

The honorary title was awarded to the city of Tver on November 4, 2010, it is in the 30 place in the list of Cities of Military Glory.

The town of Tver was founded in 1135, with an area of 152, 22 sq km, divided into 4 districts.





At the time of the USSR the city was called Kalinin, in honor of the Russian revolutionary, the Soviet state and party figure of "the all-Union head" Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin. For merits before the Soviet country the city Kalinin was awarded the order the Labour Red Banner, and for firmness and courage of kalininets during the Great Patriotic War to it the rank CITIES of MILITARY GLORY was given!.

In 1941, a large group of German troops, which broke into the distant approaches of Calinin, set out to occupy the city in a few days. With the capture of Kinin, the Hitler command pursued far-reaching goals: in addition to occupying large enterprises, to threaten to cover Moscow from the north and, in the future, to use the city as one of the largest bases for the offensive on Moscow, Leningrad, and the largest industrial centers of the country. The occupation of Calendin by German forces lasted from October 1941 until 16 December 1941. The city was the first regional center liberated from German invaders in World War II



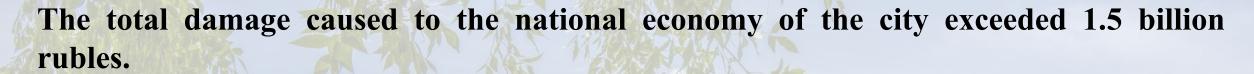
He chronology of the events of 1941-1945 on the territory of the regional center and the Kaliningrad district, shows that there were violent fights, in which Soviet warriors showed perseverance, courage and heroic. Of the 700,000 residents of the region who participated in the war, 250,000 died. 300 soldiers became Heroes of the Soviet Union, and four men became Heroes twice.

It was on Tverskii soil that German troops received a tough fight, which later became a precursor to the Great Victory. And the so-called Rzhevsky battle played a key role in this process.





RZHEV BATTLE - fighting of Soviet and German troops, which took place in the area of Rzhevsky-Vyazem bridgehead - a ledge formed in defense of German-fascist troops during the offensive of Soviet troops in winter 1941-42 in the western direction.



The victory of the Soviet forces near Okinin was of great importance in the Battle of the Capital. The attempt by German troops to surround Moscow ended in defeat. Direct communication between the western and northwestern strategic directions was restored and interaction between the Kaliningrad, Western and Northwestern fronts was ensured.

During the fighting and occupation the city was severely damaged: 7,714 buildings and 510.3 thousand meters of living space were destroyed, which amounted to 56 percent of the housing stock of the city, and more than 70 enterprises were disabled. New residential buildings on Tchaikovsky Avenue and Leningrad Highway were burned. Whole residential districts were also burned along the streets of Volny Novgorod, Uritski, Soviet, Verkhovskaya, Musorgsky, on the avenue of Kalinin, districts in Shvererečye and in the area of the car factory, etc.



The loss of troops of the Kaliningrad Front in the operation amounted to more than 82,000 people. More than 20,000 people died in the liberation of Calinin. Civilian casualties during the occupation were more than 2,500.

In the post-war years, the names of the streets fighting for Okinin were named: Koneva, Rothmistrov, Agibalov, Lukina, Pichugin.

On October 29, 2010, the museum of the Kaliningrad Front was presented with a full copy of the Banner of Victory.

On November 4, 2010, the city of Tver "for the courage, resilience and mass heroism shown by the defenders of the city in the struggle for freedom and independence of the Fatherland" By the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation D. A. Medvedev was awarded the honorary title of the Russian Federation "City of military glory".

