

Historical places of Belarus. Lost architectural monuments of Grodno

План-конспект урока по английскому языку для учащихся 10-11 классов
с использованием интерактивного плаката

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План-конспект содержит разработанный автором дидактический материал, который соответствует действующей программе по иностранному языку для 10-11 классов общеобразовательных учебных заведений.

Изучение утраченных памятников истории и архитектуры способствуют духовно-нравственному воспитанию учащихся, формированию их мировоззрения, ценностных ориентаций, служащих основой активной жизненной позиции будущего гражданина, способствует развитию патриотизма.

Цель занятия – воспитание у учащихся чувства патриотизма, развитие и углубление знаний об истории и культуре родного края, развитие коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенции учащихся через изучение историко-культурного наследия Гродно.

Практическая значимость. Материал занятия может быть использован в 10-11 классах при обсуждении таких тем, как «Искусство», «Гродно», «Архитектура», «История», «В городе», «Страдательный залог». Примеры упражнений могут быть полезны для совершенствования навыков и развития умений разных видов речевой деятельности.

Materials and equipment: a multi board; internet resources; [interactive poster «Lost architectural monuments of Grodno»](#); students' mobile phones; supplement materials – photocopies «Passive Voice».



QR-code for interactive poster

The aim of the lesson: at the end of the lesson students will be able to express their opinion and answer the key question of the lesson “Is it important to know the history of our country, to know the history of architectural monuments of the past? Why?”

Students will learn new words; revise the rule of Passive Voice in English; be able to speak about Lost architectural monuments of Grodno.

Lesson plan

Stage of the lesson: preliminaries (5 min)

To warm up, to create the atmosphere of foreign language; to provide positive motivation for learning English

Teacher’s activity

Greetings

Grodno is one of the oldest settlements in Belarus. Its history goes back centuries. The settlement “Goroden” was first mentioned under the year 1127 in the Radziwill and Laurentian chronicles. During its long history Grodno was a part of many States: the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian Empire, the USSR.

Each of these periods left its own unique mark in the history and architecture of the city. The city experienced periods of the highest prosperity (it was the residence of the kings of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) and decline (with the inclusion of the city into the Russian Empire).

The architecture of the city has always been rich, diverse and unique. Italian, German, Polish and Russian architects left their marks in Grodno but due to the large number of wars, fires and reconstructions architectural monuments have been changed or have been lost.

Can you answer my questions:

Are you interested in the history of our city?

Have you ever visited any historical places of our city?

Name some cultural and historical monuments of Grodno.

Look at the screen and using your **mobile phones** and **Menti.com**

Mark historical monuments of Grodno which are familiar to you.

- a) Tiesengauz Palace
- b) Sapieha Palace
- c) City Hall

- d) Prechistenskaya Church
- e) The Church of the Holy Cross
- f) The Dominican Church
- g) The Bernardine monastery
- h) The Carmelite church
- i) Alexander Nevsky Church
- j) Farah Vitovta

Would you like to learn more about the lost cultural monuments?

Pupils' activity

Pupils answer the questions Interaction model: T – P1-P2-P3...

Main part of the lesson

To claim aims of the lesson

Today we are going to speak about the history of our native city, its lost architectural monuments, learn some new words and I hope that at the end of our lesson you will be able to answer the question “Is it important to know the historical places of our city, our country, to know the history of architectural monuments of the past? Why?”

Stage of the lesson: study the vocabulary (4 min)

To stimulate abilities for self-study and self-check

Teacher's activity

Let's study the active vocabulary of our lesson. Use your mobile phones and online Cambridge Dictionary. Look at the definitions and guess the words.

Pupils' activity. Pupils work independently.

Interaction model: P1 – C1, P2 – C1...

Active vocabulary of the lesson

nativity/ dissemble/ embankment/ consecrated/ premises/ dismantle/ brewery/ virgin/
decline/ nobility/ iconostasis/ reconstruction/ vaults/ erect

Give the definitions of the words

Stage of the lesson: revise grammar material Passive Voice/ pre-reading task (7 min)

Teacher's activity

Look through the sentences and explain the formation of the Past Simple Passive.

Pupils' activity.

Interaction model: T – Cl

1. By order of King Stefan Batory a stone church in the Renaissance style was erected there.

2. The brewery was destroyed by fires.

3. The premises were used as warehouses, a cinema, a physical education house.

Put the verbs in brackets in the form of Past Simple Passive.

1. The church (to found) by Mstislav Frederik Sapieha.

2. In the 1870s the Dominican Church in modern Sovetskaya Street (to dismantle).

3. The first wooden church of the Carmelites (mark) on the plans of Grodno in 1655 and 1706.

4. The monastery walls (to transfer) to the military department in 1843.

5. In the early 1990s the symbolic facade of the temple (to restore).

6. The temple and the monastery cemetery located in the courtyard (to surround) by walls.

7. Many additional premises (to build) on the territory which later belonged to the Shereshevsky tobacco factory.

8. In April 1870 the church (to consecrate).

9. In 1906-1907 its reconstruction (to carry out): a large vestibule (to add) to the west side, several new domes (to erect), the facade (to decorate) with stucco decoration.

11. During the First World War the roof of the church (to dismantle).

12. Representatives of the local nobility (to bury) in the vaults of the church.

Change sentences from Active into Passive Voice.

1. The Carmelites used the church to conduct their services there.

2. They began construction of a new stone church and a monastery.

3. The monastery received donations from patrons and gradually expanded its possessions.

4. Jerome Volovich founded the Bernardine monastery.

5. In 1964 the city authorities decided to build a drama theater on the site of the former church and the monastery.

6. Alexander II visited the Church on June 24.

7. The owners changed Sapieha Palace several times.

8. Antony Tizengauz built a new district of the city in the former royal village Gorodnitsa.

Stage of the lesson: reading activity (4min)

Teacher's activity. (Before the lesson teacher choose 4 texts for discussion and print them on papers of different colours) Teacher distributes the tasks to the students. Give them photocopies with the questions. (**Annex 1**)

While reading the texts students find the answers to the questions and make some notes. What's the name of the monument? When was it founded? Who was it founded by? Why was the monument important place? When was it destroyed and why?

Pupils' activity. Pupils read the texts individually. Find the answers to the questions/ make

Interaction model: T – P1/T – P2...

Stage of the lesson: work in groups/ To develop speaking skills. (10 min)

To change activities.

Teacher's activity

After reading the texts pupils should split into groups according to the colours of their cards (three groups by 4 pupils. Each of them has read different texts). To share and describe the information in groups/ after describing speak about the monuments of the past)

Interaction model: P – P

Interaction model: P – CL

Teacher's activity/ ask the question

If you had the opportunity to visit any monuments of the past which of them would you like to choose? And Why?

Pupils' activity. Answer the questions.

Using the map of Grodno find the following monuments of the past and speak about their location. (Annex 2)

Tiesengauz Palace, Sapieha Palace, City Hall, Prechistenskaya Church, The Church of the Holy Cross, The Dominican Church, The Bernardine monastery, The Carmelite church Alexander Nevsky Church, Vitovta's Church

Where were they situated?

Use the words for help (in the center, in front of, opposite, behind, to the left of the, to the right of the, between, near, next to, etc.)

Stage of the lesson: work in pairs. (6 min)

To develop speaking skills. Dialogue speech

Use the map and help a tourist to find his (her) way from... to... .

Use the words for help (First, then, go along, go past, turn left, turn right, go straight ahead, go over, at the traffic lights, etc)

Make up a dialogue between a tourist and a citizen of Grodno.

(Use the information of our work and additional information from the internet)

Questions for help:

Sorry, can you help me? How can I get to...?

Where was ... situated?

When was it built?

Who was the architect of the monument?

When and why was it destroyed?

What was it used for?

Students express their opinion and answer the key question of the lesson (4 min)

“Is it important to know the historical places of our country, to know the history of architectural monuments of the past? Why?”

Stage of the lesson: assigning home task (1 min)

Teacher’s activity. Explain home task

Using the information of the interactive poster, make a presentation and speak about 1 historical monument of Grodno from the list .

Pupils’ activity. Pupils put down their task in the record books.

Interaction model: T– Cl

Stage of the lesson: reflection (3 min)

Use menti.com Answer the question

Continue the phrase «History helps ...» (pupils can use the word combinations or short sentences to answer the questions)

Pupils answer the questions

Teacher’s activity

To sum up the information

History helps to understand our own culture and development of our country; love and appreciate our city and country; it allows us to understand our past which in turn allows us to

understand our present; history helps to learn from the mistakes of the past; to preserve and transmit our values and traditions; to share your knowledge with tourists.

Stage of the lesson: assessment (2 min)

To assess and motivate pupils

Annex 1

1. Prechistenskaya Church

There are the remains of the Prechistenskaya Church on the territory of the Monastery of the Nativity of the Virgin (the former monastery of the Basilians) in Grodno which was built in the XII century. It belonged to the Grodno Architectural School. Its founder was Prince Mikhail Glinsky. From historical sources it is known that in 1506 there was a Church approximately on the very place where the temple stood in the XII century. There is a reason to believe that in the XVI century the church was the main church of the city and a parish but not a monastery. There was a spiritual court with it. Representatives of the local nobility were buried in the vaults of the church.

According to the preserved images of the 1560s and 1600 it can be considered that the Prechistenskaya Church at that time was an architectural monument not so much of the XII century as of the XVI century since it was repeatedly and thoroughly rebuilt. The Prechistenskaya Church had a direct influence on the formation of the area of the city. It was a part of the defensive system of the city, behind the church cemetery there was a second city line of fortifications. On the territory around the church there were priests' houses, a bell tower, outbuildings, cemeteries. There was a hospital for beggars attached to the church.

In 1647 the Prechistenskaya Church was burned down and a wooden church of the Nativity of the Virgin was built in its place. In 1720 another fire destroyed the wooden Church of the Nativity of the Virgin. In 1726 the stone Church of the Nativity of the Virgin which has survived to present days was built there according to the project of the architect Joseph Fontana.

2. The Church of the Holy Cross

Another interesting historical object which has not been saved but played a very significant role in the landscape of Grodno in the XVI century was a temporary church of the Cross (the Church of the Holy Cross) which was located on the modern Mostovaya Street. Over its long existence, the church has suffered lots of changes in its exterior. It was first

mentioned around 1480 and it can be assumed that it was an architectural monument of the late Middle Ages. It is impossible to say exactly when and by whom it was founded and it is very difficult to consistently trace the history of the temple. Around 1670 a significant part of the lands that belonged to the Church of the Cross went to the Barefoot Carmelites who owned adjacent land plots. The Carmelites used the church which was already Uniate to conduct their services. Soon instead of a wooden church they began construction of a new stone church and a monastery. On the plans of the first half of the XVIII century the church was designed as a wooden, rectangular building. Some years later the Carmelite church was empty and gradually fell into disrepair. It was later disassembled. It is possible that the church was located in the place where the embankment of the Old Bridge over the Neman River later appeared.

3. St. Mary's Church (Vytautas' Church)

There is a small park on Sovetskaya Square in Grodno between the Palace of Culture of Textile Workers and the House of Trade Unions. Until 1962 there was a temple there which at times was called differently.

It was built in 1389 by order of the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas. The church became the first Catholic and main parish church in the city. It was a rectangular wooden structure with a gable roof and a high bell tower. In 1403 it was consecrated in honor of the Assumption of the Mother of God. By order of King Stefan Batory a stone church in the Renaissance style was erected there according to the project of the architect Santi Gucci completed in 1586. It became the largest temple in the Belarusian lands.

The church was repeatedly destroyed as a result of fires. Restored after another fire in August 1807 the church was consecrated as an Orthodox one.

During the First World War the bells and almost all the church property were taken to Moscow. During the war it was used as accommodation for German Catholic soldiers.

In the 1920s-1930s the church had to be a garrison church.

During the Second World War it was not practically damaged (only the tiled roof partially crumbled). The worst years came after the war when the church building housed a variety of organizations, centers and societies. The premises were used as warehouses, a cinema, a physical education house, etc. But in the early 60s architects began to develop a new general plan for the reconstruction and development of Grodno and the church did not find a place on the map of the new socialist city. On November 29 1961 by order of the local

communist authorities the temple was blown up. On April 22 2014 a memorial sign was opened on the site of the temple.

4. The Dominican Church

The church was founded by Mstislav Frederik Sapieha and his wife Kristina from the family of Potseev. The first buildings were made of wood. After their destruction by the fire in 1708 the construction of a stone church in the Sarmatian Baroque style began.

In the 1870s the Dominican Church in modern Sovetskaya Street was dismantled. It follows from written sources that the stone church was attached to a wooden monastery with the adaptation of a stone house on the modern Volodarsky Street. It was opened on May 22 1633. Most likely during the wars of the 1650s the church was destroyed which forced the construction of a new church using the ruins of the old one even during the unfavorable period of the Northern War. The church was not preserved. It was destroyed in 1878. The monastery buildings were rebuilt many times but they were preserved and are located in Chelyuskintsev Street, Sovetskaya Square 6 and 8.

5. The Carmelite church

There was a complex of the Barefoot Carmelite monastery on the site of the modern Priorbank in Kirova Street. The first wooden church of the Carmelites was marked on the plans of Grodno in 1655 and 1706. The monastery received donations from patrons and gradually expanded its possessions. The new stone buildings of the church and monastery designed as an integral architectural ensemble were erected between 1738 and 1765 opposite the old wooden monastery. The architect of the complex is unknown. Among the possible authors are I. Fontana and I. Mezer.

After the abolition of the Barefoot Carmelite monastery the monastery walls were transferred to the military department in 1843. In 1901 the City considered converting the former Carmelite monastery into a prison but in early 1902 the building was declared unsuitable for this. In 1903 another reconstruction of the complex began. The construction of the military barracks of the Grodno fortress battalion on its basis continued while the church was dismantled to the very basements. Today the buildings and part of the rear facade of the church remain about the former Carmelite monastery. In the early 1990s the symbolic facade of the temple was restored. Today only the stylized facade of the local bank building resembles the facade of the Grodno Carmelite Church that once stood here.

6. The Bernardine monastery

On the high bank of the Neman River not far from the old royal palace in 1621 the Zhmud elder Jerome Volovich founded the Bernardine monastery with the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The temple and the monastery cemetery located in the courtyard were surrounded by walls. The entrance was through a two-story stone gate that towered opposite Mostovaya Street. The monastery building was attached to the wall of the temple and together with the facade of the church and the wall locked the courtyard. In the eastern part of the courtyard there was a number of stone and wooden outbuildings which were partially adjacent to the wall of the monastery.

The church existed until the middle of the XIX century when only a few old nuns remained there. The monastery was closed in 1853 and in May 1854 all the buildings were transferred to the male Orthodox Borisoglebsky monastery. In 1893 a church in the name of St. Athanasius of Brest was consecrated here. An iconostasis was created in the church where there was a miraculous icon of the Mother of God Odigitria from Kolozha.[19, p.56] Many additional buildings were built on the territory which later belonged to the Shereshevsky tobacco factory. During the Second World War the church and the monastery were significantly damaged and after the liberation of the city the buildings were used as storage facilities for various organizations. In 1964 the city authorities decided to build a drama theater on the site of the former church and monastery. Work began in 1976 and in 1980 the modern building of the regional drama theater was completed according to the project of architect G. Machulsky.

7. Alexander Nevsky Church

From 1870 till 1938 the Alexander (Alexander Nevsky) Church stood on the Palace Square (now Tizengauza) in Grodno. Its construction was started in 1866 in memory of the rescue of Emperor Alexander II during an unsuccessful attempt on his life. The project of the temple was prepared by architect Guryev, the technical part of the project was carried out by architect Janeev. The Governor-General of Vilna allowed to remove the copper roof from the liquidated church of the Kartuz-Berezsky Catholic monastery for the roof of the future church. In April 1870 the church was consecrated and Alexander II visited it on June 24. Since 1900 the church became an independent parish church. In 1906-1907 its reconstruction was carried out: a large vestibule was added to the west side, several new domes were erected, the facade was decorated with stucco decoration. It seemed that the shrine was destined for a long life because even a fire in the First World War during which buildings

located very close to it were burned down bypassed it. From the very moment when Grodno became part of the Polish state the attitude of the local authorities to the church had changed radically. It still remained a symbol but only now-of the Russification policy. It was disparagingly called "muravyovka" and it was believed that the temple was actually a monument in honor of the suppression of the uprising of 1863.

In 1938 the Alexander Nevsky Garrison Church in the city of Grodno was dismantled. It is interesting that one of the reasons for this the leaders of the city called the fact that the Orthodox Church hindered the correct movement and that the square on which the church was built was necessary for the city parades and other solemn ceremonies. Nevertheless the church was promised to be restored in its former state. A site was already chosen for it at the intersection of modern Krasnoarmeyskaya and Shchors streets (in the documents of that time – along Sobieski Street), but the beginning of the Second World War prevented these plans.

8. Sapieha Palace (Jozef Kunz Brewery)

The complex of the former Sapieha Palace was organized around a courtyard. It included buildings of different times. It was built at the end of the XVII century. In graphic sources it was first marked on the so-called "Stockholm" map of Grodno in 1655. It was considered the main dominant of the urban area. According to the plan of Grodno in 1706 the palace belonged to the Trotsky voivode Jozef Oginsky. Information from the XVIII century indicates that the palace with the official paintings was owned by a Polish Lithuanian clerk, the future Hetman of the great Lithuanian Michal Kazimir Oginsky. By the beginning of the XIX century the owners had changed it several times. Since the 1870s the property belonged to Jozef Kunz. A brewery and a malt house were located into the buildings and in 1877 a brewery began operating here. During the fighting in 1915 the brewery suffered greatly, some of the equipment was taken out of the distillery by the German occupiers. In 1939 the plant was nationalized. It worked until the summer of 2007 most of the equipment was sold for scrap. In May 2017 the brewery was severely damaged by a fire but there is still hope that it will be revived with new functions.

9. City Hall

After the granting of the Magdeburg Right to Grodno in 1496 among other benefits received by the citizens there was a permit for the construction of the town hall. The exact date of construction of the first Grodno City Hall is still unclear. It is known that this happened between 1496 and 1539. It housed the city clock. Along the second floor of the

town Hall building there was a gallery that could serve as an observation deck for the Fire Guard. The second floor traditionally played the role of a Representative Center, where meetings of the city council and voivod with a bench took place. On the ground floor according to the privilege of 1496 there were shops, a copper mill, etc. The construction of the town hall and other buildings on the market in the late XV-early XVI centuries determined its shape and architectural appearance. During the war of 1654-1667 the town hall was demolished. Its damaged building was used for a long time as house shops. Due to lack of funds the town hall was restored only in 1784 and there is reason to believe that the new town hall building was erected on the site of the old one in the center of the Market which was reflected in the city plans of the XVIII-first half of the XX centuries. In 1807 the town hall was rebuilt in a classicist style according to the project of P. Lukin. It was destroyed in 1946.

10. Tiesengauz Palace

In the second part of the XVIII century Grodno became the center of a unique economic and urban planning experiment which was caused by the desire to revive the run-down economy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Starting from 1765 the Grodno mayor Antony Tiesengauz built a new district of the city in the former royal village of Gorodnitsa where manufacturing enterprises, residential and public buildings, special and technical schools were located. Most of the establishments of the Tiesengauz were located in stone houses that occupied a considerable space.

The Tiesengauz Palace on Gorodnitsa was a key element of the ensemble of the main square of Gorodnitsa. It was built in the 1760s-1770s by architects Mezeram and D. Sacco. The interior work continued until 1784. The palace was a one-story stone building. It was used as the palace of the headman of the Grodno economy. After the annexation of Belarus to the Russian Empire it belonged to General E. Sivers, Prince Repnin. Since the beginning of the XIX century it was the residence of the governor. The palace was repaired in December 1825-May 1837. A regular Botanical garden was created on the north-eastern side of the Palace by Professor J. E. Gilibert from Lyon. In the autumn of 1915 during the battles for the city the palace was burned down.

