

**Тема:**

**«He most prevails who nobly dares: I.N.  
Kozhedub & A.A. Egorova – two famous  
Russian pilots of the 2<sup>d</sup> World War»**

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## **Introduction**

History of the USSR has been repeatedly covered with glory of the children of their country. For many centuries, the memory has brought to us the names of those who by their fearlessness, courage and boundless love for his motherland proved not by words but by deeds his love and loyalty to the homeland and its people.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War is a feat and glory of our people. Whatever changed in recent years and even assess the facts of our history, May 9<sup>th</sup> is Victory Day, which remains unchanged. Eternal glory to the winners!

In our lecture, we want to tell you about the heroism of some pilots of the 2<sup>d</sup> World War, gave their lives for their country on the field of a battle.

Very severe consequences of World War II for the Soviet Union were common casualties, both civilians and military personnel. According to the research, they are estimated at 26.6 million people. The figure is huge. Never before our country has faced a similar military victims. Of the total number of human losses were losing 1/3 servicemen.

## **Anna Yegorova**

Anna Alexandrovna Timofeyeva-Yegorova (Russian: Анна Александровна Тимофеева-Егорова; 23 September 1916 – 29 October 2009) was a pilot in the Red Army Air Force (VVS) during the Second World War. She learned to fly and became a flight instructor before the war, then volunteered for the front when Germany invaded. In 1941–42, she flew reconnaissance and delivery missions for the 130th Air Liaison Squadron in a wooden biplane, the Polikarpov Po-2. After being shot down, she transferred in 1943 to the 805th Attack Aviation Regiment and flew more than 270 missions in the Ilyushin Il-2 Shturmovik, including battles above the Taman Peninsula, Crimea and Poland.



## **Biography**

She was born September 23, 1916 in the village of Volodovo (now - a village in the Tver region Kuvshinovskiy District) in a peasant family. The family had eight children (and 8 more have died in childhood).

A father, Alexander Yegorov (1876-1925), was a farmer. Due to lack of funds he forced to look for jobs, doing seasonal occupation (seasonal work). A. Yegorov participated in the First World War, fought in the civil (on the side of Soviet power). Participation in hostilities undermined his health, he died in 1925 at age 49, and the children were raised by mother.

She graduated from the 7 classes of junior high school in the village Nove.

In the prewar years she worked in Metrostroy, graduated from the Aero Club. In 1938 he was sent to the Ulyanovsk Pilot School Osoaviakhima, but after the arrest of her elder brother, was expelled as a relative of "enemy of the people." When she went to Smolensk for working, Yegorova was engaged in a flying club. She got directions to the Pilot School in Kherson. At the end (1939) Anna was an instructor in the Kalinin Aeroclub.

## Participation in 2d World War

At the beginning of the war Anna was credited as a pilot in the 130th separate air squadron communication of the Southern Front. By plane U-2 (Po-2) she made about 100 sorties (communications, intelligence, and search behind enemy lines surrounded by parts). In February 1942, she was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

In 1942, Yegorova has transferred in attack aircraft. She fought in the 805 th Attack Aviation Regiment (197th Assault Air Division 6th Attack Air Corps 16th Air Army, the 1st Belorussian Front), the navigator of the regiment, piloted by IL-2.

She fought on the Taman Peninsula, Malaya Earth. For participation in breaking the "Blue Line" near Novorossiysk Anna Alexandrovna was presented to the second Order of the Red Banner.

Anna participated in the liberation of Poland. She was the only regiment female pilot, and later with the arrow Dusya Nazarkina made the first female crew to attack aircraft.

In August 22 1944 during air fight over Studzianki Anna Yegorova was hit and seriously wounded and burnt. She passed several concentration camps. In January 1945 released tankers 5th Shock Army of the Kyustrinskiy concentration camp "ZTS", which was contained in a separate, permanently guarded solitary confinement. The camp prisoners efforts managed to keep the membership card and award Yegorova (she was almost incapacitated by herself). She helped to heal the wounds first medical instructor Julia Kraschenko, was captured during the fighting on the beachhead Magnushevskom (about Studzyanok), which should help to defend the stormtroopers 805 ShAP, as a military doctor in Zonneburge 2nd Class George F. bruise caught in captured in August 1941, near Kiev, and Belgrade University professor Paul Trpinats.

## **Rewards**

1. the Order of Lenin
2. 2 Orders of the Red Banner
3. 2 orders of the Patriotic War of 1 degree
4. Polish Silver Cross
5. more than 20 medals

## **Ivan Kozhedub**

Marshal of Aviation Ivan Nykytovych Kozhedub (June 8, 1920 — August 8, 1991) was a Soviet military aviator and the World War II fighter ace. Kozhedub took part in the Korean War as a commander of the 324th Fighter Air Division. He is credited with 64 +2 (P-51) individual air victories, most of them flying the Lavochkin La-5. He is one of the few pilots who shot down a Messerschmitt Me 262 jet. He was made a Hero of the Soviet Union in three occasions (4 February 1944; 19 August 1944; 18 August 1945).



## War career

After his first military flight on 26 March 1943, he operated on the Voronezh Front and, in July over the Kursk battlefields. His first kill was a Junkers Ju 87 Stuka shot down over Pokrova on 6 July 1943. By 16 August he had claimed eight air victories. He was promoted to Mladshii Leitenant (Junior Lieutenant). Then his unit moved towards Kharkiv. At this time he usually flew escort for Petlyakov Pe-2 twin-engine bombers. During World War II, he served as a fighter pilot in several areas (Steppe Front, 2nd Ukrainian Front, 1st Belorussian Front) and at different ranks, starting from senior airman up to the deputy commander of the air regiment. He claimed his 61st and 62nd victories – his final claims – over Berlin on 16 April 1945.

Kozhedub holds the record for the highest number of confirmed air combat victories of any Soviet or Allied pilot (effectively the Allied "Ace of Aces") during World War II. He is regarded as the best Soviet flying ace of the war, and is associated with flying the Lavochkin La-7. He was also reputed to have a natural gift for deflection shooting, i.e. aiming ahead of a moving target at the time of firing so that the projectile and target will collide.

Kozhedub's World War II record consists of:

- 330 combat missions
- 120 aerial engagements

62 enemy aircraft shot down, including one Me 262 jet fighter.

## **Rewards**

- Order of Hero of the Soviet Union
- Order of Lenin
- Order of Red Banner ribbon bar.png Order of Red Banner
- Order of Alexander Nevsky
- Order of the Great Patriotic War
- Order of the Red Star

## **Conclusion**

War demanded by our nation's greatest effort and enormous sacrifices on a national scale, revealed the resilience and courage of the Soviet human capacity for self-sacrifice in the name of freedom and independence of the country. During the war, heroism became popular, has become a norm of behavior of the Soviet people.

Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to soldiers, officers, sailors, partisans pioneers. All people of the vast country began the defense of their homeland. All people gave their forces to fight the enemy, and those who fought on the front, and those who worked in the rear. Only thanks to the exploits of these great people a new generation of millions of people got the right to a free life.

We must remember the names of the heroes who gave their lives in the struggle for liberation.

## **Additional literature**

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