

Краеведческий материал на уроках английского языка

«Город Чита – прошлое и настоящее»

Кудряшова Светлана Юрьевна

Учитель английского языка

МОУ СОШ п. Жирекен

Чернышевский район п. Жирекен

Забайкальский край

Цель: Воспитание патриотизма у обучающихся посредством изучения исторических фактов малой Родины на уроках английского языка.

Задачи:

1. формировать представление об исторических корнях города.
2. расширить знания о возникновении города Чита.
3. ознакомить с достопримечательностями города.
4. воспитывать чувства патриотизма к своей Родине.

Ожидаемый результат:

Наличие у обучающихся знаний об истории возникновения города, его достопримечательностях, возникновение интереса к прошлому, настоящему родного города, гордости, любви и патриотизма.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD CHITA.

All the time people were interested in the origin of the word Chita. Now it is difficult to say what was taken as the basis of it because there are 7 definitions to this word:

1. The town got its name from the proper evenk's word «Chita»;
2. The evenk's word «Chata» or «Chatala», it means «Clay»;
3. The evenk's word «Chate» means black soil coal;
4. Orochen's «Chita» means «Beresta»;
5. Ugursk's «Chit» means «Housing»;
6. Nivkhv's word means «Well»;
7. The translation from the languages of the peoples of the Far East means «Water», «River».

Chita was founded by Peter Beketov in 1653. Firstly this settlement was named as Plotbische and there were only 6 houses in it. Later in 1687-1689 Chita was mentioned as New Sloboda. In 1688 Karp Judin was the first commander. Ivan Buzunov was the commander. Besides them, cossacks: Ivan Sidorov, Vasily Molokov, Fyodor Zinovyev, Anany Nikiforov and Alexei Dobrynin. They are regarded as the first Chita's settlers. It is confirmed that 1688 is the year of foundation of Chita as a settlement. At the beginning of the 18-th century Sloboda was renamed into Ostrog. The highway which connected Verkhneudinsk with Nerchinsk was near the settlement. A lot of people resettlement and settled using this highway. They became Chita's settlers.

According to the report of 1706 there were 10 peasants, 21 cossacks and some ordinary persons in Ostrog. Ostrog was called Chitinsk sometimes. According to the report of 1762 besides 18 villages belonging to the settlement there were only 73 inhabitants in Chitinsk. In 1776 the Michailo-Archangel Cathedral was built, now it is the only monument of the 18- century. According to the report of 1797 Chitinsky Ostrog became a settlement officially, It was added to Gorodischenskaya Volost. The centre of it was Nerchinsk in the junction of the Ingoda and Onon rivers. The Decembrists made great changes in the development of the region. Chita became the capital of Zabaikalye on the 11-th July 1851. In 1897 the population was 11480. According to the report of 1897 the population increased more than 16 times, it was after Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk. Chita is the capital of an ancient but still not studied to the end territory. Until 1851 it was simply a rural village with two or three dozen wooden houses that served only as a place of exile. In 1851 the Transbaikalian Region was organized and Chita became the city of region significance.

With the construction of the Great Transbaikalian Siberian Railroad Chita became an important junction centre for the railroad. In April 1920 the Far Eastern Republic was established and Chita became its capital. In 1922 the F.E.R. became a part of the Russian Federation. On the 26 th of September 1937 the Chita region was organized and Chita became its capital.

Great effort was expended in the city during the years of the Great Patriotic War. From the first days of the war the entire economy of the region was actually converted to support military needs.

The city began to increase in the post-war period. New city blocks and even whole districts were appearing in the suburbs. But the central part of the city kept up the purity and initially strictness of the first architectural project. It is now a well- known fact that Dmitry Zavalishin, one of the Decembrists took part in planning and projecting of the first city streets. There is actually an assumption that the first project of Chita was similar to the project of St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia at that time.

Chita is not the administrative centre of the region with the population of about 400 thousand people, but very important cultural centre. Anciently and present day are luckily combined in its architectural design. There are highly educational establishments in the city, technical secondary schools, Drama Theatre, Philharmonic Society, Children's Puppet Theatre, «Udokan» cinema, the Museum of Local Lore, Fine arts Museum, the Military Museum of Transbaikalian Command welcome thousands of spectators every day.

A number of plants, food processing enterprises, stores, banks, hotels, modern buildings, different organisations are situated within the city. There are some interesting attractions, such as; Wooden Post Office, Monument of Love and Fidelity, Khalkhin-gol Memorial, Chita Datsan, The Church of the Decembrists, Botanical Garden, Shumovsky Palace, Geological Museum, Kazan Cathedral are located in Chita.

Zabaikalye is rich in mineral springs, which are widely used in medicine. There are health resorts and sanatoriums, the most prominent of them are; Darasun, Molokovka, Kuka, Yamarovka, Urguchan, Yamkun. The lake Arei is well-known for its mud and medicinal water. The outskirts of the city are absolutely picturesque. The city is surrounded by splendid forests that are rich in mushrooms and berries.