

Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov

Biography	<p>Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov was a distinguished Russian admiral and one of the most celebrated naval commanders in Russian history.</p> <p>Born: 1802, 5 July, village of Gorodok, Smolensk Gubernia; a noble Russian family, was the seventh of eleven children.</p> <p>Father: Stepan Mikhailovich Nakhimov, a landlord and the second major in the Imperial Russian Army.</p> <p>Mother: Feodosia Ivanovna Nakhimova.</p> <p>Education: 1817–1818 - St. Petersburg, the Naval Academy; became a midshipman, made sea voyages to the shores of Sweden and Denmark.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● aged 16 - graduated; sent to the Baltic Fleet. ● 1822 – assigned to the frigate /'frɪɡ.ət/ “Cruiser”, which took part in a round-the-globe expedition commanded by the well-known Russian explorer Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev. ● 1825 – got married, had two daughters. ● aged 24 – assigned to the warship “Azov”, participated in his first sea battle with the Turkish-Egyptian fleet; was injured. ● served in the Russian-Turkish War (1828–1829): commanded the captured Turkish ship “Navarin” and participated in the blockade of the Dardanelles. ● 1836 – commander of the ship “Silistria”, promoted to vice admiral. ● the Crimean War (1853–1856): discovered, blocked in the Sinope /sɪ'noʊpə/ Bay and defeated the main forces of the Turkish fleet (November 18, 1853). ● the heroic defense of Sevastopol (1854–1855), served as the port commander and military governor; led the defense of the city (supervised the construction of fortifications, directly controlled the troops during the fighting, constantly risking his life, setting examples of courage), was injured many times. ● 1855, 28 June – was mortally wounded in the head, died in hospital two days later, buried in the Vladimirsky Cathedral, Sevastopol.
Famous Battles	<p>the Crimean War (1853-1856):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● commanded the Black Sea squadron /'skwɒdrən/; ● the glorious victory in the Battle of Sinope: the Ottoman fleet was positioned between the Russians and the harbor’s shore defenses, demonstrated new naval warfare principles; ● 1854–1855 - the prolonged Siege /si:dʒ/ of Sevastopol combined naval and land defense; coordination and personal leadership. <p>Awards: Russian and foreign, among which are: Order of St. Vladimir, Order of St. George, Order of the White Eagle (Russia); Order of the Bath (United Kingdom).</p>
Historical Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● revolutionized naval tactics - used powerful Paixhans /'peɪksənz/ guns that fired explosive shells—one of the first uses of such weapons in naval combat. ● showcased a blend of technological modernization and creative use of existing resources. ● thanks to Nakhimov’s leadership, the poorly defended city of Sevastopol became a well-protected fortress (the integrated defense of the port from both sea and land).
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Order of Nakhimov (1944), the Nakhimov medal (1944); ● several passenger liners and cruisers; ● monuments in Moscow and Sevastopol; ● city streets and naval schools in Russia.