**Sea (Naval) Cadet Corps**

The Sea Cadet Corps (Russian: Морской кадетский корпус), occasionally translated as the Marine Cadet Corps or the Naval Cadet Corps, is an educational establishment for training Naval officers for the Russian Navy in Saint Petersburg. It is the oldest existing high school in Russia.

**History**

The first maritime training school was established in Moscow as the Navigational School in 1701. The School was moved to St Petersburg in 1713 as the Naval Guard Academy. The school was renamed the Sea Cadet Corps on 17 February 1732 and was the key training establishment for officers to the Imperial Russian Navy.

In 1800, with the offering of a 'forstmeister' course, the first formal training program for foresters in Russia was established at the academy.

On 15 December 1852 the school was enlarged and renamed the Gentry Sea Cadet corps (Морской шляхетный кадетский корпус) with an intake of 360 students. A new building on Vasilievsky Island was also built to house the school. Following the destruction of the building in a fire in 1771 the school transferred to Kronstadt until 1796 when the Czar Paul I ordered a new building in the capital.

The school expanded and became the Maritime College in 1867 and renamed again to the Sea Cadet Corps in 1891. The Corps was granted a Royal charter in 1894 and closed after the revolution in 1918.

**Post Revolution**

The College reopened in 1918 to train officers for the new Red Navy between 1926 and 1998 the school was named in honour of Mikhail Frunze. The school was merged with another Naval school in 2001 and renamed the Peter the Great Sea Cadet Corps of the St Petersburg Naval Institute.
Fabian Gottlieb Thaddeus von Bellingshausen

Fabian Gottlieb Thaddeus von Bellingshausen (1778 – 1852; Faddey Faddeyevich Bellinsgauzen) was an officer in the Imperial Russian Navy, cartographer and explorer, who rose to the rank of Admiral. He was a notable participant of the first Russian circumnavigation and a leader of another circumnavigation expedition, which discovered the continent of Antarctica. Bellingshausen was born to a Baltic German family in Saare County, Estonia — then part of the Russian Empire. He was enlisted as a cadet in the Imperial Russian Navy at the age of ten. After graduating from the Kronstadt Naval Cadet Corps at age eighteen, Bellingshausen rapidly rose to the rank of captain.

Bellingshausen started his service in the Baltic Fleet. He took part in the First Russian circumnavigation in 1803-1806, where he served on frigate Nadezhda under the captaincy of Adam Johann von Krusenstern. After the journey he published a collection of maps of the explored areas and islands of the Pacific Ocean. Subsequently he commanded several ships of the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets.

As a prominent cartographer, Bellingshausen was appointed to command the circumnavigation of the globe in 1819-1821, intended to explore the Southern Ocean and to find land in the proximity of the South Pole. The expedition was prepared by Mikhail Lazarev, who was made Bellingshausen's second-in-command and the captain of sloop Mirny, while Bellingshausen himself commanded sloop Vostok. During this expedition Bellingshausen and Lazarev became the first explorers to see the land of Antarctica on January 28, 1820 (New Style). They managed to twice circumnavigate the continent and never lost each other from view.

Made Counter-Admiral on his return, Bellingshausen participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1828–1829. Promoted to Vice-Admiral, he again served in the Baltic Fleet in 1830s, and from 1839 he was the military governor of Kronstadt, where he died. In 1831 he published the book on his Antarctic travel, called Double Investigation of the Southern Polar Ocean and the Voyage Around the World (Двукратные изыскания в южнополярном океане и плавание вокруг света).

Bellingshausen is remembered in Russia as one of its greatest admirals and explorers, and multiple geographical features and locations in the Antarctic, named in honor of Bellingshausen, remind of his role in exploration of the southern polar region.
Named in honor
Bellingshausen Island (as was) in the Aral Sea.
Bellingshausen Island in the south Atlantic Ocean, part of the South Sandwich Islands
Bellingshausen Sea in the Southern Ocean
Bellingshausen Station, a Russian (former Soviet) base on King George Island, Antarctica
Bellingshausen Plate, an ancient tectonic plate
Bellinsgauzen, a crater on the Far side of the Moon
Faddey Islands in the Laptev Sea coastal region, named after Bellingshausen's first name in Russian
An atoll in the Pacific Ocean
A planet 3659 Bellingshausen, discovered by Soviet astronomer Lyudmila Chernykh in 1969.

circumnavigation - кругосветное плавание
prominent - видный
proximity - близость
sloop - шлюп
to promote - повышать
to enlist – зачислять
to remind – напоминать
county – округ, графство
subsequently – впоследствии
coastal – прибрежный

1. Read and label the paragraphs with the headings.
   a. First Russian Antarctic expedition.
   c. Early life and career.
   d. Legacy.

2. Answer the questions.
   1. Who was Faddey Faddeyevich Bellinsgauzen?
   2. What was his first rank?
   3. Where did Bellinsgauzen start his service?
   4. What is Bellinsgauzen famous for?
   5. Did Bellinsgauzen take part in one circumnavigation?
   6. Where did Bellinsgauzen finish his career? When?
   7. What land did Bellingshausen and Lazarev discover?
Vladimir Dal

Vladimir Ivanovich Dal (1801 – 1872) was one of the greatest Russian language lexicographers. He was a member of the Russian Geographical Society. He knew six languages.

Dal was interested in language and folklore from his early years. He started traveling by foot through the countryside, collecting fairy tales. He published his first collection of fairy-tales in 1832 in Russian language.

His father was a Danish physician named Johan Christian von Dahl.

The future lexicographer was born in Novorossiya.

At first he studied at home. His family liked reading very much. So Vladimir, his brothers and sisters read a lot too. At 13 Dal with his brother Karl entered the St Petersburg Naval Cadet School. Later he described his school years in one of his story «Мичман (Warrant officer) Поцелуев, или Живучи оглядывайся» (1841).

After graduating from the St Petersburg Naval Cadet School in 1819 Dal served in the Russian Navy. In 1826, he began studying medicine at Dorpat University and took part as a military doctor in the Russo-Turkish War and the campaign against Poland in 1831–1832.

Read the text and choose the correct answer.

1. Vladimir Dal was born in….
   a) Russia
   b) Denmark
   c) Novorossiya

2. He published his first book in …..
   a) 1732 in English language
   b) 1832 in Russian language
   c) 1823 in Danish language

3. He described his school years in …..
   a) his novel
   b) his poem
   c) his story

4. Vladimir Dal knew …. languages.
   a) 6
   b) 2
   c) 4

5. His father was …..
   a) a Danish physician
   b) a Danish doctor
   c) a Russian physician
Adam Johann von Krusenstern

Adam Johann Ritter von Krusenstern ((1770 –1846) Ivan Fyodorovich Kruzenshtern), was an admiral and explorer, who led the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe.

Krusenstern was born in Estonia, into a Baltic German family descended from the Swedish aristocratic family von Krusenstjerna. He has been studying at Church school for three years in Reval (Tallinn) and then he was a cadet of the Naval Cadet Corps in Kronshtadt. After graduating from the Naval Cadet Corps in 1787, he joined the Russian Imperial Navy, and served in the war against Sweden. He served in the Royal Navy in 1793-99, visiting America, India and China. Krusenstern liked animals very much and his dog (Spaniel) was always with him in the expeditions. Under the patronage of Tsar Alexander I Krusenstern led the first Russian circumnavigation of the world. The purpose of the two-ship expedition was to establish trade with China and Japan, facilitate trade in South America, and examine California for a possible colony. The two ships, Nadezhdaunder the command of Krusenstern, and Neva under the command of Captain-Lieutenant Yuri F. Lisianski, set sail from Kronstadt in August 1803, rounded Cape Horn, reached the northern Pacific, and returned via the Cape of Good Hope. Krusenstern arrived back at Kronstadt in August 1806. Both seafarers made maps and detailed recordings of their voyages.

Upon his return, Krusenstern wrote a detailed report, published in Saint Petersburg in 1810. It was published in 1811-1812 in Berlin; this was followed by an English translation, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Italian. His scientific work, which includes an atlas of the Pacific, was published in 1827 in Saint Petersburg and won him an honorary membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. In 1816, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In 1827 he became the director of the Russian Naval Cadet Corps. Krusenstern became an admiral in 1841.

He died in 1846 and was buried in the Tallinn Cathedral.

Named after him:
✓ The Russian training tall ship Kruzenshtern
✓ Russian icebreaker Ivan Kruzenshtern.
✓ The crater Krusenstern on the Moon
✓ There is Krusenstern Island in the Bering Strait
✓ Krusenstern Strait
✓ A small group of islands in the Kara Sea
circumnavigation - кругосветное плавание
purpose – цель
seafarer – моряк, мореплаватель
cape – мыс
honorary – почетный
toelect – выбирать
bury – хоронить
legacy - наследие

1. **Read and label the paragraphs with the headings.**
   a. Early years
   b. Name/ famous for
   c. Date/ place of death/ legacy
   d. Later years

2. **Match the sentences True/ False/ Doesn`t say. Correct them.**
   a) Krusenstern led the second Russian circumnavigation of the world.
   b) Krusenstern`s work, which includes an atlas of the Pacific, was translated into English in 1827.
   c) Krusenstern has been the director of the Russian Naval Cadet Corps since 1827.
   d) Krusenstern had an honorary membership in the Russian Academy of Medicine.
   e) Krusenstern visited America, India and China.
   f) Airbus A320 was named after Krusenstern.
Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov

Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov (1802 –1855) was one of the most famous admirals in Russian naval history. Born in the Gorodok village of Vyazmuyezd of Smolensk Governorate. Nakhimov entered the Naval Academy for the Nobility (Morskoy Dvoryanskiy Korpus) in Saint Petersburg in 1815. His first attempt to become a cadet was in 1813 but there weren’t places in the Academy.

He made his first sea voyage in 1817, aboard the frigate Feniks ("Phoenix"), to the shores of Sweden and Denmark. Soon afterwards he was promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officer. In February 1818 he passed examinations to become a midshipman and was immediately assigned to the second Fleet Crew of the Russian Imperial Navy's Baltic Fleet.

At the beginning of his naval career, Nakhimov's experience was limited to the voyages in the Baltic Sea and a more extensive trip from the White Sea port of Arkhangelsk to Kronstadt naval base near St. Petersburg. His lucky break came in March 1822, when he was assigned to the frigate Kreiser ("Cruiser"); the vessel took part in a round-the-globe expedition commanded by well-known Russian explorer Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev, who had already undertaken several such voyages.

During the three-year voyage, Nakhimov was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. On conclusion of this adventure, he received his first award, the Order of Saint Vladimir IV degree. He returned to his native Smolensk and was assigned to the 74-gun warship Azov, which made its maiden voyage from Arkhangelsk to Kronstadt in autumn of 1826.

In the summer of 1827, Azov sailed to the Mediterranean as flagship of the Russian squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Lodewijk van Heiden for a joint expedition with the French and British navies against the Ottomans.

Azov, under then-Captain First Rank M.P. Lazarev, most distinguished itself in the 1827 battle of Navarino, at which the allied British-French-Russian fleet totally destroyed the Ottoman fleet. For his outstanding gunnery performance during the battle, Nakhimov was promoted to the captaincy of a trophy ship and was decorated by the allied governments.

During the Crimean war Nakhimov distinguished himself by annihilating the Ottoman fleet at Sinope in 1853. His finest hour came during the siege of Sevastopol, where he and Admiral V. A. Kornilov organized the defense of the city and its port, the home base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. As the commander of the port and the military governor of the city, Nakhimov became in fact the head of the Sevastopol naval and land defense forces. In 1855, while inspecting the forward-defense positions on Malakhov kurgan he was fatally wounded by a sniper and died two days later.
Nakhimov was buried inside St Vladimir's Cathedral in Sevastopol along with Mikhail Lazarev, V.A. Kornilov and Vladimir Istomin. The Imperial government presented other posthumous honors as well—naming the Naval college in Saint Petersburg after him, and establishing the Order of Nakhimov (with two degrees) and the Nakhimov Medal for Navy personnel. The Order of Nakhimov was preserved as one of the highest military decorations in Soviet Union and, upon its dissolution, in Russia.

Answer the questions:

1. Where did Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov get his education?
2. When did he get the rank of lieutenant?
3. What can be called the finest hour in his career?
4. How many degrees has the Order of Nakhimov got?
5. When did Nakhimov receive his first award? What was it?
6. How many times did Nakhimov enter the Naval Academy for the Nobility? Why?