Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov

Biography	Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov was an outstanding Russian military commander and strategist, known for never having lost a battle in his career. **Born**: November 13, 1729/1730, Moscow, a noble family. **Father**: Vasily Ivanovich Suvorov, a general-in-chief and a senator. **Mother**: Avdotya Fedoseyevna Manukova, from the Russian nobility. Suvorov was a sickly child but he proved to be an excellent learner, studying mathematics, literature, philosophy, and geography, learning four languages; studied military history, strategy, tactics. ● aged 12 – joined the army, became a corporal then a sergeant /ˈsɑːdʒənt/. ● "first saw the war" at the battle in Poland. ● participated in the First Russian-Turkish War (1768-1774), promoted to the lieutenant /lefˈten.ənt/ general, took part in the capture of Emelian Pugachev, the leader of the Pugachev's Rebellion. ● 1774 – got married, had two children. ● 1776 – commanded the Russian troops in the Crimea and the Kuban; showed deep care for his soldiers. ● the Second Russian-Turkish War (1787-1792): victory at Rymnik, got the name "Count Suvorov-Rymnik"; brilliant capture of Ishmael /ˈɪʃmeɪəl /, wounded three times. ● 1799 – under his leadership the allied Austro-Russian army liberated Italy from the troops of Republican France, got the title "the Prince of Italy"; the Swiss campaign, promoted to the rank of the Russian Generalissimo /ˌdʒenərəˈlɪsɪməʊ/. ● 1800, May 6, St. Petersburg - died of disease, buried in the Alexander-Nevsky Lavra.
Famous Battles	● The Russian-Turkish wars: Ochakov (1788), Rymnik (1789) and Ishmael (1790) – capturing the Ottoman fortress with brilliant tactics. ● Polish Campaign (1794): stabilized Russian control over Poland. ● the Italian and Swiss Campaigns: pushed French forces out of Northern Italy; a remarkable Alpine crossing. ● **Awards:** Russian and foreign, among which are**:** Order of St. George, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Order of the Black Eagle, a golden sword with diamonds.
Historical Importance	● achieved over 60 significant victories. ● his tactical doctrines and dedication to rigorous training ("Train hard, fight easy") shaped modern military strategies; his methods are studied in military academies worldwide. ● campaigns against the Ottoman Empire and Poland embedded Russia as a major European power. ● The author of military theoretical works: - *Regiment institution* - an instruction of the order of service and military training. - *Science to Win* - an original system of views on the way of fighting and troops training.
Legacy	● monuments - Moscow, Smolensk and St. Petersburg. ● Order of Suvorov (1942). ● the battleship "Suvorov". ● the Suvorov Museum (St. Petersburg, 1900) and several Suvorov schools (Moscow, St. Petersburg, etc) ● town Suvorov in Tula region.