

Fyodor Fyodorovich Ushakov

Biography	<p>Admiral Fyodor Ushakov was a legendary naval commander known for being undefeated in 43 naval battles.</p> <p>Born: 1745, 24 February, village of Burnakovo, Yaroslavl province, Moscow Gubernia, a modest family of the minor nobility.</p> <p>Father: Fyodor Ignatyevich Ushakov, a retired sergeant /'sɑ:dʒənt/ of the Preobrazhensky Regiment of the Russian Imperial guards.</p> <p>Mother: Paraskeva Nikitichna Ushakova.</p> <p>Education: aged 16, St. Petersburg, the Marine Cadet Corps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● graduated and sent to the Baltic Fleet, transferred to the Don Flotilla (Taganrog), supervised the construction of a naval base in Sevastopol and the building of docks in Kherson. ● participated in the Russian-Turkish War (1787–1792): the battle near the island Fidonisi (successfully applied new tactics, moving away from the classical norms of naval combat), took over the Black Sea Fleet, defeated the Turkish squadron /'skwɒd.rən/ in the Kerch Strait. ● 1790 - a rear admiral, later a full admiral. ● famous for his discipline, humanity, and care for his sailors (never lost a single ship or allowed any of his men to be taken prisoner). ● 1807 – retired, lived in his estate near the Sanaksar Monastery, devoted himself to faith, prayer, and charity. ● 1817 – died, buried near the monastery.
Famous Battles	<p>Russian-Turkish War (1787–1792):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● defeated the Turks in several major sea battles despite their numerical superiority – Fidonisi, Kerch, Tendra, and Cape Kaliakra /kɑ:li'ɑ:krə/; ● innovative tactics (breaking the traditional line-of-battle formation and attacking enemy flagships directly). <p>the War of the Second Coalition (1798–1800):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● commanded a combined Russian–Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean; ● captured the island of Corfu. <p>In the course of 43 naval battles under his command he did not lose a single ship and never lost a battle.</p> <p>Awards: Russian and foreign, among which are: Order of St. George, Order of St. Vladimir, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Ottoman Empire military decoration Chelengk /tʃe'læŋk/</p>
Historical Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● revolutionised naval tactics (emphasised mobility, coordination, and surprise attacks). ● a strict but fair leader, valued the lives of his sailors. ● victories helped strengthen Russia’s position in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, made him one of the greatest admirals in Russian history.
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2004 - canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church as a righteous warrior (the only naval commander to receive this honor). ● Order of Ushakov. ● several warships. ● the town of Ushakovskoye. ● monuments: Moscow, Sevastopol, Saransk.