

**Municipal budgetary educational institution
secondary school № 24
Noginsk district Moscow region**



**Research work on English
“The heroism doesn't have any bounds”
Nomination of the conference: “War’s
Unwomanly Face ”**



World War II brought a lot of sufferings and hardships to thousands of people. But women suffered from war hardships most of all.





- **The aim of our work:** to show the role of women during the World War II, to tell about their will and ability to participate in the war and to remind people about respect and honor to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.
- **The object of our study** – historical documents, history books about real events, recollections, old family albums and documentaries.
- **The subject of the research** – women who joined the fight and kept pace with men to defend their country from fascism.
- **The tasks:**
 - - to keep track of the women's participating in the war;
 - - to investigate the biography of Tihomirova A.I.;
 - - to search historical documents;
 - - try to answer the question why Soviet women helped to fight against fascists;
 - - to prove that women's contribution to the war was definitely significant

Importance of the research

- The generations change each other, the number of war veterans is decreasing, their children are in a retirement age. Unfortunately, we think about those heroes only on the Victory Day. It is very important especially for the younger generation as we should reverence the memory of our relatives who has taken part in World War and preserve everything they have done for us deeply in our hearts.



Women in the World War



- The Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the USA played the main role in the struggle against Germany.
- In all these countries women did their best to work for the victory.



In 1941 Britain became the first western country to call up women, to take part in war work. Some became mechanics and engineers; some drove tanks or built ships. Typical WVS contributions included organizing evacuations, shelters, clothing exchanges and mobile canteens.



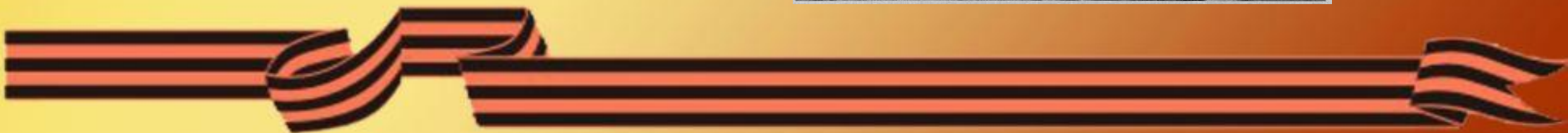
The United States quickly committed itself to total war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Many women became nurses, about 74,000 women served in the American Army and Navy Nurse Corps, more than 1,000 women served as pilots in the Women Airforce Service Pilots.



Russian women in the war



There were 800,000 women who served in the Soviet Armed Forces during the war, which is roughly 3 percent of total military personnel. Women played a great part in most of the armed forces of the Second World War. The Soviet Union deployed women as snipers. The most famous snipers during the war were Lyudmila Pavlichenko and Roza Shanina. Tatyana Nikolayevna Baramzina was a Soviet sniper in the Great Patriotic War credited with a minimum of 36 kills.



Marina Mikhaylovna Raskova was a famous Soviet pilot and navigator. Fascists were extremely afraid of women – the members of the bomber squadron, they called them “Night Witches”.



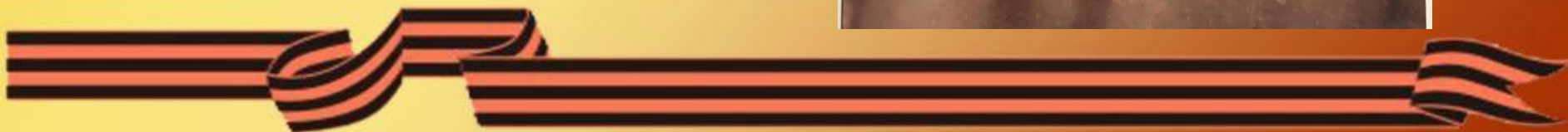
- As, we have already pointed out, the majority of the women were in medical units. Of the medical personnel in the Red Army, 40 % of paramedics, 43 % of surgeons, 46 % of doctors, 57 % of medical assistants, and 200 % of nurses were women. Vera Sergeyevna Kashcheyeva was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and in 1973 became one of the first women to be awarded the Red Cross Florence Nightingale Medal.



The angel of charity



- A big war is always big blood and huge losses. In 1941-1945 doctors, nurses and medical assistants saved more than 17 million soldiers and officers of the Red Army – 72.3% of the wounded were returned to the front. And every soldier and officer in the battle felt that a nurse was near them, that she would give first aid, would hide from bombs and would carry them from the battle field.
- One of these nurses of mercy was Antonina Ivanovna Tihomirova. On the 5 of May in 1942 after turning eighteen a young girl enlisted in the army and served in the ammunition dump. In January 1943 she entered military nursing courses and in March Antonina joined the Red Army after graduating from her brief medical training



A great way



ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ
НМ № 4706207

Фамилия Тихомирова
Имя Антонина
Отчество Ивановна
Число, месяц и год рождения 23 апр. 1934
Личная подпись владельца Антонина
Выдан Ногинским
городским военным комиссариатом
Московской области (республики)


30 апр. 1964 г.
М. П. Антонина
(звание, подпись)

НМ № 4706207 1

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения Московская обл.
Орехово-Зуевский р-н.
с. Худиньто
2. Национальность Русская
3. Партийность (с какого года) чл. КПСС
с окт. 1944г.
4. Состоит ли в ВЛКСМ (с какого года) нет, состоит
5. Образование Ок. 7 кл. НОШ в 1938г.
6. Основная гражданская специальность Продавец
7. Семейное положение Разведена

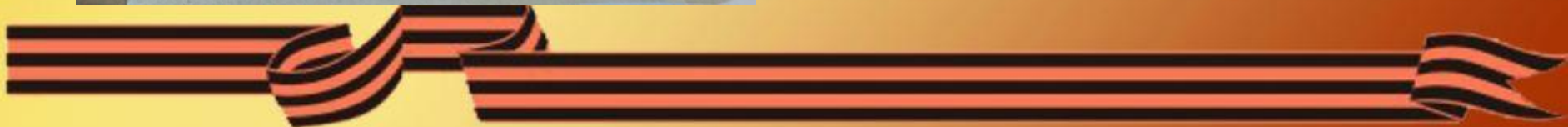


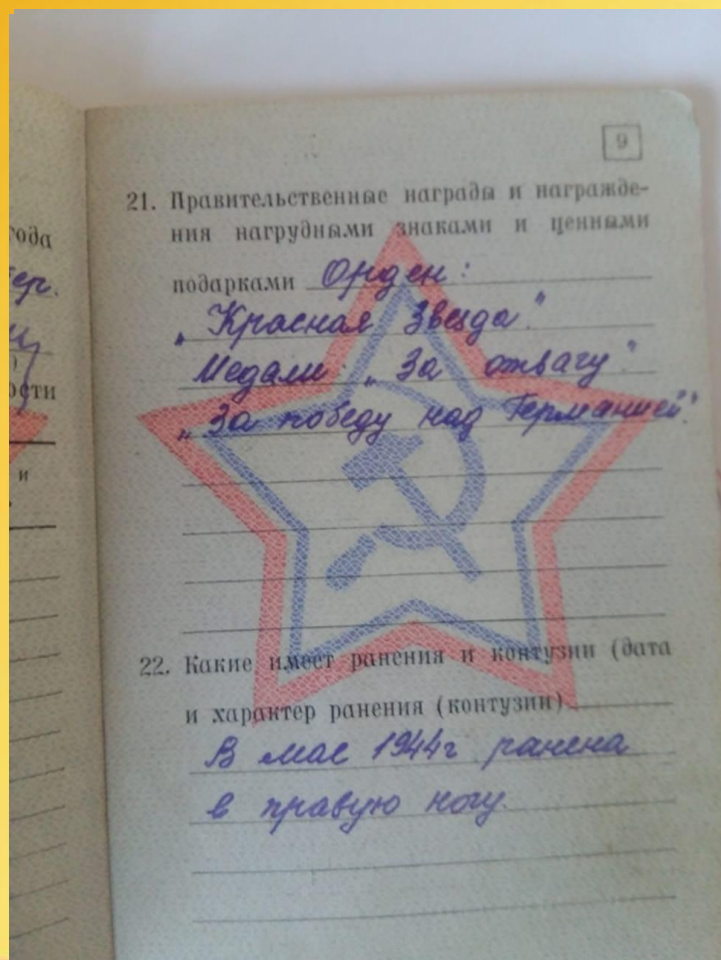
HM № 4706207 7

| Наименование воинской части | Должность и воинское звание по высту | Дата зачисления в часть и № приказа | Дата исключения из части и № приказа |
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18. Участие в боях, боевых походах, партизанских отрядах и истребительных батальонах (где участвовал, в какое время, в составе какой части и в какой должности): С марта 1943г. - июля 1944г.
в Великой Отечественной войне
в составе: 249 стрелк. полка в
должности сан. инструктора.

She was assigned to the 85th Guards Rifle Division, 249th Rifle Regiment of the Red Army of the Baltic front as a medical instructor. She came a great way of a nurse of mercy from Klin to Latvia. She fought on the Smolensk, Pskov, Orsha, Rzev and Moscow fronts, she showed the utmost courage and heroism and shared the hardships of the soldiers and commanders. She evacuated wounded soldiers from the battlefield. Facing heavy enemy fire she would carry the wounded to safety

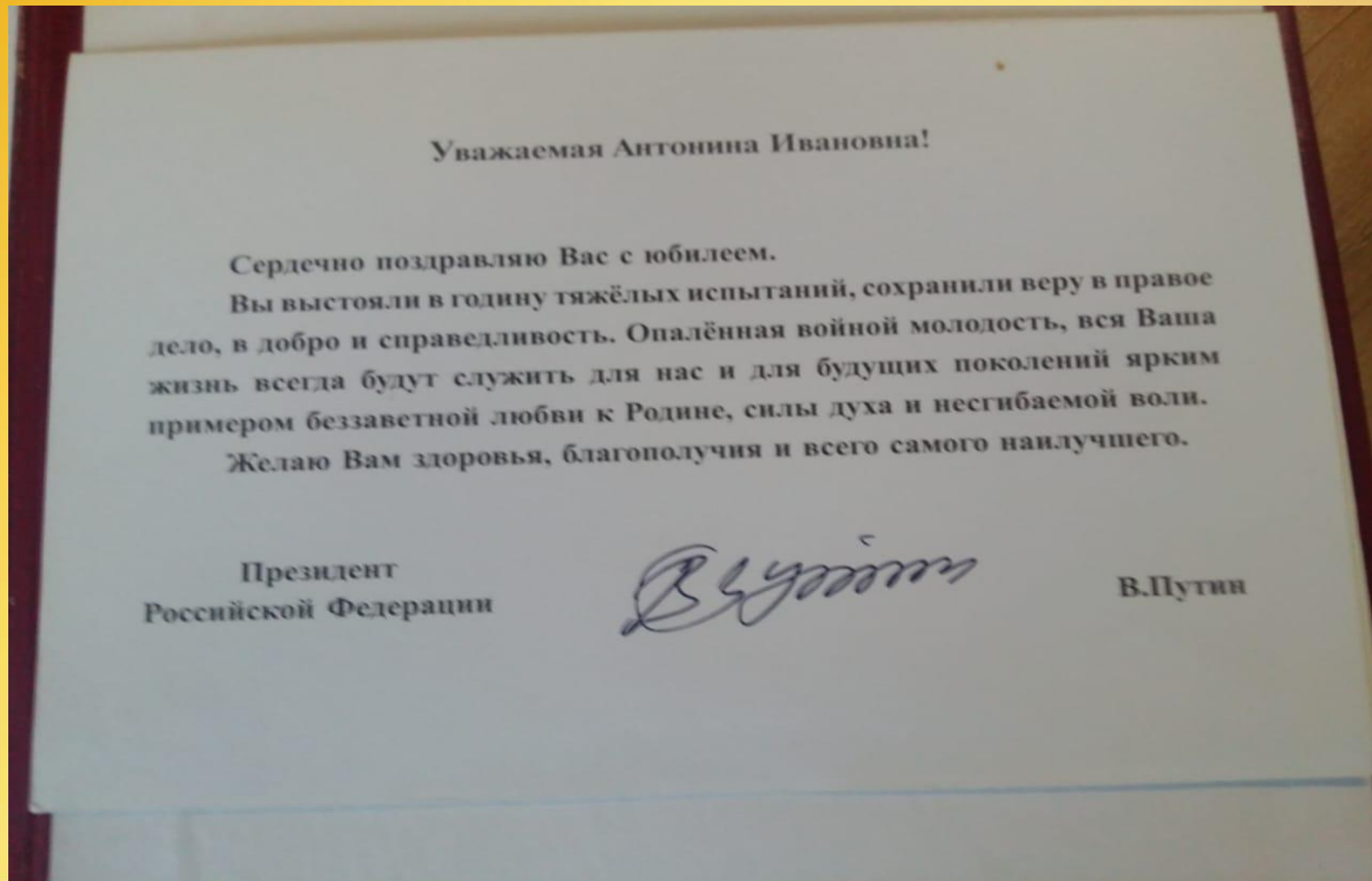




- For her actions in battle near New village in Smolensk region in November 1943 she was awarded the Medal "For Battle Merit" and the Medal "For Courage". The Order of the Patriotic War she got after rescuing 38 wounded soldiers in the Battle of Vayzma. In a terrible battle near the river of Velikaya not far from Pskov in April 1944 she carried 47 wounded soldiers, officers, and their weapons from the battlefield and was awarded the Order of the Red Star



She doesn't know exactly how many wounded soldiers she has carried from the battle field; maybe 300 maybe 500. Antonina Ivanovna says; "If I knew I would stay alive I would have written a diary but at that time we thought only about saving our soldiers".

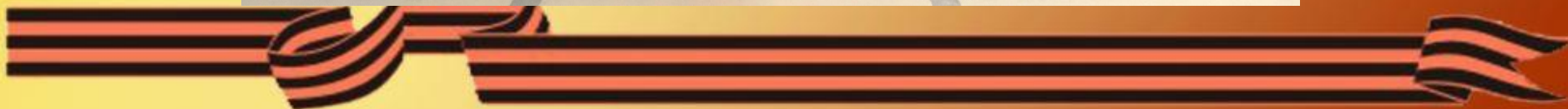




- After one of the most difficult battles she was walking the field trying to find the survived. Suddenly the girl heard a groan and a cry for help. When Antonina found the wounded soldier he had been completely frozen because it was terribly cold. His name was Aleksey Surzikov from the 1-st Shock Army. She couldn't forget him and tried to find him after the war. Only in 1984 they met in Gorky Park on the Victory Day. Since that time Antonina Ivanovna became a dear guest in the Surzikovs' house.



After the war, in June 1945 she was discharged from military service. She worked as a shop assistant for 25 years and in 1994 went on a retire. But she continued to take an active part in bringing up the youth.



holds the
r way.



Unlike many of the women profiled here, Antonina survived the war – and, indeed, is still apparently living today, at the age of 96. I would like to say that Antonina Ivanovna is an outstanding woman. There is no doubt that this woman is worthy of admiration, homage and adoration.



There is an expression “The war does not have a woman’s face”. But all the hardships of the war lay on the fragile women’s shoulders. Every year we more and more grasp the immortal heroic deed of women in the war, their great victim sacrificed on the altar of the victory. We should worship the women who covered the rear, saved children and defended the motherland with men.



LIST OF LITERATURE



- www.wikipedia.ru
- www.warheroes.ru
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Night_Witches
- Великая Отечественная Война 1941-1945. Энциклопедия., под. Ред. М. М. Козлова. М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1985 г.
- Алексиевич С.А. «У войны не женское лицо». Документальная проза. М. Правда, 1988. - с 464.
- «В тылу и на фронте. Женщины - коммунистки в годы Великой Отечественной войны». Москва. Издательство политической литературы. – 2007 г.
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- Балашихинская региональная газета «Факт» № 34 от 8 мая 2013 г.
- Газета «Подмосковная кооперация».
- Великая роль советских женщин в победе над фашизмом [Электронный ресурс].





Thanks for your attention

