**План-конспект урока по теме «House of Romanov. Catherine the Great»**

**для студентов 2 курса лингвистических специальностей (2 ин.яз.)**

**Выполнила доцент кафедры романо-германского языкознания и межкультурной коммуникации Северо-Кавказского федерального университета**

**Красикова Екатерина Николаевна**

**Цели урока:**

познакомить учащихся с историей семьи Романовых

развитие коммуникативной культуры и социально-культурной образованности студентов

**Задачи:**

обучающие

формировать умения понимать основное содержание текста

формировать умение читать текст с извлечением необходимой информации

развивающие

развивать память, внимание, мышление и другие психические процессы

развивать навыки самостоятельной работы

расширять кругозор учащихся

воспитательные

воспитывать уважительное отношение к своей стране, истории и культуре

**Оснащение урока:** компьютер, печатные приложения

Ход урока

**1.Организационный момент (5 минут)**

**2. Речевая зарядка (7-10минут)**

**3. Pre-reading exercise:**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. How do you understand the phrase “Royal family”?
2. What do you know about [Romanov family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Romanov)?
3. How many people were in the family?
4. **Reading task:**

**Read the text, translate it and check your answers from ex.1:**

[**Romanov family**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Romanov) **background**

On 22 March 1917, Nicholas, no longer a [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) and addressed with contempt by the sentries as "Nicholas Romanov", was reunited with his family at the [Alexander Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Palace) in [Tsarskoe Selo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsarskoe_Selo). He was placed under house arrest with his family by the [Provisional Government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Provisional_Government). Surrounded by his guards, confined to their quarters, the Imperial family was inspected on Nicholas' first night back at home. The same night a band of soldiers broke into [Grigory Rasputin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grigory_Rasputin" \o "Grigory Rasputin)'s tomb and, lifting the putrefying corpse with sticks, flung it onto a pyre of logs and drenched it with gasoline. The body burned for six hours as Rasputin's ashes were scattered by the icy winds. The ex-Tsar remained calm and dignified and even insisted on the children resuming their lessons, with himself as tutor in history and geography. Through the newspapers he took a keen interest in the progress of the war, but he could not help reading also how the press now printed lurid stories about Rasputin and the Empress, the 'confessions' of former servants and the private lives of the self-styled 'lovers' of the Tsar's four daughters.

In August 1917, [Alexander Kerensky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Kerensky)'s provisional government evacuated the Romanovs to [Tobolsk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobolsk" \o "Tobolsk), allegedly to protect them from the rising tide of revolution. There they lived in the former Governor's mansion in considerable comfort. After the [Bolsheviks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolsheviks) came to power in October 1917, the conditions of their imprisonment grew stricter, and talk of putting Nicholas on trial grew more frequent. Nicholas was forbidden to wear [epaulettes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epaulettes), and the sentries scrawled lewd drawings on the fence to offend his daughters. On 1 March 1918, the family was placed on soldier's rations, which meant parting with 10 devoted servants and giving up butter and coffee as luxuries.

As the [Bolsheviks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolsheviks) gathered strength, leading to full-scale resistance by the summer, Nicholas, Alexandra and their daughter Maria were moved in April to [Yekaterinburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yekaterinburg). Alexei was too ill to accompany his parents and remained with his sisters Olga, Tatiana and Anastasia, not leaving Tobolsk until May 1918. The family was imprisoned with a few remaining retainers in Yekaterinburg's [Ipatiev House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ipatiev_House" \o "Ipatiev House), which was called The House of Special Purpose.

The Bolsheviks had wanted to bring the tsar for a trial, but circumstances led to a quick decision to kill the whole family summarily. The Romanovs were being held by the Red Army in Yekaterinburg. As the civil war continued and the White Army (a loose alliance of anti-communist forces) was threatening to capture the city, the fear was that the Romanovs would fall into White hands. This was unacceptable to the Bolsheviks for two reasons: first, the tsar or any of his family members could provide a beacon to rally support to the White cause; second, the tsar, or any of his family members if the tsar were dead, would be considered the legitimate ruler of Russia by the other European nations. This would have meant the ability to negotiate for greater foreign intervention on behalf of the Whites.

On 16 July 1918 forces of the [Czechoslovak legions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czechoslovak_Legion) were closing on Yekaterinburg, not realizing that Russia's royal family was being held under house arrest there. The Bolsheviks, believing that the Czechoslovaks were on a mission to rescue the Russian royals, panicked and executed their wards. Legions came less than a week after and captured the city. The real reason for the Czechoslovaks being in Yekaterinburg was to protect the Trans-Siberian Railway, of which they had total control. Circumstance played a large part in the execution of the Russian royal family.

The [Russian Imperial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire) [Romanov family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Romanov), including their four daughters and their son and all those who chose to accompany them into exile – notably [Eugene Botkin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_Botkin), [Anna Demidova](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_Demidova), [Alexei Trupp](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexei_Trupp) and [Ivan Kharitonov](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_Kharitonov)– were shot in [Yekaterinburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yekaterinburg) on 17 July 1918. The execution of the Tsar was carried out by the Ural Soviet which was led by [Yakov Yurovsky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yakov_Yurovsky" \o "Yakov Yurovsky). According to some historians, the murder had been ordered in Moscow by [Vladimir Lenin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin) and [Yakov Sverdlov](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yakov_Sverdlov" \o "Yakov Sverdlov) to prevent the rescue of the Imperial Family by approaching [White forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_movement) during the ongoing [Russian Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Civil_War).

1. **After reading exercises:**

**Is the information True or False:**

1. [Tsarskoe Selo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsarskoe_Selo) was situated near Stavropol.
2. White Army was called so because of the solders’ hats color.
3. The Bolsheviks fought against White Army.
4. [Romanov family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Romanov) were executed in winter.

**Give definition of the following words in English**:

1. frequent 6. accompany
2. circumstance 7. exile
3. anti-communist 8. protect
4. remain 9. support
5. resistance 10. tsar

**Give definition of the following words in English:**

house arrest

mission

negotiate

1. **Заключительный этап. Оценивание работы студентов. Домашнее задание.**

**Resources**

1. Alexandrov, Victor.**The End of the Romanovs**. Boston: Little, Brown, 1996.
2. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_of_the_Romanov_family#cite_note-5>