

A map of Europe during the First World War, with countries color-coded: Germany (pink), Russia (yellow), France (orange), Italy (light orange), and others in various shades. The text is overlaid on the map.

Aleksei Brusilov distinguished commander of the First World War

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From 8 V

School №5

A remarkable monument of General Brusilov in the year 2007 is installed in the square at the intersection of Trellis and Taurian.

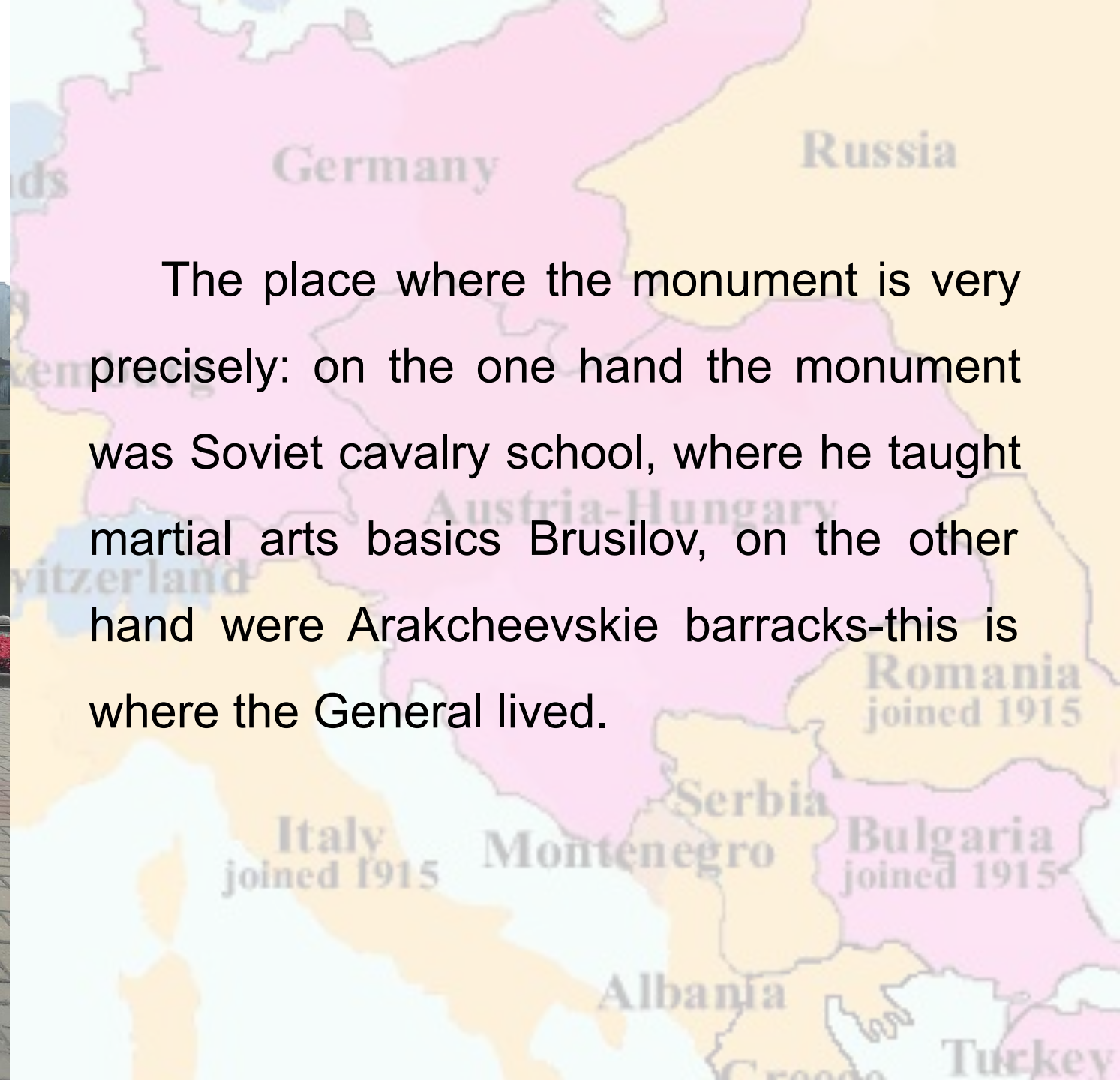
This monument in St. Petersburg appeared to perpetuate the memory of the famous General and hero of the first world war.

The authors of the monument are the sculptor Jan Neumann.





The place where the monument is very precisely: on the one hand the monument was Soviet cavalry school, where he taught martial arts basics Brusilov, on the other hand were Arakcheevskie barracks-this is where the General lived.



General Brusilov is depicted as if emerging from the stone. The pedestal is built in the form of severe, untreated rocks, which are symbolic of the hole "by bullets". Polished triangle in the middle of the pedestal is a symbol of the famous Brusilovsky Offensive.





Alexei Brusilov,
father A.A. Brusilova

Brusilov was born in Tiflis (now Tbilisi, Georgia).

His father was Russian, his mother, Anna Luiza Niestojemska, was Polish.

Three generations of Brusilovs had served as officers in the tsar's army.

Since August 1872 began for Cornet Brusylov military service.

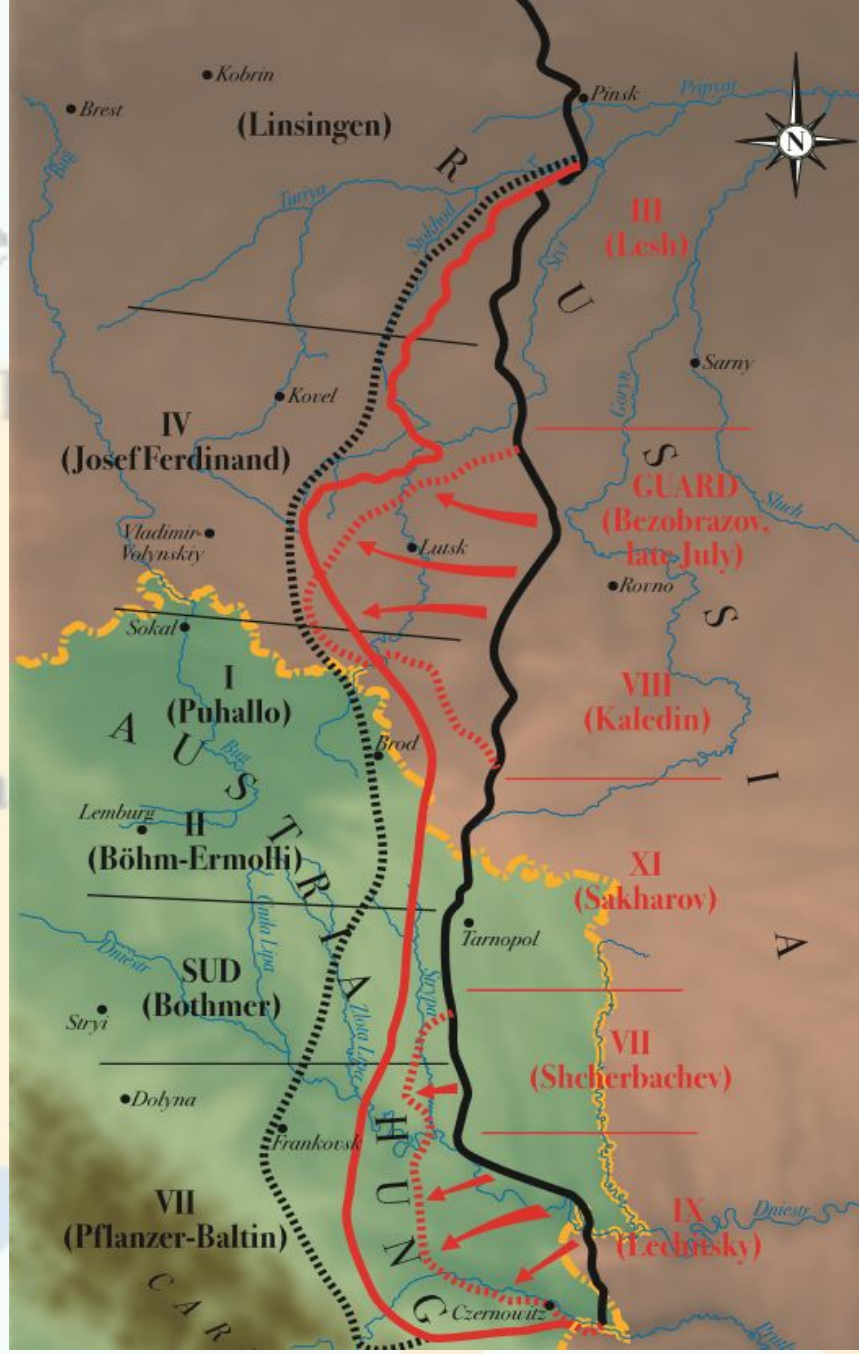
The first severe test of maturity officer became his Russian-Turkish War of 1877-78, which Tver Dragoons were in the vanguard of Russian troops.



For seven months of the war, he earned three combat medals and was promoted to Lieutenant-Captain.

Brussilov brought fame
1st Global War.

By taking command of
the 8th Army, located on
the left flank of the
Russian front, he has
already started on August
7 coming inland Galicia.

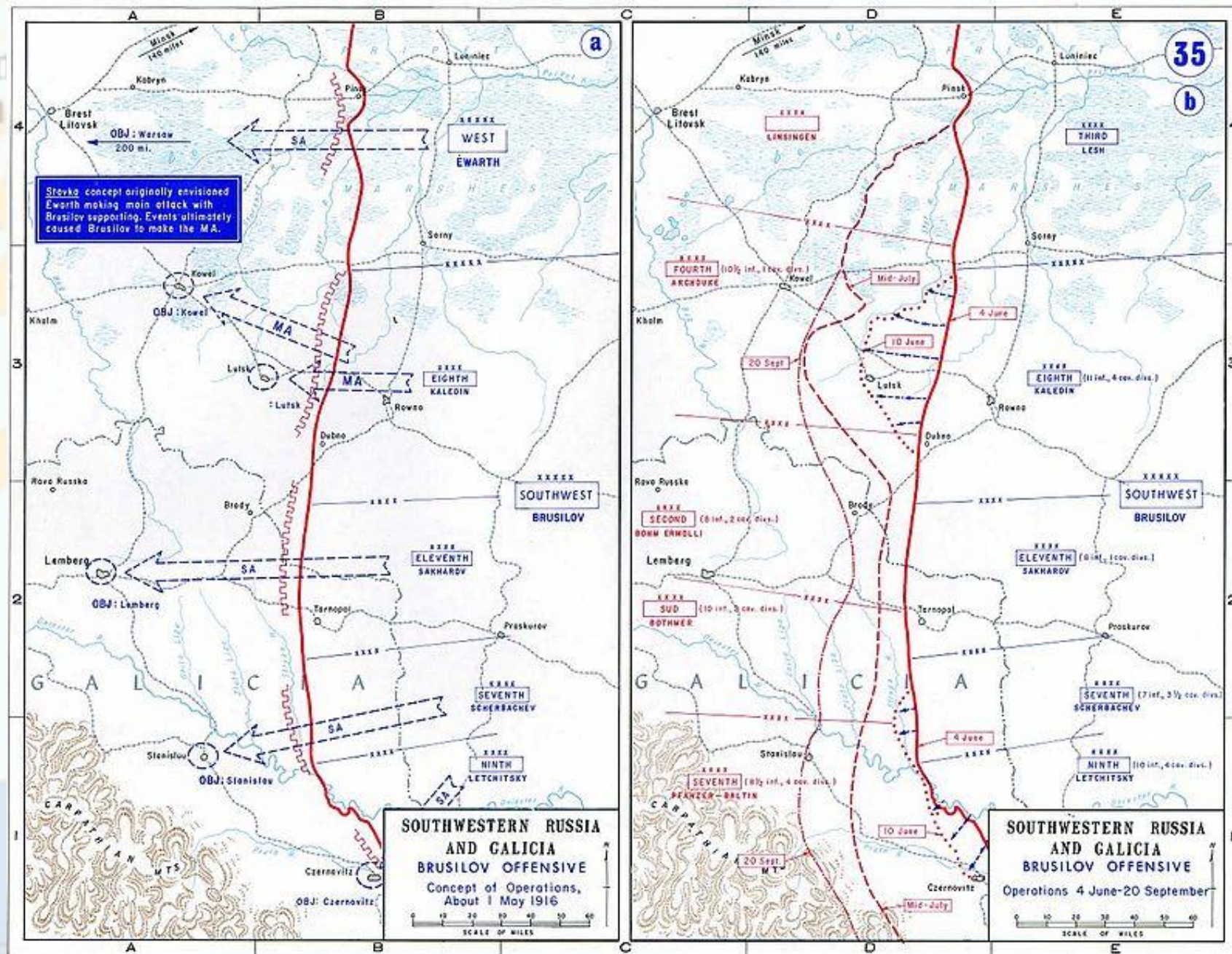


Plan of the Brusilov

Battle gust 8th army
was supported by all the
South-Western Front.
Began one of the great
strategic operations of
the war — the battle of
Galicia.



Blue and red lines: Eastern front 1916. Brusilov offensive takes place in lower right corner



Left: Plan of May. Right: Frontline at the end of Brusilov offensive in September 1916.

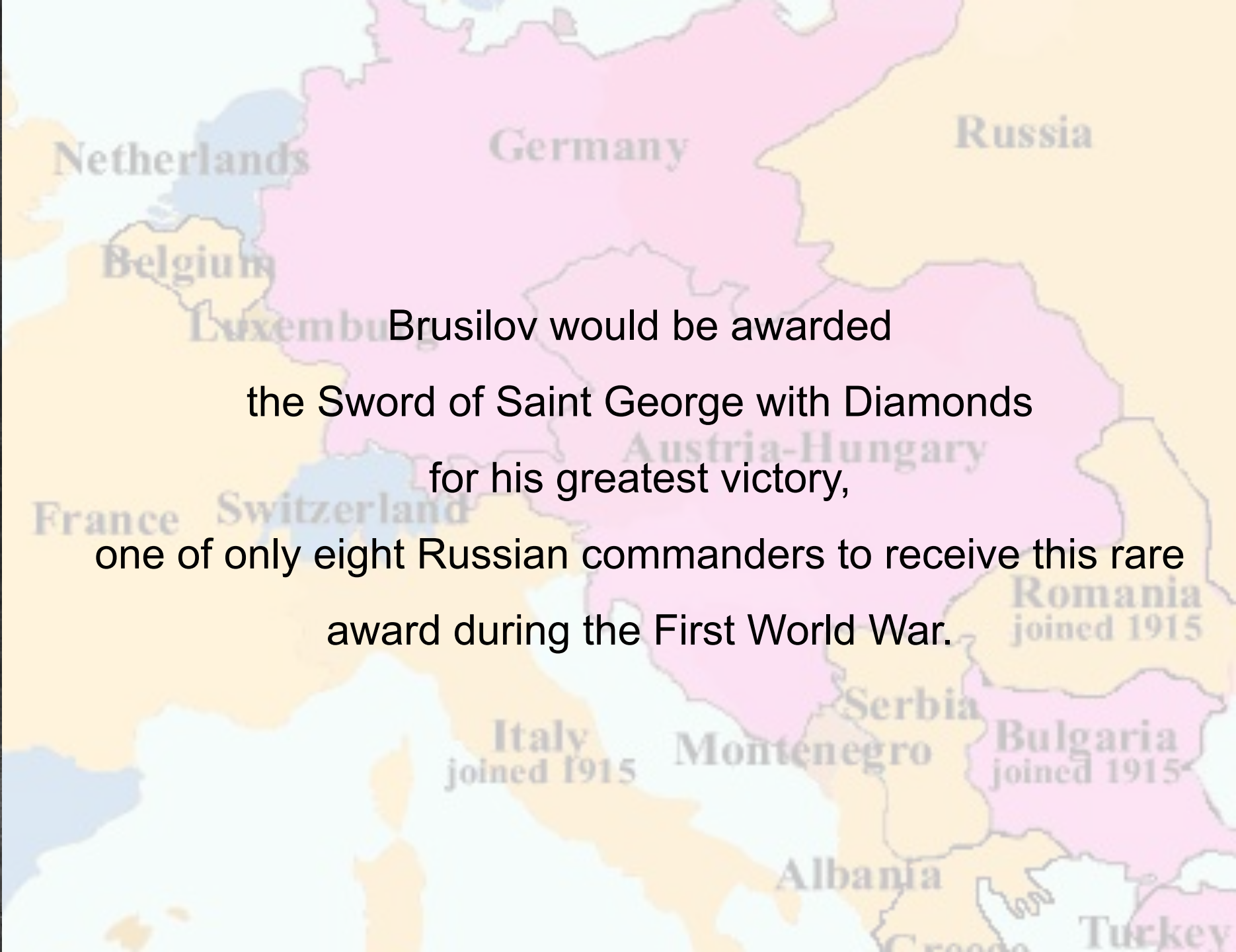


Brusilov army defeated the Austro-Hungarian and German forces in Galicia and Bukovina, causing them great loss — up to 1.5 million people and seized about 600 guns, 1,800 machine guns

The Brusilov Offensive is considered as one of the most lethal offensives in world history.

Brusilov's main ideas

- To increase the points of sally, thereby preventing a concentration of the enemy's strategic reserve. This approach aims to confuse the enemy by using several points of attack.
- To make the width of attack wide – greater than 30 kilometres.
- To limit the duration of bombardment – less than 5 hours.
- To advance artillery in secrecy and to cooperate with the infantry.
- To advance the strategic reserve beforehand and to join with the storm troops after a breach of the enemy's front trench has been achieved. Not to avail cavalry.
- To get the trench lines as close as possible to the enemy's trenches prior to the battle.



Brusilov would be awarded the Sword of Saint George with Diamonds for his greatest victory, one of only eight Russian commanders to receive this rare award during the First World War.



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