**ТАГАНРОГСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
«ДОНСКОЙ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

**Конкурсная работа на тему:**

**«Изучение истории Донского края на иностранном языке»**

**Преподаваемая  дисциплина: английский язык**

The glorious history of the Don region begins from time immemorial – from the period when the Don River was called "Tanais", and its coast was inhabited by Scythians. Roman historians of the 1st century A.D. called the local population "Sarmatians", Russian chroniclers from the 14th century designated the area as a "Wild Field". And only in the middle of the XVI century, long before the original perfumes appeared, the name "Don" entered the everyday life of the Russian tsars. Due to the fertile living conditions, the banks of the Don have been inhabited by people since the Stone Age. Archaeological excavations indicate active human activity during the Bronze Age. The Iron Age was marked by the constant change of tribes in the Don region. The Cimmerians and Sarmatians, Scythians and Greeks, Alans and other tribes settled their way of life on the territory of the Don region. The existence of the city of Tanais, founded by Greek settlers, is well known. At one time it was a center of handicrafts and trade. The Avars inhabited the Don region in the IV century.

At one time it was a center of handicrafts and trade. The Avars settled the Don Region in the 4th century, and later the Khazars appeared, known for their constant raids on Kievan Rus. Prince Svyatoslav of Kiev put an end to the existence of the Khazars on the Don by founding a new city, Belaya Vezha. The Slavic tribes who inhabited it were forced to move north to central Russia due to the constant destructive raids of the Pechenegs. Since the famous battle of Kalka, in 1223, the banks of the Don River have come under the protection of the Golden Horde. Azov, which turned into a powerful fortress during the possession of the Ottoman Empire (XV century), was formed by the Golden Horde on the coast of the Sea of Azov, called "Azak". With the arrival of Tamerlane, a large trading city was robbed and virtually ruined at the end of the 14th century. Already in the 15th century, the Wild Field actually borders on the fortified and expanded Russian Empire. From this moment on, the battle for Azov between the Russian and Ottoman Empires began, which lasted for many centuries.

The active settlement of the Don steppes by runaway peasants began in the 15th century. In fact, at this time there was such a thing as "free people", i.e. Cossacks. The power of the Russian tsars did not extend to the territory of the Don, so the Cossacks were the absolute owners of the land. Here they are engaged in agriculture, growing vegetable crops, viticulture and horticulture, the products of which are actively used by perfumers these days, composing perfumes by Armani, Givenchy, Trussardi, etc. The Cossacks begin to build small towns, organizing their own military-political organization, known in history as the "Don Army". Until the 18th century, the state did not interfere with the Don Army, which, nevertheless, helped defend the southern borders of the Russian Empire on the terms of an irregular force in the Russian army. The active intervention of the state leads to the loss of sovereignty, and all the lands of the Don Army are included in the empire.

Currently, the main task for Russia is to educate the Russian spiritual character, the main features of which are love for the Fatherland, understanding and responsible fulfillment of civic duties, national identity, the pursuit of justice, faith, conscience and honor. In this regard, it seems relevant to study the role of local history in the patriotic education of students. The future of Russia as a civilized society depends on the level of spirituality and morality of its citizens. In this regard, the importance of history lessons increases, as they contribute to solving this urgent problem today. It is the lessons of history that become one of the important ways of spiritual and moral rebirth of a person, because they allow from childhood to instill interest in the study of their small homeland.

The growth of a society's culture is possible when love for the native land is instilled from a young age, as well as an interest in studying its history, culture and traditions. Local history becomes a necessity in these conditions, and the participation of schoolchildren in local history activities leads to the fact that their level of self-awareness increases, and respect for the culture and history of their native land is fostered. In the process of this fascinating and socially useful activity, opportunities for self-realization are created for schoolchildren. Local history is a leading field for patriotic education. Knowledge of the historical past of one's Homeland has always been considered mandatory for all its citizens. The study of national history begins with the study of the history of the place where he was born and grew up – with the study of the history of his native land. To understand the big, it is important to start understanding the small. Consequently, understanding the past and present, predicting the future of the Motherland begins with the study of local history.

Thanks to historical local lore, important tasks are being solved: preserving the heritage of the native land, encouraging a deeper study of the cultural traditions of the native land, stimulating the search activity of local historians, the emergence of interest in history, art, literature, and the desire to improve their cultural level. Today it is very important to study the history of a small homeland. Malaya Rodinna is not just a geographical place on the map. This is something in common that can unite people of different nationalities into a single whole, make them true patriots not only of the region, but of the whole Homeland. By themselves, neither love for the Motherland nor responsibility for the fate of the native land can arise. They have been brought up for years. Local history plays a great role in this, which, thanks to the joint study of the past, collection and processing of local history materials, is able to unite the population of the region.