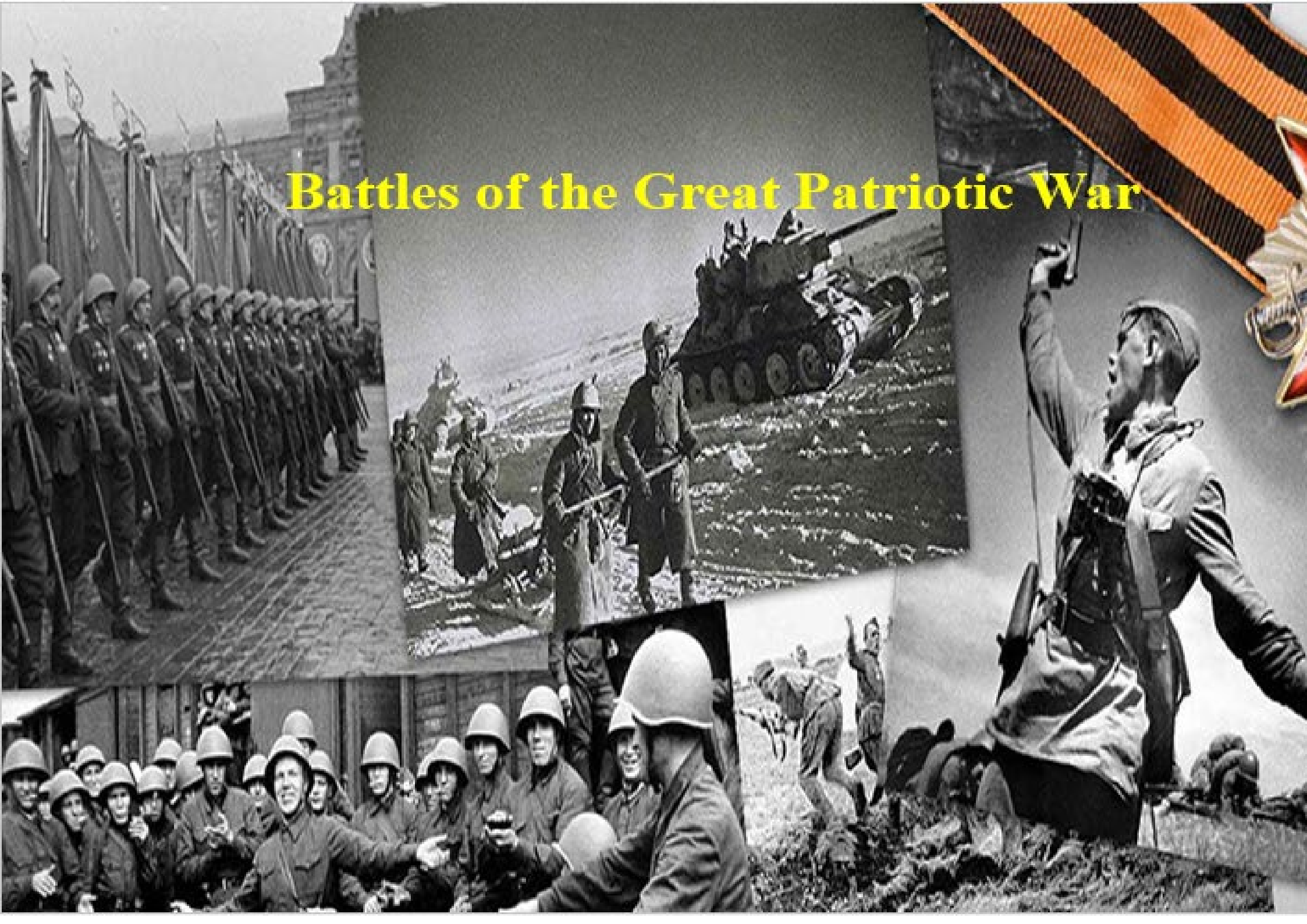




With the Fire in Our Hearts

Made by: Bacheluk Vsevolod

Battles of the Great Patriotic War



The Battle of Moscow



The Battle of Moscow was a military campaign that consisted of two periods of strategically significant fighting on a 600 km sector of the Eastern Front during World War II. It took place between October 1941 and January 1942. The Soviet defensive effort frustrated Hitler's attack on Moscow, the capital and largest city of the Soviet Union. Moscow was one of the primary military and political objectives for Axis forces in their invasion of the Soviet Union.

Initially, the Soviet forces conducted a strategic defense of the Moscow Oblast. As the German offensives were halted, a Soviet strategic counter-offensive and smaller-scale offensive operations forced the German armies back to the positions around the cities of Oryol, Vyazma and Vitebsk, and nearly surrounded three German armies. It was a major setback for the Germans, the end of the idea of a fast German victory in the USSR.



The Battle of Berlin



The Battle of Berlin are also known as the Fall of Berlin, was one of the last major offensives of the European theatre of World War II.

On 9 March, Germany established its defence plan for the city with Operation Clausewitz. The first defensive preparations at the outskirts of Berlin were made on 20 March, under the newly appointed commander of Army Group Vistula, General Gotthard Heinrici.

Before the main battle in Berlin commenced, the Red Army encircled the city after successful battles of the Seelow Heights and Halbe. On 20 April 1945, Hitler's birthday, the 1st Belorussian Front led by Marshal Georgy Zhukov, advancing from the east and north, started shelling Berlin's city centre, while Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Front broke through Army Group Centre and advanced towards the southern suburbs of Berlin. On 23 April General Helmuth Weidling assumed command of the forces within Berlin. The garrison consisted of several depleted and disorganised Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS divisions, along with poorly trained Volkssturm and Hitler Youth members.

Over the course of the next week, the Red Army gradually took the entire city. On 30 April, Hitler committed suicide). The city's garrison surrendered on 2 May. the end of the war was in Europe on 8 May (9 May in the Soviet Union)



The Battle of Kursk



The Battle of Kursk was a Second World War engagement between German and Soviet forces on the Eastern Front near Kursk (450 kilometers south-west of Moscow) in the Soviet Union, during July and August 1943.

The battle was the final strategic offensive that the Germans were able to launch on the Eastern Front. At the end of the battle Hitler canceled the offensive at Kursk after only a week, in part to divert forces to Italy.

The Battle of Kursk was the first time in the Second World War that a German strategic offensive was halted before it could break through enemy defenses and penetrate to its strategic depths.

The maximum depth of the German advance was 8–12 kilometers in the north and 35 kilometers in the south. Though the Red Army had succeeded in winter offensives previously, their counter-offensives after the German attack at Kursk were their first successful summer offensives of the war



The Battle of Stalingrad



The Battle of Stalingrad (23 August 1942 – 2 February 1943) was the largest confrontation of World War II, in which Germany and its allies fought the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) in Southern Russia.

Marked by fierce close-quarters combat and direct assaults on civilians in air raids, it remains the largest (nearly 2.2 million personnel) and bloodiest (1.8–2 million killed, wounded or captured) battle in the history of warfare.

After their defeat at Stalingrad, the German High Command had to withdraw vast military forces from the Western Front to replace their losses. The German offensive to capture Stalingrad began in August 1942.

By the beginning of February 1943, the Axis forces in Stalingrad had exhausted their ammunition and food. The remaining units of the 6th Army surrendered. The battle lasted five months, one week and three days.



The Operation Bagration



The Operation Bagration was the codename for the Soviet 1944 Belorussian Strategic Offensive Operation. It was a military campaign fought between 23 June and 19 August 1944 in Soviet Byelorussia in the Eastern Front of World War II. The Soviet Union inflicted the biggest defeat in German military history by destroying 28 out of 34 divisions of Army Group Centre and completely shattered the German front line. It was the fifth deadliest campaign on the European war scene, killing around 450,000 soldiers.

On 23 June 1944, the Red Army attacked Army Group Centre in Byelorussia, with the objective of encircling and destroying its main component armies. By 28 June, the German Fourth Army had been destroyed, along with most of the Third Panzer and Ninth Armies. The Red Army exploited the collapse of the German front line to encircle German formations in the vicinity of Minsk in the Minsk Offensive and destroy them, with Minsk liberated on 4 July.

With the end of effective German resistance in Byelorussia, the Soviet offensive continued further to Lithuania, Poland and Romania over the course of July and August.



Heroes of the great Patriotic war



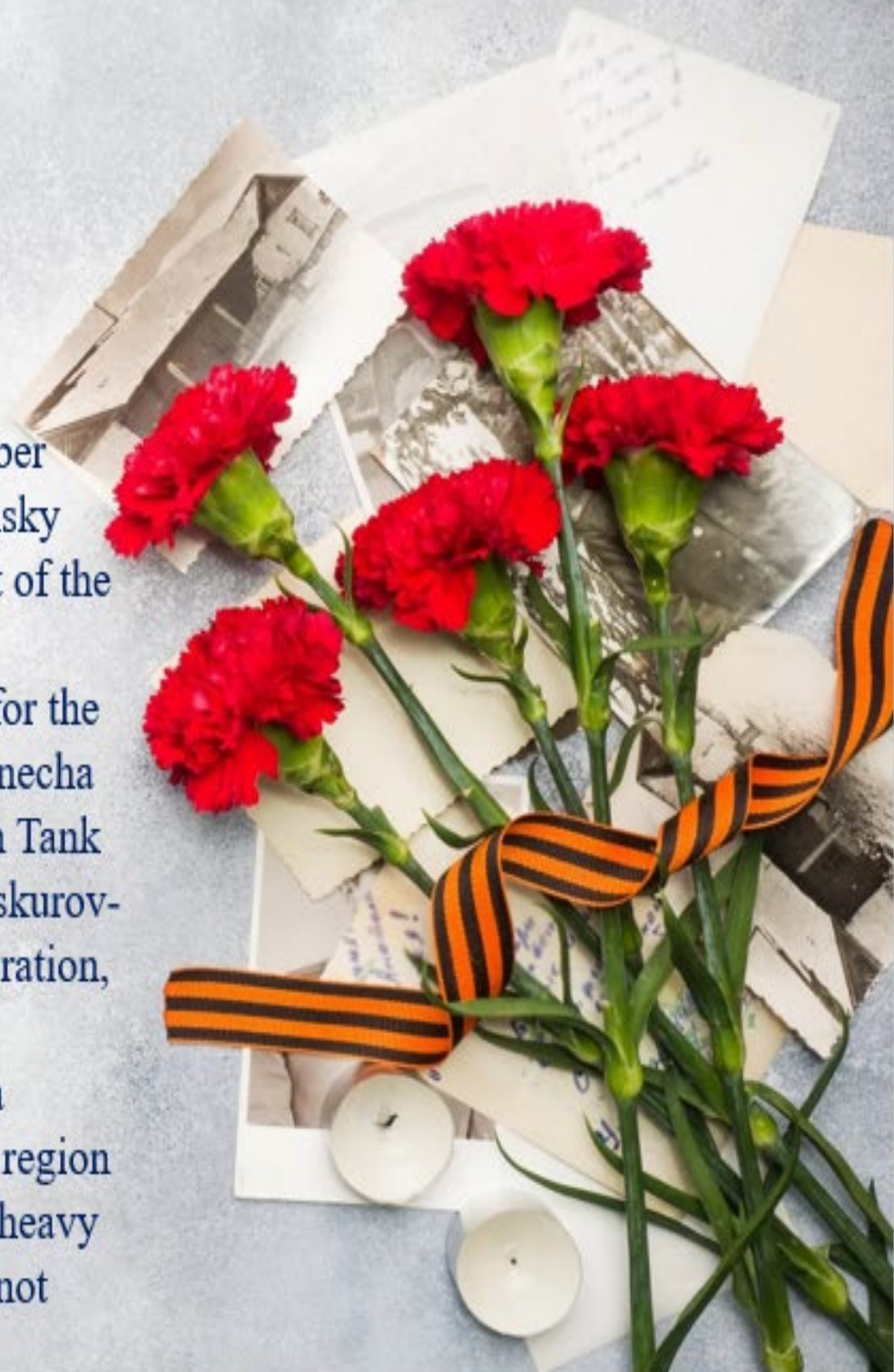


Nikolai Khudyakov

Nikolai Alexandrovich Khudyakov was born on 25 October 1925 in a peasant family in the village of Puktysh of the Puktyshsky selsoviet of the Shchuchansky district of the Chelyabinsk district of the Ural region

Since March 5, 1944 at the front. He fought as a gunner for the anti-tank gun of the 2nd Motorized Rifle Battalion of the 29th Unecha Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade, 10th Tank Volunteer Corps, 4th Tank Army, 1st Ukrainian Front. He took part in the battles of the Proskurov-Chernivtsi offensive operation, the Lviv-Sandomir offensive operation, the Vistula-Oder offensive operation.

In March 1944, in a defensive battle for the Friedrichovka railway station (now within the city of Volochysk, Khmelnytsky region of Ukraine), guard sergeant N.A. Khudyakov knocked out three heavy tanks of the enemy "Tiger", having been twice wounded, he did not leave the field battlefield.



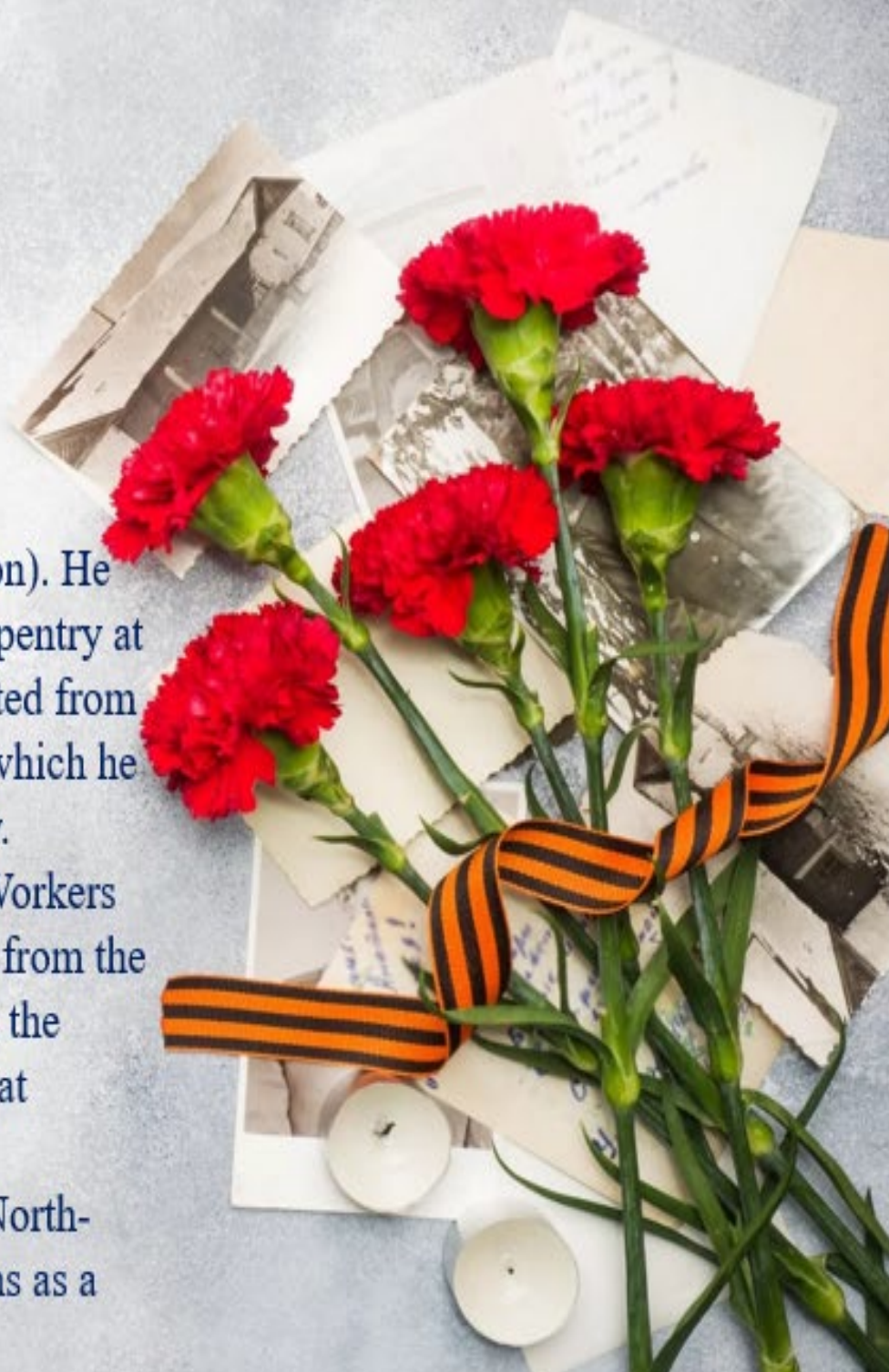


Nikolai Zhmayev

Nikolai Zhmayev was born on May 8, 1916 in Miass village (now a city in Chelyabinsk region). He graduated from school, after which he worked as a carpentry at the Miass Saw Factory. In 1937 Zhmayev graduated from the school of factory apprenticeship in Zlatoust, after which he worked as a locksmith at the Miass Instrument Factory.

In the same year, he was drafted to serve in the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army. In 1938 Zhmayev graduated from the school of junior aviation specialists. He participated in the battles on Halhin Gola. Since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War - on its fronts.

He took part in fights on the Western, Bryansk, North-Western, 1st Ukrainian fronts. He flew combat missions as a radar shooter of the "Pe-2" aircraft.





Vasyli Tikhonovich Kazantsev

(October 19, 1920, the village of Sugoyak, Chelyabinsk Region - May 13, 1945, Berlin) – participant of the Great Patriotic War, reconnaissance observer of the 1955th fighter-anti-tank artillery regiment of the 40th separate fighter-anti-tank artillery brigade 3- 1st shock army of the 1st Belorussian Front, guard corporal, Hero of the Soviet Union.

One of the first to put up a red banner on the Reichstag building during the assault on the Reichstag.





Vasyli Zaitsev

On February 22, 1943, Junior Lieutenant Vasyli Zaitsev received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The award sheet of a sniper, who had yet to become famous throughout the world, reported that in less than three months of fighting in Stalingrad, he eliminated 225 fascist soldiers and officers.

Despite several serious injuries, Zaitsev lived a long and eventful life. He made a huge contribution to the development of sniper art, and after the war he worked as a director at two enterprises. Language Tool offers spell and grammar checking. Just paste your text here and click the 'Check Text' button. Click the phrases for details on potential errors. He used this text few of the problems that Language Tool can worked.





Mikhail Kušnov

(18 November 1923 - 25 October 1953)

was a Soviet officer, participant of the Great Patriotic War, platoon commander of the 3rd Guards Airborne Regiment of the 1st Guards Airborne Division of the 53rd Army of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, Hero of the Soviet Union (1945).

Guard Lieutenant. He was a participant

of The Battle of Stalingrad, participated in the liberation of Moldova and Romania. On 5 November 1944, led by a group of scouts under

enemy fire, he crossed the River Thyssa

and captured a strategically important altitude,

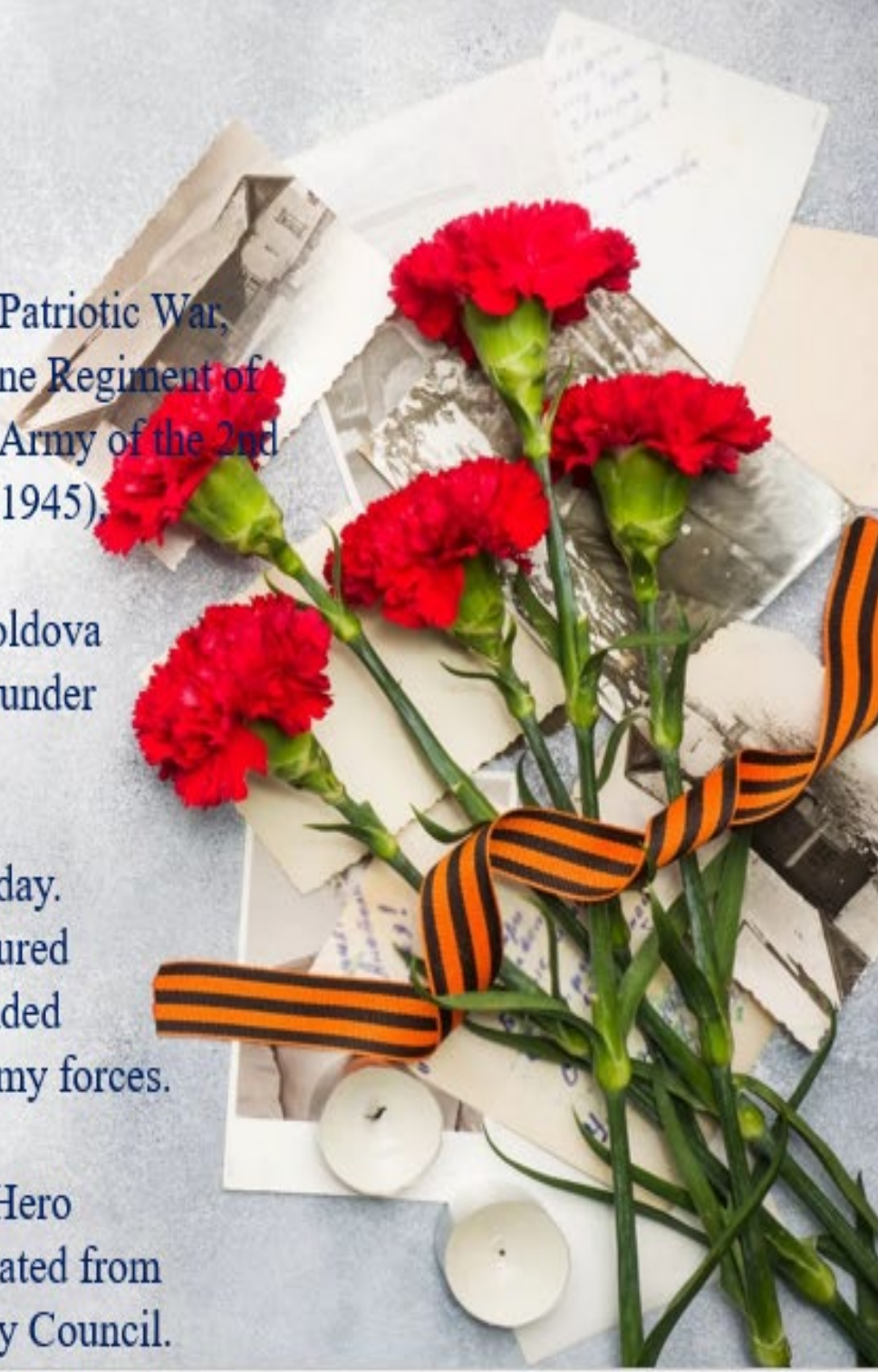
repelling 12 attacks by enemy soldiers during the night and day.

Personally Mikhail Petkovic destroyed 12 fascists, captured one officer and three soldiers. A handful of brave men defended the captured bridgehead, ensuring the crossing of the main Red Army forces.

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet

of the USSR of March 24, 1945 he was awarded the title of Hero

of the Soviet Union. After the war, Hero returned to Miass, graduated from law school, and worked as a secretary and lawyer at the Miass City Council.





Vasyli Boyarshinov

was born on March 7, 1915 in the village of Syrostan (now Miass city district of Chelyabinsk region) in a working family. He graduated from five classes of part-time secondary school and a school of factory and factory apprenticeship, after which he worked first at a brick factory, then at the construction of a railway in Primorsky Krai.

In May 1942 he was drafted to serve in the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army. Since August of the same year - on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

On the night of October 1-2, 1943, Boyarshinov, together with his branch, despite massive enemy fire, laid two cable communication lines north of Kiev through the Dnieper River. Boyarshinov 's actions contributed to the successful adjustment of artillery fire. On several occasions, Boyarshinov eliminated damage on the line, putting his life in danger. When Soviet units began to cross the Dnieper, Boyarshinov together with his branch provided them with communication.





Young heroes of the great Patriotic war

Kazey Marat

He was born on October 29, 1929 in the village of Stankovo in the Dzerzhinsk district of the Minsk region of Belarus in a peasant family. He served in the Baltic fleet, on the legendary battleship "Marat", the former Petropavlovsk".

In 1935, Marat's father, being the Chairman of the friendly committee, was repressed for "sabotage", exiled to the far East, where he died. The boy's mother was also arrested twice "for Trotskyist beliefs", but later she was released. The ordeal and upheaval she endured did not break her faith in socialist ideals.

When the Great Patriotic war began, Anna Kazey began to cooperate with the partisan underground in Minsk (hiding and treating wounded soldiers), for which she was hanged by the Nazis in 1942.

After that, the children, Marat and Ariadna escaped to the Stankovsky forest, to the partisan detachment named after the 25th anniversary of October, where they became a scout. In fact, they had no one to stay with.

The new partisan, Marat Kazei, was then twelve years old.



Nadezhda Bogdanova

She was born in the village of Avdanki in the Gorodok district of the Vitebsk region of the Belarusian SSR on December 28, 1931. At the age of 8, she entered the 4th Mogilev children's home. Before that, It was a street child for a long time. In an orphanage, she was an active physical education student.

Mother-Irina Semyonovna Bogdanova. She showed up when Nadia was in the papers. Her father was a professional wrestler, from whom Nadia inherited a love of sports.

Nadia Bogdanova was twice executed by the Nazis, and her comrades for many years considered her dead and even put up a monument. When she became a scout in the partisan detachment of the 2nd Belorussian brigade, she was not even ten years old. Small and thin, she pretended to be a beggar and wandered among the fascists, noting and memorizing everything, and bringing the most valuable information to the squad

In one of the night battles, she saved the wounded commander of the intelligence Department, Ferapont Slesarenko. The description of Nadia Bogdanova was signed in 1958 by the chief of staff of the 2nd Belarusian brigade.



Nina Kukoverova

(1929-December 1943)-pioneer hero

When the war started, the mother and children — 14-year — old Nina and two younger ones-stayed in the village.

In August, the Nazis entered the Leningrad region. On the 28th, they took caps and Nechepert. The remnants of the broken Soviet units were making their way East in groups. Then Nina took in the first wounded soldiers. Soon the partisans appeared, she Began to help move around the countryside. According to her intelligence, several attacks were made on German detachments that were preparing to be transferred to Leningrad or returning from there for treatment.

A year Kukoverova, like other local residents, were sent to the camp in Gatchina. And from there they were taken to Velikiye Luki. Nina immediately went to the partisans. Then she joined the squad. As in the Tosnensky district, she began to go to the villages-to collect information, put up leaflets. At the end of the 43rd participated in the defeat of the SS base in the village of Gory: penetrated into the village, studied the location of the punishers, reported information to their own.



Zina Portnova

A Leningrad schoolgirl, Zina Portnova in June 1941 came with her younger sister Galya for summer holidays to her grandmother in the village of Zui, near the Obol station (shumilinsky district of Vitebsk region). She was fifteen... There the war found her. She did not want to leave with the refugees and stayed in the city of Obol.

When the underground Komsomol organization "Young Avengers" was organized in the city, Portnova became a member of it. The "Avengers" not only distributed and pasted leaflets, but also obtained information for the partisans about the actions of the Germans. With their help, they managed to arrange several diversions on the railway, not only on the rails, but also at the station.

A water pump was blown up, which delayed the dispatch of a dozen echelons to the front. Underground workers blew up a local power plant, burned down a flax factory, and disabled several trucks.

Portnova managed to get a job in a German canteen for personnel. After working there for a while, she managed to carry out a cruel but effective operation-poisoned food. More than 100 Germans were there.



Arkady Kamanin

During the summer holidays, Arkady worked at the airfield, then for several months in 1941 as a mechanic at an aircraft factory in Moscow.

He was fond of music, played the accordion and accordion. In 1941-1942, he lived in Tashkent, where his father was transferred before the war.

In April 1943, he joined the assault aviation corps, which was commanded by his father, on the Kalinin front.

At first, Arkady worked as a mechanic for special equipment in the communications squadron of the headquarter of the 5th assault air corps. Then on a two-seat communication plane U-2 began to fly in the role of flight mechanic and Navigator-observer. The U-2 was created as a training aircraft and had dual controls in both cabins.

At Arkady's request, the pilots allowed him to fly after takeoff. In this way, he received flight practice. In July 1943, it was released in the first "official" independent flight on the U-2 plane. After that, the fourteen-year-old Arkady is appointed as a pilot of the 423rd Separate air communication squadron.

He fought on several fronts: the Kalinin front - from March 1943; the 1st Ukrainian front - from June 1943; the 2nd Ukrainian front - from September 1944.





Tasks



1) Answer the questions:

1. When is Victory Day?
2. When did the Great Patriotic War start?
3. Who was the leader of Nazi Germany?
4. How do Russian people celebrate Victory Day?



2) Find the equivalents to the Russian expressions: (use ex.3)

группа сопротивления
 военные товарищи
 дни кошмара и ночи допросов
 борьба против фашизма
 перехватить бомбардировщик
 партизанское движение
 дзот
 свинцовый дождь
 закрыл амбразуру своей грудью
 самопожертвование в сражении
 посмертно награжденный





3. Work with the text:

– Now, boys and girls, you are going to read texts about Great Patriotic War heroes. Read them by yourself. And the task is to find whom these texts are about. I'll give you 5 minutes A. Yury Levitan

B. Zoya_Kosmodemyanskaya

C. Valentin_Kotyk

D. Musa Jalil

E. Gazinur Gafiyatullin

F. Mikhail_Devyatayev

1. In August 1943, fascist spies managed to track down the resistance group. He and most of his militant comrades were seized. There followed nightmare days and nights of interrogations, torture, and more torture. The Gestapo broke his left arm and injured his kidneys. His body was covered with welts from the beatings. His crushed fingers were swollen and would not bend. But the poet did not give up. Behind bars he continued his fight against fascism. He had only his poetry for a weapon, which speaks of a truth that has been paid for by the highest price imaginable-the price of one's own life.

2. He piloted the aircraft. The Germans tried to intercept the bomber but without success. The aircraft was damaged by the Soviet air defences but managed to land in Soviet-held territory. The escapees provided important information about the German missile program, especially about the V-1 and V-2. But the NKVD did not believe his story, arguing that it was impossible for the prisoners to take over an airplane without cooperation from the Germans. Thus, he was suspected of being a German spy and sent to a penal military unit along with the other nine men.

3. The Germans caught her as she started to torch another house. She was tortured and interrogated throughout the night but refused to give up any information. The following morning she was marched to the center of the town with a board around her neck bearing the inscription 'House burner' and hanged. Her final words were purported to be "Comrades! Why are you so gloomy? I am not afraid to die! I am happy to die for my people!" and to the Germans, "You'll hang me now, but I am not alone. There are two hundred million of us. You can't hang us all."

4. He was a Soviet pioneer, and a partisan scout. He was also the youngest ever Hero of Soviet Union.

During German-Soviet War he participated in partisan movement in Ukraine. First was coherent, then participated in fights, has been twice wounded, and killed in action. He received the Order of the Patriotic War 1st class and the Medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War".

5. When there were no more than 25 meters to the earth-and-timber emplacement, he rose in all growth and threw in turn three grenades. The machine gun became silent only for an instant, but then again started watering with a lead rain. Then hero threw himself onto a German pill-box, blocking the machine-gun with his own chest. The machine gun choked, and all battalion rushed to attack. For his self-sacrifice in battle, he was posthumously awarded the distinction Hero of the Soviet Union

6. In June 1941 he read the Soviet Information Bureau message about the start of the war with Germany and voiced information bulletins from the fronts during all four years of fighting. Soviet marshals said his voice had the power of a military division. During the war, he also voiced documentaries that were edited in the same basement and shown to the soldiers on the front and the people of the fighting Soviet Union. His famous message that started with the words 'From the Soviet Information Bureau...' was recorded only years after the war's ended – in the times of fighting no-one even thought of saving it for history's sake.



4) Sing the Song

A grove was blazing red and yellow
A crimson sunset was alight
We were a group of eighteen fellows
But only three of us survived...
How very few good friends we cherished
Lived through the night to see the day
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name...
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name.

Against the night sky in the distance
A flare was falling like a star
In spite of facing strong resistance
No one would think of losing heart...

And anyone who saw that battle
Remembers those who still remain
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name...
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name.

Na byezymyannoy vysotye (A Hilltop With No Name)



Against the night sky in the distance
A flare was falling like a star
In spite of facing strong resistance
No one would think of losing heart...
And anyone who saw that battle
Remembers those who still remain
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name...
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name.

...

The hill was under heavy fire
With dazzling blasts and bombing raids
And at that moment we desired
To strengthen friendships we had made...

Against the odds, we climbed the hill side
And loyal to our dream remained
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name...
Beside an unfamiliar village
Upon a hilltop with no name.



Katusha

Apple trees and pear trees were a flower,
River mist was rising all around.
Young Katyusha went strolling by the hour
On the steep banks,
O'er the rocky ground.
Young Katyusha went strolling by the hour
On the steep banks,
O'er the rocky ground.

By the river's bank she sang a love song
Of her hero in a distant land.
Of the one she'd dearly loved for so long,
Holding tight his letters in her hand.

By the river's bank she sang a love song
Of her hero in a distant land.





Na pole tanki grokhotali

The tanks were rattling like a thunder,
The soldiers went to final fight,
And here they carried young commander
With head all broken outright.
His tank was hit with armor-piercer
So say good-bye to Guardian crew.
Just four more corpses in the hillside
Will add to fair morning view
'Cause now the vehicle is burning,
Wait for the shells to detonate,
You wanna live to see this morning
But you're too weak and it's too late
They'll lift us from beneath the wreckage
Remove our bodies from the fray



While fire and thunder from the cannons
Escort us on our final way
And telegrams will set a-flying
To notify our next of kin:
Your son will never be returning
On leave he won't be stopping in
His mother wails in the corner
His father swats a creeping tear
His love will never know for certain
What fate befell her tanker dear
photo on her shelf will linger
Among the yellowed books forlorn
In tanker's garment, epaulets on
And fianc to her no more.

The background of the slide features a close-up of white cherry blossoms on dark brown branches, set against a light-colored, horizontally-grained wooden surface. Some petals have fallen onto the wood.

Vocabulary

a military campaign	военная кампания
defensive	оборонительный
effort	усилия
invasion	вторжение
surrounded	окруженный
Volkssturm	Фольксштурм
Hitler	Гитлер
comitted	совершил
deadliest	смертоносный
offensive	наступление
wounded	ранен
reconnaissance	разведчик
strategically	стратегический
important altitude	важная высота
penetrated	проникать
Squadron	в эскадрилье



Miass, 2020