Minovich became the Principal of school number 1 in Novozybkov in 1963.



L. M. Vykochko

Very soon the school became the best one in the town. His work was appreciated and in 1976 the former student was appointed the Head of Novozybkov Teachers’ Training College. He had been working as a Head of this educational establishment for 15 years.

Leonid Minovich was respected by colleagues, students and citizens. He is considered to be one of the most honored teachers in Bryansk region. Leonid Minovich was awarded numerous medals and diplomas. In 1981 he was awarded the title of “Best in Profession”. In 2006 he became the Honorary Citizen of the town of Novozybkov.



Leonid Minovich lived a long, difficult but meaningful life. He died at the age of 88. Glory to such people! There are millions of them!

**Vocabulary:**

to be appreciated – быть оцененным

to get surrounded – быть окруженным

to be engaged in – заниматься чем-либо

a liaison – связной

headquarters – штаб

troop – рота

with honors – с отличием

meaningful life – наполненная смыслом жизнь

**Activities:**

1. What do these numbers refer to in the text?  
1924, 1941, 1019, 307, 1944, 1963, 1981,  
1976, 1958.
2. Explain to your classmates why it is  
important to know the country's heroes.
3. Make a sentence with each of the words  
highlighted in the text.

**Discussion:**

1. What qualities were valued in L.M. Vykochko's  
family?
2. Do you think that L. M. Vykochko contributed  
to the Victory over German fascists? Prove  
your point of view with the text facts.
3. Do you consider his teacher's career to be  
successful?



**ЛЕТОПИСЬ  
ПОБЕДЫ**

**1945 - 2025**

# **Герои Брянской земли**

**МБОУ «СОШ № 6 г. Новозыбкова»**

**Брянской области**



**DRAGUNSKY DAVID ABRAMOVICH**

(ФЕДОРЕНКО ВЕРОНИКА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 6 Г. НОВОЗЫБКОВА» БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

## Heroes of the Bryansk land

The history of the Order-bearing Bryansk region is inseparable from the history of the Fatherland, the fates of millions of people. Bryansk region sent over 200 thousand of its sons and daughters to the ranks of the Red Army.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of the great sons of Bryansk region, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Dragunsky David Abramovich.



### Dragunsky David Abramovich

Dragunsky David Abramovich (1910-1994) - twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General of the tank forces. He was born in the village of Svyatsk, Novozybkovsky district, Bryansk region.

The young commander entered the Military Academy named after M.V. Frunze, which he graduated from on the eve of the Great Patriotic War.

Participated in the battles on the Kursk Bulge, liberated Kyiv, passed through the lands of Poland and Germany.

Brigade Commander Dragunsky was an example of fortitude and courage. At the same time, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. He also demonstrated courage and combat skill on the approaches to the cities of Jędrzej, Bunzlau, and Berlin. D.A. Dragunsky took part in the first Victory Parade on June 23, 1945. At the same time, a second "Gold Star" was added to his.

He often visited his native Bryansk region, came to Novozybkov, to the village of Svyatsk. He was buried in Moscow.



#### Discussion

Where was the hero born?  
What awards did he receive for his courage and bravery?  
Where did he take part in on June, 23, 1945?

#### Activities

Find some information about Svyatsk, the Motherland of the hero.  
Tell in brief about one of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War of the place you live.  
Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions: "Colonel General", "named after", "Victory Parade", "graduated from", "on the eve".



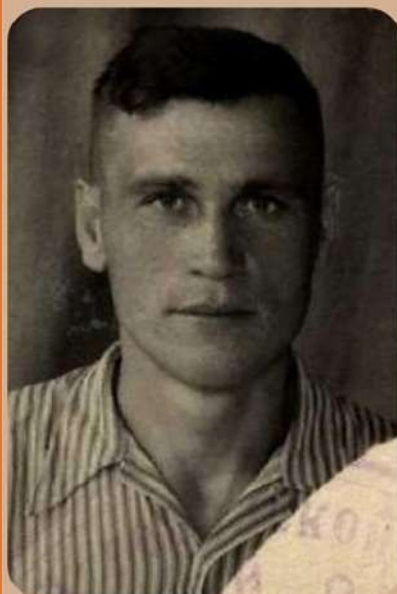
**MARTYNYUK ALEXEY PETROVICH**

(ФЕДОРЕНКО ВЕРОНИКА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 6 Г. НОВОЗЫБКОВА» БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

## Heroes of the Bryansk land

The chronicle of the war preserves countless examples of the courage and selflessness of Soviet people. The military exploits of our people are known not only in our country, but also far beyond its borders. Our fellow countrymen also made an invaluable contribution to the fight against the fascists. Thousands of Novozybkov residents bravely fought the fascists on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of the participants of the Great Patriotic War who went all the way through the war to Königsberg, Germany.



### Martynyuk Alexey Petrovich

With each passing year, the events of the Great Patriotic War, which became not only a dramatic but also a heroic period in the history of our people, recede further into history.

My grandfather was born in Didovichi village, Zhitomir region. He was called to the front in 1942.

During the Great Patriotic War he was a machine gunner of the third rifle battalion.

During the battle for the village of Lovden on February 8, 1945, he suppressed 2 enemy firing points with his machine gun and thus ensured the advance of our infantry. He also supported the infantry's advance with continuous fire throughout the entire time. He had 3 wounds and the following awards:

Order of Glory, 3rd class (2)

Medal "For Military Merit" (2)

Medal "For Courage" (2)

Medal "For the Capture of Königsberg" (2)

Medal "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" (2)

Medal "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945«.

After the war my grandfather stayed in Novozybkov and worked at the waste warehouse. He married my grandmother but died young and was buried in Novozybkov.

#### Discussion

When did he suppress 2 enemy firing points?

When did the Second World War start?

When did the Great Patriotic War start?

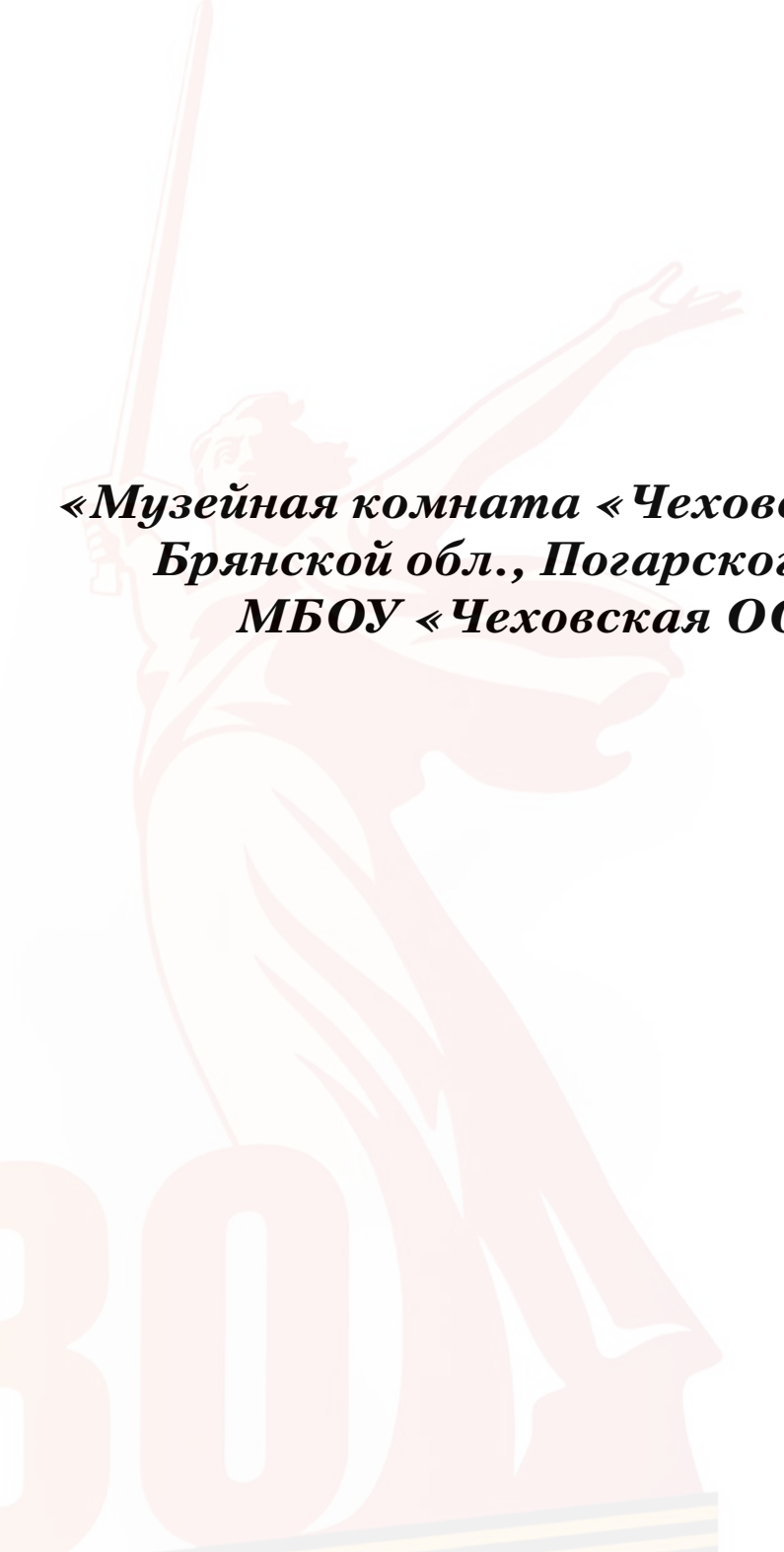
Which German city was renamed to Kaliningrad?

#### Activities

Make sure you know the words " chronicle, contribution, the Great Patriotic War, participant, suppressed, infantry, wounds"

Find information about state awards of the Great Patriotic War.





***«Музейная комната «Чеховской ООШ»  
Брянской обл., Погарского р-на»  
МБОУ «Чеховская ООШ»***

**80**

**ПОБЕДА!**

**МУЗЕЙНАЯ КОМНАТА МБОУ «ЧЕХОВСКОЙ ООШ» БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛ., ПОГАРСКОГО Р-НА**  
(МИРЗАХАНИЯ НАИРА САМВЕЛОВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕХОВСКАЯ ООШ»)

Музейная комната расположена в здании МБОУ ООШ на втором этаже. Помещение светлое и эстетично оформлено.

В музее представлены стенды «Село в истории ВОВ» (фотографии участников Великой Отечественной войны), «История с.Чеховка», «История пионерской организации школы», стенд с фотографиями односельчан работавших, стенд с фотографиями односельчан, участников СВО, архивные документы, сведения и фотографии о Герое Советского Союза , односельчанине Казаковой Нине Васильевне.

Экспонаты размещены на стендах и витринах.

Руководитель музейной комнаты Трущенко Л.В., учитель истории и обществознания.

Имеются соответствующие документы, связанные с развитием музея:

1. Инвентарная книга;
2. Книга основного фонда;
3. Журнал учета мероприятий;
4. Книга отзывов;
5. Методические разработки;
6. Учетная карта музея

Профиль музейной комнаты: Историко-краеведческий.

Дата создания музейной комнаты: 2008 г.

Разделы экспозиций:

1. «История с.Чеховка»
2. «Село в истории ВОВ»
3. «История пионерской организации школы»
4. «Герои Советского Союза наши земляки»
5. «Культура, традиции, быт»



Экспонаты в школьной музейной комнате – это наглядные пособия для уроков. Экспозиции построены так, чтобы удобно было проводить занятия с учащимися.

Основная задача – учет и хранение собранных документов, предметов, материалов, их научная проверка и систематизация.

Краткая характеристика основного фонда музея:

Основной фонд музея составляют подлинные предметы.

В общей классификации музейных предметов основной фонд подразделяется на группы: вещевые памятники, письменные источники, изобразительные источники.

Материалы соответствуют профилю музейной комнаты. Фондовая работа в школе включает две непрерывно связанные между собой цели: сохранение и пополнение музейного фонда, и привлечение учащихся к осмысленной, целенаправленной познавательной деятельности.

С момента образования музейной комнаты заведена книга учета экспонатов.

Записи в книге учета делаются своевременно в момент поступления экспонатов по акту.

Условия хранения соответствуют требованиям по организации хранения фондов музея.

Музейную комнату посещают учащиеся, учителя, жители села, гости.

Материалы музейной комнаты используются на уроках истории, литературы, при проведении внеклассных мероприятий.





## A PARTISAN, A PROSPECTOR, A SISTER AND A SOLDIER. KAZAKOVA NINA VASILYEVNA

*We mustn't forget what the war is,  
in order to live purely and kindly  
and to value peace.*

*Y.Drunin*



The 9<sup>th</sup> May is considered to be a saint day for all of us. We'll never forget the courage and sacrifice, and the exorbitant price for victory. Our memories and the ideas about war are masculine.

If the man was seized by the war, then the woman felt worse. And it's not said by chance that war has no woman's face.

And a woman who went through the war fever was a teacher, a famous partisan, a prospector in the brigade named after Chapaev, survived against all odds.

Nina Vasilyevna Kovalyova was born in the village Kazilovka (30 July 1922). Nina was the fifth child in her family. Her

parents were working in the kolkhoz (collective farm). When

the war began, she was not even 19.

In 1941 she resigned and returned her parental village Ploskiy. She remembers 22<sup>nd</sup> June very well. That day they knew the war had began. Soon all men were sent to the front.

The German were in their village and were visiting Nina's house. They did not touch them. They only demanded products and went away.

Soon some partisans appeared in the Ramassukhsk woods. They came to an agreement with Nina, that she would tell them everything about the enemy. So, she became a partisan till 1943. Nina was extremely thin, and had typhoid. There was no medicine, a lot of people died from this disease. But Nina survived.

Nina was a teacher. She loved children and worked with pleasure. She was at school, when she knew that Hitler passed away, the war ended. She still remembers that Victory Day-how people were dancing and cheering. Most of them were crying for their dead sons and husbands and for those who were lost.



Later Nina Vasilyevna was offered to continue her education in Bryansk, but she refused the proposal, as she loved to work as a teacher. She has worked at several schools: Beryozovka, Mikhnovka and also at Chekhovka. Her pedagogical experience has been 40 years. The students remember her as a woman of honesty, justice and humility. In 1947 Nina married a man Ivan Kazakov. He came back from the war disabled, but it did not scare her. The had a son and two daughters.



Now she is 98. She is so happy that she is alive. Every year she receives congratulations from the president, local administration and students. She still remembers those cries, noise, planes... She can't forget the past. She was a soldier, partisan and protected her hometown how she could. We can see sadness in her eyes.

We are grateful for her great patience and strength.

***Activity***

Find information about other heroes and tell your classmates.

***Discuss***

What challenges did Nina face as a partisan?  
What happened to Nina after the war ended?

**“FROM CHEKHOVKA TO BERLIN” KRIVENCHENKO YULIA WROTE ABOUT HER GRANDFATHER MAMEENKO PYOTR PAVLOVICH**

Mameenko Pyotr was born in 1926 in the village Chekhovka. He served in the Red Army 1943-1948 and took part in the Great Patriotic War. During the war he fought courageously for his hometown and country. He was awarded the Order of the Great Patriotic War I degree, Order of the Badge of Honour, six medals.

Pyotr Mameenko was wounded several times. German fragments were left in his body till the end of his life. But he continued to fight like a brave soldier. He even reached to Berlin. Relatives said that he was hungry and weak at that time. He ate peels of tomatoes, leftovers from the litter, as there was no food. So, they finally reached to Berlin, and he

left the following note on the wall of Reichstag “From Chekhovka to Berlin”.

Pyotr Mameenko was an honest man. He helped the people who were in need.

After the war he married to Galina Alekseevna and they had four children. Pyotr’s children and grandchildren will always remember P. Mameenko’s heroism and courage.

***Activity***

Find some information about the heroes in your town.

***Discuss***

What awards did Pyotr Mameenko receive for his service during the war?

What did Pyotr Mameenko write on the wall of the Reichstag?



ETERNAL GLORY TO OUR HEROES

The Great Patriotic War has taken a lot of lives: grandparents, parents, sons and daughters. Their names and exploits will live in our hearts forever.



**Glushakov Iyosif Yegorovich**

He was born in 1918. He was awarded “The Medal for Courage”  
“The Medal for the Victory over Germany”.



**Bakushin Mikhail Ivanovich**

He was born in 1920. He got the following orders and medals:  
The Order of “the Red Star”  
The Medal “For Courage”  
The Medal “For the Victory over Germany”  
The Medal “For the Liberation of Prague”



**Shiryay Konstantin Ivanovich**

He was born in 1913.  
He was awarded the Order of Fame 2nd degree”,  
the Medal “For the Capture of Berlin”,  
The Medal “For the Victory over Germany”



**Shiryay Sergey Ivanovich**

He was born in 1911. Sergey Ivanovich was awarded:  
“For the Capture of Berlin”,  
“Order of Fame 2<sup>nd</sup> degree”,  
“For the Capture of Warsaw”,  
“Order of Fame 3<sup>rd</sup> degree”,  
the Medal “For the Capture of Germany”.

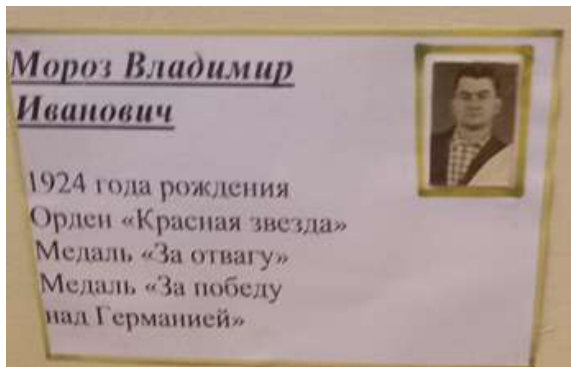
**Moroz Vladimir Ivanovich**

He was born in 1924. He got the medals and orders:

The Order of “the Red Star”

The Medal “For Courage”

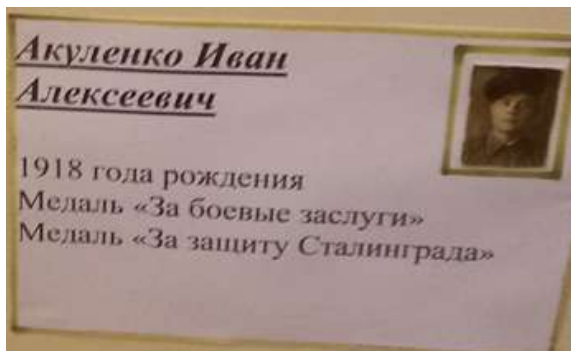
The Medal “For the Victory over Germany”

**Akulenko Ivan Alekseevich**

He was born in 1918.

The Medal “For the Military Merits”

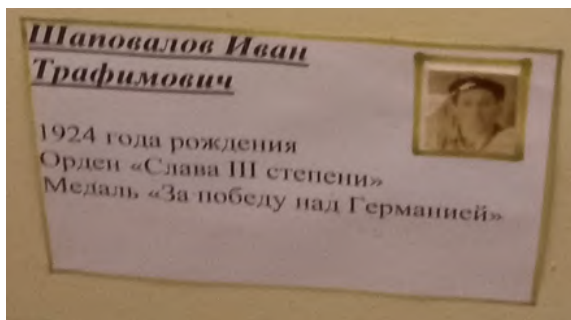
The Medal “For the Defense for Stalingrad.”

**Shapavalov Ivan Trafimovich**

He was born in 1924.

The Order “For the Fame 3rd degree”,

The Medal “For the Victory over Germany”

**Activity**

Find some stories from your family related to military service or wartime experiences.

**Discuss**

How important is it to remember and honour those who have fought in wars?

In your opinion, what qualities make someone a hero in times of war?

SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATION  
OUR SCHOOL LEAVER TAKES PART IN SMO

Special Military Operation or SMO started on 24 February 2022. The aim of SMO was to destroy the Ukrainian war machine that has killed thousands of lives in Donbass.

Our hero is Lyagomov Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. He was born on 8 April in 1988 in Chekhovka. He graduated 11 form. After graduating from school he entered Bryansk's college of statistics and IT. Therefore, he went to the army (Airborne Forces). After the army he and his friend left for Moscow where they were working in the factory. In 2022 he was mobilized in SMO. Aleksandr honestly made his duty. He got the Medal "For Military Merits" and the "Order of Courage" for escaping his comrades risking his own life. He was seriously injured while saving his comrades. Aleksandr has been treated for a long time. Now he is commissioned because of the injuries.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich has got a family. His parents and family are very proud of their brave and honest son, who sacrificed his life for others.

**Activity**

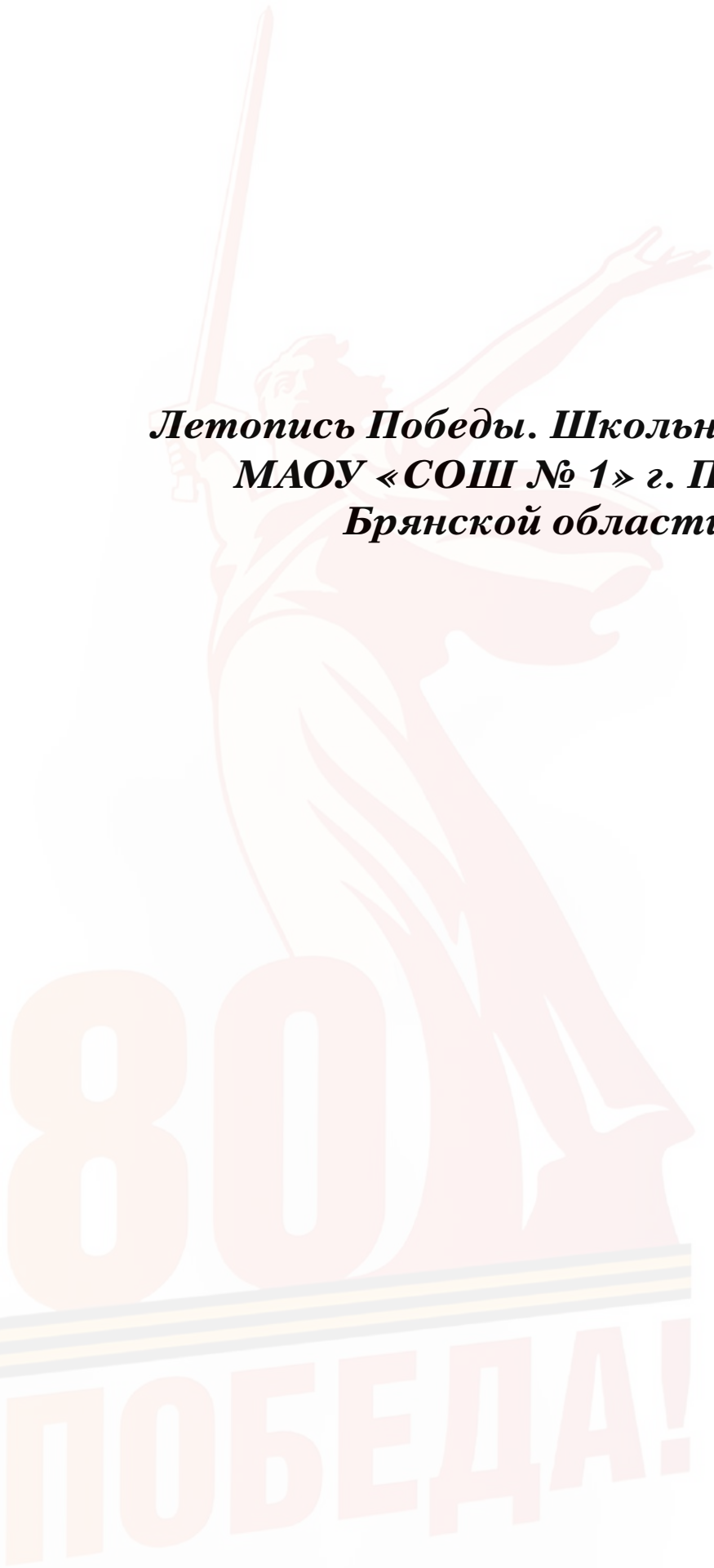
Do some research about other participants of SMO in your town and tell your classmates.

**Discuss**

What do you think motivates people to join the military?

How do you think society should support veterans after they return from service?





***Летопись Победы. Школьный музей.  
МАОУ «СОШ № 1» г. Почена  
Брянской области***

**804**  
**ПОБЕДА!**

**ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» ГОРОДА ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Нет в России семьи такой,  
Где б не памятен был свой  
герой.

Е. Агранович

«Война» - страшное слово. Сколько боли, горечи, слез, одиночества и смерти принесла война, унося жизни многих, ни в чём неповинных людей. Они отдали свои жизни за Родину, за свободу, за мирную жизнь, за будущее. В России нет ни одной семьи, которую бы война обошла стороной. В один дом приносили похоронку, в другой возвращались искалеченные войной солдаты, в третьем росли дети - сироты. А сколько сыновей и дочерей потеряла наша Родина в этой войне. Наша страна понесла огромные потери. Великая Отечественная война оставила неизгладимый след в памяти каждого. Нет такого дома и семьи, кто остался бы равнодушен и непричастен к Великой Победе 80 лет тому назад. Именно советские солдаты совершили подвиг, равный которому еще не знало человечество. Но подвигу народа в этой страшной войне суждено оставаться в истории. Россия выстояла, передав новым поколениям память о погибших и победивших, веру в величие народного подвига. Нам есть, чем гордиться, ведь мы - наследники славы героического народа, поэтому должны свято хранить и уважать память.

Память. Она имеет начало, но не имеет конца... Память без срока давности. Вечно будет жива память о тех, кто защищал нашу страну в этой страшной войне, о наших прадедах, которые порой ценою своей жизни отстаивали родную землю. Дорогой ценой заплатили за Победу и наши земляки. Многие не вернулись. А сколько ещё искалеченных жизней, сколько не рождённых детей, сколько материнских и отцовских мук! Страшна была плата за спасение Отечества. И наш долг - не забывать героев. Тех, кто погиб, тех, кто выжил в этой страшной войне. Многих уже нет в живых. Но мы помним их, мы – их потомки. Современная молодежь знает о войне только из книг, фильмов, рассказов бабушек и дедушек. К сожалению, многие не застали своих прадедушек и прабабушек, прапрадедушек, и прапрабабушек, которые были свидетелями и участниками в Великой Отечественной войне. Но даже этой информации достаточно, чтобы понимать, что война - это страшно. Великая Отечественная война на долгие годы оставила след в памяти каждой семьи, и кажется, нет такого дома, в который бы она не постучала.

Героизм... Героизм! Это то, что нам предки, рискуя собой, завещали, что в себе заключает благодатную силу прошедших веков. Это то, что бойцы в битвах страшных, кровавых впитали, когда землю свою защищали от смертных врагов! Много боли и горя принесла война семьям! Война – это память. Память без срока давности. Это несколько бесценных фронтовых фотографий прапрадедушки или прабабушки. Это письма - треугольнички со штампом «Проверено военной цензурой». Это шкатулка с боевыми

орденами и медалями и трудовыми наградами. Это портреты всех предков-ветеранов, которые мы несём в Бессмертном полку. Это сочинения детей о родном человеке, которого они считают героем. Это наша война, наша боль и память. В нашем школьном музее есть памятная доска, посвященная нашим землякам - участникам Великой Отечественной войны.

Для советских людей Великая Отечественная война – это одна из самых страшных страниц в истории Отечества. Стойкость, мужество, героизм людей, защищавших нашу Родину, вызывает уважение. Подвиг тех, кто стоял на защите страны невозможно забыть. Войну и горе, которое она принесла, не забывают никогда. О войне помнят все, нет семьи, которой бы она не коснулась. И мы должны об этом помнить всегда, потому что наши предки жертвовали самым главным – своей жизнью, защищая нашу Родину от фашистских захватчиков, чтобы мы жили, чтобы мы никогда не испытали ужаса войны.

К сожалению, наша страна вступила в военный конфликт в 2022 году. Однако, Специальная военная операция проходит в иных условиях, но все также требует от военнослужащих храбрости, умения хладнокровно мыслить даже в самый критический момент, готовности пожертвовать своей жизнью ради спасения сослуживцев и мирных граждан. Развитие специальной военной операции каждый день достигается исключительно усилиями наших бойцов. Русский воин – это всегда честность, храбрость, справедливость, самоотверженность и, самое главное – бесконечная любовь к своей Родине. Эти две войны такие разные и такие похожие друг на друга. И это не только похожий враг – нацизм, но и то, что помогло нам победить в той войне и поможет победить сейчас, – мужество и героизм наших солдат. Подвиги советских солдат во время Великой Отечественной войны и современных россиян имеют общие черты. В обоих случаях люди демонстрируют высокий уровень профессионализма, самоотверженности и преданности своей стране. Они готовы рисковать собственной жизнью ради общего блага, защищая своих близких и родную землю.

Героизм героев Великой Отечественной войны и участников специальной военной операции (СВО) – это яркий пример патриотизма, который может вдохновить молодежь. В специальной военной операции на Украине участвует много наших земляков. Простые парни показывают примеры стойкости и героизма. Они доставляют продовольствие и медикаменты, прикрывают с воздуха автоколонны с мирными грузами, вывозят с поля раненых, штурмуют позиции украинских нацистов, защищают мир до последнего вздоха... Проект «Школьный музей» создан в рамках учебного предмета «Индивидуальный проект» по английскому языку и посвящен 80 годовщине ВЕЛИКОЙ ПОБЕДЫ. Актуальность проекта о подвигах наших земляков в Великой Отечественной войне и специальной военной операции заключается в исторической значимости данных событий, а также



в необходимости сохранения памяти о героях, которые отдали свои жизни ради защиты Родины.

Цель проекта заключается в тщательном изучении и документировании этих подвигов, чтобы прививать молодому поколению любовь к своей Родине, уважение к старшим и никогда не забывать подвиг, который совершили наши деды и прадеды. Для достижения данной цели необходимо выполнить следующие задачи: Собрать и проанализировать архивные материалы, взять интервью у ветеранов и их семей, а также создать сборник материалов, который познакомит широкую аудиторию с героическими подвигами наших земляков и их вклад в победу и преодоление трудностей военных лет. Особое значение проекта в том, что он связал прошлое и нынешнее поколение. Проект поможет сохранить историческую память о военных подвигах и воспитывать чувство гордости за свою страну.

Работая над проектом, были использованы экспонаты школьного музея МАОУ «СОШ №1», где хранятся уникальные документы, фотографии, награды и личные вещи героев войны и позволяют погрузиться в атмосферу тех суровых лет. Школьный музей – это не просто комната, где хранятся старые вещи, это дверь в назад в прошлое.

Руководитель музея – Кривушина Т. А., учитель истории и обществознания. Работы обучающихся разные по жанру: краткий биографический очерк, воспоминания, эссе, интервью. Но все они пропитаны уважением и гордостью к подвигам наших земляков и за членов своих семей.

Учитель английского языка Дробкова Светлана Владимировна. Используются документы, собранные в школьном музее (руководитель музея – Кривушина Татьяна Александровна, учитель истории и обществознания), а также фотографии из открытого источника сайта Яндекс картинки.

## WAR AND MEMORY: THE UNBROKEN THREAD OF SACRIFICE

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



War is a word etched in humanity's collective memory with blood, tears, and loss. For Russia, the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945) left an indelible scar, claiming millions of lives and reshaping generations. No family escaped its shadow: one home received a death notice, another welcomed a soldier maimed by battle, while a third raised orphaned

children. The Soviet Union lost one in ten citizens—a staggering toll for a nation that fought to preserve freedom and homeland.

The heroism of Soviet soldiers remains unparalleled. Their sacrifice, from the siege of Leningrad to the liberation of Europe, stands as a testament to resilience. Yet the war's legacy extends beyond victory. It is preserved in family heirlooms: faded front-line photographs, censored letters stamped "Military Censorship," medals tucked in velvet boxes, and portraits carried in the Immortal Regiment marches. These artifacts remind us that war is not just history—it is memory without expiration.

Modern Russia's youth learns of this trauma through books, films, and grandparents' stories. Though many never met their wartime ancestors, the weight of their stories lingers. In school museums, memorial plaques honor local veterans, while essays and projects keep their names alive. The war's impact is not abstract; it is personal, a shared grief that binds families across decades.

Yet history repeats itself. In 2022, Russia entered a new conflict—the Special Military Operation (SMO) in Ukraine. Though fought under different circumstances, it demands the same virtues: courage, tactical precision, and readiness to sacrifice for comrades and civilians. Soldiers today, like their forebears, embody Russian ideals—honor, selflessness, and unwavering loyalty to the Motherland.

Both wars share a common enemy: extremism rooted in hatred. The Nazis of 1941 and the neo-Nazis of today threaten peace, but Russia's response remains steadfast. Whether storming Berlin or securing Donbas, soldiers exhibit the same blend of professionalism and patriotism. They deliver aid, shield civilians, and fight to protect their nation, proving that heroism transcends time.

This continuity is not accidental. It reflects a cultural ethos where duty to the homeland outweighs personal risk. The SMO's participants—ordinary men and women—



mirror the Great Patriotic War's defenders. Their actions inspire youth, proving that courage is timeless.

As we honor the past, we must safeguard its lessons. Memory is not passive; it is a call to action. By remembering those who died for freedom, we ensure their sacrifice is not forgotten. For Russia, war is not just a chapter in history—it is a living legacy, a reminder of what unites us across generations: the will to defend, to endure, and to never yield.



One of the most important boards in our school museum is devoted to the Alley of Fame which is situated on the Oktyabr'skaya Square in the very centre of the town of Pochep. It was opened on the 9th of May 1988 to commemorate the Heroes of the Soviet Union born on our land.

There are nine monuments to people who were assigned these honourable titles. Seven of them earned it for their military exploits during the Great Patriotic War. Nowadays the patriots of our school organized The Wall of the Memory as a part of the museum exhibition. We are going to tell about our fellow countrymen – the Heroes of the Soviet Union.





**VASILY YEMELYANOVICH MELNIKOV**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



**Vasily Yemelyanovich Melnikov** was a Soviet military pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union. Born on February 22 (March 7), 1917, in Pushkari village, Chernihiv Governorate, he pursued education in Bryansk Oblast and worked as a machinist and mechanic before joining aviation. In 1938, Melnikov graduated from Stalin Aeroclub, marking the start of his aviation career. During World War II, he served as a pilot in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment, contributing to key operations such as the liberation of Belarus and the Baltic states, and the Berlin offensive. Flying a La-5 fighter, he completed 51 combat missions and participated in ten aerial battles, personally downing one enemy aircraft.

Post-war, Melnikov continued his service in the Soviet Air Force but was reassigned due to health issues in 1951. He played a pioneering role in helicopter aviation, mastering the Mi-4 helicopter and participating in Arctic expeditions like "Sever-6," ensuring the operation of polar stations under extreme conditions. For his bravery during these missions, he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union in 1955. After retiring from active duty, Melnikov worked as an engineer until his passing on September 3, 2000. He is buried at Yuzhnoye Shcherbinskoye Cemetery in Moscow.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Hero of the Soviet Union** (Герой Советского Союза)
- **World War II** (Вторая мировая война)
- **Liberation of Belarus and Baltic states** (Освобождение Белоруссии и Прибалтики)
- **Berlin offensive** (Берлинская наступательная операция)
- **La-5 fighter aircraft Combat missions** (Боевые вылеты истребителей Ла-5)
- **Aerial battles** (воздушные сражения)
- **Arctic expeditions** (Арктические экспедиции)
- **Extreme conditions** (Экстремальные условия)

**Activities:**

1. What qualities do you think made Vasily Melnikov a hero?
2. How do you think his work influenced Arctic exploration?
3. Imagine you are Vasily Melnikov during his Arctic expedition. Describe your experience flying over polar ice.

**THE UNSUNG HERO OF ROGOVO**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



**Fyodor Chernyavsky** was born in 1924 in a small village called Rogovo. As a young man, he worked on a collective farm until the war called him to duty in 1943. Fyodor quickly became a skilled mortar operator, earning his first Order of Glory for his bravery during a river crossing.

His courage shone brightest in Poland, where he single-handedly eliminated fifteen enemy soldiers, securing his second Order of Glory. But Fyodor's most daring feat came in February 1945, when he played a crucial role in defeating a German army group in Breslau, earning him the highest Order of Glory.

After the war, Fyodor returned to his beloved Rogovo. He worked tirelessly, first in the fields, then in the mines of Donbass, before coming back to tend the land of his childhood. Fyodor's story is one of quiet heroism, a testament to the strength and resilience of the human spirit.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Collective farm** (Колхоз)
- **Order of Glory** (Орден Славы)
- **Resilience** (Стойкость)
- **Feat** (Подвиг)
- **Testament** (Завещание)

**Activities:**

1. Describe Fyodor Chernyavsky's journey from a farm worker to a war hero. What qualities do you think contributed to his success?
2. Discuss the importance of recognizing "unsung heroes" like Fyodor in our communities. How can we honor their contributions?
3. Reflect on how Fyodor's story might inspire young people today. What lessons can we learn from his life?

**ANATOLY GORDEYEVICH LYAPKIN (1917–1993)**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



**Anatoly Gordeyevich Lyapkin**, a Soviet Army lieutenant and Hero of the Soviet Union, exemplified courage during World War II. Born on September 15, 1917, in Alexeyevka (now Alexeyevsk, Bryansk Oblast), he completed seven years of schooling before working as a mechanic in Moscow. Drafted into the Red Army in 1938, Lyapkin fought on the Eastern Front from August 1941, surviving two injuries.

By June 1944, he served as a machine gunner in the 210<sup>th</sup> Guards Rifle Regiment, part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Baltic Front. During the liberation of Belarus, Lyapkin distinguished himself on June 24, 1944, by leading his unit across the Western Dvina River near the village of Mamoyki. He single-handedly captured two German soldiers while securing

a strategic bridgehead. This act earned him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on July 22, 1944, alongside the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal.

Post-war, Lyapkin graduated from junior lieutenant courses in 1945 and retired as a lieutenant in 1946. He lived in Moscow, working as a security inspector until his death on May 28, 1993. Honored with the Order of the Patriotic War (1<sup>st</sup> Class) and other medals, Lyapkin's legacy endures as a testament to wartime valor.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Hero of the Soviet Union** - звание Героя Советского Союза.
- **Lieutenant** – лейтенант (воинское звание).
- **Machine gunner** – пулемётчик
- **Bridgehead** – плацдарм
- **Gold Star Medal** – медаль «Золотая Звезда»
- **Order of the Patriotic War** – орден Отечественной войны
- **Valor** – доблесть, героизм

**Activities:**

1. How do wartime heroes like Lyapkin influence modern perceptions of sacrifice and duty?
2. Should wartime heroes receive greater recognition in contemporary society? Use Lyapkin's example to argue for or against.



**EVDOKIM DENISOVICH VOLKOV – A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



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After the war, Fyodor returned to his beloved Rogovo. He worked tirelessly, first in the fields, then in the mines of Donbass, before coming back to tend the land of his childhood. Fyodor's story is one of quiet heroism, a testament to the strength and resilience of the human spirit.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Courage** (Мужество)
- **Pivotal battles** (Решающие сражения)
- **Posthumously** (Посмертно)
- **Honour** (Воздать честь)
- **Legacy** (Наследие)

**Activities:**

1. Imagine interviewing Volkov's comrade. Prepare questions about his leadership during the Dnieper Crossing and his final battle.
2. Design a memorial speech for Volkov's centenary, highlighting his contributions to Belarusian liberation.

**IGOR YEMELYANOVICH SEREDA**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Igor Yemelyanovich Sereda was born on August 25, 1921, in Moscow but grew up in Unecha, Bryansk Oblast. After completing ten years of schooling, he joined the Red Army in 1938. His passion for aviation led him to graduate from the Irkutsk Military Aviation Technical School in 1939 and later from the Vyazniki Military Aviation Pilot School in 1943. When the Great Patriotic War began, Sereda found himself on the front lines, where courage and skill would define his legacy.

By the end of the war, Guard Lieutenant Sereda was commanding a flight in the 178<sup>th</sup> Guards Fighter Aviation Regiment. His remarkable combat record included 159 sorties and participation in 27 aerial battles, during which he shot down 17 enemy aircraft. His bravery and precision earned him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on May 15, 1946, along with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal.

After retiring as a captain in 1948, Sereda lived a peaceful life, first in Unecha and later in Chisinau. He passed away on October 5, 1988, leaving behind a legacy of heroism and dedication.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Courage**
- **Combat record**
- **Aircraft**
- **Bravery**
- **Precision**

**Activities:**

1. Why do you think Igor Sereda was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union?
2. What qualities do you believe are essential for a fighter pilot during wartime?
3. Describe what you think a day in Igor Sereda's life as a fighter pilot might have been like during the war. Use vivid details to bring his experience to life.

## THE CAVALRYMAN'S COURAGE

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Sergey Podluzsky was born in 1919 in Nadinka, a small village in what is now Bryansk Oblast. After completing primary school, he worked in a collective farm and later at a machine-tractor station. In 1939, he was drafted into the Red Army, and by the start of World War II, he found himself on the front lines. By September 1943, he commanded a saber squadron in the 60<sup>th</sup> Guards Cavalry Regiment, part of the 7<sup>th</sup> Guards Cavalry Corps.

During the liberation of Chernihiv Oblast and the Battle of the Dnieper, Podluzsky distinguished himself in critical battles. On September 19, 1943, he led a daring raid near the village of Berizna, capturing a large enemy convoy. The next day, he destroyed an enemy machine-gun nest during the liberation of Lopatino. His most pivotal moment came on September 27, when he was among the first to cross the Dnieper River near Nivki, Belarus, securing a vital foothold on the western bank.

For these acts, Podluzsky was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on January 15, 1944, receiving the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal (No. 3016). After the war, he graduated from the Novocherkassk Cavalry School in 1946 and later served as a repair workshop chief in Moscow Oblast. Retiring as a captain in 1961, he lived in Lobnya until his death in 1977.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Draft into** (Призываться)
- **Critical battles** (Решающие сражения)
- **Pivotal moment** (Решающий момент)
- **Vital foothold** (Жизненно важный плацдарм)

**Activities:**

1. Imagine you are a historian interviewing Podluzsky about his Dnieper crossing. Prepare questions about his emotions during the operation and challenges faced.
2. Write a diary entry from Podluzsky's perspective describing the September, 27 river crossing. Include sensory details (e.g., sounds, weather).



## THE DUAL LEGACY OF EPHEM DUSKIN

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Ephem Anatoievich Duskin, born as **Haim Nafulevich** on January 10, 1923, in the village of Korotkie (then Gomel Governorate, now Bryansk Oblast), lived a life of extraordinary duality: a war hero and a pioneering medical scientist. Raised in a Jewish family of civil servants, he attended School No. 3 in Bryansk before enrolling in Moscow's Institute of Philosophy, Literature, and History in 1940. The Nazi invasion shattered his academic dreams. Drafted in August 1941, he trained as a zeniiit gunner and joined the 694th Anti-Tank Artillery Regiment defending Moscow.

On November 17, 1941, during the Battle of Moscow, Duskin's crew—commanded by Sergeant Semen Plokhikh—destroyed seven German tanks near Goriki village, a record for a single engagement. Severely wounded with 14 shrapnel fragments in his back, he refused to abandon his post, continuing to fire until victory. Initially presumed dead, he was posthumously awarded the title of **Hero of the Soviet Union** (Order No. 989) in June 1942.

His survival became a turning point. During prolonged hospitalization, Duskin observed medical staff's selflessness, inspiring him to pursue medicine. After recovering, he enrolled in the evacuated Leningrad Military Medical Academy in Samarkand, later graduating in 1947. His academic ascent was meteoric: he earned a Ph.D. in 1961, became a professor in 1966, and chaired the anatomy department at the academy from 1967 to 1988. Promoted to **Major General of Medical Service** in 1981, he pioneered research on gunshot wounds and explosive trauma, bridging battlefield realities with medical science.

Duskin's legacy merges valor and intellect—a zeniiit gunner who traded his rifle for a scalpel, leaving an indelible mark on Soviet medicine. He died in St. Petersburg on October 14, 2012, at 89, a testament to resilience and reinvention.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Zeniiit gunner** (зенитчик)
- **Posthumous award** (посмертная награда)
- **Medical service rank** (воинское звание медицинской службы)
- **Explosive trauma** (взрывная травма)

**Activities:**

1. Debate whether Duskin's wartime heroism or medical contributions had greater societal impact. Use phrases like "While his combat record inspired generations..." or "His anatomical research saved countless lives..."
2. Create a chronological overview of Duskin's life, emphasizing transitions (student → soldier → scientist). Include dates and key events (e.g., "In 1941, he enlisted...").

## THE UNYIELDING COMMANDER

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Daniil Kuzmich Shishkov was born on December 22, 1907, in Pochep, Chernigov Governorate, to a peasant family. Before joining the Red Army in 1928, he worked as a brick factory formworker and later as an economic organizer for the Komsomol. His military career began with the 507<sup>th</sup> Rifle Regiment during the 1941 Smolensk battles, where he was wounded on August 3. By December, he commanded a battalion in the Yelets offensive, earning his first Order of the Red Star after surviving a concussion near Livny.

In 1942, Shishkov endured multiple injuries: a head wound near Rostovchenko (January 11) and another concussion at Bukhtyarovo (March 23). Promoted to deputy commander of the 507<sup>th</sup> Regiment by July, he later led the 229<sup>th</sup> Rifle Regiment through the Kursk Battle and Chernigov-Pripyat offensive. His unit's 300-kilometer advance included storming the Dnieper River near Navozy (September 22, 1943) and breaking through encirclement near Pripyat, linking with partisans. Awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on October 16, 1943, he later commanded the 230<sup>th</sup> Rifle Division during the Berlin Campaign, capturing key infrastructure like the Karlshorst power plant.

Post-war, Shishkov retired in 1956 after serving in Perm Krai and Moscow. He died on June 18, 2002, at age 94, leaving a legacy of resilience and tactical brilliance.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Be wounded (получить ранение)**
- **Concussion (контузия)**
- **Capture (Захват)**
- **Resilience (Стойкость)**

**Activities:**

1. Compare Shishkov's leadership in defensive (1941–1942) vs. offensive (1943–1945) phases. Which phase required greater strategic adaptability?
2. Write a letter from Shishkov to a younger officer about balancing tactical decisions with soldier welfare.

## THE LAST STAND OF IVAN TUPITSYN

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Ivan Nikitovich Tupitsyn was born on July 20, 1915, in the village of Shumarovo, Bryansk Oblast, to a peasant family. Before the war, he worked as a teacher in Muzhinovo, instilling knowledge in rural children. In 1942, he enlisted in the Red Army, joining the fight against Nazi Germany. By 1944, he graduated from the Kiev Self-Propelled Artillery School, rising to command a heavy ISU-122 self-propelled gun in the 375<sup>th</sup> Guards Heavy Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment.

In March 1945, during the East Pomeranian Offensive, Tupitsyn's crew faced their greatest challenge. Tasked with securing a critical crossing near Köslin (modern Kołobrzeg), they executed a daring flanking maneuver through dense forests. Under his leadership, the ISU-122 destroyed German artillery positions, holding the bridge until Soviet infantry arrived. In subsequent battles, they annihilated a major enemy stronghold, eliminating two cannons and dozens of troops.

Tragedy struck when a direct artillery hit ignited the self-propelled gun. Though Tupitsyn ordered his crew to evacuate, he remained inside, ensuring their escape. The flames consumed him, but his sacrifice saved his comrades. Posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on June 29, 1945, he was buried near Sopot, Poland.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Flanking maneuver** (Обходной маневр с фланга)
- **Artillery suppression** (Артиллерийское подавление)
- **Infantry support** (Поддержка пехоты)
- **Sacrifice** (Самопожертвование)
- **Camaraderie** (Дух товарищества)
- **Posthumous honor** (Посмертные почести)

**Activities:**

1. Debate whether Tupitsyn's decision to stay in the burning vehicle was heroic or reckless. Use phrases like "*He prioritized his crew's survival*" or "*He could have escaped and fought again.*"
2. Argue why Tupitsyn's legacy—memorial plaques, street names—remains relevant today. Link his bravery to modern values like *selflessness or leadership*.



### OUR BRAVE COUNTRYMEN ARE IN THE ZONE OF A SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATION

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Our brave countrymen are in the zone of a special military operation. An important place is occupied by the current participants in the special military operation, who show themselves to be true patriots of the country and worthily continue the work of our grandfathers. Each of them contributes to the protection of our country, ensuring the security of our Homeland. It is very sad and painful to realize that our graduates, young, healthy guys, the future of our country, died during a special military operation.

**KIRILL ANDREEVICH SMIRNOV**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Kirill Andreevich Smirnov, a graduate of school No. 1, died while performing military duty during a special military operation.

He was born on January 26, 2000 in Pochep, Bryansk region.

In 2006 he went to the V.I. Lenin School. Kirill grew up as a kind, responsible, purposeful, active boy, and became a talented student.

In grades 5-6, he performed on stage, sang as part of a vocal group. At the same time, Kirill became interested in sports and began seriously engage in basketball, which entered his life as an integral part. It was then that the real team was formed, and Kirill became its irreplaceable captain.

In grades 8-9, Kirill led the school movement "Young Patriots". At this time, he finally decided on his career choice – he decided to become an officer.

After graduating from high school in 2017, Kirill entered the Military Academy of Military Air Defense of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation named after A.M. Vasilevsky in Smolensk.

After graduating from the academy, Kirill Andreevich Smirnov was sent to the position of Platoon commander of the anti-aircraft missile battery of the 5<sup>th</sup> Guards Anti-aircraft Missile Regiment of the 98<sup>th</sup> Guards Airborne Svir Red Banner Order of Kutuzov, 2<sup>nd</sup> class division in Ivanovo.

During his service, he was awarded the medals "For participation in the military parade in commemoration of the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War" and "For participation in the military parade on Victory Day."

Since January 2023, he has been a participant in a special military operation on the territory of the Ukraine.

On July 22, 2023, Kirill Andreevich Smirnov died while performing a combat mission near Artemovsk, having fulfilled his duty to the Fatherland to the end.

By decree of the President of the Russian Federation, Guard Lieutenant Kirill Andreevich Smirnov was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Graduate** (выпускник)
- **Special military operation** (специальная военная операция)
- **Purposeful** (целеустремлённый)
- **Anti-aircraft missile battery** (Зенитно-ракетная батарея)
- **Combat mission** (Выполнение боевого задания)
- **Order of Courage** (Орден Мужества)

**Activities:**

1. Discuss how Kirill Smirnov's life story inspires young people to pursue their goals and serve their country.
2. Why is it important to recognize individuals posthumously for their contributions to their country?
3. If Kirill had chosen a different career path, how might his life have been different?

**Opinion Sharing:**

Share your thoughts on the significance of awards like the Order of Courage in honoring bravery and sacrifice.



**ALEXANDER ANDREEVICH SIDOROV**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Alexander Andreevich Sidorov was born on August 2, 1988 in Stavropol. In 1994, the family moved to the town of Pochep. In 1995, Alexander went to the V. I. Lenin School. During his studies, he proved to be a responsible, active guy. He participated in the life of the class, designed wall newspapers. Alexander Andreevich studied at the V. I. Lenin School from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> grade, then at the M. I. Kalinin School. In 2005, he graduated from high school and entered the Trubchevsk Polytechnic College. After graduating

from college, he joined the army. He served in the Strategic Missile Forces in the city of Bologoe from 2010 to 2011. After his military service, Alexander decided to continue his service and signed a contract with military unit No. 21225. He served in a unit for the destruction of chemical weapons in the village of Ramasukha, Pochepsky district. After the unit was disbanded, he joined unit No. 91704, the 254<sup>th</sup> Regiment, as a KAMAZ driver. During his service, he proved himself to be a responsible, executive person. In 2022, he received the rank of corporal. Since January 2023, he was a member of the Special Military Operation. He took part in the SMO as a machine-gunner-grenade launcher. He died during his combat mission on April 28, 2023, covering the withdrawal of wounded comrades. He was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously. On September 26, 2023, in the town of Pochep, Bryansk region, the opening ceremony of a memorial plaque was held at the Secondary School No. 1, where the memory of our soldier is perpetuated.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Strategic Missile Forces** (Ракетные войска стратегического назначения)
- **Chemical weapons** (Химическое оружие)
- **Machine-gunner-grenade launcher** (Пулеметчик-гранатометчик)
- **Combat mission** (Боевое задание)
- **Order of Courage** (Орден Мужества)
- **Memorial plaque** (Мемориальная доска)

**Activities:**

1. What traits of character allowed Alexander to cover the withdrawal of wounded comrades during his combat mission in 2023?
2. Imagine attending the opening ceremony of the memorial plaque; describe what you would say to honor Alexander's memory.
3. Discuss what lessons can be learned from Alexander's dedication and sacrifice.
4. Debate why it is important to commemorate individuals like Alexander Sidorov who have made sacrifices for their country.

**SERGEY ALEKSANDROVICH SHCHEMELININ**

(ДРОБКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ № 1» Г. ПОЧЕПА БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Sergey Aleksandrovich Shchemelinin was born on January 5, 1978 in Bryansk. By coincidence, Sergey went to the Lenin School in Pochep in the first grade, which was later transformed into Secondary School No. 1. At the end of the 9th grade, the guy entered PU No. 32, which he successfully completed, becoming a tractor operator. After graduation, Sergey served in Chechnya in the city of Blagodatny in the internal troops. After returning home, he worked at the Semtsy collective farm as a tractor driver, and he went to Moscow to work several times. In June 2023, Sergei Shchemelinin decided to enlist in the Russian Armed

Forces under a contract. He was sent to the Kherson region, where he died under mortar fire on September 11, 2023. He went to the end, he never retreated and always remained faithful to the military oath. At the cost of his life, he fulfilled his military duty to the end. His courage, fortitude, dedication and selfless bravery will forever remain in our hearts. He was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- **Mortal fire** (Смертельный огонь)
- **Faithful** (Верность)
- **Military oath** (Военная присяга)
- **Fulfill the duty** (Выполнение долга)

**Activities:**

1. Discuss the moral and ethical decisions faced by soldiers, referencing Sergey's service in Kherson.
2. How Sergey's courage and dedication can inspire future generations?
3. What lessons can be learned from his story?



*Летопись Победы. Школьный музей.  
МБОУ Рогнединская СОШ*

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ПОБЕДА!



**ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ. МБОУ РОГНЕДИНСКАЯ СОШ**  
(КОВАЛЕНКО ОЛЬГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ РОГНЕДИНСКАЯ СОШ, БРЯНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



The Great Patriotic War against fascism for Russia is not just one of the many wars in its history. This war will remain in the memory of posterity as a heroic and just act of the people who defended the country from the enemy.



Rognedinsky district has repeatedly been at the center of its most important events. Seven Heroes of the Soviet Union, thousands awarded orders and medals. It is difficult to overestimate the role of museums, including school ones, in perpetuating memory and preserving precious spiritual experiences for future generations. The military

theme is widely represented in the Rognedinsky School Museum. We will tell you about a graduate of the 1938 school, one of the Heroes himself, Egor Frolovich Astashin, who made his worthy contribution to the Great Victory.





**Astashin Egor Frolovich**, the school leaver of Rognedinskaya school, Hero of the Soviet Union He was born on August 31, 1918 in the village of Klechetovo, Rognedinsky volost (now Rognedinsky district Bryansk region). In 1937, he graduated from the 10<sup>th</sup> grade of school in Rognedino, then he graduated from the pedagogical college in Zhizdra. In 1937-1939 he worked as a school teacher in Novoe Khotmirovo Rognedinsky district. Until June 1941 he served as a Red Army soldier in Odessa, Egor Frolovich is a participant of the Great Patriotic War .In August 1942-August 1944 he was a Deputy commander and battalion commander of the 549<sup>th</sup> rifle regiment.



He fought at Stalingrad (1942), Voronezh (1942), Southwestern (1942-1943), Steppe (1943) and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ukrainian (1943-1944) fronts. Egor Frolovich participated in the Battle of Stalingrad, the Middle Don, the Kharkov offensive and defensive, Poltava-Kremenchug operations, the Battle of the Dnieper, Korsun-Shevchenko and Uman-Botoshan operations. On December 18, 1942, near Novaya Kalitva (Voronezh region) Egor Frolovich was wounded. Later, he

was wounded in the leg near Izyum (Ukraine) and in 1943 he was concussed. Particularly he distinguished himself during the crossing of the Dnieper in September 1943, when the battalion under his command crossed the river and captured a number of heights near Mishurin Rog (Ukraine). Despite fierce counterattacks by enemy tanks and infantry, the battalion held the bridgehead. In 4 days of fighting, 8 tanks and up to 300 enemy soldiers were destroyed. In 1943, Captain Astashin Egor Frolovich was awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal for courage and heroism. Egor Frolovich is also the participant of the Soviet-Japanese War of 1945 as a deputy commander. After the war in 1950 Egor Frolovich graduated from the Frunze Military Academy. He served in the Academy as a lecturer and a teacher at the Department of General Tactics. Since 1969 he has worked as an economist for mobilization work and a senior training engineer for the Special Materials Department of the Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR.



Egor Frolovich lived in Moscow and died on November 11, 1987.

### AWARDS:

the Order of Lenin

the Order of Alexander Nevsky

the Order of the Patriotic War 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degrees

two Orders of the Red Star

medals.

A boulevard in Rognedino, Bryansk region, is named after Astashin Egor Frolovich

### ACTIVITY

Find information about the other heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

Tell your classmates about one of them.

### DISCUSS

Did the members of your family take part in

the Great Patriotic War?

What do you know about their military path?



Teachers of Rognedinskaya school Kovalenko O.N., Minenko N.A.



*Symbols of Victory.*

*МБОУ СОШ № 1 имени Героя Советского Союза  
В. А. Лягина города Сельцо Брянской области*





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ПОБЕДА!



**SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. VIKTOR ALEXANDROVICH LYAGIN**

(МОИСЕЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 1 ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА В. А. ЛЯГИНА ГОРОДА СЕЛЬЦО БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Symbols of Victory</b></p>	<p>In the town of Seltso of Bryansk region there are many places named after V. Lyagin. Among them there are the school №1 and the school museum, where you can find a lot of materials about the hero.</p>
 	<p>Viktor Alexandrovich Lyagin was born on December 31, 1908 in the Selzo settlement of the Bryansk Region in the family of a railway official. After graduating from school, he studied at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute and graduated from it in 1934. He was a talented mechanical engineer. In 1938, Lyagin became an intelligence officer and spent two and a half years in the USA.</p> <p>In July 1941, V.A. Lyagin was sent to Nikolayev. Now he had the name Kornev in the passport. In Nikolaev, Lyagin headed the group of underground fighters "Marshrutniki" and the group of freedom fighters "Center". They performed a lot of diversion acts there. But the doctor of the city hospital Lyubchenko betrayed Lyagin and in February 1943 he was arrested. Until July, he was tortured, but Lyagin did not say his real name. He was shot dead on July 17. For his courage and heroism, V. A. Lyagin was named the Hero of the Soviet Union.</p>
	 <div data-bbox="1189 1366 1460 1780" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Words</b></p> <p>intelligence officer-разведчик              underground fighter-подпольщик              torture-пытать              betray-предать</p> </div>
<p><b>Discussion</b></p> <p>Have you heard about V. Lyagin before? What was Lyagin doing in Nikolayev? Why was he named the Hero of the Soviet Union?</p>	<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>In which cities of Russia are there Lyagin monuments? Find information about them. Are there any books or films about Lyagin? Do research on the Internet and tell about it. Name some more countrymen, the heroes of the Soviet Union?</p>

**SYMBOLE DES SIEGES. VIKTOR ALEXANDROVICH LYAGIN**

(МОИСЕЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 1 ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА В. А. ЛЯГИНА ГОРОДА СЕЛЬЦО БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

<p><b>Symbole des Sieges</b></p>	<p>In der Stadt Selzo Brjansker Gebiet gibt es viele Orte, die den Namen von V. Ljagin tragen. Darunter sind die Schule №1 und das Schulmuseum, wo man viele Materialien über den Helden finden kann.</p>
 	<p>Viktor Alexandrowitsch Ljagin wurde am 31. Dezember 1908 in der Siedlung Selzo Brjansker Gebiet geboren. Nach dem Schulabschluss studierte er am Polytechnischen Institut in Leningrad und absolvierte es 1934. Er war ein talentierter Maschinenbauingenieur. 1938 wurde Ljagin zum Geheimdienstler und verbrachte zweieinhalb Jahre in den USA. Im Juli 1941 wurde V.A. Lyagin nach Nikolajew geschickt. Jetzt hatte er den Namen Kornew im Pass. In Nikolaev leitete Ljagin die Gruppe der Geheimdienstler „Marschrutniki“ und die Gruppe der Freiheitskämpfer „Zentrum“. Sie haben dort viele Diversionsakte durchgeführt. Aber die Ärztin des Stadtkrankenhauses Ljubtschenko verriet Ljagin und im Februar 1943 wurde er verhaftet. Bis Juli wurde er gefoltert, aber seinen richtigen Namen hat Ljagin nicht gesagt. Am 17. Juli wurde er erschossen. Für seinen Mut und Heldentum wurde V. A. Ljagin zum Helden der Sowjetunion ernannt.</p>
	 <p><b>Wörter zum Text</b>          der Geheimdienstler-          разведчик          der Freiheitskämpfer-          (зд. подпольщик)          foltern-пытать          verraten-предать</p>
<p><b>Die Diskussion</b></p> <p>Habt ihr früher über V. Ljagin gehört? Was machte Ljagin in Nikolajew? Warum wurde er zum Helden der Sowjetunion ernannt?</p>	<p><b>Aktivitäten</b></p> <p>In welchen Städten Russlands gibt es Ljagin-Denkmäler? Findet Information über sie. Gibt es Bücher oder Filme über Ljagin? Recherchiert im Internet und erzählt darüber. Nennt noch einige Landmänner, die Helden der Sowjetunion?</p>



***Брянск партизан Вarya Vasyukova  
МБОУ СОШ №3 г. Сельцо Брянской области***

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**ПОБЕДА!**



**BRYANSK PARTISAN VARYA VASYUKOVA**

(СЕМИНА ГАЛИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №3 Г. СЕЛЬЦО БРЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Symbols  
of  
Victory**

School №3 is the oldest school in Seltso of Bryansk region. In 1941 the Great Patriotic War began. The majority of young men and women together with their teachers went to defend their Motherland. 7 teachers and 13 students did not return from the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Varya Vasyukova was among them.



**Bryansk Partisan Varya Vasyukova**

Varvara Vasyukova was born in Seltso of Bryansk region. In 1941 Varya's father went to the Partisan detachment, her mother and younger sisters followed him. The girl was 15 years old when she became a scout in the Partisan detachment under the command of Alexander Ivanovich Vinogradov.

By 1942 Varya four times went on reconnaissance to occupied Bryansk and regularly visited Seltso for information, her grandparents lived there.

On a hot June day of 1942 the fascists captured and tortured Varvara about the partisans. But she kept silence. In the evening of the same day they shot the girl in the city park of culture and leisure.

There is a granite obelisk on that place now. It was put by the pioneers of the Seltsovsky secondary school in memory of Varya. Currently, the monument is being cared for by the students of secondary school №3. Students and citizens of our town regularly visit the monument and lay flowers in honour of the brave partisan Varya.



**Answer the questions**

What did Varvara Vasyukova do when the fascists invaded Bryansk region?

Did you do the same if you were Varya?

What traits of character should people have to behave like Varya?

**Discussion**

Have you ever heard stories about brave young people during a war? How do you feel when you hear about young heroes in history? Why is it important to remember people who fought for freedom?

**Word list**

**reconnaissance** [rɪ'kɒnɪs(ə)ns] – разведка

**capture** ['kæptʃə] – схватить, поймать

**torture** ['tɔ:tʃə] – пытать, мучить, истязать