## Sukhomlinsky, Vasily Alexandrovich

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>September 28, 1918[1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place of Birth</td>
<td><strong>Vasylivka</strong>, Vasilevskaya volost, Alexandria district, Kherson gubernia, Ukrainian state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of death</td>
<td>September 2, 1970[1] (51 years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of death</td>
<td><strong>Pavlysh</strong>, Onufrievsky District, Kirovograd Region, Ukrainian SSR, USSR</td>
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<td>A country</td>
<td>the USSR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alma mater</td>
<td>Poltava National Pedagogical University named after V. G.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Korolenko

**Academic degree**  Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences

**Academic title**  Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences

**Known as**  teacher, innovator, children's writer, school director

**Awards and prizes**

[Image 161x524 to 162x526]

[Image 161x491 to 162x493]

[Image 194x491 to 195x493]

[Image 227x491 to 228x493]

Quotes on Wikiquote

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Vasily Alekandrovich Sukhomlinsky (Ukrainian, Vasil Oleksandrovich Sukhomlinsky; September 28, 1918, p. Vasilyevka, Alexandria district, Kherson gubernia, Ukrainian Derzhava - September 2, 1970, village Pavlysh, Onufrievsky district, Kirovograd region, Ukrainian SSR) - teacher, children's innovator, children's workstation, Onufrievsky district, Kirovograd region, Ukrainian SSR, children's teacher, children's innovator, children's workstation Pavlysh, Onufrievsky district, Kirovograd region, Ukrainian SSR;

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR (1968), Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences (1955), Honored Teacher of the School of the Ukrainian SSR (1958), Hero of Socialist Labor (1968).

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The future teacher-innovator was born in 1918 in the village of Vasilyevka (now Kirovograd region) in a poor peasant family. Here he spent his childhood and youth. Vasily Alexandrovich’s father, Alexander Yemelyanovich Sukhomlinsky (1893–1930), before the October Revolution, worked as a carpenter and carpenter in landowner farms ("savings"), and piecemeal in peasant farms. In Soviet times, Alexander Yemelyanovich became one of the foremost people in the village - he was a community activist, took part in leading consumer cooperation and collective farm, appeared in the newspapers as selkor, was in charge of a collective farm izba-laboratory, supervised labor training (woodworking) in a seven-year school. The mother of V. A. Sukhomlinsky, Oksana Avdeevna (1893-1931), was a housewife, did small tailoring work, and worked on a collective farm. Together with Alexander Emelyanovich, she brought up, besides Vasily, three more children - Ivan, Sergey and Melania. They all became village teachers.

In the summer of 1933, Basil went to study in Kremenchug. After graduation, he entered the Pedagogical Institute; at the age of 17, he became a teacher in a correspondence school near his native village. He transferred to the Poltava Pedagogical Institute and successfully completed it in 1938, then returned to his native place, where he began to teach the Ukrainian language and literature in the Onufri secondary school.

In 1941, Sukhomlinsky volunteered for the front.

In January 1942, he, a junior political instructor, was seriously wounded while defending Moscow, and only miraculously survived. A piece of shell remained in his chest forever. After treatment at the hospital in the Urals, he asked to go to the front, but the commission could not recognize him even partially fit. After the liberation of Ukraine from the fascists, he returned to his native land and learned that his wife and young son had been tortured by the Gestapo.

In 1948, he became the director of the Pavlysh secondary school, which he steadily supervised until the end of his life. The daughter of V. A. Sukhomlinsky is a doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor Olga Vasilievna Sukhomlinskaya. Went in the footsteps of my father, now works at the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine. Vasily Alexandrovich Sukhomlinsky - the author of forty monographs and brochures, more than 600 articles, 1200 stories and fairy tales. Vasily Alexandrovich wrote scientific monographs and articles in Russian. Art prose - in Ukrainian. The total circulation of his books was about four million copies in various languages.

Vasily Alexandrovich Sukhomlinsky created an original pedagogical system based on the principles of humanism, recognizing the personality of the child as the highest value, on which the processes of upbringing and education should be oriented, the creative activity of a cohesive team of like-
minded teachers and students. The very essence of the ethics of the communist education of Sukhomlinsky was that the teacher believes in the reality, feasibility and attainability of the communist ideal, measures his work by the criterion and measure of the ideal.

Sukhomlinsky built the learning process as a joyful work; he paid much attention to the formation of the students' worldview; an important role in teaching was given to the teacher’s words, artistic style of presentation, composition of fairy tales, works of art, reading books with children.

Sukhomlinsky has developed a comprehensive aesthetic program "education of beauty." In the Soviet pedagogy of his time, he began to develop humanistic traditions of national and world pedagogical thought.

In a holistic view, Sukhomlinsky’s views are presented in Etudes on Communist Education (1967) and other works. His ideas are embodied in the practice of many schools. The International Association of V.A. Sukhomlinsky and the International Association of Researchers of Sukhomlinsky, the Sukhomlinsky Pedagogical Museum in the Pavlysh school (1975) were created.

Sukhomlinsky is the author of about 30 books and over 500 articles on the education and training of young people. The book of his life - “I give my heart to children” (State Prize of the Ukrainian SSR, 1974, posthumously). His life - raising children, personality. He brought up in children a personal attitude to the surrounding reality, an understanding of his business and responsibility to his relatives, comrades and society and, most importantly, to his own conscience.

In his book "100 tips to the teacher" Sukhomlinsky wrote that the child is a creature that thinks, cognizes the world, not only around itself, but also cognizes itself. What does this knowledge comes from not only with the mind, but also with the heart. Only the teacher who in the lesson sets out a hundredth part of what he knows truly loves his subject. The richer the knowledge of the teacher, the more vividly his personal attitude towards knowledge, science, the book, mental work, and intellectual life is revealed. This intellectual wealth is the teacher's love for his subject, science, school, pedagogy. A teacher is not only a specialist who can transfer knowledge to the next generation, but also plays a big role in making a child a person, namely a person of the future on which the future of the whole country depends. The teacher should not only be able to analyze the causes of influence on the child, but must adhere to the fact that the study of the subject was made whole. Work should be the main in the life of the student. Folk pedagogy knows that the child is feasible and unbearable. Because in it the life wisdom is organically combined with maternal and fatherly love. In order for the child to want to study well, and with this he sought to bring joy to the mother and father, it is necessary to cherish, nurture, develop the pride of the worker. This means that the child must see, experience their progress in learning. Human relationships are revealed most clearly in work - when one creates something for another. The task of the teacher is not only to be able to correctly identify the causes and consequences in the upbringing, but also to influence the child’s life, while sharing their concerns with their parents. The teacher needs to work so that the mother and father have the same idea that whom they bring up with the school, and hence the unity of their demands, above all - to themselves.
To ensure that father and mother, as educators, act in unity - it means teaching the wisdom of maternal and paternal love, harmony of kindness and rigor, affection and demandingness. The teacher becomes the beacon of knowledge - and therefore the educator - only when the pupil has a desire to know incomparably more than he learned in the lesson, and this desire becomes one of the main incentives that motivate the pupil to learn, to master knowledge.

V. A. Sukhomlinsky on the mode of work and rest of schoolchildren [3] [ edit | edit code ]

Those who go to bed early, sleep well enough time, wake up early and do intensive mental work in the first five to ten hours after awakening (depending on age) feel best. In the next hours of wakefulness, the intensity of labor should weaken. It is absolutely unacceptable to intense mental work, especially learning, in the last 5-7 hours before bedtime. On many facts, we have seen that if a child sits for lessons for several hours before going to bed, he becomes unsuccessful.

V. A. Sukhomlinsky on the causes of juvenile crime [ edit | edit code ]

The harder the crime, the more it is inhuman, cruel, stupid, the poorer the intellectual, aesthetic, moral interests and needs of the family. In no family of teenagers who committed a crime or an offense, there was a family library, even a small one ... In all 460 families I counted 786 books ... No one who committed a crime could name a single symphonic work, opera or chamber music [7]

Memory [ edit | edit code ]

Sukhomlinsky memorial in Pavlysh school
Entrance to the museum in Pavlysh school

- On case number 1 of the Poltava Pedagogical Institute (now a university) on the street Ostrogradsky, 2 - a memorial plaque is installed on Sukhomlinsky.
- The university itself houses the museum of V. A. Sukhomlinsky.
- The Nikolaev National University is named in honor of V. A. Sukhomlinsky.
- The Alexandria Pedagogical College in the city of Alexandria is named after V. A. Sukhomlinsky. In the courtyard of the college is a monument to Sukhomlinsky.
- Named audience at the Higher School of Economics Institute of Education
- In 2018, in the Genichesky district of the Kherson region of Ukraine, a bust of V.A. was made. Sukhomlinsky for use as a challenge award for the best educational institution in the district.
- In September 2018, the National Bank of Ukraine issued a commemorative coin with Sukhomlinsky in the series “Outstanding Personalities of Ukraine”.

Awards [edit | edit code]

- Order of the Red Star.

Honorary Titles [edit | edit code]

- Honorary Citizen of Kirovograd (1998)

Significant works [edit | edit code]

- I give my heart to children.
- One hundred tips to the teacher.
- The birth of a citizen.
- Parent pedagogy.
How to raise a real person.
Methods of educating the team.
Letters to the son.
About education.
Studies on Communist Education (1967).
The wise power of the collective

The complete collection of works and methodical heritage is given in the book:


References [ edit | edit code ]

- Vasily Alexandrovich Sukhomlinsky in Wikiquote
http://www.dnpb.gov.ua/ Derzhavna Naukova Pedagogic Biblioteka Ukrainy imeni V.O. Sukhomlinsky

Sukhomlinsky, Vasily Alexandrovich. The site "Heroes of the country."

Article about V. Sukhomlinsky on the site of the Great Ukrainians (ukr.)

Glazer G., D. Heart, given to children

Vasil O. Sukhomlinsky (ukr.)

Sukhomlinsky Vasil Oleksandrovich (about him) with a detailed bibliography on the portal wiki OUNB them. A.L. Chizhevsky (ukr.)


Source -

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**Варианты**
Украинская Сове́тская Социалисти́ческая Респу́блика, УССР — советская республика, провозглашённая на части территории бывшей Российской империи, одно из государств-основателей Советского Союза (СССР), союзная республика в его составе. В 1919—1936 годах официально именовалась Украинская Социалистическая Советская Республика.