

Великое дело – школа:
здесь чтут прошлое, живут настоящим,
стремятся в будущее.

ЛЕТОПИСЬ ПОБЕДЫ ШКОЛЬНЫЙ МУЗЕЙ РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ



ГБОУ ДПО РК «КРЫМСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ПОСДИПЛОМНОГО ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»

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Методист проекта -Костецкая Людмила Михайловна

«Летопись Победы. Школьный музей»

У времени есть своя память - история. Прошло почти 80 лет, как закончилась Великая Отечественная война. И память о событиях Великой Отечественной войны сохраняется в разных формах в литературе, кинематографе, изобразительном искусстве, музейных экспозициях.

В канун 80-летия Дня Победы государственным бюджетным образовательным учреждением дополнительного профессионального образования Республики Крым «Крымский республиканский институт постдипломного педагогического образования» в рамках реализации регионального проекта по патриотическому воспитанию, при содействии Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство» «Просвещение» был подготовлен сборник электронных материалов «Летопись Победы. Школьный музей», посвящённый роли и значению школьного музея в сохранении исторической памяти и воспитании патриотизма у подрастающего поколения Республики Крым.

Основными целями и задачами, которого стали – сохранение памяти о Великой Отечественной войне и воинском подвиге защитников Отечества, развитие интереса учащихся к истории своей малой родины, воспитание у них бережного отношения к сохранению исторического наследия.

Летопись Победы - это история о доблести, упорстве и самоотверженности людей, которые боролись за нашу свободу. Это не просто сборник фактов и дат, а важное напоминание о тех, кто отдал свою жизнь ради будущих поколений. Важно помнить не только о великих сражениях и героях, но и осознавать, как эти события повлияли на судьбы миллионов людей.

Школьный музей – это особенное место, где мы можем прикоснуться к истории. Он хранит в себе предметы, документы и воспоминания, которые являются свидетельствами о жизни, борьбе и победах наших предков. Здесь мы изучаем не только определенный период времени и события, но и учимся уважать и ценить историю своей страны. Это помогает формировать нашу гражданскую позицию, развивает патриотизм и чувство гордости за свою Родину.





Практически во всех школах Республики Крым созданы школьные музеи, которые посвящены истории и культуре Республики Крым, основным вехам Великой Отечественной войны, а также специальной военной операции.

Республика Крым – это уникальное историческое, культурное и духовное пространство нашей страны, которое предоставляет колоссальные возможности для всех направлений воспитательной деятельности. Регион связан с именами выдающихся личностей, которые стали национальной гордостью России. Огромное значение для гражданского и патриотического воспитания имеют

героические страницы военной истории Республики Крым, память о которых запечатлена в мемориальных комплексах и памятниках.

В годы Великой Отечественной войны Крымская земля стала местом великого подвига Красной армии и всего народа, защищавших Родину от фашистских захватчиков. Беспримерный героизм, проявленный во время боев за Крым, сломил мощь гитлеровских армий и стал залогом дальнейшего победного окончания войны.

Сборник «Летопись Победы. Школьный музей» имеет практическую направленность и значимость и может быть использован в процессе обучения английскому языку в общеобразовательных учебных заведениях как в урочной, так и во внеурочной деятельности, знакомя обучающихся с историей родного края, воспитывая любовь к Родине и храня память о защитниках родной земли.

Спасибо всем учителям Республики Крым, кто участвовал в подготовке сборника «Летопись Победы. Школьный музей». Готовя этот материал, учитель передает детям собственное неравнодушие к нашей великой истории, формирует у подрастающего поколения систему ценностей и самосознания и вдохновляет их на новые свершения, которые сделают нас великим народом и великой страной.

Только помня о прошлом, мы можем строить достойное будущее.

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постдипломного педагогического образования»*

THE CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. THE SCHOOL MUSEUM

(АБДУЛЛАЕВА ЛИВИЗА ШУКРИЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №2 ИМ. СВИДЕРСКОГО А.Г.», БАХЧИСАРАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



The Chronicle of Victory. The school museum.



Bakhchisaray School № 2 named after Sviderskiy Alexander Grigoryevich introduces you to the school museum, which is quite young in the history of the school. The museum contains materials dedicated to the creation and development of the school, the achievements of the students, and the history of the Old City of Bakhchisaray. Students of the school can always come to the museum and find the fascinating material to prepare for the lessons and competitions. The museum also has the desk of the hero, the man whose name the school bears.

DISCUSS

1. What have you known from this page? Is it useful for you?
2. Would you like to visit this school museum?
3. Is there any museum in your school?



The Hero's desk

ACTIVITY

Find some interesting information about any other school museums in our country. Tell to your classmates, if they are really wonderful and worth to visit. Why do you think so?

MALTSEV SCHOOL ACADEMY'S MUSEUM

(ЮНУСОВА ЗАРЕМА ФЕВЗИЕВНА, МБОУ УВК «ШКОЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ ИМЕНИ МАЛЬЦЕВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ИВАНОВИЧА» ГОРОДА БАХЧИСАРАЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Maltsev School Academy's Museum

Museums help us remember and honour the names of the heroes who saved our country from enemies and allowed us to live in a peaceful world.

We are going to take a closer look at Maltsev School Academy's Museum.

The school museum first opened its doors in May, 2023. Every person, who visits it, is given a tour around three expositions located in the museum.

The first exposition is called "Bakhchisaray underground workers and partisans" and includes a collection of literature and letters about the underground movement, as well as archival documents and photographs reflecting the activities of Komsomol underground workers of Bakhchisaray.



The second exposition is dedicated to the exploit of Cadet Maltsev Alexander Ivanovich, who wounded and bleeding remained in the trench, fighting with German Nazi soldiers.



The platoon commander G. Voinov said: "The fascists decided to capture Alexander alive. I heard: "Rus, give up." "The sailors do not give up!" Maltsev answered them, and he threw an anti-tank grenade, heroically killing himself and destroying a group of Nazis." Today, the school bears the name of this brave young man.



The third exposition is called "The heroic present". There you can see a memorial stand dedicated to Yuri Sinkevich and Roman Orlov, the school graduates, who died heroically in the battles for Mariupol, a participant of the Special Liberation Operation.

Nowadays the expositions are constantly being updated and enlarged with new material. Almost every month the senior students of the school give tours of the museum to the elementary school children to make them know what amazing people used to live and protect our country.

Key words: honour, exposition, exploits, underground movement, the heroic act, brave, a memorial stand.

ACTIVITIES

1. Read the text and complete the form
2. Speak about Maltsev School Academy's Museum using the form.

The year of opening/ The number of expositions	
The underground movement	
The exploit of Cadet Maltsev	
Heroes today	
Activities held monthly	

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(БАЙМОВА КСЕНИЯ АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ВЕРХОРЕЧЕНСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ПОРФИРИЯ ИВАНОВИЧА БЛАГИНИНА» С. ВЕРХОРЕЧЬЕ, БАХЧИСАРАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

School Museum took its beginning from 2010 when the Village Library found the first exhibits. From that time the collection has been increasing. In 2022 the whole collection was transferred to Blaginin School of Verkhorechie in Bakhchisarai region.

From 2022 the school has organized the collection to the museum, including pottery and kitchen tools, pieces of furniture and embroidery, farming tools, photographs, military exhibits and others. A lot of items were given by the citizens of the village, such as Dubenkova V.G., Goncharova V.S. and Tsaker V.N.



The museum covers the items of the Soviet Union and the Great Patriotic War, from 1900 to the present time. Now the collection numbers more than five hundred exhibits, which are combined into four main expositions.

The exposition **“The History of sovkhos Dolyniy”** numbers photos, newspaper articles and diplomas for the best farming

results. **“The History of Forgotten Things”** has got old pottery and kitchenware, sewing tools (a spinning wheel, a carder, a spindle), farming tools (wooden rakes, a tow, a jack-plane), handmade embroidery (towels, shawls, table cloths, rugs, hats, pillows) and metal pieces (sheep cutting scissors, a mortar, military helmets, bullet cartridges, projectiles, bayonets, etc) . **“The History of Blaginin School of Verkhorechie”** presents the history of the school foundation



in 1971, the chronicles of teachers and pupils, photos and Pioneer’s and Komsomol’s items. **“Our Heroes, Whose Names Will Live in Our Hearts Forever”** covers the data of the Great Patriotic War veterans, Afghanistan War veterans and Special Military Operation participants. The most precious exposition belongs to Ivan Porfirjevich Blaginin, whose name was honorably given to our school in 2023. The collection has got the Great Patriotic War medals, as well as documents and the history of I.P.Blaginin’s exploit from that time.



Word list: a spinning wheel, a carder, a spindle, a wooden rake, a tow, a jack-plane, embroidery, a shawl, a sheep cutting scissors, a mortar, a bullet cartridge, a projectile, a bayonet

DISCUSS

ACTIVITY

Help us to find out about your school museum.

Do some research, collect the information and tell us about it.

Has your school got a museum? When was it founded?

What kind of expositions and exhibits does it contain?

Have you got organized excursions to your school museum?

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM. PORFIRIY IVANOVICH BLAGININ

(ФИЩЕНКО ВЕРА ХАСРОВНА, МБОУ «ВЕРХОРЕЧЕНСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ПОРФИРИЯ ИВАНОВИЧА БЛАГИНИНА» С. ВЕРХОРЕЧЬЕ, БАХЧИСАРАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of Victory.
School Museum**

**There is a wonderful collection of medals in the School Museum of Blaginin School of Verhorechie in Bakhchisarai region.
His name was honourably given to our school in 2022.**

Porfiriy Ivanovich Blaginin

Porfiriy Ivanovich Blaginin was born in 1915 in the village of Verkhorechie of Bakhchisaray region. He studied at a local school and then worked as a forester in a village forestry. When the war started Porfiriy Ivanovich went to fight the fascists. He became an officer during the war. Together with the soldiers, they fought for the Dnieper River and crossed a small bridge in autumn of 1943. They attacked the fascists and won. Porfiriy Blaginin was awarded with the Medal of the Red Flag and the Medal of the Red Star for successful battles for the Dnieper. He ended the war as a captain. In 1945 he fought for Berlin. P.I. Blaginin was awarded with the Medal of Lenin for the victory in Berlin. He had 7 wounds during the war. After the war, he returned to his native village and got married. He died in 1959.



Key words: a forestry, fascists, awarded, successful, a battle, a wound

Activity

1. Read the text and complete the fact file.

Fact File:

Name:

Was born:

Worked:

Was awarded:

The number of the wounds:

2. Answer the questions

1. Where was Porfiriy Blaginin born?

2. Where did Porfiriy Blaginin work before the war?

3. What river did the soldiers cross?

4. What medals was he awarded with?

5. How many wounds did he have?

SCHOOL MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF THE 7TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(КОТИНОС ЕКАТЕРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 2» Г. БЕЛОГОРСКА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

School
museum

There are a number of historical museums in Russia but the most important ones are those that show us how people protected their Motherland.

Spotlight on Russia

visits the School Museum of Military Glory of the 7th Artillery Brigade in Belogorsk, Crimea

The Museum of Military Glory in the school №2 in Belogorsk, Crimea is dedicated to the path of the 7th Artillery Brigade during the Great Patriotic War. The museum started its work in 1981 on



the initiative of Colonel Vladimir Doroshenko (in the photo). The museum contains 145 exhibits, among them are unique photographs and personal belongings of the participants and the veterans of the Second World War. Many of the exhibits were donated to the museum by relatives of the veterans.

The museum exposition is complemented by new sections — one of them is a section dedicated to Daniil Kudin, Petr Lobanov and Nikolay Lobanov who died during the Special Military Operation. For their bravery they were awarded with the Order of Courage posthumously. The museum organizes courage lessons, contests and quizzes. Also, students can meet with veterans of the Great Patriotic War in the museum.

Key words:

glory – a state of high honor

exhibit – smth shown in the public

donate – give to a charity or good cause

award – smth given for victory

Discuss

- What are you proud of in your school?
- Do you think museums like this are important? Why? Why not?

Activities

Read the text and help your friend to fill in the table for the site “Our Victory”.

Name	
Dedication to	
Location	
Beginning of the work	
Founder	
Number of exhibits	
New section	

SCHOOL MUSEUM “ MEMORY”

(КУРТСЕИТОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА ИБРАИМОВНА, МБОУ «ЗЕЛЕНОГОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА» БЕЛОГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Symbols of Victory

Spotlight on Russia visits the museum of the School of Zelenogorsk, in which you will get acquainted with the heroes of the village. Come with us

For many years our teachers with their students have collected material about fellow villagers - veterans of the Great Patriotic War, who heroically fought for the great Victory! Today I will tell you about our school museum “Memory”...

Firstly, you will know about the heroic past of Nickolay Kondratievich Stebaylo, a veteran who participated in the liberation of Leningrad, Viborg, Riga and met the victory in Berlin.

Next, you will be introduced to the famous partisan of our village, Ivan Vasilyevich Kryuchkovenko. He is a partisan scout, a liaison officer in the Northern Formation of the Crimean partisans.

Here you can learn about the young partisan Peter Mikhailovich Booth. He was drafted into the army in 1943 at the age of 19. In the same year he was wounded. After the war, he graduated from the pedagogical institute. He was awarded the medal for bravery.

Also, several treasured notebooks are kept in the museum: these are diaries, memoirs, and poems that our heroes



Activity

- Imagine that you went to the such museum last week. Did you like the visit?
- What did you see there?
- Do you often go on such excursions?
Where do you go?

Discuss

What museums are there in your area? Find more information about partisans of your area. Write and tell us about one of them.

SCHOOL MUSEUM. SOVIET HELMET. MEDALS. A FRAGMENT OF A PROJECTILE

(ЮГАЙ ОЛЬГА МАВРИКОВНА, РЫЖИКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №8» ГОРОДА ДЖАНКОЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of
Victory.
School Museum

The events of the Great Patriotic War are moving further into the depths of history. But we will always remember and be proud of our heroes.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to our school museum

Soviet helmet. Medals. A fragment of a projectile



Our school museum “Istoki” was created to preserve historical memory and heritage, develop interest in ethnography and the history of their homeland.



The school museum exhibits a Soviet helmet that protected the heads of soldiers. The helmet was made of high-strength armor steel. The material was alloyed - it contained special impurities that increased the coating density, such as chromium, nickel, copper and others. Therefore, despite its small thickness - about 1.2 millimeters, the steel sheet stopped bullets and grenade fragments.

For military services during the Great Patriotic War, many of our heroes were awarded orders and medals. Our museum also has medals “For Victory in the Great Patriotic War”, “For Valiant Labor” and many others.



A fragment of a projectile from the Great Patriotic War, which was brought to the museum by local residents, is another symbol of The Great Victory.

DISCUSS

- **Do you have a museum at school?**
- **What symbols of the Victory are there?**
- **Can you name things that remind you of the Great Patriotic War?**

ACTIVITY

Do some research on the Chronicle of Victory. Find out about museums in other schools in your town/city, tell the class about them.

Key words and phrases:

1. heritage
2. high-strength armor steel
3. to be alloyed
4. special impurities
5. grenade fragments
6. Valiant Labor
7. a fragment of a projectile

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM. "THE FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

(РАКИТЯНСКАЯ-ПЯСЕЦКАЯ НАТАЛЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, КАЗИМОВА АННА АНДРЕЕВНА, ПОВАР СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЗЕЛЕНОГОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА» БЕЛОГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

The First in Everything

This story began a long time ago, more than a hundred years ago. The bright pages of childhood and the suffering of dying Red Army soldiers are closely intertwined in it. This is the story of my school.

Spotlight on Russia studied the chronicle of Victory. School Museum



The school building № 1 in Dzhankoy was built on a plot of land in the center of the year, which was donated by an unknown person. The construction lasted 3 years, and in 1917, a four-grade gymnasium was opened. Since then, boys and girls come to School No. 1 every year to study and make friends, develop and grow up. The history of the school carefully preserves the names of its graduates: scientists and teachers, writers and travelers, generals and priests.

The biography of Anastasia Dragomirova, a teacher, in whose name is the school named now, is bright and dramatic page in the history of School № 1. She was a participant in the underground resistance during the Great Patriotic War, a heroine who gave her life for the freedom and happiness of her land.



During the Nazi occupation, there was a concentration camp on the school grounds, where wounded Red Army soldiers and Resistance fighters were kept in horrific conditions. The memory of these events is carefully preserved in the school museum.

In 1993, the new building of School No. 1, modern, bright and well equipped, opened its doors. However, all residents of Dzhankoy are looking forward to the restoration of the old building – a majestic mansion with columns at the entrance, the same age as the city and a witness to historical events.

the suffering – страдания

a concentration camp – концентрационный лагерь

to preserve – хранить, сохранять

a resistance fighter – подпольщик

the underground resistance – подполье

closely intertwined – тесно переплетённые

Discussion

- Have you heard about the school № 1 in Dzhankoy before?
- What traits of character did Anastasiya Alekseyevna have?
- What was the original school number?

Activities

- ◆ Find out some information about A. A. Dragomirova.
- ◆ Collect information about other school heroes.

FIGHTING GIRLFRIEND

(УМЕРОВА ЛЕНИЕ ЭДИМОВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД №7 ИМ. М.ОКТЯБРЬСКОЙ» ГОРОД ДЖАНКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ)

Soviet women performed an immortal feat for the Motherland.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about a female tanker who stood up for the defense of the Motherland on an equal basis with men.

"Fighting Girlfriend"



Mariya Vasilyevna Oktyabrskaya was a Soviet tank driver and mechanic who fought on the Eastern Front during World War II.

After her husband was killed fighting in 1941, Oktyabrskaya sold her possessions to donate a tank for the war effort, and requested that she be allowed to drive it. She received and was trained to drive and fix a T-34 medium tank, which she named "Fighting Girlfri

nd" ("Боевая подруга"). Oktyabrskaya proved her ability and bravery in battle, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. After she died of wounds from battle in 1944, she was posthumously made a Hero of the Soviet Union. She was the first female tank driver to be awarded the title.

In memory of the fearless Crimean woman, school No. 7 in the city of Dzhankoy bears her name. The school museum carefully preserves a few materials and relics about this brave woman who gave her life for the freedom and independence of our Motherland.



Discussion
 Have you heard about Mariya Vasilyevna Oktyabrskaya?
 What traits of character did he have?
 What can you say about Mariya Oktyabrskaya?



Activities
 Are there any places in your city named after hero of the Soviet Union?
 Are there any monuments of women hero?
 Find out some information about one of them.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(АБДУВАЛИЕВА ЗЕКИЯ НАЖМЕДИНОВНА, МОУ «ПОБЕДНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle
of Victory. School
Museum**

Next year we are celebrating the 80-th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945. We pay tribute to those who forget this Great Victory. So our today`s story will be about the heroes of this war.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about school museum, and about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.



Welcome to our school museum.

We are proud of our school museum, a custodian of our history. It was opened on the 25-th of February 2003. The main aim is to give our visitors a vivid idea of the time, events, people.

Our school museum started as a museum which collected everything.

Some of them have been made by hand. Every exhibit reveals the skill of its maker and tells us about the time and place in which it was made.

The museum houses a rich collection of documents and exhibits telling about the history of Dzhankoy.

The museums numismatic collection numbers a lot of medals, orders, coins, paper money.

The collections are studied by pupils to increase their understanding of the history of our region and school.

There are educational programmes, special events, talks and tours.

The museum offers guided tours covering different topics for schoolchildren.

During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 Soviet Army men , awarded the Order of Glory were called «soldier heroes».

Several thousand Soviet Army men were awarded all three classes (degrees) of the Order of Glory. Two of these soldier heroes are from Dzankoy district.

They are Chepurnoy Aleksandr Nikiforovich who forced the Desna and the Visla rivers and liberated Prague saving Czechoslovak capital from destructions by the fascists and Ryumkin Ivan Alexeyevich who was one of the best scouts.

I know no peace, this memory, like Ashes, knocks in my heart.



DISCUSSION

Imagine you went to the school museum last Friday.

Did you like our school museum? What did you see there?

Did you often go on school museum?

What can you learn from visiting a school

ACTIVITIES

What historical museum are there in your area?

Write and tell us one you like.

SCHOOL MUSEUM: PRESERVING THE MEMORY OF SIME KRICHEVSKAYA

(АБКАДЫРОВА ЭЛЬВИРА ИЗЗЕТОВНА, БУРДЕЙКО ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ «МАЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of
Victory.
**School
Museum**

Visiting the school museum is not just about learning history; it's also about connecting with the past and honoring those who sacrificed their lives for a better future. It's a reminder of the importance of preserving memory and passing it down to future generations.

Spotlight on Russia visits a school museum in the Crimean village to find out about its heroes.

Key words: school museum, history, village, partisan, memory, heroes

Preserving the Memory of Sime Krichevskaya

In the heart of Mayskaya school, there is a treasure trove of history and culture — the school museum. The museum serves as a testament to the rich heritage of our village and its people. Among the many exhibits, one stands out in particular — a display dedicated to Sime Krichevskaya.

Sima was an active participant in the partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War. Her family moved to Dzhankoy District in 1923, lived and worked in collective farm (kolkhoz) Mainfield (now it is Mayskoye village). Sima was one of eight children in her family. After finishing Mayskay school, she studied in Kremenchug and then moved to Bryansk region to work. The war found her there. She was in her early twenties when joined a partisan group. Together with partisans, she went on reconnaissance, participated in the battles and organized sabotages against Nazi. But in December 1941 Sima was cruelly killed by Nazi. Her tragic death was similar to that of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. That's why she is deservedly called “Bryanskaya Zoya”. Her courage and dedication have become an inspiration for generations.

By preserving the memory of Sime Krichevskaya and other notable figures, the school museum plays a vital role in shaping the identity and values of young people in the village. It aims at promoting historical awareness and fostering a sense of pride in local heroes.



Vocabulary:

- treasure trove - **п** сокровищница
- to serve as a testament to – служить свидетельством
- exhibit - **п** экспонат
- to go on reconnaissance – ходить в разведку
- to organize sabotages – устраивать диверсию
- to foster a sense of – воспитать чувство

Activities

- Find information about famous heroes from your village (city) and tell your class.
- Name five facts you remember from the text.

Discussion

Do you want to be a hero? Why? Why not? Would you like to be an outstanding person? Why it is important to have the school museum in school?

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC MUSEUM. "WAR. VICTORY. MEMORY"

(БЕЛОЗОРОВА ЛАРИСА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, ЮНУСОВА ЗАРИНА БАХТИЁРОВНА, МОУ «МАЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ, МОУ «ВОЛЬНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of
Victory.
School Museum**

Every nation cherishes and remembers its own chronicle of Victory. Lots of school museums have been created in our country that keep the memory of the Great Patriotic War.

Spotlight on Russia presents you the place of the heroic past of the Crimean aviation.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC MUSEUM "WAR. VICTORY. MEMORY"

In September 2023, a military-patriotic museum "War. Victory. Memory" was opened in school of Volnoye in Dzhankoy district. Our school museum is a unique educational space that supports patriotism and respect for history among students. It presents artifacts, documents and exhibits related to military history, local heroes and significant feats.

A special place in the museum is the exposition dedicated to the history of the aviation regiment. In the past, the 5th Guards Konstanz Naval Missile Aviation Regiment was based in our village. During the Great Patriotic War, the regiment took active part in the defense and liberation of the Crimea. The golden fund of glorious pilots has twelve Heroes of the Soviet Union. Their legendary feats have glorified the Aviation of the Black Sea Fleet forever.



Different events, lectures and exhibitions are held here to increase historical awareness and inspire future generations. Overall, school museum plays an important role in cultivating a strong national identity and pride among schoolchildren.

Key words: a military-patriotic museum, patriotism, respect, aviation regiment, defense, liberation, national identity.



ACTIVITY

Read the text and complete the form

School museum	
Name	
Type	
Purpose	
Activities	

DISCUSS

- *What famous Russian aviators do you know? Tell about their achievements.
- *Is patriotic education important nowadays? Why?

SCHOOL MUSEUM. MEMORY AND THE PASSAGE OF TIME

(ГАФУРОВА ЭЛЬВИНА ЭЛИМДАРОВНА, МБОУ «ЯСНОПОЛЯНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of
Victory.
School Museum.**

The Patriotic War is inseparable from the historical memory of our people in the minds of many generations; it directly touches the spiritual foundations of Russian society. The memory of the war forms the basis of the national spirit and pride in the country, community and cohesion.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells of a respectful approach to the past and present of their homeland, large and small.

Vocabulary

- Cohesion
- Spiritual foundations
- Casing
- Lessons of courage
- Memory Wall
- The hero's desk
- Exhibit
- Dedicated to

Our museum was opened in November 2023 and has become the centre of patriotic education of schoolchildren and young people of the village. Here are held history and local history lessons, lessons of courage, meetings with war and labour veterans, thematic excursions, scientific and practical conferences.

In our school there is a small exposition containing documents about the history of the village, the way our compatriots fought in the Great Patriotic War, photographic material ("Memory Wall"), some exhibits of household utensils in the form of samovars and pots, fragments of German shells, cartridges, casings from heavy weapons, also available AK machine gun, sniper shovels.

A separate exposition is dedicated to our soldiers – internationalists and specific information about the fates of the frontline soldiers. The children can touch the personal belongings of the heroes.

Our museum has a collection of documents telling about the history of our country (Diploma the Central Committee and Victory Order).

In 2024 was opened the Hero's desk in honour of compatriots of our village.



Discussion.

- Have you ever been to a museum?
- Which types of museums are you familiar with?
- What events can you learn about from our museum's exhibition?

Activities.

Write an e-mail to your friend about your school museum.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM «TOUCHING THE PAST THROUGH THE MUSEUM»

(ГОНЧАРОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ «ЯРКОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ МИХАИЛА ЧУПИЛКО» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of
Victory. School
Museum

The school Museum «Memory » is a place where the present and the past meet. When you look at its expositions, you feel how the spirit of the times whispers about the historical past of your native land.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tell us about the heroic feat of your relative during the war.



Since September 2023, the Victory School Museum has been established at the school, which has 2 main exhibitions:

1. "Nikto ne zabit –nichts ne zabito" - materials about the hero of the Second World War Mikhail Chupilko are collected here.
2. "Nasledniki Pobedi". Here you can see materials about the hero, a student of our school, who heroically fought in a special military operation.

The museum exhibits rare items of folk life, unique wartime items, a "Book of Memory" with information about fellow countrymen, participants of the Second World.

A special place is occupied by the chronicle of the feat of Hero of the Soviet Union Mikhail Chupilko, after whom our school is named. He distinguished himself on June 24, 1944 in the battles for the settlements of Kolos during the liquidation of German troops in the Bobruisk Pocket. During the battle for the village, his crew destroyed 6 anti-tank guns, 12 machine guns, 3 mortar batteries and up to sixty enemy soldiers and officers.

Discussion

Would you like to visit such a museum? Do you have a museum like this at school? What are you interested in in our museum?

Activities

What kind of hero or event would you create a museum about? Find information about a hero from your family or city.

KEY WORDS

Folk life –
народный быт
fellow
countryman –
земляк

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM IN NOVOCRYSKOE

(ДМИТРИЕВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МОУ «НОВОКРЫМСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of
Victory.
School Museum**

School museums dedicated to the Great Patriotic War play a crucial role in preserving the memory of the hardships, endured by the country and its people during World War II.

The School Museum in Novocrymskoe

The museum is located in the heart of the village. It is dedicated to the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. This museum stands as a solemn testament to courage and sacrifice, housing invaluable artifacts, such as letters from the frontlines, helmets worn by brave soldiers, and spent shell casings that echo stories of valor.

Among the many heroes is Major Alexander Mikhailovich Dubravin, who fought in the 6th Guards Red Banner Sivash Tank Brigade. His heroic efforts during critical operations, such as the crossing to Russkiy Island and the liberation of Melitopol, Dzhankoy, and the village of Novocrymskoe.

Major Dubravin was awarded several prestigious honors, including the Medals of Suvorov, Kutuzov, Nakhimov, and the Medal of the Red Star. One of the streets in the village of Novocrymskoe is named in memory of the war hero Dubravin.

This museum is not just a collection of memories, but a living tribute to our past, inspiring us to remember the lessons of history.



Key words:

dedicated to ['dedikeɪtɪd]-
посвященный чему-либо
hardships ['hɑ:dʃɪps]-трудности
testament ['testəmənt]-
свидетельство
shell casing [ʃel 'keɪsɪŋ]-гильзы
от снарядов

tribute ['trɪbjʊ:t]-дань уважения
sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs]- жертва,
самопожертвоание
valor ['vælə]-доблесть

Discuss:

1. What is the main theme of the text?
2. How can museums help us understand the impact of war on society?
3. Why is it important to remember the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

**Letter to
the Editor:**

Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper expressing your thoughts about the school museum and its importance to the community.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ИВАНИЛОВА ЛИДИЯ АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МОУ «СТАЛЬНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of
Victory.**

School museum

**The Great Patriotic
War**

the front line

the army

the commandant

the soldiers

Nobody is forgotten.
Nothing is forgotten.
Eternal memory of the
dead! Eternal glory to
the living!



Victory Day is the greatest holiday in our country. We must always remember all those who put an end to fascism and never came back to their homes.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about one of the school museums of Dzhankoyskiy district. The museum is located in Stalnovkaya school.

Many of our fellow villagers went to the front line. Many of them did not return home.

A memorial sign in honor of soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic War has been erected in our village.



During the war there was a German commandant's office in the village of Stalnoye. In 1943, in autumn, when the commandant was on his way from Dzhankoy, his car was shot at by two Soviet soldiers near a wooded area. The commandant was wounded. From the village of Stalnoye a group of Germans and policemen were sent to kill Soviet soldiers. They shelled the whole wooded area. One soldier was killed, but the second was not found. All night they guarded the landing, and in the morning they found out that the body of the killed Russian soldier had disappeared. There were brave men who, under the cover of night, carried out and buried the killed hero. Neither his name nor rank was known.

Discuss:

Does your school have a museum? Who was behind the organisation of the museum at the school? What do you know about the history of your home place during the war?



Activity:

Write and tell us about your school museum.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(КОВАРЖ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ ОДО «ЛУГАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

The School Museum of Local History in the MOU ODO "Lugansk kindergarten School" was opened 03 of May, 1988. The materials are placed on stands, some of the exhibits are placed in showcases, there is a panorama of the Liberation of the Village.

Quantitative indicators: 685, the main fund - 104. Household items, handicrafts, clothing, personal belongings. Official documents, military awards, letters, photographs, creative and research works of students. Numismatic materials.

The initiator of the creation of the school museum was: librarian (head of the museum) and history teacher, veterans of pedagogical work, students. Thanks to the great work of many people who are not indifferent to the history of their native land, who have collected materials for the school Museum of local lore bit by bit, they have managed to create interesting installations that everyone can always get acquainted with.

In 2023, the museum was re-exhibited.

- ✔ The village in the past and present;
- ✔ The history of the Lugansk school;
- ✔ Hero Cities;
- ✔ Cities of military glory;
- ✔ Young pioneers – heroes of the Great Patriotic War;
- ✔ They fought for their homeland;
- ✔ Hero of the Soviet Union Abilov A.A.;
- ✔ Roads of the Crimean partisans;
- ✔ April 11 –The release of Dzhankoy;
- ✔ "We remember, we are proud";
- ✔ "Afghanistan... days gone forever";

The project is aimed at the development of additional education, support and support for children, assistance in self-determination and early professional orientation.



DISCUSSION

1. In what year was the school museum established?
2. Who was at the origin of the organization of the museum at the school?



ACTIVITIES

1. Is there a museum in your city or village?
What is it dedicated to? What are the exhibits in your museum?

SCHOOL MUSEUM «OUR HISTORY ORIGINS»

(КОЧНЕВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «СОЛЕНООЗЕРНАЯ ШКОЛА ИМ.С.КУЦА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of Victory.
School museum**

Everything becomes the past: pain, tears, bloody battles and victories, wounds in people's hearts heal, mothers' *mourning* shawls fade. The past is passing away, but Memory remains in the present!

The school museum is a keeper of historical memory, a platform for communication, a center of creativity!

In the museum there are stands and expositions such as: "History of Taganash village", 'Ethnographic corner', 'History of the school' "Pioneers and Komsomol - pages of history"

There are about 300 exhibits in the museum storages.

The stand "History of Taganash Village" contains material about the history of the village and its residents.



The museum presents "Ethnographic corner" This exposition presents household utensils, household items, rushniki, napkins and other items.

The exhibition "Pioneers and Komsomol - pages of history".

All-Union Pioneer Organization named after Vladimir



Lenin was established in the USSR on May 19, 1922 for centralized educational, sports and ideological work with children. The Pioneer Organization began to play a big role in the life of the school.

Pioneer drum, bugle, badges and red tie, which pioneers wore on their chests, occupy an honorable place in our exposition.



The exposition "We Remember" is dedicated to the Great Patriotic War.

Our museum has collected a lot of exhibits and photo-documents. We hope that the exhibition will be constantly replenished and carefully kept.

On the basis of the museum there are talks, class hours, meetings with guests of the school. Students are involved in the work of the museum, and the museum's active members have been formed.

We hope that our museum will become a significant part of the educational work not only of the school, but also of our village and the district as a whole.

Key words

mourning- траурный

shawl-платок

replenish-пополнять

Discussion

-How many exhibits are in the museum?

-What expositions and stands are there?

Activities

Which museum would you create? Why?

THE HISTORICAL AND LOCAL LORE MUSEUM OF MBOU "PAKHAREVSKAYA SCHOOL-KINDERGARTEN"

(МАНГОР СЕВИЛЯ БАДРЕТДИНОВНА, МБОУ «ПАХАРЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum	In the last decade, there has been an increasing interest in the history of one's native land, with regional and local history programs being actively implemented .
	SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of the school museums in Crimea that has preserved the history of the Great Patriotic War.

The local history museum of "Pakharevskaya School" has been operating since 1986. The museum features exhibitions dedicated to the Great Patriotic War, the history of the village, the school, and the state farm named after March 8, as well as the life and culture of the peoples of Crimea – Russians, Ukrainians, and Crimean Tatars. April 11, 1944, units of the 19th Corps, having broken through the enemy's defenses, reached the outskirts of the Chirik hamlet, near the Djankoy-Armyansk railway line. The breakthrough by the Soviet tanks was unexpected for the enemy. Several trains with military equipment and looted property were stationed at the junction. Many prisoners and a significant amount of military equipment were captured here. A drawing of this battle can be found on the display in the museum.

Among the personnel of the 19th Artillery Regiment was Grigory Gnatushenko, who was killed during the liberation of the station. He was only 19 years old. One of the streets in the village of Pakharevka is named after him, and a monument to the hero stands in the center of the village.



<p><u>Discussion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What year did the "Pakharevskaya School" museum begin operation? 2. What are some of the main themes featured in the museum's exhibitions? 3. Who was Grigory Gnatushenko ? 	<p><u>Key words:</u> operate, features, exhibition, dedicate, enemy, property unexpected, monument</p>
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Activity: Which heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know? Which streets are named after the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(МАРЧУК АННА ИВАНОВНА, МАКСИМОВА ОЛЬГА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛОБАНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА –ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of
Victory. School
Museum.

Do you know that there are many people in the world who stand out from others? They are desperately brave, decent, devoted to their Motherland.



SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA TELL YOU ABOUT THE HERO.....

In the museum School of Lobanovo, many interesting exhibits from the history of the school and the village. We would like to bring to your attention one of these stories.

Evgeniy Ivanovich Lobanov – senior lieutenant of the air force of the Black Sea Fleet.



In 1939 he completed his studies at the Yeisk Military Aviation School of Naval Pilots. He took part as a pilot in many battles during the Great Patriotic War. The bulk of his combat missions took place in the area of the city of Sevastopol. The pilot of the 18th assault regiment shot down more than 20 tanks, destroyed 19 vehicles with infantry and 15 units of enemy military equipment. He repeatedly showed his valor and courage, for which he was awarded the Orders of the Red Banner, Red Star and Lenin. In March



1942, E.I. Lobanov made a flight together with captain M.M. Talalaev, whose plane was shot down during the battle. In order to cover his comrade, he attacked enemy positions three times, but in the end he himself was shot down by the Nazis. E.I. Lobanov decided to leave this life not alone and directed the car towards a German anti-aircraft battery. For his feat he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. He



was buried in a mass grave along with other Black Sea aviators. In 1974, a large-scale monument was erected in the village of Lobanovo. The Hero's bust is on a high platform with a plaque containing information about the Hero. On the right side there is a wall with a picture of a flying plane.

Discuss
Who is E.I. Lobanov? What military task did the hero accomplish? Which village is named after him?

Activity
Write a short e-mail to your English penfriend about hero of your village: country he/she is from; what he/she does....

LIVING LINK BETWEEN GENERATIONS

(НОВИНКИНА ЛАРИСА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, КУРТВАЛИЕВА ДИЛЯРА ВАИТОВНА, МБОУ «РОЩИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД», РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY SCHOOL MUSEUM



Andrey Sukhin

Key words:

Alive and safe – жив здоров

Bullets - патроны

Cause - положение

Cool down - освежиться

Foretell – говорить заранее

Front-line "triangle letter" – фронтовое письмо-треугольник

Krauts – немцы

Pot - котелок

Prussia – Пруссия

Shells - снаряды

Surrounding - окружение

LIVING LINK BETWEEN GENERATIONS

Roschino village, Dzhankoysky region

Stepan Shmagai, the former teacher of Roschinskaya secondary school, established the School Local History Museum in 1985. For about 25 years he collected materials about work and participation of residents during World War II. Museum rooms tell about veterans of the Great Patriotic War and contain a lot of exponents such as the samples of soil from the front, shells and bullets. The front-line "triangle letter" from the participant of the war Andrey Sukhin catches the visitor's eye.

Dear Mom,

Здравствуй, мама!

From heart of Germany I'm writing you. Was sure to be here I foretold you. When there was a fight In Belarus and Russia, You know, even then I aimed At Eastern part of Prussia. I told you that we'd walk abroads And set the scores with Krauts. The errands run - it happened just. Look at the map: In our streets you see SALUTE But in the German ones you see the panic. And as for us, From sides of wars, In Eastern part of Prussia Existing such a cause: The Germans got in "pot", In other words, surrounding. And neither side nor side They can't move on. We hit the "pot" By firing and firing. One thing they have Is water to cool down. The Baltic water - Salty one. They'll use it When decide to drown. As yet, I break my news From front to you. Of me? Alive and safe, And so should you.

Пишу Вам это письмо
Из глубины Германии,
Что будем здесь в конце концов,
Я ж говорил заранее?
Когда в России бой гремел,
Шла битва в Белоруссии,
Я и тогда прицел имел
Насчёт Восточной Пруссии.
Я говорил, что мы ещё
Пройдёмся за границами,
На их земле сводить расчёт
Последний будем с фрицами.
Всё видно так. Дале, идут.
На карту нынче гляньте-ка:
На нашей улице САЛУТ,
А на немецкой паника.
А что касается до нас,
С военной точки зрения,
В Восточной Пруссии сейчас
Такое положение:
Попаи немцы в "котелок"-
Иначе в окружение.
И не вперед, ни взад, ни вбок
Им нет теперь движения.
А мы даём по "котелку"
Всё огоньку, да огоньку,
И остаётся им одна
Вода для освежения,
Одна Балтийская вода-
Солёная водичка,
Она пригодится им тогда,
Когда пойдут топиться.
На том известия с фронтов
Пока что прекращаю.
Чтож о себе? Я жив, здоров,
Чего и Вам желаю.

Копия с фронтового письма к матери участника войны Сухина Андрея Степановича от 23 февраля 1945 года.

Полевая почта 21608 "Б"

Discuss:

1. When was the letter written?
2. Where is the author of the letter?
3. What feelings did the author experience while writing the letter?

Activities:

- ✓ Find countries mentioned in the letter on the world map.
- ✓ Create a poster focused on a School Victory Museum.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. ZAVET-LENINSKIY MUSEUM

(МЕДВЕДСКАЯ ВИКТОРИЯ ЭДУАРДОВНА, МБОУ «ЗАВЕТ-ЛЕНИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Nowadays, school museums are an integral part of the patriotic education of children and youth, which help not to forget about those heroic deeds that our fellow citizens performed.

Spotlight on Russia visits one of these school museums



Welcome to our museum

Welcome to the Zavet-Leninskiy Memorial Museum, a custodian of our history. Our museum is situated in the northern region of the Crimean Peninsula. A place steeped in history and valor.

The museum exhibits include photographs, numerous medals, paper, money, coins and personal items belonging to our esteemed veterans. Throughout the museum, special attention is given to the women and men who not only fought on the front lines, but also contributed to the war effort from home. Each exhibit is a poignant reminder of the trials faced in the pursuit of freedom and justice.

Our museum often organizes various activities such as guided tours, lectures and commemorative events, particularly around important national holidays. These activities encourage visitors, especially students, to respect those who have served.

If your journey leads you to Zavet-Leninskiy we warmly invite you to visit our museum. Here we will help you to feel the atmosphere of our pride.

Discuss

- What is the primary purpose of the School Museum?
- Have you ever been to the school museum?
- What types of activities does the museum organize?
- If you could create any kind of museum, what would it be? Why?

Activity

Find information on another school museum in Russia and research the history behind it. Write and tell us about it.

Keywords: museum, history, school, medal, soldier, visitor.

SCHOOL MUSEUM “MEMORIES”

(МУСТАФАЕВА ЛЕЙЛЯ НАЗИМОВНА, МОУ «МАЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА С КРЫМСКОТАТАРСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИМЕНИ НОМАНА ЧЕЛЕБИДЖИХАНА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory,
School Museum

The Victory Museum was the first museum in history , which bring together on one site the expositions of the best school museums. Museums are called the memory book of mankind. They keep information about the past and present of our country.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of the school museums located in the north of Crimea, which have the opportunity to present their exhibit of one of the Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan - honored test pilot, dedicated to remembering, interpreting and understanding the Great War.



School museum “MEMORIES”

A special role in solving the tasks of patriotic education is assigned to the school museums. Our school museum was founded in 2024. The museum of our school is small, but very cozy.

The museum collects, preserves and passes on to new generations the history and traditions of the native school, village of the Dzhankoy region. The museum consists of several sections: «Village history», «School history», «They fought for the Motherland». The main expositions of the museum tell about the military exploits of fellow villagers during the Great Patriotic War. There are currently 500 exhibits in the museum. In our school museum are photos of front-line soldiers, memories of war participants, documentary materials.

There is an exposition “Black Devil” Amet-Khan Sultan - Soviet pilot. Amet - Khan became one of the best pilots during the Great Patriotic War. He shot down his first enemy airplane in 1942. Since then, he has gained a fame of a strong and fearless fighter. In total, he flew 603 combat missions during the war. He single-handedly shot down 30 enemy planes. Amet - Khan became a twice hero of the Soviet Union.

The materials of the school museum are updated with new exhibits. The school museum plays a significant role in the school activities. The museum is the center of spiritual, moral and military-patriotic education of schoolchildren.

Key words:

Soviet Union - former northern Eurasian empire (1917/22–1991)

Dzhankoi or Jankoy is a city of regional significance in the northern part of Crimea

Discussion:

Have you heard about Amet - Khan Sultan before?

What traits of character did he have?

Why he was called “A pilot from God”?

Activities :

Do you have school museum in your school?

What is the school museum dedicated to in your school?

What is the main purpose of school museums?

Are school museums important? Why?

Write a short article similar to this one, about your school museum.

MUSEUM "BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE"

(НАГОРНАЯ АЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «РОСКОШНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of
Victory.
School Museum**

What are museums for? Museums are important because they preserve history. It's hard to imagine the future without knowing the past.

Spotlight on Russia talks about the creation of school museums and their value.

Teachers and students of the Roskoshnoye School have been striving for many years to create their own museum. And so, in 2023, a museum called "Between the Past and the Future" appeared at the school. It presented several interesting expositions.

The exposition "The history of the villages of Roskoshnoye and Zernovoye" includes documents that tell about the chronology of the development of these villages, as well as about the best workers. There are photographic materials dedicated to the history and memories of old-timers.

The exposition "Legends of the Deep Antiquity" introduces visitors to the household items of the villagers, such as samovars, coal irons, pots, spinning wheels and a kerosene lamp. The exhibition "No one is forgotten – nothing is forgotten" includes a photo archive and stands with information about veterans and events of the Great Patriotic War. Among the exhibits are personal belongings of the participants, such as a soldier's helmet.

The exhibition "Chronicle of School years" tells about the history of the school since its opening: about the directors, teachers and graduates.



CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(РИБАРЧУК ЕЛЕНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МОУ «СВЕТЛОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory.
School Museum



Millions of people will never forget about the Great Patriotic War, but there are so many places that still keep those terrible days.

Spotlight of Russia tells you about one of these places, the school museum of the village of Svetloye.

Museum of Military and Labor Glory

The school Museum in the village of Svetloye was established on May 9, 1985. The head of the museum was V.S. Klevtsov, a little later he was replaced by N.N. Mironyuk, who conducted museum work for many years. Now he saves information and monitors the museum Putrova O.A.

The Simferopol workshop was engaged in the design of the museum. The most popular place in our museum is a Diorama dedicated to the battle in the village of Svetloye.

There are exhibitions in the museum today:

«No one is forgotten - nothing is forgotten» a page dedicated to the villagers who died in the Great Patriotic War.

«Streets are named after them».

«The holy place of the village of Svetloye» this exhibition in our museum was created as a memory of the night of April 23, 1944, when 4 crew members crashed on the Boston plane returning from a combat mission. Lieutenants Gapotchenko N.I., Fedorchenko D.S. and soldier Kirillov A.S. died. The fourth crew member Malyshev M.G. was alive, he was sent to the nearest hospital. The pilots, together with the villagers, buried three friends in a mass grave on the territory of our village. Every year on May 8, a Torchlight Procession takes place in our village, which is attended by both schoolchildren and villagers.

The school Museum in the village of Svetloye is a landmark of our village, which preserves the memory of that Great Patriotic War.

Discussion:

Do you think there should be such a museum in every school?
Why is it important to relate to the history of your village/city today?



Activities:

Does your school have a museum? Do you know anything about the history of its creation? Find information and tell the class about your school museum.



MILITARY-PATRIOTIC MUSEUM “THE HEROIC CONNECTION OF GENERATIONS”

(СЕЙДАМЕТОВА САНИЯТ АБИЛАКИМОВНА, МБОУ «ЗАРЕЧНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle
of Victory.
School museum**

In the modern world, where information is becoming more accessible and history is being subjected to various interpretations, it is especially important to preserve and transmit the memory of the past.

Spotlight on Russia presents you the place of the great heroic past of the Crimean aviation and partisan movement.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC MUSEUM “THE HEROIC CONNECTION OF GENERATIONS”



In December 2023, a military – patriotic museum “The heroic connection of generations” was opened in school of Zarechnoye in Dzhankoy district. Our school military museum plays an important role in fostering patriotism and forming students' sense of pride for their country. It allows students to touch history, see authentic objects related to military events, and learn more about the exploits of their ancestors. There are a lot of documents and awards of the local citizens who stays

great heroes for us.

Most of the exhibitions are devoted to the partisan movement and the aviation. There is a mass grave, the remains of two Soviet pilots of the 8th Air Army, who died in an air battle in April 1944, were reburied in 1966 in Zarechnoye. A monument in the form of a four-sided obelisk mounted on a stepped base was erected on the mass grave of the pilots. On the obelisk's front face there is a plaque with the text: "Glory to you brave, glory to the fearless. The people sing eternal glory to you. Those who lived valiantly and crushed death, the memory of you will never die!"



In addition, our school museum can become a platform for holding



various events dedicated to memorable dates and events, as well as meetings with veterans and participants of military operations.

Key words: military, school museum, history, pilots, memory, events, past, monument.

Discussion

What is the most famous monument in your city?
Why is patriotic education important to you?

Activities

Find information about another famous monument in Russia and tell the class about it.

MASLOVO IN THE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ХОДАК ЯНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МАСЛОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА – ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

History holds many secrets. It helps us learn about the past, about great events that influenced the modern life and development of our country and the whole world.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA invites to one of the museums of our homeland

Maslovo in the years of the Great Patriotic War

If you want to learn about the village of Maslovo, Dzhankoy district, you must visit the historical museum of our school!

Many exhibits of the Great Patriotic War are here. Photos of defenders of the homeland, medals, letters from the front and military attributes: flags, helmets, clothes.

A separate exhibition is devoted to civilians: horse breeders, milkmaids, farmers, who during the war years tried to preserve Maslovo, and after the Great Victory, restored their native village.

Every month, our museum hosts events dedicated to various events. They help us preserve historical memory.

Discussion

- What exhibits are in the museum of the school of the village of Maslovo?
- Who kept the village during the Great Patriotic War?
- What character traits did people have during the war years?



Activities

- What exhibition would you like to add to the museum?
- Why do you need to preserve museums and take care of the history of your country?
- Where do you think you can find information about the heroes of your native village?



ALWAYS IN OUR HEARTS

(ФАРТУШНЯК СВЕТЛАНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ-ДЕТСКИЙ САД № 17 ГОРОДА ЕВПАТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)

Always in Our Hearts



The Great Patriotic War became a milestone in the history of our country. It gave us freedom, independence and pride to be its citizens.

Young patriots do their best to make the memory alive.

Key words: war, independence, patriot, exhibit, exposition, dugout, partisan.



Evpatoria is among hundreds of cities suffered a lot from the terrible war. 120 thousand soldier prisoners and civilians were shot during that time.

So that students and teachers from School # 17 in the city decided to create a school museum to learn more about that time.

It was a hard work. Four years passed and the school museum was opened. Students from all the city visit it admiring a large number of exhibits. In 2022 the museum got its registration certificate.



The special pride of the museum is the exposition the Partisan Dugout. It's a full-size model. All the details recreate the real interior of soldier permanent home.

Dugouts were built with spades and axes. Digging a hole was the first. After that soldiers laid some logs on top of the pit in two rows. Then the roof was covered with clay and put with turf to disguise it. Soldiers lived in it from some days to some months.



DISCUSSION

- Are there any museums in your city?
- What are they dedicated to?
- Is it important to remember about historic events of our country? Why?
- Is it better to visit a museum or to have a virtual excursion?

QUIZZ "PARTISAN DUGOUT" (Guess the word)

1. An instrument used by soldiers to dig a permanent home.
2. A part of a tree used to make a dugout roof.
3. A material used to glue the logs together.
4. A top grass lay used for camouflaging.
5. Soldiers who fought on the occupied territory.

If you are interested in our museum you are welcome to Evpatoria school # 17!

CRIMEANTATAR PARTISAN - MISHKA TATAR

(ТРАСИНОВА АЛИМЕ НУРИДИНОВНА, МБОУ «НОВООЗЕРНОВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА ГОРОДА ЕВПАТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)

Symbols of Victory

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was won thanks to the solidarity and unity of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of the Crimeantatar heroes who made a significant contribution to the victory.

POW camp
[paʊ kæmp]- лагерь военнопленных
was wounded /wʊd/ 'wʊ:ndrɪd/- был ранен
a partisan detachment [ɑ pɑ:ti'zæn dɪ'tætʃmənt] –отряд партизан
superiority [su:piəri'ɔ:rəti] of the enemy- превосходство врага
was posthumously awarded [wʊz 'pɒstjʊməslɪ ə'wɔ:dɪd] – был посмертно награжден



Crimeantatar partisan – Mishka Tatar

Umer Aqmolla Adamanov (15 April 1916 - 1 June 1943) was a Crimeantatar soldier of Red Army who became a partisan detachment leader in the Polish resistance during the Great Patriotic War.

Adamanov was born in a Crimeantatar peasant family in the village of Vasilyevka, Crimea. His father was declared a kulak in 1929 and deported to the Urals, where he soon died of typhus. His mother had to bring up Umer and his younger sister Hatije by herself. Umer went on to work at a state

farm. In 1941 Adamanov was drafted into the Red Army.

Red Army service

Umer Adamanov served in the 97th Rifle Regiment of the 18th Rifle Division. During the fighting in Orsha in winter 1941 he was wounded in battle and captured by the Germans, after which he was sent to a POW camp in Poland.

Partisan activities

When he escaped the camp in 1942 he helped organize a partisan detachment with the support of Major-General Sergey Ogurtsov and Vasily "the Georgian" Mandzhavidze. Starting in the middle of summer 1942, the detachment took on the name Grigory Kotovsky in honor of the Soviet General and began operations in Puscha Solska under the commander of Ogurtsov. After Ogurtsov was killed in action during fighting in the village of Zielone, Adamanov took command of the detachment. His role as a partisan earned him the nickname "Mishka Tatar". In spring of 1943, the Nazis forces in Poland offered a reward of 100,000 zlotys for the head of Adamanov.

On June 1, 1943, a detachment of 50 fighters under the command of Adamanov, despite the superiority of enemy forces, attacked the enemy garrison, pushing the Germans back to the railway and saving the lives of many villagers, but Umer was killed in that battle.

On December 25, by special order of the General Command of the Polish Communist Guard, Ludova was posthumously awarded the Order of the Grunwald Cross, 3rd degree, with the rank of captain.



Discussion

Have you ever heard about Mishka Tatar?
What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
Do you have your family heroes?

Activity

Find in the Internet what places, streets in the Crimea were named in honour of U.A.Adamanov.

ALWAYS IN OUR HEARTS

(БЕЛЬСКАЯ СВЕТЛАНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ Г. КЕРЧИ РК «СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ИМ. В. ДУБИНИНА»)

The Chronicle of Victory

The School Museum

Kerch School museum

named after V. Dubinin

Like many boys of that time, Volodya dreamed of the sky. However, the war began! The Museum of Kerch School # 1 was awarded the commemorative badge "70 years of the partisan movement in Crimea"

The museum of the school named after The two-storey school is located in one 1835, before the 1917 revolution, the Maidens was located here. The Count Mikhail Vorontsov, patronized museum is dedicated to the most famous pupil of the school - Volodya Dubinin. This school became the first educational institution in the Soviet Union named in memory of the young pioneer hero. Dubinin's name was given to the school in March 1942, during the war years. Dubinin was born and died in Kerch in 1942. The bust of the three years earlier than the and Polyanovsky presented it was severely



V. Dubinin was opened in 1974. of the oldest city buildings, built in Kushnikovsky Institute of Noble Governor-General of Novorossiya, the institute. A large exposition of the pioneer hero was installed monument. Writers Kassil to the school in 1961. Kerch



destroyed during the war;

more than 80% of buildings

were damaged, including the school. Neither the class journals nor the report cards have been preserved. As a gift to the museum, Volodya's sister and his mother handed over a non-spill inkwell and a figurine of an airplane, as well as family photos. The museum has portraits in which Volodya is depicted together with his father, mother and sister Valentina. With his friends, also young scouts: Vanya Gritsenko and Tolya Kovalenko, as well as with the school class. According to the memoirs of his relatives and schoolmates, Volodya was very active in public life, studied well at school, he was better at precise subjects. Like many boys of that time, he dreamed of the sky, perhaps he could become an airplane designer, but these plans were not destined to come true.



Discuss: What new fact have you learned about Volodya after visiting the museum?

- Why should the young people attend the museums?
- What words will you write in **The Schoolboy's Oath**? **Activity:** Describe the actions of young heroes scouts in the Crimea in the article of your school newspaper.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ЛЫСКОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, СИННИКОВА ЮЛИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «НОВООЗЕРНОВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА ГОРОДА ЕВПАТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM



We can get information from different sources, but school museum perfectly introduce the history of the place you study at. Spotlight on Russia tells about museum of Krasnogvardeyskaya school №1.

Our school museum is not so old as our school. It's only 1, but our school is 85. However, the school museum is not new. It was renovated after about 20 year break. Earlier there were some photos and documents showing the history of the school on the walls of the halls. Nowadays some really great exhibitions have been posted in a classroom called "Historical museum of the school". There our teacher of History tells students about foundation of the school, changes of the building and equipment, famous teachers and students. Also visitors can see a lot of

different old things such as arrows, helmets, parts of clothes, personal items, photos and albums.

A special part of the museum devoted to the school history during the Great Patriotic War – teachers and students of our school who defended their native village and 19 of them died that time. Every year a lot of former students get together to call to memory school years and bring some photos to the museum.



DISCUSS

Do you know the history of your school from the school museum? What are the most impressive facts about you school? Which school traditions does your school community follow till now?

ACTIVITIES

Make a fact-file about your school using information from your school museum (date of building/ foundation, famous teachers and students, interesting facts and school traditions). Represent it to the class.

VOCABULARY

Sources – origins; however – though, nevertheless; renovated – reconstructed, reestablished; exhibitions – exposition, display; posted – put up, placed; devoted – dedicated; former – ex; to call to memory- remember



WE ARE PROUD OF OUR HEROES

(МИХАЙЛЕНКО ОКСАНА АНАТОЛЕВНА, МБОУ «КАРПОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ В.И. ПОНОМАРЕНКО» КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Chronicle of
Victory.
School museum”.

Do you watch films or read books about heroes of the Great Patriotic War? Many schools have got museums where students can know interesting facts about them.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to the Crimea to visit the school museum in Karpovka and learn about the brave men.

“We are proud of our heroes”

You can meet friendly students there who are proud of their great-grandparents.



Headmaster Vityuk Alla Ivanovna and teachers created the school museum where you can know about people who defended our country from fascists. There are many photos, illustrations, letters and medals of veterans there. You can see the photo of Karpov Alexander Alekseyevich who was born in 1925 in Kremlyovo. He was a pilot and took part in the battles under Stalingrad, Donbass, the Crimea, the

Baltic states. He made 129 sorties during the Great Patriotic War. Alexander Karpov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in 1944. Our village Karpovka was named after him. In the museum you can know about such heroes as Alexander Vityuk, Vladimir Duiko, Ermes Adzhumerov, Mikhail Gorislavskiy and others.



Everyone is proud of them.

Discussion

Where and when was Alexander Karpov born?
In what battles did he take part?

Key words

defend-защищать
sortie-вылет

Activities

Find information about the heroes in your school museum. Are there any towns or villages named after heroes?

WELCOME TO OUR MUSEUM. «WORTHY OF MEMORY OF HEROES»

(КОСЕНКО ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1» КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Chronicle of Victory. School Museum”

We like visiting museums. It is a wonderful opportunity to learn something new and interesting, learn more about the history.



Welcome to our museum
«Worthy of memory of Heroes»

We are proud of our school museum, a custodian of our history. It was opened on the 12th of September 2023 in “Krasnogvardeyskaya school №1”. The main aim is to give our visitors a vivid idea of the time and events.

Today it is a museum of old, beautiful and interesting objects. They come from different parts of our region from hundreds of years of history.

The museum houses a rich collection of documents and exhibits and coins, paper money telling about the history. One cannot but forget to mention the exhibits about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War. There are materials about our school and teachers.

The museum offers guided tours covering different topics for students.



DISCUSS

- ❖ What information have you learned about this museum?
- ❖ Is visiting museums entertainment or education?

ACTIVITY

- ❖ Write and tell us about your school museum.

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM IN THE VILLAGE OF KALININO, KRASNOGVARDEYSKIY DISTRICT
 (КУРСЕИТОВА АЙШЕ ЭНВЕРОВНА, МИНАЕВА ЭЛЬВИНА РАИЛЬБЕВНА, МБОУ «КАЛИНИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ М.К. ЧУПИЛКО»
 КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



«Chronicle of Victory. School Museum»

"School museums play a huge role in the patriotic education of the younger generation. Nowadays, more than ever, the tasks of patriotic education of young people have not only not lost their relevance, but have acquired a new sharpness and specificity. We will educate patriots, business people and healthy people, which means we can be confident in the development and formation of a normal society and a strong state"

The School Museum in the Village of Kalinino, Krasnogvardeysky District.

On the basis of Kalinino School named of M.K.Chupilko, work is actively underway on patriotic education of students. In 2017, a room of military and labor glory was opened here - a tribute to the memory of compatriots in the period from the war years to the present day. The exhibition hall contains information about Kalinino residents who defended their homeland during the Great Patriotic War. In 2020, the school issued a recreation on the history of the village and Krasnogvardeysky district. As part of a visit to an educational institution, you can take part in a guided tour of the school. The history of the village of Kalinino, as well as the Krasnogvardeysky district – in the form of archival photos and clippings, unique information certificates – all this is the result of titanic work. Next, the guests are greeted in the room of military and labor glory, where they will tell you about the history of the museum's creation, how the museum fund was formed. Students act as guides. Unique documentary materials are collected here: wartime photographs, awards and personal things of veterans, letters from the front, newspaper clippings, etc..



DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to a museum?
- What kind of museum do you like?
- What is the most interesting thing have you seen in museum?
- Why are museums important?

Vocabulary

1. Confident- уверенный в себе
2. military- военный
3. an educational institution- образовательное учреждение
4. labor glory- трудовая слава
5. clipping- вырезки

Activity

Imagine that you work as a school museum guide in the village of Kalinino. Tell us about it.

THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE 77TH DIVISION IN KRASNOGVARDEYSKY DISTRICT

(СУЛЕЙМАНОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА РЕФАТОВНА, МБОУ «МАРЬЯНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

*“Life is a museum! We are both exhibits and visitors in it”
Have you ever visited the History Museum right in the school?
Spotlight on Russia opens the door to the History Museum of the 77th Division.*

THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE 77th DIVISION IN KRASNOGVARDEYSKY DISTRICT

There are symbols that keep the memory of the great Victory of our country. One of these symbols is the History Museum of the 77th Division in Krasnogvardeysky district. It was opened in 2021. This museum is unusual because it is located right in the school of village Maryanovka.



In 1975 the “Search” squad was created. It was headed by Irina Nikolayevna Shevchuk. Until the last days, she was engaged in search work, restoring the historical past of the village step by step. Her work was



continued by the students of the school. 77th Red Banner Division named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze was formed in Dagestan. In 1944 this Division fought hard for the settlements of Maryanovka and Yekaterinovka. In these battles the Red Army destroyed 5,000 enemy soldiers, captured 29 guns, 25 cars and 50 wagons with military equipment.

Unique materials are collected here - memories of war veterans, participants of the 77th division, who saved the village from the Nazi invaders. While we remember the past, we have our future!



Activities

1. How are these numbers related to the text?

- ❖ 5,000
- ❖ 77
- ❖ 2021
- ❖ 50
- ❖ 1975
- ❖ 25
- ❖ 1944

2. Read the text about the School Museum and fill in the form.

Name of the museum	the History Museum of the 77th Division
➤ Is located	
➤ Was opened in	
➤ Are collected	
Name of the squad	
➤ Was headed by	
➤ Was created in	

Discuss

and then make a project using the answers to these questions:

1. Is there any School Museum in your city/village/district/region?
2. Is it important for us to search for the information about our history, the Great Patriotic War?

School Museum



Key words

Contain [kən'teɪn] содержать
Exhibition [eksɪ'bjʃ(ə)n] выставка, показ
Painful ['reɪnfʊl] болезненный, мучительный
Defend [dɪ'fend] защищать, оборонять
Stand [stænd] стенд
Cartridge ['kɑ:trɪdʒ] патрон, заряд

What are school museums in Russia like?

Here's an e-mail to the *Spotlight on Russia* website.

Dear Spotlight on Russia,

Hi! My name's Nikita. I'm in Year 6 at school №4. Here's some information about our school museum.

It was opened on the first of September in 2014. The museum isn't very large, but contains a lot of interesting things that can help you find out more about Crimea and its culture. There are some small exhibitions: about Crimean sights, history and about different folks and their culture. Also, exhibitions about our town and school are pretty cool.

But I'd like to tell you more about the most important one. It is an exhibition about World war II. This part of our history is rather dark and painful, but we are proud of our people who defended our Homeland. So, this exhibition is the largest one in our museum. There are numerous stands with wartime items such as helmets, medals and cartridges. You can also find some newspaper clippings and letters from the front.

Well, that's all about our school museum. I'd like to tell you more some other time.

With best regards,

Nikita

Read again and mark the statements

Y (yes) or N (no).

1. The museum was opened on the 1st of September.
2. A lot of interesting things can help us find out about history and traditions of our region.
3. The most important exhibition is about World war II.
4. You can find different kinds wartime items there.
5. There isn't any newspaper clippings and letters in the museum.

Activity

Answer the questions

1. When was the museum founded?
2. What collections does the museum include?
3. Are they running new exhibitions now?

Speak about the most famous museum of your region

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM IN KRASNOPEREKOPSK

(МАНАЦКОВА ТАТЬЯНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, ЛАПКИН ВЛАДИСЛАВ ВЛАДИСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ «СОШ № 1 ИМЕНИ МАРГЕЛОВА В.Ф.» МО ГО КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСК РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**The Chronicle of
Victory
The school
museum**

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM IN KRASNOPEREKOPSK

It has become an honorable tradition for every school to have its own museum. There is such a museum in our school too and we would like to tell you a few words about it.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about the museum in the school number one named after Margelov Vasily Filippovich in Krasnoperekopsk.



Our museum is called the Museum of Military fame. It has got various exhibits devoted to different periods and events of the military history of our Motherland. It contains items which describe events of the Great Patriotic War, international mission in Afghanistan and it has got some new exhibits in the recent years which are connected with a Special Military operation.

A special place in the exhibition is occupied by exhibits that are related to the Great Patriotic War. Among them there is a portraits-gallery «Marshals of the Victory». This are a lot of reproductions of portraits of outstanding soviet military leaders who took part in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) and made a tangible contribution to Victory.

The second section of the gallery contains portraits of chief marshals and marshals of arms and services of the USSR Armed Forces who won glory in the past war. We believe that visiting the exposition will be useful and unforgettable for different generations.

DISCUSS

Are you interested in visiting museums?

What kinds of museums are special interesting for you?

What was the most unforgettable visit to the museum in your life?



ACTIVITY

1. Find out more facts about military leaders who took part in the Great Patriotic War.
2. Do a project «My dream museum».

**Devoted to- relate to something, be loyal; outstanding- famous; a tangible contribution - important, decisive, of great significance; USSR- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

THE MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY

(ОДИНЦОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 3» МО ГО КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСК РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

There are a lot places where you can find out about the events of the Great Patriotic War but one place is special. **It's a school museum.**

**Chronicle of
VICTORY
1941-1945**

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of the school museums in a small town in the north of Crimea—KRASNOPEREKOPSK.



The Museum of Military Glory of the 87th Guards Perekop Rifle Red Banner Order of Suvorov Division is located in the school No. 3 in Krasnoperekopsk. It was created in 1982 by history teacher V.N. Dobrusin. And since 2010 the museum has been headed by history teacher Ya.E. Vasilenko.

The Museum of Military Glory highlights the combat path of the 87th Guards Division, which, as part of the 2nd Guards Army under the command of Lieutenant General Georgy Zakharov, being part of the 4th Ukrainian Front, liberated Krasnoperekopsk from the Nazi invaders in 1944.

The Museum contains more than 1,820 exhibits: photographs, documents, personal belongings of participants in the events, memories of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and fragments of weapons.



Every week senior school students, members of the patriotic club "Young Patriots", give excursions, lectures, quizzes, and literary evenings for younger children from different schools.



The museum has been awarded various diplomas.

DISCUSSION

1. Is it important to have a museum of the Great Patriotic War at school?
2. What activities would you recommend to hold at such museums?
3. Would you like to be a museum guide or a visitor? Why?

OUR SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ЕРЕМЕНКО ОЛЕСЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МАГАЗИНСКИЙ УВК» МО КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСКИЙ РАЙОН РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of Victory.
School Museum**

"A people that does not know its past has no future." This wise thought helps us understand the important role history plays in the life of modern society.

Spotlight on Russia presents the school museum of «Memory» in Krasnoperekopsky region



Our school museum

Our school museum was established in July 2023. But it's not open yet for today. The museum consists of 5 main sections such as: "Chronicle of school years", "History of the village", "No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten", "Our fellow countrymen are internationalist warriors", "There is always a place for heroism in life", "Our graduates are participants of the SVO". Each of the sections is unique in its history. For example, the "Chronicle of School Years" section contains photos of all graduates since the school opened (1972). The section "History of the village" contains materials about the origin of the village, photos of the first settlers of Magazinka - the Nechitailo family. There are many exhibits of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1944 in our museum. There are elements of uniforms, cold steel, household items, as well as a set of documents, leaflets, newspapers in the showcases.

The Museum operates a club called "Museum Work". The club's activities are based on the search, systematization and presentation of materials on the history of the native village, school, as well as materials related to the history of the Great Patriotic War. The museum's work is organized in such a way that students, through club activities, gain knowledge on topics that go beyond the curriculum.

DISCUSS

1. Who knows what other schools in our area have school museums?
2. What types of museums do you know?

ACTIVITY

Collect more information about the historical museums of our region, present this information to the class.

KONDRATOV BROTHERS... IN MEMORY...

(ХАЛИЛОВА МАРИНА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, ДИНИСЛЯМ НАЙЛЕ АСАНОВНА, МБОУ «ВОИНСКИЙ УВК ИМЕНИ БРАТЬЕВ КОНДРАТОВЫХ» МО КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСКИЙ РАЙОН РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Kondratov brothers...
In memory...**

“What a good museum we have in our school!” – that is what everyone who visit our school museum thinks. The town where I live in is not very big. There are not many galleries and museums. However, we have a good museum in our school .

Spotlight on Russia tells you about one of school museums in Krasnoperekopsky region.



Museum of Military and Labor Glory.

Our school is named after the Kondratov brothers. Heroes-communists of the Soviet Union in the Krasnoperekopsk region.

In 1942, a reconnaissance group led by Matsak, a major of state security, was sent to the territory of the Crimean region occupied by the Germans. One of the members of this group, a communist, I. P. Kondratov, a local resident, created an underground patriotic organization in February 1942 consisting of 70 people, which operated in the village of Voinka and the neighbong villages.

The first members of the group were I. P. Kondratov's brothers - Timofey and Grigory. The underground members collected valuable intelligence, carried out sabotage at military facilities, and carried out work to disintegrate enemy troops (agitation among soldiers of the Slovak division).

On December 1, 1943, the underground members were betrayed by a provocateur, arrested and sent to the Gestapo in Simferopol. After terrible torture, the main members of the underground group were shot at the «Krasny» state farm.

Activity

1. Translate the underlined words
2. Read the text and complete the form.

Name of the museum?	
When was the reconnaissance group abandoned?	
Who was I.P. Kondratov?	
What did the reconnaissance group do?	
How did the reconnaissance group's actions end?	

3. Speak about museum and find more information about brothers.

OUR SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ХОМИЧ ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «БРАТСКИЙ УВК» МО КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСКИЙ РАЙОН РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

The Chronicle of Victory

Museums are called the memorial book of mankind. They store information about the past and present of our country. Also they teach you to love your small Homeland, honor your ancestors and be proud of the history of your country.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about one of school museums in Krasnoperekopsky region.

Our school museum.



The village of Bratskoye is located in the northern part of the Crimean peninsula. There is a wonderful school here, the pride of which is the school historical museum "Heritage". The students of our school really like visiting this place.

The museum fund includes collections of archeology of the Eneolithic period, obtained during the excavations of ancient mounds that lay along the route of the North Crimean Canal, preserved household items of the settlers of our village.

Also, there is an exhibition of installations of great military events of the country and models of military equipment "Great Victories of a Great Country", dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Crimea and Krasnoperekopsky district from Nazi invaders.

The school museum is a special educational environment, one of the forms of work for the development of creative activity and social activity of students. The museum performs educational and scientific-cognitive functions.



Activity

1. Translate the underlined words
2. Read the text and complete the form.

Name of the museum	
Where is it?	
What can you see there?	
What is the name of the exhibition installations?	
What event is the exhibition installations dedicated to?	

3. Speak about museum using the form as a plan.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ДАШИНА МАРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЩЕЛКИНСКАЯ СОШ № 1» ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School Museum.

On the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory, we remember the millions of victims, among whom were those who defended our Crimea and heroically laid down their heads in the name of a bright future.

Spotlight on Russia will tell you about a school museum in the small town of Shchelkino, where you can learn about the heroes of the past and present.

School Museum.



The school museum was created by the history teacher Melikova D.V. Together with the students, the school's search group collects materials about people, heroes of the past and present, those of whom our city is proud : K.I.Shchelkin, L.Shvedchenko, E.G.Proskurat, N. Stogniev, D. Tkachenko, V.Kostenko. In the village of Semenovka, a street is named in honor of L. Shvedchenko, a brave partisan, a messenger, a scout of the Starokrymsky partisan detachment. You can see her house in the village of Semenovka, as a reminder of the life of a young girl who fought against the German invaders for a bright future.

Secondary school No. 2 in Shchelkino is named after her, which once again says that "No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten."

The school Museum is a small encyclopedia of historical events of our Motherland and it is the house, where the memory of its heroic children lives.



- Discuss
- * Are there any museums in your town?
 - * What are the names of the heroes?
 - * What does the expression: No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten mean?

Activity : find out the information and describe the feat of one of the heroes of your city

THE KERCH PENINSULA IN THE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ТИЩЕНКО АННА ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 1 ПГТ ЛЕНИНО» ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Chronicle of Victory. School Museum”

The great patriotic war became a tragedy for the country. The people performed many feats in the name of life, stood up in a difficult battle, they won, but not all of them returned home.

Spotlight on Russia tells you the story about the events of the Great Patriotic War on the Kerch Peninsula.



Key words: war, feat, battle, liberation, army.

The Kerch Peninsula has gone down in history as a place of bloody battles, as the region from which the liberation of the entire Crimea began.

The fighting in the area began in November 1941, when the 51st separate army, exhausted and drained of blood, formed in the Crimea in the summer of 1941, approached the Ak-Monai isthmus (the territory of modern Semisotsky and Batalnensky village councils), the narrowest place, the "throat" of the Kerch Peninsula.



The second occupation of the area took place on May 9, 1942. It was accompanied by mass violence and bullying of residents. In 4 camps for prisoners of war – at the Sem' Colodezey station, in Solprom, in the villages of Arma - Eli (Batalnoye) and Agibel (Lugovoye), the Nazis staged crimes against humanity. But the brutal regime of the occupiers did not break the will of the people to fight the invaders and in April 1944 the Kerch Peninsula was liberated.

ACTIVITY

a) *What do these numbers mean?*
51; 09.05.1942; 4; 162,282.

b) *Find on the map the places mentioned in the text.*

During the battles on the Kerch Peninsula, the front lost 162,282 people in 12 days. When they are asked how many unburied soldiers are lying here, the locals answer "Our children will still be looking for them!".

DISCUSSION

Find out some facts about your relatives' participation in the Great Patriotic War and share with your classmates.



Fraternal military burial in v. Batalnoye



A mass grave in s. Lenino

THE CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUMS.

“...THERE IS NO FAMILY IN RUSSIA WHERE THEIR HERO IS NOT REMEMBERED...”

(АМЕТКА ЭЛЬЗАРА ЭДЕМОВНА, МБОУ «ИВАНОВСКАЯ СОШ» НИЖНЕГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**The Chronicle of
Victory. School
Museums.**

School museums are created for the purpose of education, training, development and socialization of students.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA takes a look at school museum in...

“... There is no family in Russia where their hero is not remembered...”



These are lines from a poem by Evgeniy Agranovich. The memory of the Great Patriotic War is sacred. Every family remembers their own heroes – relatives, participants of the Great Patriotic War, fellow villagers. And the residents of the village of Ivanovka remember their hero too. In the local school of village of Ivanovka, which is located in Nizhnegorskiy district of the Republic of Crimea, there is a wonderful museum: the School Museum of Local History “Memory”. It was opened last year as a part of the Federal project "Success of every child".



A peculiar highlight of the museum is a desk dedicated to the first director of the school, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, recipient of the Order of the Red Star and the Order of the Patriotic War, a participant of the Battle of Stalingrad, Pavel Egorovich Gribanov. On this desk there is his personal typewriter "Moscow", a memorable ribbon in honor of the 45th anniversary of the Great Victory and the manuscript of his novel "At a sharp turn".



November 18, 2023 marked the 100th anniversary of his birth. Gribanov P.E. worked for 12 years as the director of the school of Yemelyanovka, from 1912 to 1979 he headed the school of Ivanovka. But after going on a well-deserved rest, he didn't interrupt communication with the school. Every year he met with students, talked about his military and work career. The last time he was at the school in 2006 on the anniversary of the school. He paid much attention to the improvement and landscaping of the school yard. The students remember him not only as a wise, strict man, but also as a man who had a sense of humor and love for the students.



DISCUSS

Why should we keep the memory of the past? How do you understand the title “There is no family in Russia where their hero is not remembered...”?

ACTIVITY

Find information about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War of your region and make a project about them.

SCHOOL HISTORIC MUSEUM

(ГАЛАГУЦКАЯ НАТАЛЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИСТВЕНСКАЯ СОШ» НИЖНЕГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

School of Listvennoye, which is situated in Nizhnegorskiy region, Crimea, has opened its own school historic museum. It was a long- waited event both for students, teachers and the villagers.

SCHOOL HISTORIC MUSEUM

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA visits the museum and views the exhibits.

School historic museum was opened on 22nd December, 2023. Though the museum is young, it's **large-scale** exposition has a great educational potential.

There are several exhibitions in the museum: "The History of Native Land", "The House we live in", "**Milestones** of the Great Victory".

The exposition about native land includes information about the village, region, different household and cultural items, photo documents and other.

"The House we Live in" is dedicated to the school's history and its students.

But the most interesting and unique is the exposition devoted to the Great Patriotic War. It contains the artifacts, personal accounts, works of art, photographs, some examples of military equipment.

At present there are more than 150 **exhibits** in the school historic museum. Students gladly attend a historic study group, where they not only explore the museum pieces, but try to do research work and enrich museum collections finding new exhibits.



Key words:

Large-scale- крупномасштабный

Milestones- вехи

Exhibits – экспонаты

Discussion

Do you have a museum in your school?

Would you like to take part in the creation of a real museum?

Why are historic museums so important nowadays?

Activities

Imagine you are a guide at your school historic museum. Offer your classmates a guided tour and tell the class about the most interesting exhibits.

SCHOOL MUSEUM ABOUT HEROES OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ИГНАТЬЕВА ДИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ЖЕЛЯБОВСКАЯ СОШ» НИЖНЕГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Key words

- defend – защищать
- operative
- counterintelligence
- commissioner – оперуполномоченный
- контрразведки
- liberation – освобождение
- military intelligence
- officer – разведчик
- instilled – прививать

All generations of people are connected with memory. And where can people touch the history? Certainly, at the museum.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS SCHOOL
MUSEUM OF ZHELYABOVKA VILLAGE.

School museum
about Heroes of the
Great Patriotic War

In our country there are many museums, where we can find information about history of our motherland. There is a similar museum in the village of Zhelyabovka in Crimea. There are expositions which display interesting data about first settlement on the territory of Zhelyabovka, events connected with period of October Revolution, the years of Great Patriotic War, soviet period and events of modern life

During war years it was very difficult for the residents of the village because fascists hosted in their native place. Most of men were at the fronts, many of them did not return home. Soviet soldiers were brave and courageous. Among them were Oreshko I. Y. who served as an operative counterintelligence commissioner and liberated Krakow, Dresden, Berlin; Golenkov I. K who took part in battles in Crimea and reached Czechoslovakia, he was awarded with orders and medals; Khoroshko A. I. was 19 years old when he joined the Red Army, he served as a military intelligence officer and a sniper, after the War Alexandre Ivanovich liberated the Western Ukraine from Bandera gangs and returned home in 1947.

Modern history is reflected on the last display devoted to the Special War Operation. Now some Zhelyabovka villagers defend our country in the Kherson region and Donbass. Three of them gave their lives for our calm life. Their names are Anohin Arthur, Kalinichenko Sergey, Miroshnichenko Igor. The villagers take part in the monument installation project to our modern heroes.



DISCUSS What are the expositions of Zhelyabovka school museum about?

What were the soldiers-citizens of the village famous for?

Activities Ask your relatives about the members of your family of previous generations who took part in the Great Patriotic War and tell your classmates about them.

Collect information about citizens of your town or village who are defending our country now, the participants of Special War Operation and make a presentation about them.

SHORT HEROIC LIFE OF ALIME ABDENANOVA

(АБДУРАМАНОВА АЛИЕ МУКЕРЕМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 44, ИМ. А. АБДЕНАНОВОЙ» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**People
of the Crimea
we are proud of**

Everyone remembers the heroes of the Great Patriotic War – their feat, faith and contribution into the Great Victory. Alime Abdenanova, a young girl of generous spirit and strong character, is one of them.

Short Heroic Life of Alime Abdenanova

Alime Abdenanova was born on January 4, 1924 in the suburb of Kerch. She dreamed of becoming a doctor or a teacher, but because of the war her plans did not **come true**.

In October 1943, before the military operation to liberate the Crimea, Alime completed a full course of an **intelligence school** in Krasnodar and she was thrown behind enemy lines. A 19-year old girl with the help of locals **collected the information** about German troops and transmitted it to Primorskaya Army headquarters.

On February 26, 1944, Alime was arrested by Nazi, **subjected to torture** and then shot on April 5. Alime said nothing to her torturers.

Alime Abdenanova was **awarded** the Order of the Red Banner in 1944 and the title Hero of Russia in 2014. A park in the village of Lenino, streets in Simferopol, Kerch and Feodosia and Simferopol Secondary School №44 are named after Alime Abdenanova.



Questions for Discussion

- Who was Alime Abdenanova?
- What was her dream?
- How old was Alime Abdenanova when the Great Patriotic War began?
- What did she do during the Great Patriotic War?
- What character traits should a person have to become a hero?

Activities

1. Use the Key Words to make the fact file about Alime Abdenanova: **dream, come true, intelligence school, collect information, arrest, subject to torture, shoot, award, name.**
2. Complete the grid

January, 1924	
	completed a full course of an intelligence school
February, 1944	
	was tortured and shot
September, 2014	

MIKHAIL ARSENTIEVICH PUDKOV. THE CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM
 (ГАВРИЛЮК АННА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, ЧОУ «ШКОЛА ВОРОНЦОВА» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

<p>The Chronicle of Victory. School Museum</p>	<p>The Great Patriotic War is one of the most important periods in the history of Russia. No one who fought for the Victory is forgotten... Pupils can learn about these people in our school museum.</p>
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Mikhail Arsentievich Pudkov

Mikhail Pudkov (1921-2015). He went to the front of the Great Patriotic War in the autumn of 1941 at the age of 19 as a commander of a machine gun platoon. He fought on the front line until 1944. Near Vitebsk, the 145th Infantry Division, where Captain Pudkov commanded a battalion, broke through enemy defenses for 15 kilometers, but came under a counterattack by German tanks and self-propelled guns. He was wounded and went to the hospital, and then to the front again. He went through the entire war, returned with the rank of major, and has military awards: the Order of the Patriotic War I and II degrees, two Orders of the Red Star, the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" and 14 medals. The further service of the front-line officer took place in the north — in the Arkhangelsk and Vologda military commissariats.

In 1966, Colonel Pudkov was appointed military commissar of the Karelian ASSR and served as it for more than 20 years — until 1978.

«А попробовала бы она мне отказать!»

В войну будущий военком республики, теперь полковник в отставке Михаил Пудков сражался на передовой, а как только прогремели победные залпы, встретил свою любовь.

Будущий депутат законодательного собрания, а ныне военком Республики Крым Анна Гаврилюк встретил свою любовь в далеком Витебске во время войны. «Сначала боялись, и боялись чужих на войне голых», — вспоминает она. Сейчас Анна Гаврилюк работает в отделе культуры администрации Симферополя. Михаил Пудков — в отставке полковник. Их любовь продолжилась и после войны.

Михаил Пудков родился в семье рабочих. После окончания школы он работал в комсомольском клубе. В 1941 году он ушел на фронт. Воевал в 145-й стрелковой дивизии. Был командиром взвода пулеметчиков. За мужество и героизм был награжден орденом Отечественной войны II степени. После войны продолжил службу в армии. В 1966 году был назначен военкомом Республики Крым. Сейчас он живет в Симферополе.



Михаил Арсентьевич Пудков: от командира пулеметного взвода до полковника в отставке

Михаил Пудков родился в семье рабочих. После окончания школы он работал в комсомольском клубе. В 1941 году он ушел на фронт. Воевал в 145-й стрелковой дивизии. Был командиром взвода пулеметчиков. За мужество и героизм был награжден орденом Отечественной войны II степени. После войны продолжил службу в армии. В 1966 году был назначен военкомом Республики Крым. Сейчас он живет в Симферополе.

Glossary

- machine gun platoon – пулеметный взвод
- Infantry Division – пехотная дивизия
- self-propelled guns – самоходное оружие
- Motherland – родина
- to be appointed – быть назначенным

Discussion

- What would you ask the hero of war if you had the opportunity?
- How can you characterize Mikhail Arsentievich?
- Why is it important for Russians to remember the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

Activities

- Find out some information about the heroes (war veterans) of your city.
- Are there any heroes of the Great Patriotic War among your ancestors?

VICTOR DENISOV - HERO OF THE USSR. THE CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ГАВРИЛЮК АННА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, ЧОУ «ШКОЛА ВОРОНЦОВА» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**The Chronicle of Victory.
School Museum**

The history of the Great Patriotic War is one of the most important topics in the history of Russia and hero worship should be expressed in the fact that we ourselves will be heroically inclined.



Victor Denisov – A Hero of the USSR

Victor was born in 1921; he was only 20 years old when the Great Patriotic War began. Denisov was a professor, a well-known specialist in the field of aircraft equipment operation, previously worked in engineering positions in combat units of the Air Force. During the Great Patriotic War, he received the ranks of engineer-major; engineer-lieutenant colonel; engineer-colonel. He was awarded the Medals "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War" and "For Military Merit", the Order of the Red Star.



Later he was a senior lecturer at the Department of Automation and Mechanization of Command and Control of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR. He published more than 400 scientific works, 40 monographs, popular science books on aviation, cosmonautics, ergonomics and engineering psychology. Denisov was directly involved in the preparations for the launch of the first Soviet cosmonauts.

Glossary

Field of aircraft equipment operation - область эксплуатации авиационного оборудования летательных аппаратов

Air Force – военно-воздушные силы

the Armed Forces – вооруженные силы

senior lecturer – старший преподаватель

Discussion

Have you heard about Victor Denisov before?

Have you read his book «An astronaut flies ...on the Earth»?

What would you ask the professor if you had the opportunity?

Activities

Find out more information about other famous Viktor Denisov's books.

Tell us about the heroes and outstanding people of the war years of your city or region.

TOURISM ORGANIZER AND GUIDE

(ГЕРАСИМЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШДС «ЛИНГВИСТ» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**People
of the Crimea
we are proud of**



Our school Tourism Museum is focusing on the history of tourism in Crimea. Its exhibits display the photos of the first travelers, summer camps, hiking trails and outstanding guides. However many people who were at the beginning of Soviet tourism became heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Tourism Organizer and Guide

Aleksandra Voloshinova was born in Feodosiya in 1900. She studied in Simferopol where she met her future husband Ivan Voloshinov. Aleksandra was an active member of the Association of Proletarian Tourism and the best guide of the Crimea. In 1920s she taught PT at school and arranged a school travel club that was popular among children. But her peaceful life was broken by the war.

At the end of 1941 the Nazi occupied Simferopol. Many underground guerrilla groups appeared there. In 1942 Aleksandra and her husband became underground fighters. They put posters, scattered leaflets, conveyed vital information to the partisans. In March 1944 they were arrested. Even in the Gestapo Aleksandra stayed brave and did not give up. She was killed by the Nazi just some days before Simferopol was liberated.

In 1974 one street in Simferopol was named after the Voloshinovs.

1. Complete the grid and tell your classmates about Alexandra Voloshinova

1900	
	taught PT at school and arranged a school travel club
1942	
	was arrested
1974	

Questions to discuss

1. What valuable information could the underground fighters have?
2. How did Aleksandra's enthusiasm for tourism help her to become an underground fighter?
3. Are there any streets in your native town named after underground fighters or partisans of the Great Patriotic War?

Key words

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| underground fighters | подпольщики |
| scatter leaflets | разбрасывать листовки |
| was named after | был назван в честь |
| hiking trails | туристические маршруты |
| exhibits | экспонаты |

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. VIKTOR ASTAHOV

(ДЕМИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

One of 2500

Gymnasium 9 History museum builds respect for the past and those, who left their marks on the pages of history.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA invites you to know more about courageous people contributed to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.



Viktor Astahov

Viktor Astahov was an ordinary pupil of Simferopol Gymnasium 9. At the 8th grade he joined a radio club, where he made his own radio. When the Nazi occupied the Crimea, Victor want to work at the **nail-making** factory with Zoya Zhiltsova and Alik Sakaev, the founders of the Komsomol underground fighters group. They distributed **leaflets** with news from the Motherland, spread information about weapons distribution and railway traffic of Germans. He was one of 2500 young fighters with Nazi in Simferopol during occupation.

One day their group **set a fire** in the **headquarters** of German troops, in order to burn the **valuable** documents. There were some members of underground fighters group among the firefighting crew, and they made their best to burn more documents.

Viktor was arrested in February 1944 and sent to jail. After a month of cruel **tortures** he was shot to death by Germans.

Viktor was awarded **posthumously** by a Medal of Honor.



The names of the heroes are immortalized on a memorial plaque located on the facade of Simferopol Gymnasium 9, the information about their activity and feat is collected in the Museum of History of Gymnasium 9 and will serve as an example for many generations.



Check these words: nail-making, leaflet, set a fire, headquarter, valuable, torture, posthumously

Discuss

What young heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?

Activity

Find information about one of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write an article about him/her.

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. KARLOV VALENTIN ANDREEVICH

(ДОРОГАНЬ ЮЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Military Pilot Karlov

Gymnasium 9 History museum builds respect for the past and those, who left their marks on the pages of history.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA invites you to learn more about courageous people contributed to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.



Valentin Karlov was born in Simferopol in December 1923 and loved reading books about pilots. While studying at Simferopol Gymnasium 9, he joined the **aircraft modelling** club, where he created his own models, participated in **exhibitions** and received **awards**. At the 9th grade he entered Simferopol flying club.

Valentin took part in the Great patriotic War. During his stay at the front Karlov made 246 sorties, conducted 71 air **battles**, personally shot down 19 enemy aircrafts. When attacking the ground **targets**, he destroyed 15 **vehicles**, 1 tank and 2 locomotives. Valentin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in 1945 and by 8 orders and 13 medals of the USSR and foreign countries.



The names of the heroes are immortalized on a memorial plaque located on the facade of Simferopol Gymnasium 9, the information about their activity and feat is collected in the Museum of History of Gymnasium 9 and will serve as an example for many generations.



Check these words: aircraft modelling, exhibition, award, battle, target, vehicle

Discuss 1) What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
2) What character traits should a person have to become a hero?

Activity Find information about one of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write an article about him/her.

“THE MUSEUM OF PARTISAN GLORY” IN SCHOOL 7, SIMFEROPOL

(ЖУРАВЛЁВА МИЛЕНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №7 ИМ. А. В. МОКРОУСОВА С УГЛУБЛЁННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА» Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЯ)

“The Museum of Partisan Glory” in school 7, Simferopol

Our school museum was created in order to perpetuate the memory of these people and tell the younger generation about the history of the partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War and the feat of its participants.



The "Museum of Partisan Glory" appeared in our school in 1966 as a Room of military glory. Since then, it has changed its name several times. In 1972 the museum was named after Alexey Mokrousov, one of the leaders of the partisan movement in Crimea. In 2005 the museum received its current name — the Museum of Partisan Glory. Our

museum would not have been opened without the help of the Crimean partisans. Serafim Martynov, one of the leaders of the partisan movement, cut the ribbon on the day of its opening. During its fifty-eight-year history, thousands of pupils visited it. The museum has been awarded diplomas and medals. Valuable gifts were also presented to the museum, such as the "Book of Memory" signed by one of its authors Melnichenko, a book signed by Dolores Ibaruri, chairman of the Communist Party of Spain, whose son fought in the Red Army and died in the Battle of Stalingrad, a book by partisan Ilya Vergasov. One of the last gifts was an Order, presented on the 70th anniversary of the partisan movement in Crimea. Our museum has a book of reviews, which has been kept since 1980 and is a really unique exhibit.



Discussion:

Have you heard about the “Museum of Partisan Glory” in Simferopol before?
Who opened the museum?

Activities:

Are there any places in your city named after Alexey Vasiliyevich Mokrousov?
Can you name more leaders of the partisan movement? Try to find more information about them.

Key words:

perpetuate the memory – увековечить память
participant – участник
Order - орден

current name – текущее название
award – награда
valuable - ценный

CRIMEAN LEGEND-ALIME ABDENANOVA

(КЕНЖАЕВА СЕВИЛЯ ЛИНОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 42 ИМ. ЭШРЕФА ШЕМЫ-ЗАДЕ» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Chronicle of Victory. School Museum”

Alime Abdenanova was a brave Crimean Tatar girl. She was tortured and shot by Nazi occupants during the Great Patriotic War.



Crimean legend - Alime Abdenanova

Alime was born on 4 January 1924 in Kerch in a Crimean Tatar peasant family. She wanted to become a doctor or a teacher, but became a scout.

After the Nazi occupation of the Crimea in 1941 she left her native town and studied at an intelligence school in Krasnodar.

In October 1943 Alime was secretly dropped by parachute near the village of Dzhermai-Kashik where her relatives lived. She was a member of the intelligence department of the Maritime Army HQ. A young girl successfully spied on the positions of German and Romanian troops and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for that.

In February 1944 Alime was arrested by the Germans. She was tortured for over a month but refused to reveal any information to her torturers. At the age of twenty Alime Abdenanova was executed in Simferopol on April 5, 1944, a week before the liberation of the town by the Red Army.

On the 1st of September 2014 by decree of Vladimir Putin she was posthumously declared a Hero of the Russian Federation, the first Crimean Tatar awarded the title.

A park in the village of Lenino, streets in Simferopol, Feodosia, Kerch, a school in Simferopol are named after her.



Street named after A. Abdennanova

Vocabulary:

The Order of the Red Banner-орден Красного Знамени

was tortured- подвергалась пыткам

was awarded-был награжден

posthumously-посмертно

refused-отказалась

the peninsula-полуостров

was executed-была казнена



School № 44 in Simferopol named after A. Abdennanova

Discuss:

- Who is heroe for you? Why?
- What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
- What do you know about their lives and heroic deeds?
- Imagine you went to the school Museum of Victory. What did you see there? What did you want to know?



The school Museum of School № 42.

Activity:

Find information about other Crimean Tartars heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write an article about her/him.

A LEGENDARY PERSON

(КОНОНСКАЯ ЮЛИЯ ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 18 ИМ. И.И. БОГАТЫРЯ» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**The Chronicle of Victory.
School Museum**

The text is about Ivan Bogatyr, a Hero of the Soviet Union, known for his bravery in the defense of Sevastopol during WWII. His legacy is honored at School No. 18, inspiring future generations.

A legendary person

School No. 18 is named after Ivan Bogatyr, a participant of the heroic defense of Sevastopol in 1941-1942, a border guard.

He was born on January 27, 1919, in a small Ukrainian village, in a peasant family. He completed his secondary school education and then graduated from technical school in Dnepropetrovsk. He worked as a turner at the Dnepropetrovsk locomotive repair plant.

In 1939, he was drafted into the border troops. At the start of the Great Patriotic War, Ivan Bogatyr was at the front. He participated in the defense of Odessa and later defended Sevastopol.

On June 7, 1942, in the Balaklava area, his unit repelled several enemy attacks during a battle. He was severely wounded. Left alone, he continued to hold off the enemy with machine-gun fire for another 5 hours until reinforcements arrived. This feat is described in the book "The Marine Corps in Battles for the Motherland" by K.K. Kamalov.

For his courage and heroism, on June 20, 1942, Corporal Ivan Bogatyr was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union.



Discussion

- 1) What character traits should a person have to become a hero?
- 2) Why did Ivan Bogatyr fight alone until reinforcements arrived?

Match the following English words with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| heroic defense | мужество |
| border guard | техникум |
| reinforcements | пограничник |
| courage | героическая оборона |
| technical school | подкрепление |

Activities

Imagine you are a student visiting the school museum dedicated to Ivan Bogatyr. Write a short paragraph about how his story inspires you. Why is it important to remember such historical people?

WAR AND A TEACHER

(КОРОЛЁВА КРИСТИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 15 ИМ. А.П. ШЕПЛЯКОВА» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

People
of the Crimea
we are proud of

*School Museum of Simferopol school No. 15 is devoted to its first headmaster Alexander Sheplyakov (1921-1988), a World War II veteran, the **chevalier** of the Red Star Order, the Labour Veteran and just an **outstanding** teacher.*



A TEACHER AND THE WAR

Alexander Prokofievich Sheplyakov (1921-1988) dreamed of being a teacher from his early childhood. At the age of 17 he became a student of the history department of the Crimean Pedagogical Institute. Unfortunately though his study was postponed because of the Great Patriotic War. In August 1941, the student joined the Red Army.

*Alexander **took part in** the battles of Minsk, Smolensk, Moscow, Rzhev, Kursk and Konigsberg. He celebrated the Victory Day in Japan as a battery commander with the rank of captain.*

*Shortly after the Victory, Alexander Prokofievich **got back to** the Pedagogical Institute to finish his education. Later he successfully worked as History teacher in Simferopol school.*

*When in 1966 a new school opened its doors, Alexander Prokofievich became its headmaster. It was school No. 15. The period of 36 years **under his running** was the school's golden age. Thanks to his efforts, the first Crimea **Junior Sciences Academy** was founded in 1968.*

*Both teachers and pupils remember Alexander Sheplyakov. The school museum still narrates an experience of military and **patriotic upbringing** traditions, **Timurite movement** and patronage work. The war veteran taught several generations to keep the great memory of the Great Patriotic War, to love life and take care of people.*



Key words: Junior Sciences Academy, outstanding, a chevalier, to take part in, to get back to, to run something, under running, patriotic upbringing, Timurite movement

Questions for Discussion

- 1) In what way did Sheplyakov's war experience help him to run the school successfully?
- 2) Would you like to ask Sheplyakov for advice? What exactly?

Activities

Make A. Sheplyakov fact file to tell your family about him.

Before the War	
During the War	
After the War	

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. ZOYA RUHADZE

(КОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

A Young Patriot

Gymnasium 9 History museum builds respect for the past and those, who left their marks on the pages of history.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA invites you to know more about courageous people contributed to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.



Zoya Ruhadze studied in Gymnasium 9, Simferopol. During the occupation of Simferopol by **Nazi** at the time of the Great Patriotic War, she joined the youth underground resistance organization. She spied as she worked among German soldiers and officers, helped Soviet people **escape** to the forest.

Zoya was arrested by the Nazi in March 1944. She was **tortured** cruelly. Germans broke her arms and **pricked out** her eyes. But Zoya didn't **betray** her friends-partisans. Her body was thrown into the **well** near the village of Dubki.

One of the streets of Simferopol is named after this young patriot.

The names of the heroes are immortalized on a memorial plaque located on the facade of Simferopol Gymnasium 9, the information about their activity and feat is collected in the Museum of History of Gymnasium 9 and will serve as an example for many generations.



Discuss

- 1) What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
- 2) What people should do to commemorate the memory of war heroes?

Activity

Find information about one of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write an article about him/her.

Check these words: Nazi, escape, torture, prick out, betray, well



SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. ELEONORA LASAREVA (NORA DAVYDOVA)

(ЛИАНДОВА ТАТЬЯНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9» МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

A Girl at War

Gymnasium 9 History museum builds respect for the past and those, who left their marks on the pages of history.



SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA invites you to know more about courageous people contributed to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Eleonora Lasareva or **Nora Davydova**, as the partisans called her, was a pupil of the ninth grade of Simferopol Gymnasium 9. when the war broke out in 1941

Many pupils and teachers went to the front. From the early days of the war she worked in the hospital, took care for the wounded. Later together with her other classmates and head teacher of Simferopol Gymnasium 9 she joined the partisans.

This young girl was a very brave and courageous partisan. She distributed leaflets with news from Moscow, worked as a nurse, **rescued** the **wounded**, was on duty at the **outpost**.

After the war she returned to her school and worked as a music teacher for many years.

The names of the heroes are immortalized on a memorial plaque created on the facade of Simferopol Gymnasium 9, the information about their activity and feat is collected in the Museum of History of Gymnasium 9 and will serve as an example for many generations.



Check these words: the war broke out, rescue, wounded, outpost

Discuss

What young heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?

What could teenagers do during the war?

Would you like to ask Eleonora Lasareva for advice? What exactly?

Activity

Find information about one of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Write an article about him/her.

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY OF THE MILITARY UNIT 73966

(МЕМЕТОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА АЙДЕРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 5 ИМ. 85-ГО ГВАРДЕЙСКОГО ГАУБИЧНОГО АРТИЛЛЕРИЙСКОГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО КРАСНОЗНАМЕННОГО ОРДЕНОВ СУВОРОВА, КУТУЗОВА И АЛЕКСАНДРА НЕВСКОГО ПОЛКА» МО ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Museum of Military
Glory of the Military
Unit 73966**

The article describes the importance of patriotic education in a modern school using the example of School № 5 in Simferopol. The opening of the school museum dedicated to Military unit 73966 is an important step in this direction.



The modern school has many goals, but one of the most important is to promote patriotism. The school museum "The room of military glory of the military unit 73966" was opened in the municipal budget educational institution "Secondary school № 5 named after the 85th Regiment in Simferopol. The museum exhibits represent the history of combat operations of the 85th Guards Howitzer Artillery Simferopol Red Banner Order of Suvorov, Kutuzov and Alexander Nevsky Regiment. This regiment liberated Simferopol during the Great Patriotic War. In the museum there are many exhibits display the past and the present, as the regiment, which is still active today, performs its tasks in the field of special military operations.



One of the most symbolic and important relics of our museum is a copy of the battle flag of the regiment that entered Simferopol in 1944. Our school received this banner from the hands of the regimental commander V.V. Gorshkov on the anniversary of the liberation of Simferopol from Nazi occupation. One of the exhibits is a fragment of a NATO shell that exploded 12 metres from the regimental commander's dugout.

Students, school staff, parents and guests can also see the artefacts of the Great Patriotic War, which demonstrate the history of the war years to the younger generation. We are proud of our school museum.

Key words

- Patriotism
- Relics
- The Order
- The regiment
- Exhibits
- The Great Patriotic War
- Military glory
- Artefacts
- Military unit

Discussion:



1. Why is patriotic education considered to be one of the most important tasks of modern school?
2. What are the main aims and objectives of the school museum "The Battle Glory Room of the Military Unit 73966"?
3. What are the most important exhibits in the museum and why?
4. How can the opening of the museum affect the patriotic education of school students?
5. Do you think it is worthwhile to create museums devoted to the Great Patriotic War and why?

SCHOOL MUSEUM-SHIROKOV D.V.

(ОЛИГОРСКАЯ ВИКТОРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 31» Г.СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Are you a patriot of your country? Is there a school museum in your school? Do you know any heroes of our time?

Now you are going to read a text about your fellow countryman and his short, but bright life.

A Hero of Our Time

Denis Shirokov (1984-2022) was born in February 16th, 1984 in Simferopol. In 2001 he completed secondary school education. And soon joined the army. He became a member of military forces of Russian Federation. At this time Denis decide to complete full secondary education at school № 31.

The 26th of January, 2021 he was sent to combat shakedown with some other soldiers. At this time Special Military Operation began. The duty of Denis' subdivision was delivering of ammunition load. They had to cross the Dnieper on the Antonov's bridge every day. It was very dangerous because of shelling. On the 29th of August, 2022, the crew of the combat vehicle by Denis Shirokov was shelled. Denis covered his comrades with himself but he received life-threatening wounds.

During his lifetime, Denis Shirokov was awarded Suvorov medal "for personal courage and bravery". After his death, the soldier was awarded the Order of Courage.



Key-words:

the museum is dedicated to...- музей посвящён....
a fellow countryman- земляк;
regular shelling- постоянные обстрелы
life-threatening wounds- раны несовместимые с жизнью;
was awarded- был награждён.

Activity

Task 1. Learn these words



soldier
(in the army)



sailor
(in the navy)



pilot
(in the air force)



police officer
(in the police force)

Task 2. Complete the dialogues

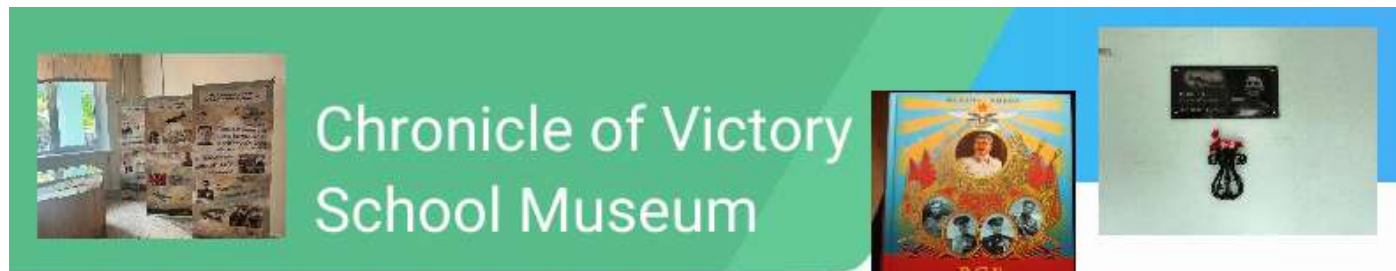
- 1 A: My sister is a police officer.
B: Really? When did she join the police force?
2 A: He is a pilot.
B:.....?
3 A: He is a sailor.
B:.....?
4 A: He is a soldier.
B:.....?

Task 3. Make a fact file of Denis Shirokov's life

1984	
2001	
2018-2019	
2021	
2022	

ALEXANDER SEMENOVICH KUZNETSOV

(ГАРАЖА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 17 ИМЕНИ А.С. КУЗНЕЦОВА» Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



OUR SCHOOL HAS THE NAME AND MUSEUM TO THE MEMORY OF A.S. KUZNETSOV. HE WAS INCLUDED IN M. BYKOV'S BOOK "ALL THE ACES OF STALIN.1936-1953." AND HE IS THE GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF ONE OF OUR GRADUATES.

Alexander Semenovitch Kuznetsov

Alexander Semenovitch Kuznetsov was born in 1922 in the village of Tula region. He graduated from the military aviation pilot school. In July 1941, he was drafted into the air forces and fought on the Western Front, the Bryansk, Central, Belorussian and 1st Belorussian fronts as a fighter pilot and was awarded orders and medals. Captain Kuznetsov met Victory Day in Poland.

After the war, Alexander continued to serve in the Air Force. He was sent to a military proving ground in Bagerovo (Crimea). In 1955, Kuznetsov gained the qualification of a military pilot of the first class. Kuznetsov got the Order of the Red Banner for the participation in 178 nuclear tests from 1949 to 1962.

Alexander Semenovitch finished his service in 1964 as deputy regiment commander and with the rank of colonel. Kuznetsov worked as an air traffic controller and a shift head of the Central Airport of Simferopol for a long time. Kuznetsov Alexander Semenovitch died in 1985 and was buried in the Simferopol cemetery.

Vocabulary:

- be drafted – быть призванным
- a fighter pilot – летчик-истребитель
- the Air Force – Воздушные Силы
- training ground – учебный полигон
- to gain the qualification – получить квалификацию
- the Order of the Red Banner – орден Красного Знамени
- nuclear – ядерный
- deputy regiment commander – должность заместителя командира
- colonel – полковник
- be buried – быть похороненным

Discussion:

- What was the name of the hero?
- When did he live?
- What was he during the War?
- What medals did he have?
- What did he do after the War?

Draw your family tree. Can you describe your family members who participated in the Great Patriotic War? Use these questions to tell about your family member.



32-10



СЛУЖИЛ В ВОЕНН. ЛЕТ. ШКОЛЕ. В 1941 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1942 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1943 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1944 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1945 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1946 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1947 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1948 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1949 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1950 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1951 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1952 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1953 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1954 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1955 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1956 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1957 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1958 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1959 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1960 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1961 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1962 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1963 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1964 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1965 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1966 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1967 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1968 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1969 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1970 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1971 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1972 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1973 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1974 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1975 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1976 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1977 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1978 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1979 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1980 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1981 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1982 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1983 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1984 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1985 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1986 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1987 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1988 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1989 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1990 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1991 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1992 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1993 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1994 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1995 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1996 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1997 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1998 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 1999 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2000 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2001 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2002 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2003 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2004 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2005 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2006 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2007 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2008 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2009 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2010 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2011 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2012 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2013 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2014 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2015 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2016 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2017 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2018 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2019 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2020 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2021 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ. В 2022 ГОДУ ПОСЛАНЫ В ВОЕНН. АВИАЦИОНН. ШКОЛУ.

CRIMEAN PARTISAN ANDREY PHALEYEV

(МУРАТОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА АСАНОВНА, МБОУ «РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**SYMBOLS
OF
VICTORY**

A World War II hero, who faced hardship and bravery throughout his life. Despite enduring a difficult childhood, he displayed a strong spirit and commitment to his country.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about one of Crimean hero, Andrey Phaleyev.

Key words: hero, peasant family, Great patriotic war, partisan detachment, Battle, to be awarded

Crimean partisan Andrey Phaleyev



The hero of World War II Andrey Phaleyev was born in Crimea on 20 of June in 1924 in a peasant family. During the famine of 1930s, he lost his parents and three older brothers. After his parents' death, Andrey lived in a public shelter where he was not taken care of. Nevertheless, Andrey was very active and helpful boy. He liked sport.

After completing 7 years of school, he entered technical college to study carpentry. And when he was 17 years old, the Great Patriotic War began.



On 1 of September 1941 Andrey with his twin brother joined the partisan detachment. Andrey fought in the Battle of Stalingrad. He distinguished himself on the Battle of Konigsberg. He was twice injured and once contused. Andrey was awarded the rank of Senior Sergeant. His children and great children remember him and are proud of him.

DISCUSS

1. Where was Andrey Phaleyev born?
2. Which battles did Andrey participate in?
3. What kind of impact did Andrey's childhood experiences have on his life?

ACTIVITIES

Can you share an example of a historical figure who inspires you? Why do they inspire you? Find out some information about such people.

PEOPLES OF CRIMEA

(БУРАЛИЕВ АРСЛАНБЕК РАСИМОВИЧ, БОНДАРЕНКО ИРИНА ЕВГЕНИЕВНА, МБОУ «КРАСНОФЛОТСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА» СОВЕТСКИЙ РАЙОН РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ)

Museum
Secondary School
of
the
Krasnoflotskoe

Museum secondary school is an exhibition of sections:

1. *People of the Crimea (a brief description of everyday life and way of life, photographs of people)*
2. *"Our Krasnoflotskoe" (pages from the history of the villages of the Krasnoflotskoe settlement)*
3. *"Military Chronicle"*



People of the Crimea

There are many people living in the Crimea and one of these people is the Krymchaks. In **modern ethnography**, the **Krymchaks** are an ethnic group formed from several groups of **Jewish** origin who settled on the Crimean land in the medieval period and early modern times. The year 1278 is the date of the message of the Karaite author Aaron Ben Joseph about the calendar dispute between the community of Karaites and Talmudic Jews living then in the city of Solkhat (Old Crimea). The largest Jewish center becomes the city of Karasubazar (Belogorsk), where in 1516 a synagogue was built. By the end of the 13th century, there were about 2,600 Krymchaks.

The pages of the history of the village of Krasnoflotskoe describe various objects, for example, one of such objects is the **Rushnick**. The **dimensions** of the towel L - 260 cm, C - 41 cm, red calico - 36.5 cm. Purchased from Natalia Sergeevna Ushakova, a resident of the village of Varvarovka, Sovietsky District, Republic of Crimea. Manufacturing method: Garus, embroidery. Time of creation: XX century, Kuchugury village, Nizhnedevitsky District, Voronezh Region. Material: cotton fabric. Condition: White canvas with **rusty specks**, 50% dirty.

The "Military Chronicle" section tells about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War who lived in the Krasnoflotskoe settlement. One of these heroes is Kosolapov Alexander Efremovich, who was born on December 28, 1918 in the village of Novoye Kachaev, Bolsheignatovsky District, Mordovia. He served in the 347th air defense platoon. Military **rank - sergeant**. He was awarded the Order "For Courage", the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, the Zhukov Medal, the Medal "Defender of the Fatherland", and jubilee medals. He lived in the village of Varvarovka, Vinogradnaya Street 60.

1) Using the second paragraph, make a table describing the Rushnick: History, dimensions, material, manufacturing method, time and place of creation?

2) Using the table has completed, tells about history of the rushnik?

THE SUDAK LANDING OPERATION

(ПРОВОРОВА АННА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1» ГОРОДСКОГО ОКРУГА СУДАК РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

The Sudak landing operation (January 6-27, 1942)

In January 1942, the 226th Mountain Infantry Regiment's tactical landing took place in Sudak Bay. The soldiers of the Crimean Front fought bravely, bringing Victory Day one step closer.

Key words: landing operation, the Crimean Front, paratroopers, landing party.



By the evening of January 16, the paratroopers had captured Noviy Svet and Taraktash. The fierce fighting took place. For almost two weeks, the soldiers of the Red Army fought behind enemy lines. Many of them lost their lives on the battlefield or in captivity.

On January 26, German troops launched a counterattack and cut off the paratroopers' escape route. The landing party suffered heavy casualties, and after running out of ammunition, they were shot down from the occupied positions.

Some of the paratroopers, including the regimental commander Nikolai Selikhov, went into the woods and joined the partisans, continuing the fight against the enemy. All the other soldiers, about 2,500 in number, died or were taken prisoner.

The feat of the landing has been immortalized by a memorial on the central embankment of Sudak. Every year, residents and visitors of the city come here to pay tribute to the fallen heroes.



Discussion

How long did the soldiers of the landing operation fight behind enemy lines? Why were the landing party shot down from occupied positions? What was the name of the commander of the operation? How did the paratroopers continue to fight against the enemy?

Activities

Do you have any battlefields in your city? Do you have any monuments or memorials dedicated to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

THE CHRONICLE OF VICTORY: THE SCHOOL MILITARY PATRIOTIC MUSEUM

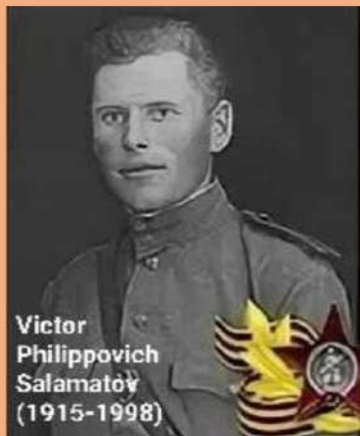
(МАЛЫШЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ДАЧНОВСКАЯ СОШ» ГОРОДСКОГО ОКРУГА СУДАК, РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ)

The Chronicle of Victory

Spotlight on Russia tells you about the importance of the school museum.

The School Museum plays a positive role in the study of the historical heritage of previous generations and is the basis for all work on patriotic education of students.

The School Military Patriotic Museum



Victor Philippovich Salamatov (1915-1998)

The museum was founded in 1967 in the village of Dachnoe, Sudak, the Republic of Crimea. The founder of this school museum is a teacher, historian and veteran of the Great Patriotic War- Viktor Filippovich Salamatov.

The museum has seven exhibitions. Photographs and valuable documents from the personal archives of the villagers play a special role in all expositions, thanks to which you can find a lot of historical information and learn more about the life of the school and the village, about outstanding people,

and their exploits. For example, the museum has original documents of the commander of the partisan detachment Yakov Mikhailovich Kushnir. There are also personal



belongings of the WWII participant Samoilov Peter Ilyich - an aluminum spoon and a flask.

Teachers and children actively participate in the museum's events. They often conduct excursions and engage in research activities based on the materials of the museum.

Recently, the eighth exposition dedicated to the heroes of the Special Military Operation was opened in the museum. The photo chronicles of the Great Patriotic War smoothly "passed" into the photo chronicles of a SMO. This will preserve the memory of the heroes of our time who gave their lives for the defense of the Fatherland!



DISCUSSION

Who is Viktor Filippovich Salamatov?
 What valuables are stored in this museum?
 How many exhibits are there in the museum?
 What is the latest exhibition dedicated to?

ACTIVITIES

Does your school have a museum? If so, in what year was it founded. What are the exhibits in your school museum? Write a report about your school museum.

EXALTED BY LABOUR

(САДЫКОВА ЛИЛЯ САМЕДИНОВНА, ОСТАПЧУК ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СЕНОКОСНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД ИМЕНИ КАВАЛЕРА ОРДЕНА МУЖЕСТВА В. МАЗУРА» РАЗДОЛНЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

«Chronicle of
Victory.

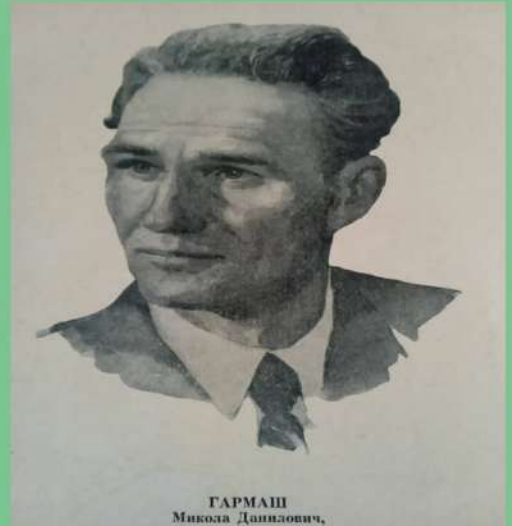
School Museum»

Exalted by Labor

Garmash Nikolay Danilovich is a senior shepherd at the Razdolnensky state farm in the Razdolnensky district of the Crimean region.

He was born on December 24, 1924 in the Varvinsky district of the Priluki district. Nikolay graduated from 5 classes of a rural school and began to graze collective farm horses. In 1943, he was drafted into the Red Army. And in 1944, Garmash N.D. received a severe shrapnel wound to the chest.

According to the Crimea settlement program, in 1953, his family moved to the Razdolnensky district. Nikolay Danilovich began to study with interest the intricacies of keeping sheep - preparing feed, feeding and grazing animals, caring for animals during the lambing period.



In 1959 Garmash N.D. successfully participated in the exhibition of achievements of the national economy in Moscow. Seven years later, he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the Order of Lenin and a gold medal, which are kept in the museum of the MBOU "Senokosnenskaya school-kindergarten named after the cavalier of the Order of Courage Vitaly Mazur". The Crimean regional school of advanced sheep breeding experience worked on the basis of Garmash's brigade. An article about Nikolai Garmash was written in the book "Exalted by Labor" in 1966, which is also kept in our museum.

On January 1, 1991, he retired, but did not remain on the sidelines, and continued to work as a deputy of workers. He died on November 13, 2004. Our fellow villagers are proud and remember their fellow countryman.

DISCUSS

Why is history of the native land very important in our life? Can you imagine your life without history? What famous heroes do you know in your region (district)?

ACTIVITIES

Write a short e-mail to your English penfriend about your School Museum. In your e-mail write: Name of person. Country she/he is from. about his feat or achievement,

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(МОЛЧАНОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СЛАВЯНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД»
РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle
of Victory.
School
Museum.**

The school museum promotes the formation of civic and patriotic qualities among students, broadens their horizons.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about the school museum in the village of Slavyanskoye.

The school museum was founded in 1999 to mark the 55th anniversary of the liberation of Crimea from Nazi invaders. In order to arouse the deep interest and desire of students to create a museum, meetings were organized with veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

Nowadays, the museum houses 4 expositions: "No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten", "Culture and way of life of the peoples of the Crimea", "My village - you are one with me", "Our school is our pride".

The exhibition "No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten", dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, is the main one in the museum. In the expositions of this department there are 320 exhibits, 240 from the main fund (medals, orders, diplomas, award certificates, photographs of war veterans of the village of Slavyanskoye, Avrrora, as well as photographs of the "Immortal Regiment") and 80 exhibits from the auxiliary fund.

A separate exhibition is devoted to the activities of the underground group of Anton Kim, who conducted active intelligence work, keeping in touch with the headquarters of the operational group of the partisan movement. Anton Kim died while completing a mission.

The school museum is a place where the past and the present are related, allowing new generations to better understand and appreciate historical values and form a deep understanding of the meaning of the past.



Key words:

underground group- подпольная группа
intelligence work- разведывательная работа

liberation - освобождение
headquarter - штаб

Discussion

When was the school museum founded?
How many expositions are there?
Who was Anton Kim?
What is a school museum?

Activities

Do you take part in the "Immortal Regiment"? How do you keep the Memory of your great-grandfathers?
Have you got a school museum?

THE «HALL OF MILITARY GLORY» AND THE «MEMORY» MUSEUM OF MBOU "GUARDS SCHOOL № 1"

(ЯКУБОВА ЛЕВИЗА СЕЛИМОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory
School Museum

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at...

The «Hall of Military Glory» and the «Memory» Museum of MBOU "Guards School № 1"

Museum funds : the museum's exposition presents 8 sections, 73 exhibits, of which 53 are the main fund.



The history of the museum's creation dates back to the 70s of the last century. Guards School № 1

had extensive experience in search of local lore and military-patriotic work, when students and teachers of the school, under the guidance of

the teacher of the NVP Dus N.T., collected truly invaluable material on the history of our village, the creation of the school, the state farm "Guards" and the inhabitants

of our village - participants of the Great Patriotic War. The collected materials, documents, and photographs became the basis for the design of the «Hall of Military Glory», and on September 27, 2010, the «Memory» Museum was founded .

The « Zarnitsa» exposition is a chronicle of the history of our school, which tells about the origin and development of the «Zarnitsa movement»



A new generation has inherited the glorious traditions of the past. The Yunarmeysky detachment "Guardsman" was created at the school.

The exhibition "Winged General" dedicated to the pilot N.A. Ostryakov, who in 1939 was the commander of the «Sarabuz military garuison»



The exposition "Earth on Fire" - the story of the liberation of the village Gvardeyskoye from the Nazi invaders in April 1944.



Undoubtedly, museums play an important role in the formation of historical memory and patriotic education of the population.



ACTIVITY

1. Imagine you want to tell your English pen –friend about the «Hall of Military Glory» and the «Memory» Museum of MBOU "Guards School № 1" . Use the information in the text to tell the class.
2. Do you have a school museum? Do some research about your school museum. Name 5 interesting facts about it.

WE REMEMBER. WE PROUD. WE NEVER FORGET

(МАКСИМЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ №3» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**WE REMEMBER.
WE PROUD.
WE NEVER FORGET.**

**SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA
IN GVARDEYSKOYE
HIGH SCHOOL №3**

«WE ARE NOT MAKERS OF HISTORY. WE ARE MADE OF HISTORY».

Last year a new museum was opened in our school. In honor of this event, a **solemn** ceremony was held. Students of our School told about our heroes of the Fatherland and their **deed**.

Museums are called the memorial books of **mankind**. They **store** information about the past and present of our country. Here, they teach you to love your **Homeland**, honor your **ancestors** and be proud of the history of our region, school, and family.

Our museum is **divided** into 2 parts.

1. Information about native heroes of the World War 2.
2. Information about native heroes of present day.

The museum exhibits real letters from the front.

These messages were stored in the archives of our school earlier. They teaches young generation to be patriots of our country and show **vivid** examples of bravery and patriotism. Here you can find information about such

heroes as: *Ostryakov Nikolay Olekseevich, Birukov Georgiy Ivanovich, Efimov Vladimir Vasilyevich.*

All of them lived and worked in our village.

At the same time, one **honorable** place is for present hero Kuzmenkov Nikolay Petrovich. He was killed on **duty** defending the Motherland in 2022.



- Activities**
1. Find information about Historical Museums in Russia.
 2. Explain the words in bold.
 3. How you can explain quotation in

Heroes never die.
They all live in our

- Discuss**
1. Do you like history museums? Why? Why not?
 2. What do you think, how can students be interested in visiting museum?

MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY

(ПАТРЕТНАЯ ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ «ЗАРЕЧЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМ. 126 ОГББО» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

"Museum of Military Glory"



In the age of technology, a museum is not a luxury. So the museum of "Military Glory" appeared in our school. There are several expositions in it: "An Essay on History", "Defenders of the Motherland", "Fragments of Victory". The Museum of Military Glory preserves the memory of the iconic battles of 1941-1945. Examples of soldiers' and officers' belongings, front-line diaries and letters, awards and weapons, battle flags and art objects are on display in the halls. They convey the past and the present. The work is ongoing. At the moment, we are collecting data that will help us reliably describe what is happening at the front in different directions. War is the fear of people and the pain of the country. We must remember and honor the memory of our ancestors! Our museum educates patriots of the Motherland.



Discussion

What kind of exhibitions are there in museums?

What items are kept in museums?

What is the museum for?

PARTICIPANTS OF THE BESHUIS CASE

(КЛОЧЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «КИЗИЛОВСКАЯ НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА – ДЕТСКИЙ САД «РОСИНКА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Participants of the Beshuis case

This text follows the personal story of Victoria and Ivan Shishov, who met during the Bishui Battle in Crimea during World War II and got married after the war. It highlights their resilience and bravery during difficult times, emphasizing the impact of war on personal lives and showcasing how love and perseverance can prevail even in the darkest of times.



Participants of the Beshuis case

Victoria Vasilyevna Shishova (Sapoushek maiden name)
Born on October 2, 1917, she was born in Czechoslovakia, and as a little girl she moved with her parents to live in Crimea, in the Simferopol district in the village of Siably (today Partizanskoye). Since the onset of the war, she joined a partisan detachment, participated in the liberation battle of Bishui. During the war, she met her future husband, the underground guerrilla Ivan Andreevich Shishov, born on January 19, 1911, who is also a participant in the Bishui Battle, which took place in the Bishui forests, where the Fascist was defeated. In 1945, a year after the end of the war, grandfather and grandmother got married.



Discussion

1. Who is Ivan Andreevich Shishov?
2. In what year did the Shishovs create a family?

Activities

Find 5 interesting facts about the Beshuisky battle. Find more participants of the Beshuisky battle.

THE BENEFITS OF SCHOOL MUSEUMS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(НАЙДИН ЮРИЙ ВИКТОРОВИЧ, МБОУ «ДЕНИСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Annotation: school museums dedicated to the Great Patriotic War play an important role in the educational process and the formation of patriotic consciousness among young people.

Key words: Patriotic War, patriotic consciousness, historical context, soldiers, weapons, research skills, courage.

The Benefits of School Museums of the Great Patriotic War

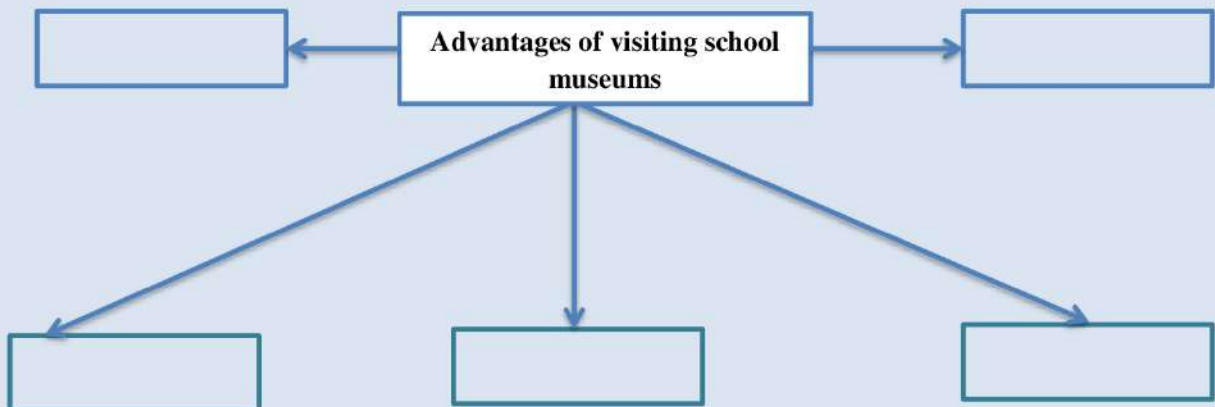


Such school museums allow students to gain a deeper understanding of the events of the war. Visiting such museums provides an opportunity not only to get acquainted with the dry facts, but also to see visual materials: photographs, documents, letters from soldiers, weapons and other exhibits that enliven the historical context. In addition, school museums contribute the development of students' research skills.

Many museums organize projects in which students can conduct their own research, collect materials and even conduct interviews with veterans. Thus, the school museums of the Great Patriotic War help young people to understand and appreciate the courage and perseverance shown by our ancestors.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the diagram.



NIKOLAI CHUGAI

(ИРКИТОВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «КЛЁНОВСКАЯ ОСНОВНАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

*Symbols of
Victory*

War... There's so much pain in just that one word. Not everyone hears it. Not everyone will understand it. War brought sorrow, pain and death to the earth. Many people gave their lives for the Fatherland and didn't come back home.

Nikolai Chugai

Nikolai Petrovich Chugai was born in 1926 in Sumy region, village Stetsovka. At the beginning of the war he was only 15 years old, that's why he had to add a few years to his age, to be taken to the front.

He was a sergeant machine gunner of the 61st Guards Rifle Regiment of the 19th Guards Rifle Division. In 1941-1943 he took part in the offensive Velikoluk operation, Smolensk operation, in the battle not far from the town of Rudnya, where his regiment successfully fulfilled the combat task of breaking through the heavily fortified defence of the German fascist. One of the brightest pages of Nikolai Petrovich's military biography – his participation in the assault Port Arthur in August 1945. After this operation, which lasted about a month, World War II ended.

He was awarded with military orders: the Order of the Red Star, two orders of Glory, the Order of the Patriotic War. Talking about the war years Nikolai Petrovich liked to repeat: 'God forbid you such a fate...'

We have no right to forget about those terrible events. The memory is alive! This is the price for our blue sky, for our cheerful laughter, for our future.



KEY WORDS:

Machine gunner - пулеметчик
Guards Rifle Regiment - Гвардейский Стрелковый полк
Fortified defence - укрепленная оборона
Fulfilled – выполненный
Breaking through – прорваться СКВОЗЬ

ACTIVITY:

Fill in the table according to the text:

Full name	
Place of birth	
Battles and military operations	
Awards	

DISCUSS:

- How old was Nikolai when the war started?
- What awards did he have?
- Did your relatives take part in the war?



THE BENEFITS OF SCHOOL MUSEUMS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(БРИЖАНЬ ЕЛЕНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МИХАЙЛОВА УЛЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМЕНИ АВРААМОВА Г.Н.» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Chronicle of Victory. School Museum

Great memories of the great hero Pavel Gnatkov

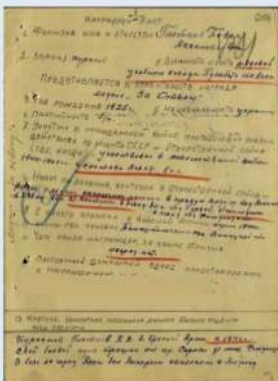
In 2001, the "Museum of Military and Labor Glory of the Village of Kolchugino" was founded in Kolchugino School №1. by history teacher T. A. Poturnak. Today, the museum has many exhibitions.

Today, the museum has exhibitions dedicated to the military glory of the village of Kolchugino.

Among other heroic personalities, our museum has an exhibition dedicated to Pavel Gnatkov. During his life, Pavel Avksentievich Gnatkov was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, the Order of Courage, two medals "For Bravery" and seventeen more medals.

Here is an excerpt from an interview taken with the hero in 2016:

«One morning the Romanians came to take prisoners. Shouted: "Get up, why are you lying down!" The Romanians push everyone in the back with their butts, they say, go. A fellow villager was captured with me. His name was Janko Korczewski, a Pole by nationality. He takes my hand and pulls me aside. I obey him, although I have no idea where he's taking me. Janko whispers to me that we need to get away from the Romanians. Suddenly we see a light, a campfire is burning. We're going straight to the fire. This, was the parking lot of cattle evacuated from collective farms. We were immediately accepted by them. We ate and drank as much milk as we wanted...»



Activity

Find the dates in the text. What do they mean?
Find the names in the text. Who were these people?

Discussion

What do you know about another hero of the Great Patriotic War? Tell your story to the class.



THE CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. THE SCHOOL MUSEUM

(МЕМЕТОВА АРЗЫ КЫЗ РУСТЕМОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2 С КРЫМСКОТАТАРСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

"The Chronicle of Victory,
The School Museum".

A museum is a special institution where ancient objects of value, works of art, monuments of natural history, material and spiritual culture are preserved, studied and shown

The school museum in Kolchuginsky school No.2 Simferopol district is dedicated to Twice hero of the Soviet Union Amet Khan Sultan



The school museum in MBOU "Kolchuginsky school No. 2 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" was created in August 2022 together with teachers, students and parents. Although the museum at the school is not large, but there is something to see in it. The museum consists of two sections.

One part of the museum is dedicated to the recognized Soviet ace pilot who shot down more than a dozen enemy aircraft during the Great Patriotic War, Amet Khan Sultan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Honored Test Pilot of the USSR, winner of the USSR State Prize. The photocopies of photographs, archival documents, copies of letters, books presented at the



exhibition reflect his combat and flight testing activities. Among the exhibits there is also a mock-up of an airplane from the Great Patriotic War, made by the hands of students of our school. Every year, the events and heroes of the Great Patriotic War recede further and further into history. Their names are erased by time, only the most famous remain, who have won immortality for

centuries with their heroism and courage. One of them is the heroic fighter pilot Amet Khan Sultan, called the "Black Devil" by the fascists. They were afraid of him to the point of trembling in their knees, and he fearlessly conducted one hundred and thirty aerial battles. The pilot's personal result is 30 downed enemy vehicles, together with his group he destroyed 49 aircraft.



The second part of the museum is dedicated to art, embroidery and national costumes. Embroidery has a special place among the Crimean Tatars. It reflects the entire history of the people. These two expositions instill love in the younger generation for the Motherland, for the feat of Soviet soldiers in the Great Patriotic War, and love for national art.

ACTIVITY
Does your school have a museum? Collect interesting information about the school museum in your school and present it to the class

Read the text and answer the questions:
1. Who is mentioned in the text?
2. Who was Amet Khan Sultan?
3. How many planes did the hero of the Soviet Union shoot down?

SCHOOL MUSEUM

(КАЩЕНКО ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, НАРКУНАС ТАМАРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ « КОНСТАНТИНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory.
School museum

Museum exhibits are important and valuable source of information. They help us to learn the history and the culture of people

Spotlight on Russia studies the history that is always alive in our hearts and minds.....

We are all proud of our school museum. And we would like to introduce you to the history of its origins and exhibitions.

The museum was opened on September 1, 2004. The founder of the museum and its constant director from the first days until April 2016 was the teacher of the Konstantinovskaya school, Emma Ivanovna Berezkina.

The profile of the museum is historical especially local history. The museum is located in Simferopol district, Konstantinovka village, Shkolnaya street, 1. This museum has 8 exhibitions:

- 1. Primary school
- 2. They defended their homeland
- 3. Eight-year school
- 4. High school
- 5. Pioneer`s life
- 6. They directed the school
- 7. School graduates
- 8. School nowadays

The first exhibition is “Primary School”. The first school in our village appeared in 1920. The museum has unique documents: form`s journals, student report cards written on a piece of notebook`s page, students`s translations and many other.



The museum exhibition



The founder of museum - E.I.Berezkina



Discuss	Activities
What impressed you most about School museum of Konstantinovka ?	Collect information on another museum in your country, select your favorite one and tell us about it.

Key words:

- 1.exhibition-выставка,2.origins-происхождение,3.founder-основатель,4. located-расположен,
- 5. Primary school-начальная школа,6. High school-средняя школа.

THE HISTORY OF THE ST. GEORGE RIBBON

(НЕГЛЯД ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ДУХАНОВА АРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, УЛЬЯНКИНА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ КРЫМСКОЙ ВЕСНЫ» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Symbols of Victory

The two-colored honorary symbol has long become an integral part of Victory Day. However, not everyone knows the centuries-old history behind this symbol...

The History of the St. George Ribbon

The history of the Victory symbol dates back to 1769, when Empress Catherine II established an award for military officers. This award was given for personal bravery demonstrated on the battlefield, particularly courageous acts, or wise counsel that led to victory over the enemy. The award was named the Order of St. George.



The black color symbolizes smoke, while the orange represents fire. St. George ribbons occupy a place of honor among the many collective awards given to units of the Russian army.

In modern Russia, the St. George ribbon has become part of the battle banners of the

guard units. They serve as a symbol of remembrance for the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. People wear them on the left side as a sign of memory, tying the ribbon into a bow or loop in honor of the fallen soldiers.

Key words:

Victory Day, award, battlefield, courageous, ribbon, honor, remembrance, bow, loop.



Discuss

Have you ever heard about the history of the St. George Ribbon?

Why do people wear the St. George ribbon on the left side?

What do the black and orange colors on the St. George ribbon symbolize?

Activity

Write to Spotlight on Russia and tell about the historical symbol of your region.

Draw a picture or send a photo.



THE GUARDIAN OF SCHOOL HISTORY

(ЗИНОВЬЕВА ОЛЬГА ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «МАЛЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

. A nation that forgets it's past has no future. Museums are important in education as they allow students to explore history, stimulate curiosity, and preserve cultural memories.

The guardian of school history.



The school local history museum of the village Malenkoe is designed to form patriotic qualities in students, broaden their interest of history of their native land and school. The museum is a part of the educational space in our school, it is designed to become a connecting

thread between school, students, parents and teachers, between past and present. Our school museum is officially registered, it is not big, but it contains interesting objects from the past. Students like to conduct excursions for school guests, bring photos for school chronicle.



Our Motherland is famous for its heroes and village Malenkoe is no exception. We remember and proud of our fellow villagers who defended our land during the terrible war years. Unfortunately, many of them are no longer alive, but they will forever remain in our memory and on the pages of the school museum.



Discussion

1. Do you agree with the expression "A nation that forgets it's past has no future"?
2. Is it necessary to continue the traditions of school museums?

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY RELAY RACE OF GENERATIONS

(ИВАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМЕНИ Н.Н. БЕЛОВА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Symbols of victory Relay race of generations



And senior lieutenant Nikolai Belov took his place among the soldiers-defenders of the Motherland. To the last breath, to the last drop of his blood he fought for the Motherland, fighting in the ranks of the immortal underground garrison of the legendary Adzhimushkay stone-pit, where he died the heroic death in the September, 1942. The cause of Nikolai Belov was continued by his descendants. His grandson Gennady Belov, whose life was closely connected with the defense of the Motherland, took part in the meeting. He fought in the mountains of Afghanistan. He told the students about the legendry kept in their family, showed N.N. Belov’s awards. Since May 2024 the school has been named after the hero of the Great Patriotic War N.N.Belov.

In the village of Mirnoye, Simferopol district there is a central street named after N.N. Belov. In honor of whom it was named, who was this man and what did he do for our native land?

October 25, 2022 students of Mirnovskaya school № 1 got answers to these questions. They participated in the lesson of courage and patriotism, dedicated to the memory of an outstanding fellow countryman, former director of the state farm “Krasny” in Mirnoye, participant of the Great Patriotic War Nikolai Nikolayevich Belov.

The lesson was conducted by Maria Kobus, head of the museum of the history of the Dzerzhinsky State Farm, and Gennady Belov, Nikolai Belov’s grandson. They told about the life path of N.N. Belov, who headed the state farm “Krasny” in the pre-war years and at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. He was a talented manager. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War on June 22, 1941 cut short the peaceful work of the director and all his subordinates. The Crimea was under the threat of fascist occupation.



Words of Wisdom

Read the proverb and statement. Do you agree with them? Why?

None but the brave deserve the fair.

I'd better give my life than be afraid to give it.

Johnson, Lyndon

DEDICATED TO TEACHERS AND PUPILS

(ЛАЗАРЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**School
museum**

Many years have passed since the first day of The Great Patriotic War and no one can never forget it. The memory of the War become the moral memory, returns us to the heroism and courage of the soldiers.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents a museum in school № 2of Mirnoye.

Dedicated to teachers and pupils

Keys

words:

- mention
- distribute
- torture
- seize
- display
- enemy
- leaflet
- participate

We are proud of our school museum, a custodian of our history. Here you can get acquainted with the history of Mirnoye village. One cannot but forget to mention the exhibit "They fought for the Motherland". It is devoted to the events the Great Patriotic War, as well as to the teachers and pupils of Kakhovskaya school, which was located on the territory of our village. Now it is school № 2 of Mirnoye. More than 60 teachers went to the front. Among them there were the headmaster Elizaveta Grigorievna and the vice principal Podoprigora Natalya Ioannikievna. Kovalyova E.G. volunteered to go to the front and served from 1941 to 1945. Podoprigora N.I. participated in subversive activities, distributed leaflets, scouted for the partisans, but she was given away by a traitor in 1942. The fascists seized Podoprigora N.I. and tortured her. But only silence, contempt and hatred were her answer to the enemy. She was shot in a concentration camp at the state farm "Krasny". Speaking of our former pupils one may not omit mentioning a fighter pilot, Kompanichenko S.N. From the very first days of the fascists aggression Semyon Nafanoylovich was at the front and displayed strong will, personal courage and heroism. He took part in the Victory Parade in Moscow on Red Square in 1945. He was awarded 4 orders and 10 medals.



Kovalyova E.G.



Podoprigopa N.I. Kompanichenko S.N.



Discussion

Do you have your family stories dedicated to the Great Patriotic War? Why do you think we talk about Victory Day every year?

Activities

Do we need to remember and commemorate Victory Day in 20/50 years? What lessons should we learn from this War? Tell your partner.

HERO'S LIFE


(АБДУЛГАНИЕВА СУСАНА ФЕКРЕТОВНА, ХУСАИНОВА ДЖЕННЕТ ИСЛАМОВНА, КАСИМОВА ЗАРЕМА РАИМОВНА, МБОУ «МОЛОДЕЖНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Chronicle of
Victory
School Museum**

Nikolai Ostrovsky Museum, located in School № 2 of Molodezhnoye, hosted an exhibition dedicated to the participants of the Great Patriotic War.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells us about one of the showcases of the specified exposition.

HERO'S LIFE



Khayredinov Muedin Ziyadin was born in the village of Shuma (now Verkhnyaya Kutuzovka) in the Alushta district in a large family as the ninth child. When his parents died he was left in the care of his older brother and sister. It was a difficult time: the October Revolution of 1917, the Civil War and famine.

Muedin spent his childhood and youth on the slopes of Mount Demerdzhi and Chatyr Dag, where he grazed flocks of sheep together with adult shepherds.

In 1934, he was drafted into the army. After serving in the army, he was actively engaged in public activities: instructor of shooting sports, foreman of the courses of instructors of shooters.

On June 30, 1941, Muedin Khayredinov was called up to the front. During four years at the front, he reached Konigsberg, Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Poznan, Eberswalde. He met the victory in the hospital and, like thousands of liberating soldiers, signed on the walls of the Reichstag.

In 2003, M. Z. Khayredinov was awarded by medal "Honorary Citizen of Alushta".



to graze flocks of sheep – пасти отары овец
adult shepherds – взрослые чабаны
be engaged in – быть вовлеченным
instructor of shooting sports – инструктор стрелкового спорта
foreman of the courses of instructors of shooters – старшина курсов инструкторов стрелков

DISCUSSION

- Do you think it's important to honor the memory of war veterans? Why?
- Who are you proud of in your region?

ACTIVITY

- Have you ever visited an exhibition dedicated to the heroes of the Patriotic War? Write a short article similar to this one and send it to Spotlight on Russia.

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM

(КУЦОВА ЮЛИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, ШЕВЧУК МАРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «НИКОЛАЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Museums

Chronicle of Victory.
School museum.



in honour- в честь
the Great Patriotic war-
Великая отечественная
война
ceiling- потолок
inhabitants-жители



SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about our school museum in Nickolayevka

On the first stand of our museum there is a copy of the certificate with the text:

The Pedagogical Council of the School of Nickolayevka certifies that Simferopol burgher Georgiy Gavrilovich Semenov ,born in 1908, Orthodox confession successfully

In honor to Georgiy Gavrilovich Semenov, a heroic participant of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, the Pioneer squad of the school was named, which in the 80's was headed by N.A.Nenakhova. According to the memories of the residents, the first school was located in the building of the former church. In the thirties under the Soviet power a new one was built, good building with high ceilings and large windows. On June 22, 1941, the war cut short the peaceful life of children who had just been born, those who had learned to walk and pronounce their first words. Selected German soldiers settled in the village after the end of the battle on November 3rd at the 54th coastal battery. The inhabitants moved into cellars, barns. Germans and Romanians settled in the houses. Only in the early spring of 1944 the liberation came to Crimea. In 1945, for the restoration of the school building German prisoners were brought . The Children teased them through the barbed wire. In 1962, this building was taken to a kindergarten, and now there is a hotel "Chayka" on this territory. Until 1962, the children of Nickolaevka and neighboring villages were educated in this school.

On the next stand you can see photos of the directors who ran our school in different years. The transformations



Discuss:

- * Who was Georgia Gavrilovich Semenov?
- *What happened in 1962?

Activity:

- *When was your school founded?
- *Who was the first head master?

THE CRIMEAN PARTISAN EXPOSITION

(ГОРОБЕЦ ОЛЬГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «НОВОАНДРЕЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ ПОЛНОГО КАВАЛЕРА ОРДЕНА СЛАВЫ ОСИПОВА ВАСИЛИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВИЧА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle of Victory. School exposition

Exploring the exposition Partisan Crimea history shows that during the battles for liberation of Crimea the Soviet armed forces and local population including partisans displayed tremendous heroism. SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about underground organizations and partisan groups operated in Crimea.

The Crimean Partisan exposition



During the occupation, 220 underground organizations and 62 partisan groups operated in Crimea. Our village has quite direct connection to the partisan movement in Crimea. Firstly, the road from the Zui forests through our village led to the main railway line, which was used by the Germans to transport weapons and supplies for their army. Secondly, the quarries located in our village served as hideouts for partisans from our village and nearby Sarabuz. Furthermore, in 1971, students from our school read the book 'Brothers' by the former leader of the partisan movement in Crimea Lugovoy who describes in "Battle in the Steppe" a fight near Novoandreyevka. As a result a plaque was placed at the unnamed grave in the Novoandreyevka village cemetery, commemorating the names of the partisan saboteurs from the 193rd group of the Zui forests: Vasily Bartosh, Mikhail Bakaev, Alexander Startsev, and Alexander Karyakin. One of the streets in our village has been named in honor of Vasily Bartosh.

How many underground organizations and partisan groups operated in Crimea during the occupation?
 What features in the village facilitated the activities of the partisans?
 Who was Lugovoy, and what role did he play in the context of the partisan movement in Crimea?

Make a fact file about the partisan detachments of your village or city using this plan.
 Year:
 The name of the village or the city:
 The number of partisan detachments:
 The path of the detachments:
 Actions:
 Memory of the fallen heroes:

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM OF VILLAGE PARTIZANSKOYE

(ОСТАШЕВСКАЯ ЛЕНУРА АМЕТОВНА, ШЕЙХМАМБЕТОВА САЙДЕ СЕРВЕРОВНА, ХАЛИЛОВА ЛЕНУРА ЮСУПОВНА, МБОУ «ПАРТИЗАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМ. А.П БОГДАНОВА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

SPOTLIGHT
ON RUSSIA



THE SCHOOL MUSEUM OF VILLAGE PARTIZANSKOYE

The partisan fires have long since gone out. Today, the Crimean land is illuminated by the lights of peaceful life. The events of the Great Patriotic War, which have become part of history, are increasingly moving away from us. But the feat of the partisan heroes will never fade in the people's memory



Key words

by chance
Sable residents
History of
Military
Alexey Pala-
zhchenko

The village of Partizanskoye (Sably) is not named by chance. As soon as the Great Patriotic War began, dozens of residents of Partizanskoye went into the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. They fought near Leningrad and Moscow, in Belarus and Ukraine, defended Crimea and the Caucasus. And when the partisan detachments were created, many Sable residents joined the ranks of the people's avengers. The School Museum of the History of Military, Labor and Partisan Glory of the village of Partizanskoye was opened in 1986. The material was collected bit by bit. Villagers brought personal belongings of their relatives and friends, shared their memories. Many teachers and students of the Partisan School, residents, villages, and combatants took part in its creation. Alexey Palazhchenko, Commissar of the 7th partisan detachment, made a special contribution to its creation.

Discuss

Have you ever been to the Great Patriotic War Museum?

Activity

What actions, in your opinion, are needed to develop patriotic education among schoolchildren?

GEORGIY ALEXANDROVICH KHACHIRASHVILI

(ГЕРШУН АНЖЕЛА ВИКТОРОВНА, ДРОБОТ ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ДЫМЧЕНКО АННА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ПЕРОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМ. Г.А. ХАЧИРАШВИЛИ» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Symbols of Victory

Hero of Socialist Labour Georgiy Alexandrovich Khachirashvili made his contribution to the Great Victory and rebuilding of our country after the war.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA tells you about a man whose credo in life was to live for humanity

Georgiy Alexandrovich Khachirashvili



Georgiy Alexandrovich Khachirashvili was a Soviet state figure. He was born in Baku on the 3rd of March 1908.

From his youth Georgi knew what labour was, as he worked as a concrete worker and then as a mechanic. In 1931 he was drafted into the Red Army, where he served honourably in the special protection units of the Moscow Kremlin.

Until the beginning of the Second World War Georgiy Khachirashvil worked as the head of construction of a military sanatorium in Yevpatoria. During the war he was a commissar of a fighter battalion. After being wounded and hospitalised he was sent to the Crimean Peninsula as director of the state farm "Kommunar", and from October 1945 he became the director of the poultry farm "Yuzhnaya". Georgiy Khachirashvili was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. He died on the 1st of January in 1980. In 2023 Perovskaya school-gymnasium was named after Georgiy Khachirashvili for his military and labour achievements.



Words and expressions: 1) state figure; 2) Hero of Socialist Labour; 3) Special protection units; 4) fighter battalion; 5) peninsula; 6) poultry; 7) name after; 8) concrete worker; 9) sanatorium;

DISCUSSION:

- 1) Have you heard about Khachirashvili before?
- 2) Do you agree with his credo?
- 3) What was his military background?

ACTIVITY:

Expand this biography to include more details

THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF THE TRUDOVSKAYA SCHOOL

(НОРОЯН ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ТРУДОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**The Ethnographic
Museum of the
Trudovskaya School**

There is an interesting place in the Simferopol district. The Ethnographic Museum is the treasury of the Trudovskaya School. It contains the culture of the peoples of Crimea: Russians, Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars

Key words

*Russian headdress, symbol of national costume.

** Tatar headdress, symbol of national costume.

*** stringed musical instrument.

The museum was created by Galina Ivanovna Sakharchuk, a teacher at the school. The idea of creating it came to her in 1995. For many years, the teacher and his students collected materials for the museum.

After visiting the museum, you will visit the Crimean peoples. You will be able to understand their culture. You will especially like antiques: a spinning wheel, a hook, a chest and much more. You can see and touch the pots in which food was cooked in the oven, see an old cast-iron iron.

You will also be amazed by beautiful national costumes: a bright kokoshnik*, an elegant sundress, a cotton shirt, velvet dresses, skullcaps**. There are also many musical instruments in the museum: harmonicas, balalaika***, bells, tambourines, whistles.

The Folklore and Ethnographic Museum is a great place where you can get acquainted with the history of your region. All the exhibits are of great value, they help us move into the past and learn about the life of the Crimean people



Activity

What kind of museum could be opened in your area? Write and tell us about it!

Discuss

1. What museums do your school have?
2. Which museums would you like to visit?

SMALL MOTHERLAND

(МАЦЕВИЧ КАРИНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБОУ «УКРАИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

>

Small Motherland

<

Symbols of Victory
 “Wherever a man lives, his small homeland is a sacred place for him...”

Our school has a history and culture museum “Small Motherland”. The museum contains exhibits and expositions on the following topics: 1. History of Ukrainka settlement; 2. History of MBOU “Ukrainka school”; 3. About the heroes of the Great Patriotic War Efanov Alexander Mironovich.



In more detail I want to dwell on our hero of the Great Patriotic War Efanov Alexander Mironovich and one of the famous fellow villagers, who are proud of the residents of our village. Before the war Efanov Alexander was assigned to a boarding school in Simferopol and he graduated from the seven-year school. In 1931 A.M. Efanov went to work in the state farm VOK (All-Union Association of resorts), worked as a vegetable garden worker, there he joined the Komsomol. In the same 1931 he was elected a brigade leader at the state farm.

In the autumn of 1932 he was sent to study at the Feodosia Railway Technical School, from where, for health reasons, he transferred to the Simferopol Road Technical School, and graduated in 1936. During his studies he lived in the village of Kurtzi and went home every day, organized a pioneer group. In the spring of 1936 he was drafted into the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and served in Kiev. In September 1941, the German troops launched an offensive on the Crimea. The counterattack was to be carried out by the hastily formed 51st Army under the command of Lieutenant-General P.I. Batov. Alexander Mironovich in the rank of senior technician-lieutenant, commander of a motor company of 138 separate motor transport battalion, 38 area of aviation basing as part of the 5th Air Army took part in the battles for the defense of the Crimea. At the end of 1941, during the retreat of our troops towards the Kuban, the unit in which Efanov A.M. served was shot down by a German airplane. Alexander Mironovich saw the German pilot, who was descending by parachute, and hurried to the place of landing. As a result, he managed to take the German pilot prisoner. Alexander Mironovich Efanov spent his further combat career in the 5th Air Army. After the liberation of the USSR territory, participated in the liberation of Romania, Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia. He took part in the maintenance of airplanes thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Soviet Union Pokryshkin A.I. and twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan. Participated in the battles for the liberation of the Crimea (slightly wounded) and the Caucasus. For all the time of service in the Red Army and being in various formations of units Efanov A.M. passed a long way of combat and participated in all large-scale combat operations, defensive and offensive actions. We are proud of our heroic countryman and want our school to bear his name.



Keywords

Motherland, hero, proud, commander, liberation

Activities

Discussion

Have you heard about Efanov Alexander Mironovich?
 What would you say to Alexander if you had the opportunity?

Are there any monuments of our hero? Can you name more hero who fought in the Great Patriotic War? Find out some information about one of them.

SCHOOL MUSEUM “ISTOKI” (THE ORIGINS)

(БОБРОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, ДИДКОВСКАЯ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, ЧЕРТОВСКИХ ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧИСТЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО ТРУДА И.С.ТАРАСЮКА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

School museum
“Istoki” (“The origins”)



“Today, all the pages of village life we have carefully collected in our museum to study, store and remember and cherish our history”.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about the museum “Istoki” (“The Origins”) in Chistenkoye (near Simferopol) as a research center which is aimed at searching, studying, and preserving the memory of heroic deeds.



A large number of museum exhibits is given by local residents for free. The central place in the museum is occupied by the section "They fought for the Motherland". Sviridov Georgy Andreevich (one of the main streets in the village was named after him) - commander of the partisans of the 6th brigade of the North Formation which helped the units of the 51st army to liberate Simferopol and the village of Chistenkoye.

Kaplya Artem Ivanovich is a graduate of the Chistenskaya school, in 1941 he fought for the liberation of Sapun Mountain and Sevastopol, died in the battle for Latvia on November 09, 1944.

The people of our village fought bravely for our land. In our museum we have got *The Book of Memory* where you can find all the names of the residents of Chistenkoye, Levadki and other villages who defended Moscow, participated in the Battles of Stalingrad, Kursk, the Battle of the Dnieper, those who reached Berlin and of course those who liberated Simferopol and Chistenkoye.

Key words

Store- <i>сохранять</i>	Preserve- <i>сохранять</i>
Cherish- <i>дорожить</i>	Deed – <i>поступок</i>
Research center - <i>исследовательский центр</i>	Exhibit – <i>выставка</i>
To be aimed - <i>быть нацеленным</i>	Resident – <i>житель</i>
	Occupy – <i>занимать</i>

Questions for discussion:

- Have you got a museum of victory in your school?
- Can you name the defenders of the country from your place?

Activities:

- Tell us about one of the participants of the Great Patriotic War in your place. What was he/she famous for?
- Are there any monuments dedicated to the War in your place?

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL MUSEUMS

(ТРОПИНА ОЛЬГА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «РОДНИКОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Chronicle
of Victory.
School Museums

Annotation: school museums play a vital role in school life. They promote collaboration and teamwork as students explore exhibits and participate in projects.

Key words: school museums, educational experiences, interactive spaces, historical artifacts, cultural items, scientific exhibits, collaboration and teamwork.

The Importance of School Museums



School museums play a vital role in enhancing educational experiences and fostering a love for learning among students. They serve as interactive spaces where students can engage with historical artifacts, cultural items, and scientific exhibits. By providing hands-on learning opportunities, school museums make education more relatable and stimulating, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application.

Moreover, school museums promote collaboration and teamwork as students explore exhibits and participate in projects. They encourage critical thinking and creativity, allowing students to analyze and express their understanding of various subjects.

Incorporating school museums into the curriculum enriches students' educational journeys, making learning memorable and impactful. Ultimately, they nurture curiosity and inspire future generations to appreciate history and culture, fostering well-rounded individuals prepared to contribute to society.

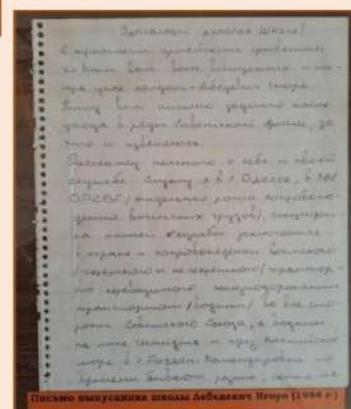


ACTIVITY

1. Read the text about the importance of school museums and complete the tables (make questions using the question words and answer them).

What?	
Where?	
When?	
Why?	
How?	

2. Speak about the importance of school museums using the table.



NIKOLAY KUDRYA SCHOOL MUSEUM

(ГОБЕЛА ЮЛИЯ ИГОРЕВНА, ГОНЧАРУК АННА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, КРЫЦИНА ОКСАНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМЕНИ НИКОЛАЯ КУДРИ»)

**School
museum**

Preserving the memory of heroic past of our country is of a great importance. More than 20, 000 school museums all around Russia play a major part in this process.

On the threshold of the 80th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA visits Nikolay Kudrya school museum.



Nikolay Kudrya School Museum

School №1 in the very centre of the town of Chernomorskoye is proudly named after Nikolay Kudrya, the Hero of the Soviet Union. The school museum also bears his name. Each student can tell you about this **valorous** pilot, who made 53 **combat missions**, took part in 24 air battles, shot down 10 enemy aircraft during the Great Patriotic War.



Information board “On the Roads of Partisan Glory” offers a glimpse of Ak-Mechet partisan unit. The unit operated in Crimea for only seven and a half months, but during this time partisans carried out over 20 combat operations, killed 250 enemy soldiers, blew up 4 trucks, 2 bridges and damaged 4 kilometers of telegraph cable.



In the museum **glass cases** you can see belongings of the soldiers who defended their motherland from the Nazis: front-line letters, a helmet, a holster, a front-line spoon, medals of the USSR Navy and, of course, photographs. Every exhibit stands for a hero and his priceless **feat**, which contributed to the Great Victory.

The Great Patriotic War ended long ago, but our museum continues to preserve the memory of those who went through all its **trials**.

KEY WORDS

- on the threshold** – в преддверии
- valorous** – отважный
- combat mission** – боевой вылет
- glass case** – музейная витрина
- feat** – подвиг

DISCUSS

- What was Nikolay Kudrya awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union for?
- What did partisans carry out during the Nazi occupation?

ACTIVITY

- Collect information about your school museum. Give a short presentation to the class.

FEMALE HEROES OF CRIMEA

(БАКУМЕНКО АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЯЛТИНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 12 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ» МО ГО ЯЛТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

FEMALE HEROES OF CRIMEA.

During the struggle for Crimea in the Great Patriotic War, 32 women showed the highest degree of heroism. This pantheon of glory includes pilots, snipers, medical workers, and a secret service agent. We can get acquainted with them in our school museum

Key words: contribute to victory, in the rear, produce weapons, fight shoulder to shoulder with smb, award smth to smb, secret service agent, defense, be wounded, concentration camp.

Surely, you have heard that women contributed a lot to the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Most of them worked in the rear, producing foods, goods, and weapons. Some of them fought shoulder to shoulder with men, and dozens of them obtained the title of hero.

Interestingly, 29 out of 95 female Heroes of the Soviet Union took part in the battles for Crimea in 1941-1944. Decades after the events, the Russian Federation awarded the title of Hero to three more women. Among the heroines, there were 24 pilots, four medical workers, three snipers, and one secret service agent. Maria Baida (1922-2002), Lyudmila Pavlichenko (1916-1974), Nina Onilova (1921-1942), Irina Levchenko (1924-1973), Galina Petrova (1920–1943), to name a few.



Maria Baida

Born in Crimea and nicknamed ‘Fearless Marusya,’ combat medic Maria Baida especially distinguished herself during the defense of Sevastopol. Afterwards, she was wounded, captured, and survived several concentration camps. Since 1961, Ms Baida lived in Sevastopol.

Activities:

1. Read the text about female heroes of Crimea and complete the form.

Number of female heroes of Crimea	
Their field of activities	
Some representatives	
Their age as of 1941	

2. Using the form and the key words, speak about women’s contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War and female heroes of Crimea.

3. In your opinion, what motivated these women to join the armed forces? What qualities did they have to fight and survive?

4*. Find out more about female heroes of Crimea and their deeds. How did life turn out for these women after the victory?

CHRONICLE OF VICTORY. SCHOOL MUSEUM. PETER SIBIRKIN, THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(ГОРЕЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ЯЛТИНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 12 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ» МО ГО ЯЛТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

«Chronicle of Victory. School museum»

A visit to a museum is always an enriching and enlightening experience. It offers a glimpse into the past, helping us understand our history and culture.

Peter Sibirkin, the Hero of the Soviet Union

Key words: squadron, Assault Aviation Regiment, sortie, significant damage, exploit



Yalta school №12 is located in a historic building and has its own fascinating history. It was built in 1911 and in 2019 was founded the school Museum. Today it helps to get acquainted with the history of the school and its outstanding students and teachers.

Old photographs, papers and albums keep alive the memory of witnesses of the past era and the Great Patriotic War.

One of the teachers of the school was the Hero of the Soviet Union Peter Sibirkin. During the Great Patriotic War, he commanded a squadron of the 110th Assault Aviation Regiment. Guard Captain Peter Sibirkin made 109 sorties against enemy equipment and caused significant damage to it. He was seriously wounded in one of the air battles at the end of the war. At the age of 22, he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.



Visiting the museum makes students of school № 12 feel proud and respect for the exploits of our ancestors. This highlights the importance of preserving memory for future generations.

1. Read the text and complete the form

	Activity
The year of the museum's foundation	
The name of the war hero's teacher	
Military rank of P.Sibirkin	
How many sorties against enemy equipment made P.Sibirkin	
What age was he awarded	

2. Speak about Peter Sibirtin using the form

Discuss

3. Why is the school museum important?



THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION GALI AKHMETOVICH MAZITOV

(МОТИЛОВА МАРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ЯЛТИНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 9» МО ГО ЯЛТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY

The war demanded from the people the greatest exertion of forces and huge sacrifices on a national scale, revealed the steadfastness and courage of the Soviet man, the ability to sacrifice himself in the name of freedom and independence of the Motherland.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about one of the Soviet Union's hero Gali Akhmetovich Mazitov.

The Hero of the Soviet Union

Gali Akhmetovich Mazitov



The young hero was born on September 14, 1912 in the village of Novoshakhovo of the Russian Empire in a peasant family. He has been in the Red Army since 1933. He graduated from the Kazan Military Infantry School in 1936 and the Orenburg Military Aviation School of Pilots in 1939.

Gali Mazitov participated in the campaign of Soviet troops in Western Ukraine in 1939 and the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940. In the battles of the Great Patriotic War — since June 1941.

After the war, he continued to serve in the Soviet Army, in 1948-1954 he taught at the Balashov Aviation School. Since 1954 Mazitov has been retired. He moved to Yalta, where for many years he held various positions in the city structures of DOSAAF, preparing young people for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

He had a wife and two children, son Gennadiy and daughter Valentina.



In Yalta, where Mazitov lived from 1954 to 1993, a memorial plaque was unveiled to him in 2007.

He is an honorary citizen of the city of Yalta.

DISCUSSION

Have you ever heard about Gali Mazitov?

Can you add more information about his life?

Do you know anything about Mazitov's awards?



Activities

Are there any places in your city named after hero?

Are there any monuments of hero?

Can you name more heroes who fought in the Great Patriotic War?