



# Minsk Suvorov Military School



Minsk 2009

**Outstanding military leader**

***Alexander Suvorov***

*Suvorovite Chernenko*

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*Vice-sergeant Khozyanin*

**Руководитель: T.N.Melnik**

Minsk 2009

# Alexander Vasilievich Suvorov (1729-1800)



# Childhood

*Suvorov was born in  
Moscow  
on November 24 1730  
in the family of an officer*



*He decided to  
become a military  
man. But he was  
not a strong boy  
and began to  
prepare himself for  
the service in the  
army.*

*He joined the army in 1742 as a private. At  
the age of 24 he became an officer.*

# Military carrier

★ Copral



★ Lieutenant



★ Colonel



★ Fieldmarshal



★ GENERALISSIMO



Operations against the Turks  
(1768—1774, 1787—1792 )

Polish campaign  
(1794)

# Famous military operations

Italian campaign (1799)

Swiss campaign (1799)

# Operations against the Turks



In the night of December 11, 1790 the Russian army began the storm of the fortress. There were 45.000 Turks in the fortress when the Russian army was 30.000 men strong. It was a server battle.



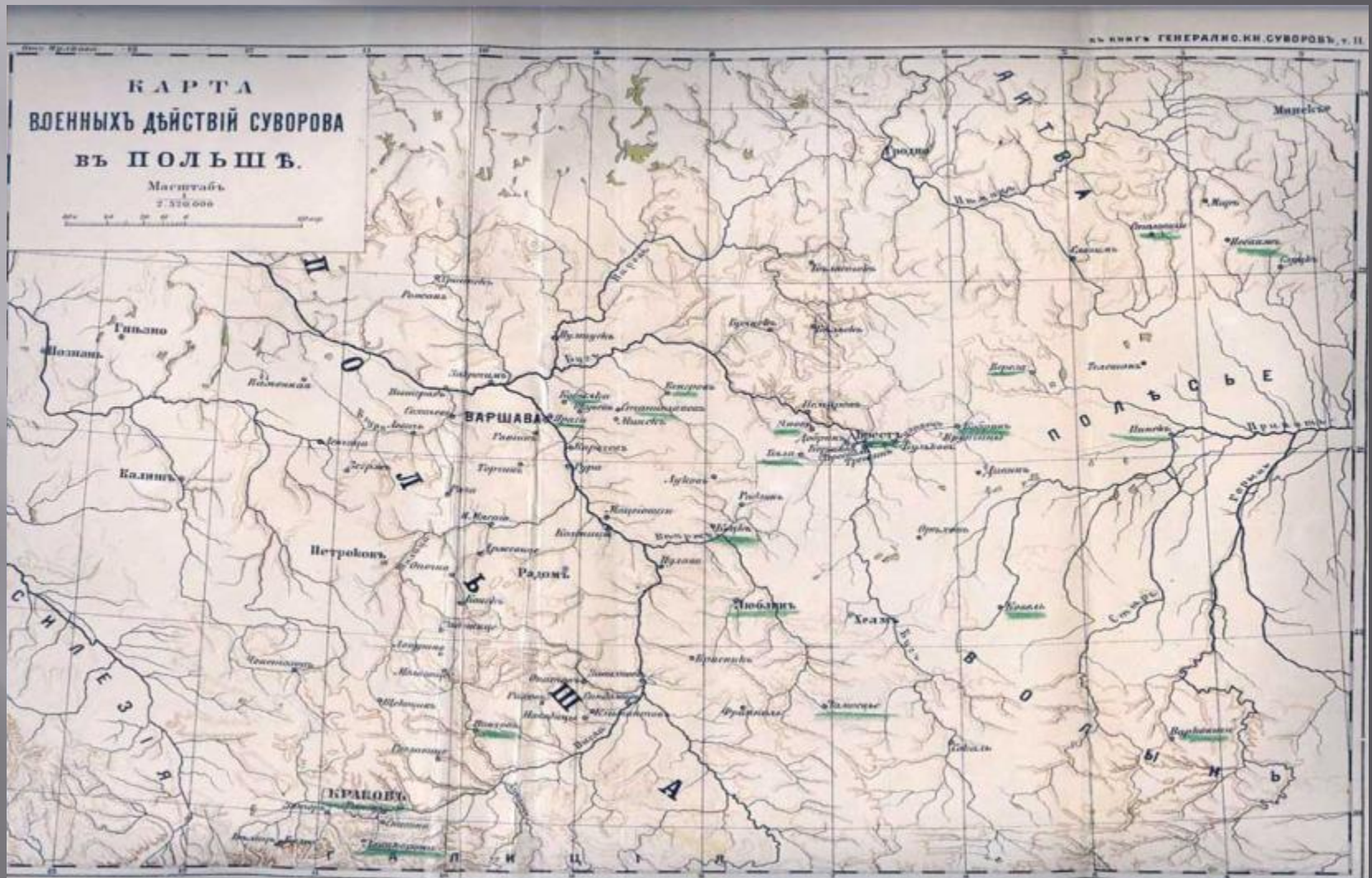
Ismail





*Suvorov was appointed  
commander-in-chief of the Russian  
army.*

# Polish campaign 1794





After the Polish  
campaign  
Ekaterina I  
appointed him the  
Fieldmarshal

# Italian march



The campaign opened with a series of Suvorov's victories (Cassano d'Adda, Trebbia, Novi). This reduced the French government to desperate straits and drove every French soldier from Italy

# Swiss campaign



Despite all of his protests, Suvorov was ordered by Emperor Paul to transfer his troops to Switzerland, where they came under the command of the incompetent Alexander Korsakov, who was defeated by Andre Massena at the Second Battle of Zurich.

# Swiss campaign



Crossing through the Alps



Crossing through  
Paniks in 1799

**When Suvorov battled his way through the snow-capped Alps his army was checked but never defeated.**

Suvorov's Swiss campaign was the triumph of the Russian army and Suvorov military strategy.



*He was promoted to the rank of Generalissimo, the fourth in all of Russian history*

After the war Suvorov wrote his splendid book "The Art of War", in which he gave the main principles of troop training.

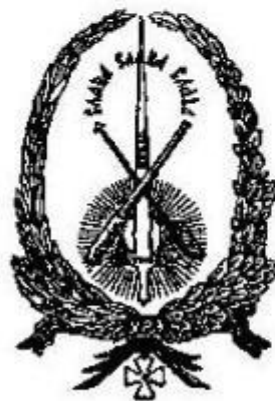
# „НАУКА ПОБѢЖДАТЬ“

ГЕНЕРАЛИССИМУСА СУВОРОВА

(По матеріалу еще небывшему въ печати).

Съ рисунками и чертежами СУВОРОВА.

Тыста рисунковъ и картъ рисунковъ исполнилъ К. ВОНШЕНАНЪ.



ИЗДАНИЕ

Военнаго Книгоиздательства В. ЖУКОВА.

Сиб. Землемерск. 10.

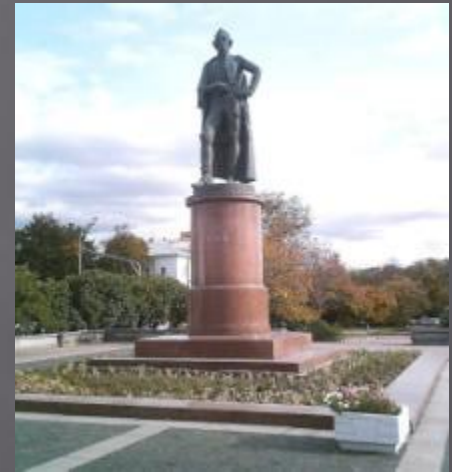
1913.



# Monuments to Alexander Suvorov



Monument near  
Troickij bridge



Monument in  
Moscow



Monument in  
Sevastopol



# There are many museums which are connected with the name of Suvorov



Suvorov monument in the Swiss Alps



Suvorov Memorial Museum in Saint Petersburg



Suvorov Museum in Kobryn

In honour of Suvorov our government established the orders of Suvorov



# Military schools

During the Great Patriotic war special schools were established. These schools were named after Suvorov the Suvorov Schools.



In St. Petersburg



In Yekaterinburg



Minsk Suvorov Military School

# Minsk Suvorov military school was established in 1953 by the decision of the Soviet Government



# At this year minsk suvorov military school celebrated birthday





*278 Anniversary of the birth of A. Suvorov*





# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- **II. Answer the following questions.**
- 1. What was A.V. Suvorov?
- 2. How well was he educated.?
- 5. When was he born?
- 4. Into what family was he born?
- 5. What did Suvorov work hard to prepare himself?
- 6. What did he show great interest in?
- 7. What regiment did he join in 1747?
- 6. What rank was he promoted to?
- 9. What did he take part in?
- 10. When was he appointed commander of the Astrachan Regiment?
- 11. Against whom did he successfully direct operations?

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- ▣ 12. Did his troops win victory after victory?
- ▣ 13. What fortress did the Russian troops surround and destroy?
- ▣ 14. To what rank was Suvorov promoted for his military skill?
- ▣ 15. What book did A.V. Suvorov write?
- ▣ 16. What principles did he describe in his book?
- ▣ 17. What did the Russian soldiers under Suvorov display?
- ▣ 18. What campaign was the triumph of Suvorov military strategy?
- ▣ 19. What title did Suvorov receive?
- ▣ 20. How old was Suvorov when he died?
- ▣ 21. What order did the Soviet Government establish in honor of the great military leader?
- ▣ 22. What schools were established during the Great Patriotic War?
- ▣ 23. Who studies and receives education there?
- ▣ 24. After whom were these schools named?

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## I. Put the missing words

- 1). For many years Russia waged wars against Turkey for the \_\_\_\_ to the Black Sea.
- 2). It was very important for Russia to \_\_\_\_ the fortress Ismail.
- 3). In 1790 Suvorov \_\_\_\_ Commander-in-chief of the Russian army.
- 4). Suvorov studied the terrain and the condition of the enemy \_\_\_\_ .
- 5). Suvorov determined the place where to strike the main \_\_\_\_ on the enemy.
- 6). The Russian field artillery \_\_\_\_ down the streets of the fortress.
- 7). By the evening all \_\_\_\_ was crushed and Russia \_\_\_\_ the great victory.

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## True or False

### Swiss Campaign

- 1). In 1797 Russia joined the coalition of France.
- 2). In 1799 Russia waged a war against revolutionary France in coalition with Austria, England, Turkey.
- 3). The Austrian command decided to transform Suvorov from Italy to Switzerland to join the Russian Army under the command of general Rimski – Korsakov.
- 4). The Austrian command transformed Suvorov's army to fight the French army 80.000 men strong.
- 5). The Sea Gotard crossing was the longest but the easiest crossing.
- 6). To be in time with the help to Rimski – Korsakov army Suvorov had to hurry and chose the shortest but the most difficult crossing.

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- ▣ 7). It was a very difficult march, but the weather was not bad.
- ▣ 8). The weather was cold and severe with strong wind and rain.
- ▣ 9). The Russian army was ready to this march. The government sent ammunition and provision to our army.
- ▣ 10). After the battles in Italy the soldiers were exhausted, they had no clothing and provision, had no ammunition.
- ▣ 11). The armies of coalition acted in close cooperation with Suvorov's army.
- ▣ 12). The commanders of the Austrian army didn't help our army, they decided and betrayed Suvorov all the t???
- ▣ 13). The Russian soldiers rushed into attack and pressed the French army to The Devil Bridge.
- ▣ 14). This campaign showed the great spirit of the Russian soldiers and the brilliant command of their leader.

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1). Suvorov's father was a highly educated man

1). and appointed commander of the Astrakhan Regiment

2). A. Suvorov began his military service in

2). never lost a single battle

3). A. Suvorov was very close to his soldiers

3). showed courage and great military skill and won all the battles

4). In 1754 Suvorov became

4). he spoke 7 foreign languages

# CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

5). In 1762 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel

5). he spent much time with his soldiers, spoke with them and often slept

6). Under Suvorov's command the Russian soldiers

6). the 3 company of Semyonov Guard Regiment as a private

7). Suvorov commanded 64 battles and

7). an officer