

Основание города Сургута



Панорама старого Сургута.

Lecture №1

The foundation of the Surgut city

The history of our city dates back to ancient times to the middle of the 15th century. At that time the country Ugoria joined in the lands of Siberian khan Kutchum. Though from immemorial times this land was considered as the property of Novgorod, and then the Moscow prince. But Russia was too far that is why khan Kutchum has taken advantage of it to strengthen the authority. In the 70ths of the 16 century the relation between Siberia and Moscow have become aggravated. Kutchum has forbidden to the inhabitants Khanty and Mansy to pay money to Moscow. Moreover he collects adult part of the population in the army and begins extortionate campaigns to the east borders of Russia. The burnt fields ruined cities - conditions became more and more dangerous.

And then in September 1581 the army under Ermak went to protect borders of Russia. And in a year the penetration of Russians to Siberia begins. And soon five cities were founded on the river Irtysh; 1586-Tumen, 1587 –Tobolsk.

And on the river Ob the largest settlement of Surgut town has appeared. It was located in a very beautiful place. Imagine a high coast at the merge of two small rivers. The place seemed especially convenient and suitable for construction of the city.

Here Michal Volkonski and Matvey Lvov have decided to found the settlement in summer of 1593. For this purpose they have brought with themselves 155 soldiers.

The owner of the Surgut settlement was knaz Bardok.

The settlement was extensive and the long time did not depend on Moscow. An emblem of the settlement was a deer, though basically khanty in this area worshipped the elk, beaver, bear. The legend says, that the prince Bardok, after Russian kasaks have grasped his fortress, has rushed into Ob and has sunk.. It is only legend.

Lecture №2

The foundation of Surgut

More authentic resources give different historical information about settlement Bardakovo.

Having obeyed Moscow Bardak and his sons Kinema and Sueta undertook to help Russian authorities in management of the remote taiga lands.

Bardakov people were different from the natives. Their leaders were independent and had large authority. The main occupation of the people was fishing.

So, in a place of bardakov people settlement the city of Surgut was formed. The first attempt to establish the exact date of the city foundation the historian Gerard Fridrix Miller has undertaken. He had been travelling round Ural and Siberia for ten years.

In the summer of 1770 he has visited Surgut and found no documents.

According to another resource Budnizki was lucky to find out the book of Surgut. There was the information about the construction of Surgut. The order was given by the king Pheodor Ivanovich on February 19, 1594.

So, at the end of summer - beginning of autumn on the right bank of the river Ob the wooden city with two gates and four towers has grown. There was a court yard, prison., a church. All constructions were wooden.

Subject №1

The beginning of distribution of Christianity among Surgut people goes back to XVII century, however people were completely christianized by the XVIII century. Philiphey Leschinskiy was the inspiration of the inhabitants, he was fanatically devoted to deed. He has taken five monks who had higher education. Leschinskiy was a clever and intelligent man. He has made great contribution to development of Siberian culture. He opened spiritual and missionary schools at some monasteries. The appearance of the Siberian church theatre is connected with his name. King ordered to local authorities to render all assistance to the spiritual persons, for the sake of correction and statement in Christian belief. No one supposed to become Christian by force. The real inhabitants were Christians by name.

Subject №3

The transformation of Surgut in a city was badly reflected on its life. In the middle of the XIX century there was the kasak hospital and a school.

The school for training children opened in 1835. And in 1845 71 pupils were trained there; 48 pupils were the children of the kasaks.

This school consisted of one class divided into three branches. In 1845 two teachers were engaged in teaching here: one teacher was from the local priests and another teacher from initial classes. One teacher was the priest of Troitzkaya church Andrey Jakovlev Kaidalov son. He graduated from the

Tobolsk seminary. Other subjects were conducted Surgut by Aleksey Andreev, the Surgut kasak, 19 years old. He received education in grammar school. In 1851 39 kasak pupils studied at school, 3 teachers worked there. In the second half of the XIX century villages and countries have appeared in Surgut. In 1867 Surgut became the center town of Tobolsk region, but it has not changed. At the beginning of the XX century there were two churches and two schools; male and female at the town. The population was about 1100 people. The town was small and miserable.

In 1891 one traveler visited Surgut he personified authority and order. It was the czar Nikolai II. He came back from long travel by a steamship and has visited church.

Legal maintenance the urban heraldry has received as a result of acceptance by government Ekaterina II " the Letters on the rights and benefits to cities of the Russian Empire ".

Decabrist revolt - one of the most remarkable pages of a history of Russia of XIX century. St. Petersburg became the center of revolt, where on December 14, 1825 officers brought their armed forces to the Senatskay Square against the revolutionaries and the selflessness of the revolutionaries for the light future rises admiration of grateful memory.

The inhabitants of Surgut had an opportunity to get acquainted with Decabrists. The lieutenant of the Chernigov troop, Andrey Ivanovich Shaxirev was sent here on an eternal settlement. He has died in Surgut of May 17, 1828. Another colonel, nobleman Vasili Karlovich Tizengausen in Surgut was directed to Surgut in 1828, and

approximately in one year he moved to Jalutorovsk.

Subject № 3

The twentieth century has rushed into the life of the huge country. Surgut had a very low density of population. It was possible to move only on deers and dogs. With the development of ship industry regular voyages from Tobolsk were opened. A lot of people lived in Surgut; civil servants, postman and other workers. Post was delivered weekly from Tobolsk by steamship. In 1913 the first telephone line was carried out. In July, 1877 on the basis of existing here kasak school the first man's school was opened.

Subsequently in Surgut other educational institutions have appeared. In 1886 first church school for girl began to work. In 1910 the number of young Surgut students has increased in comparison with the previous year on 10 % - the amount of educational institutions in Tobolsk has grown to 73 and has made impressive figure - 1246. In 1913 the National house has opened, where there was free-of-charge library with 930 books. In the National house the local enthusiasts organized public readings, put performances. The First World war started in July, 1914. October revolution in Petrograd has not affected on life in Surgut at first. The situation began to change at the end of 1917, when the soldiers have begun to come back in the city. But all attempts of bolsheviks to blow out class fights in Surgut were unsuccessful. More than 70 % of the population were khanty and mansy, who did not understand the slogans.

And in June of 1918 year in these territories, as well as in the whole

Russia, a bloody civil war broke out. The fratricidal machine of civil war of 1919 year killed human lives, and by the end of year it became clear that the white movement was doomed. The people have got tired of horrors of military time. The prestige of the Soviet authority in north lands was so low, and the situation so difficult, that the Bolsheviks not at once have decided to reconstruct the Soviet bodies in Surgut.

In January, 1921 in the south of Tumen region there was huge revolt of peasants. In March, 1921 peasants have grasped Surgut and Beresovo. At the beginning of June, 1921 with opening of navigation the army group of Neborak has occupied Surgut. At that time there was only one seven-year school. The life of the country in the 30th was sated with the contradictions. And the tiny Surgut did not become an exception - unless its remoteness from the middle region reduced the scales of what happened and allowed to avoid numerous human tragedies. The industrialization has touched Surgut in the first half of 30th. In 1913 near Surgut, on Black Cape there appeared the fish factory. In Surgut in 1929 the collective farm "Krasny Severyanin " was organized, and in 1939 , the Motor-fishing station has appeared.

Subject №4

By the middle of the 50th oil was discovered here. The new epoch was opened here and the history of the region was connected with it. The oil turned the region into the region of oil and gas industry. Oil has determined the destiny of city. In December, 1967 the government has

made the decision on construction in Surgut HES (hydroelectric station), the fuel for which should be the passing by gas from local oil fields. The first block of power station was put into operation in December 27, 1972.

In June, 1965, to the moment of getting by Surgut the status of city, there was built the first large-scale house on 60 apartments, which was handed in 1,5 year later. High, in comparison with other regions of the country, earnings attracted in Surgut the youth from all the Union. In November, 1965 in microarea of Neftyanicov the wooden two-storied 8-year's school on 320 places was constructed. In 1967 the construction of the first capital school building in the same microarea on 964 pupils was finished.

All began so.

On December 22, 1969 there was an ordinary Siberian morning. But for all, who hurried to school today the morning appeared to be bright and warm.

The school was ready to accept in the reliable warm hands more than 700 pupils.

The solemn meeting was opened by the director of school Sibirzev Andrey Nikolaevich. There were the parents and visitors.

The representatives Surgut HES have presented a tractor, have told about patronage of the builders above the school.

The collective of the teachers and schoolchildren accepted the obligation to keep school in the exemplary order.

December 22 – the Day of power is decided to consider as Birthday of school.