

Министерство образования и науки Астраханской области
ГАПОУ АО «Астраханский социально-педагогический колледж»



Специальность 44.02.01 «Дошкольное образование»

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа
по учебной дисциплине английский язык

НА ТЕМУ:
«Города- герои»

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Астрахань-2016



The honorary title "Hero City" was assigned by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the city, the residents of which have shown heroism and courage in the defense of the Motherland during the Great Patriotic War.



Leningrad (St. Petersburg) - 1945;

Stalingrad (Volgograd) - 1945;

Sevastopol -1945 year;

Odessa - 1945;

Kiev -1965 year;

Moscow -1965 year;



Brest (Fortress) -1965 year;

Kerch - 1973;

Novorossiysk -1973 year;

Minsk -1974 year;

Tula -1976 year;

Murmansk -1985 year;

Smolensk -1985 year.



In the first days of the Nazi invasion of the USSR in June 1941 Minsk suffered devastating raids of German aviation. Despite the stubborn resistance of Red Army the city was captured on the sixth day of the war.



Minsk was liberated by Soviet troops July 3, 1944. Now, this date is celebrated as the Independence Day of the Republic of Belarus.



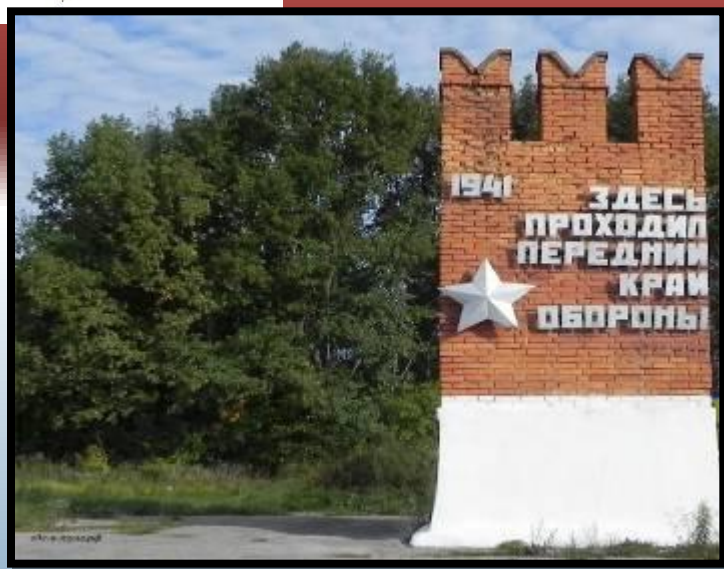
With the opening salvo of the legendary "Katyusha" sounded to prevent breakthrough of the German fascist troops to Moscow July 10 started the Battle of Smolensk, which lasted until 10 September 1941. At 15h 15 min 14 July 1941.



***2 years and 3 months in the Smolensk land was burning the fire of war.
September 25, 1943, Soviet troops liberated Smolensk.***



October 24, 1941 began the heroic defense of Tula. enemy army resumed its offensive to capture a large industrial and cultural center and transportation hub of Tula and outflanking Moscow from the south-east.



December 3, 1941 north of the enemy cut the railroads and highways linking the Tula to Moscow. In this critical situation Tula defenders displayed courage, fortitude and heroism. Fighting to the death, they defended their city. December 5th Panzer Army began to retreat.



June 22, 1941 the fascist German aircraft carried out an air strike on Kiev. July 6 headquarters town of Defense was established. It began 72-day heroic defense. But on September 19 the order of the Supreme Command Kiev was abandoned by Soviet troops. The Nazis established in Kiev brutal occupation regime.



November 6, 1943, Soviet troops liberated the capital of Ukraine.





In October and November 1941, Nazi troops launched a major offensive against Moscow. The Soviet Union responded parade on Red Square on November 7 1941 and a manifestation of resistance, courage and heroism defending the capital of their homeland.



December 5, 1941 Mr. Kalinin Front armies (Colonel-General Konev), and on December 6 - West (Army General Georgy Zhukov) and the right wing of the Southwestern front (Marshal SK Timoshenko) counterattacked .



The chronicle of the Great Patriotic War heroism paratroopers entered the Kerch-Feodosiya operation 1941, feats Adzhimushkaya defenders, from May to October 1942 to keep the defense in the quarries in the enemy's rear and Eltigen operations in 1943.



*April 11, 1944 Kerch
He was released.*





October 30, 1941 on July 4, 1942 began the heroic defense of Sevastopol, which was included in military history as a model of long-term active defense of the seaside town and the main naval base of the Black Sea Fleet, remaining in deep behind enemy lines.



May 9, 1944 the troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, with the support of the Black Sea Fleet Sevastopol sailors freed from Nazi occupation.



From 17 July 1942 to 18 November 1942 defensive operation of one of the greatest battles of the Great Patriotic War and the Second World War - the Battle of Stalingrad. By November 19, 1942 has created favorable conditions for the transition of Soviet troops in the offensive.



February 2, 1943 NN Voronov and Rokossovsky reported to the Supreme Commander Stalin to complete the operation "Ring". The Battle of Stalingrad was a complete triumph of Soviet military art.



As an impregnable fortress stands on the northern flank of the Soviet-German front the heroic polar Murmansk. In Murmansk were dropped more than 181 thousands of incendiary and high-explosive bombs and four thousand. But the city has lived, worked and fought.



In October 1944, Soviet troops drove the troops out of the Arctic.





August 5, 1941 began the heroic defense of Odessa, which lasted for 73 days and nights.



April 10, 1944, Soviet troops liberated Odessa.





In connection with the release of Nazi troops in the region of Krasnodar GHQ on 10 August 1942 ordered to organize a solid defense of Novorossiysk. 7 September, suffering enormous losses, the enemy broke into the city and captured the railway station, the elevator and the port.



On the night of September 10, 1943 storming of the city by land, sea and the bridgehead Novorossiysk offensive began on Malaya Zemlya. September 16, 1943, Novorossiysk was liberated.



September 8, 1941 the enemy captured Shlisselburg. Leningrad was cut off from the mainland. Started 900-day siege of the city on the Neva.



January 18, 1943 troops of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts broke through the blockade. 27 January 1944, the heroic efforts of the Leningrad, Volkhov and 2nd Baltic fronts, in close cooperation with the Baltic Fleet, Ladoga and Onega Flotilla blockade was finally lifted.



Интернет ресурсы

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