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292 years of Russian Cadetism



292 years ago, on February 28, 1732, Empress Anna Ioannovna approved the plan for the construction of the "Cadet Corps" presented by Field Marshal Minih.

Thus, in the year of birth of the first American president - George Washington and 44 years before the appearance of the United States in general, the history of Russian military educational institutions with full board to prepare young people for a military career has already begun.

Students of the Cadet Corps wore military uniforms and underwent drill training. But the main thing was that they got an excellent education. Previously, at the end of the full course, students were admitted not only to military schools, but also to higher schools without exams.

In 1743, these military educational institutions were reorganized. The School of Mathematical and Navigational Arts, founded by Peter I, was renamed the Marine Corps. And the Minikhov's brainchild was transformed into the Land Gentry Cadet Corps.

In 1825, the first Cossack cadet corps appeared - Orenburg Neplyuevsky. And 23 years later, the Military Cossack School was transformed into the Omsk Cossack Cadet Corps.

After the transformation of the buildings into schools and gymnasiums, the name disappeared, but in 1882 a large reform of military educational institutions took place and it was restored. The institutions themselves began to appear throughout Russia, from Novochoerkassk to Khabarovsk.

In 1917, the cadet corps were abolished and in Soviet times the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools operated, which continued the pre-revolutionary tradition. In modern Russia, cadet education is reviving at a rapid pace.