



APPROVED

Vice-rector for educational activities

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«21» _____ 2023.

История России / History of Russia

Syllabus of the course

Specialization	38.03.02 Management
Specialization	Business management and digital innovations
Level of higher education	Bachelor
Form of training	Full-time
Year of enrolment	2023
Author(s):	
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Total number of hours	144	Form of final attestation Test: semester 1 Graded test: semester 2
incl:		
contact work	128	
self-study	16	
practical training	0	
control hours	0	

Hours distribution:

Semester:	1,2
Type of activity	Hours
Contact hours	72
Practical training	56
Laboratory work	
Total contact hours	128
Self-study	16
Control hours	0
Total academic hours	144
Total credits	4

Saint Petersburg
2023

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1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Target:	To develop students' understanding of the basic patterns and directions of the historical process; to show Russia's place in this process, to highlight the general and the specific in the history of Russian civilization.
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2. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Discipline B1.O History of Russia is a compulsory part of Block 1.

3. PLANNED LEARNING OUTCOMES IN THE DISCIPLINE

Code and name of graduate competence	Code and name of the competency achievement indicator	Planned learning outcomes for the discipline
UC-5 - Able to perceive the intercultural diversity of society in socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts	UC-5.2 - Demonstrates in his/her behavior a respectful attitude toward the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, based on knowledge of the stages of Russia's historical development in the context of world history and cultural traditions of the world	Know: the main historical values important for the multinational people of the Russian Federation To be able to: formulate the basic patterns of the historical process that play an important role in the development of Russian society. To possess: skills to identify the general and specific in the history of Russian society and the state.
UC-2 - Able to determine the range of tasks within the framework of the set goal and select the optimal ways to solve them, based on current legal norms, available resources and limitations	UC-2.1 - Understands the basic principles of setting goals and developing solutions	Know: the main features of the historical experience of the Russian state that influence the process of making the correct management decision To be able to: formulate the tasks and goals of one's activities, taking into account the historical experience of Russian statehood. Possess: skills for developing basic management decisions taking into account the historical traditions of Russian civilization.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Number and name of topics and/or sections/topics	Contents of the discipline	Academic hours			
		Contact work			Self-study
		Lectures	Practice	Workshops	
Section I. History of Ancient Rus'					
Topic 1. Topic 1. History as a science and its role in society. Ancient Rus' in the 9th – early 10th centuries.	The place of history in the system of sciences. The subject and structure of historical knowledge. Theory and methodology of historical science. The essence, forms and functions of historical knowledge. Patterns of development of modern science. History as a part of general scientific knowledge. History of Russia as a part of world history. Predecessors of the Slavs on the territory of Russia: Sarmatians, Cimmerians, Scythians. Formation of the Indo-European ethnos. Settlement of the Slavs across Europe. The main directions of development and features of the ancient Eastern, ancient Greek and ancient Roman civilizations. The first information about the Slavs, Byzantine and Arabic sources about the Slavs. Exodus from the Carpathian Mountains ("Dnieper" and "Ilmen" Slavs) and the separation of the Slavs from the Indo-European unity. The Great Migration of Peoples. Migration of the Goths. Invasion of the Huns. Prerequisites for the emergence of the state in Rus'. Reasons for the unification of the Slavic tribes. The route "from the Varangians to the Greeks". The formation of various governance structures in Kyiv and Veliky Novgorod. The "calling of the Varangians" and the beginning of the Rurik dynasty. Discussions about the "Norman theory" and modern scientific views on the problem. The reign of Askold and Dir in Kyiv.	1	2		
Topic 2. Development of the Old Russian statehood. Baptism of Rus	Domestic and foreign policy of the first Kyiv princes (Oleg, Igor, Olga, Svyatoslav): conquest of the Drevlyans, I would write: subordination of the East Slavic tribes to the Russian princes, tribute and "polyudye", Olga's reforms, campaigns against Byzantium, Oleg's treaty with Byzantium, fight against the Pechenegs, Battle of Dorostol. Vladimir the Saint as a historical figure. Ascension to the principality, domestic and foreign policy: beginning of church jurisdiction: "Charter of Vladimir", relations with the Byzantine Empire, advanced border protection system, victories over the Pechenegs. Formation of the territory and power structure of the state of Rus. Features of the socio-political development of Kievan Rus. Princely power and social structure. Territorial and political structure of Rus: volosts. Authorities: prince and veche. Features of the position of the prince in Veliky Novgorod. Adoption of Christianity. Formation and essence of the concept of monotheism. Use of monotheistic teachings by the authorities as mechanisms of state governance and the consequences of this. Reasons and significance of the baptism of Rus.	1	1		

	The legend about the choice of faith by Vladimir Svyatoslavich as a reflection of the rationalism of princely power. Byzantium and the process of baptism of Rus. Methods of baptism of Rus. Christianity, Islam and Judaism as religions of Russia.				
Topic 3. The rise and beginning of the collapse of Kievan Rus	The struggle for power between the sons of Vladimir the Saint. Yaroslav the Wise, his rise to power and role in Russian history. "Russkaya Pravda" - a code of laws and a historical source. Social differentiation in "Russkaya Pravda" (princely-squad elite, clergy, urban population, categories of ordinary and dependent population). "Russkaya Pravda" as a "Code of Capital". Development of church jurisdiction - "Charter of Prince Yaroslav". Foreign policy and international relations: relations with Byzantium, Polovtsians, countries of Central, Western and Northern Europe. International authority of Kievan Rus. Economy (agriculture, animal husbandry, crafts, trades) and culture (writing and literature, fine arts, the beginning of stone construction, theology and the beginnings of scientific knowledge) of the ancient Russian state. The rise of Kievan Rus and the prerequisites for political fragmentation (subsistence economy, weak connections between principalities) as an inevitable process of state development. The pros and cons of this process: technical progress, improvement of weapons, development of feudal land ownership and cities. The emergence of the "ladder" system of succession to power. Advantages and disadvantages: its structure, contradictions and consequences (outcast princes, internecine wars on a "legal" basis). The role of the ladder system as a cause in accelerating the collapse of Kievan Rus.	1	1		
Topic 4. State fragmentation of Rus' (late 11th – early 13th centuries)	Rus' under the Yaroslavichs. Continuation of the disintegration of Kievan Rus'. Vladimir Monomakh and the beginning of the struggle against feudal fragmentation. "Monomakh's Charter". Features of the development of Russian lands in the 12th-13th centuries. Formation of lands - independent political entities that made up Vladimir Rus'. The difference between Vladimir Rus' and Kievan Rus'. Pressure of nomads on fragmented Rus', the movement of its economic and political-cultural center. Change in the main economic specialization of the Old Russian state (from trade to agriculture). The most important lands of Vladimir Rus' and features of their socio-economic and political development. Vladimir-Suzdal Principality: Yuri Dolgoruky, Andrei Bogolyubsky, Vsevolod III. Novgorod Boyar Republic: veche, mayor, tysyatsky, prince, archbishop. Galicia-Volyn Principality: Yaroslav Osmomysl, Roman Mstislavovich, Daniil Galitsky. Civil wars. Political and economic weakening of Russian lands. Foreign policy of Russian lands. Ethnocultural processes of formation of Russian statehood. The process of acquisition of national self-awareness by the Russian people.	1	1		
Topic 5. The struggle of Russian	Formation of the Mongolian state. Temujin Genghis Khan as a historical figure. The path to power and rise	1	1		

principalities against the Mongol-Tatar invasion	of Genghis Khan. Military organization, weapons, tactics and strategy of the Mongolian army. Conquest of China and Khorezm. The system of governance established in the conquered lands. The first clash of Russian and Mongol-Tatar troops – the Battle of the Kalka River. The structure and rulers of the Mongolian Empire. The last will of Genghis Khan – legislative consolidation of the obligation of new conquests for the Mongolian Empire. Batu Khan as the continuer of his grandfather's work. The composition of Batu Khan's army. The first campaign of Batu Khan and its consequences. Reasons for refusing to take Veliky Novgorod. Formation of the Golden Horde. The second campaign of Batu Khan. The fall of Kyiv, the defeat of the Galicia-Volyn Principality, the Hungarian Kingdom. Failures of the Horde in the Czech Republic. The Battle of Liegnitz, the complete defeat of the Western European troops, its causes. Confusion and horror in Europe. The reasons for the end of the Horde's second campaign in Trieste and the turn back (civil war in the Horde, the strengthening of Prince Yaroslav Vsevolodovich, the death of the Great Khagan Ogedei).				
Topic 6. The struggle of the Russian people against the aggression of the crusaders	The Catholic Church in the Middle Ages. The Papacy. The Crusades. The Orders of the Crusaders (the Knights Templar, the Hospitaller, the Teutonic Order) – creation, charter, composition, hierarchy. The targeted and systemic aggression of Western Europe against Rus', inspired and led by the Vatican. The invasion of the Orders of the Crusaders into the Baltics, the emergence of the Lithuanian state and the inclusion of part of the Russian lands into it. Counteraction to the aggression of the crusaders of Prince Yaroslav Vsevolodovich and his son Alexander. The Swedish campaign against Veliky Novgorod. The Battle of the Neva. The invasion of the Livonian (Teutonic) Order, the surrender of Pskov. The brilliant tactics and strategy of warfare by Alexander Nevsky. The Battle on the Ice. The Battle of Rocavor. The results of the confrontation between Rus' and Western Europe in the 13th century. Two conceptual positions on the "historical choice" of Rus': Alexander Nevsky (vassalage of the Golden Horde) and Daniil Galitsky (union with Western and Eastern Europe). Consequences of the choice in the first and second cases.	1	1		
Topic 7. Establishment of the Horde yoke in Rus'	The fate of the Russian lands after the Mongol invasion. The system of dependence of the Russian lands on the Horde khans. Tribute - main types, evolution of the collection method, size. Label - powers of the holder, types of labels, methods of issuing labels. Disunity and clashes between Russian princes - the main goals of the label system. "Departures" of Russian princes to the Horde. Grand Dukes Yaroslav Vsevolodovich, Alexander Nevsky, Daniil Alexandrovich. Hard times for the Russian lands. The struggle for the Grand Duchy of Vladimir. Invitation of the Horde by the Russian princes to participate in internecine wars. "Dedyuney's army" and "Nevryuev's army". The fate of the Galicia-Volyn principality. Evolution of the republican system	1	1		

	in Novgorod and Pskov. Novgorod in the system of Baltic connections. Hanseatic cities. Discussions about the role of the Horde rule in the history of Russia. The theory about the decisive significance of the Horde yoke in the unification of Russian lands and the uniqueness of the historical path of the Russian state.				
Section II. History of the Muscovite Kingdom					
Topic 8. Unification of Russian lands around Moscow	Prerequisites for the process of unification of Russian lands. Rise of Moscow. Ivan I Kalita as a historical figure. Ivan Kalita's rise to power and his role in Russian history. Reasons for the rapid strengthening of the Moscow principality - advantageous trade and logistics position, skillful economic policy, clever diplomatic policy in relations with the Horde. Transformation of Moscow into the main transit point of the Horde's trade with Western Europe. Attracting the population of Rus' to the Moscow principality with the help of profitable cash loans. Transfer of the metropolitan see to Moscow. The Moscow prince is the only collector of the Horde tribute. Economic methods of annexing Russian lands to Moscow (purchase, financial coercion). The struggle for political leadership in north-eastern Rus'. Confrontation between the Moscow and Tver principalities. Military and political methods of annexing Russian lands to Moscow (careful and skillful involvement of the Horde troops, provocations). Manifestation of the first centrifugal tendencies in the Horde. Positioning of the Moscow princes in the minds of the Russian people as unifiers and liberators of their lands.	1	1		
Topic 9. Formation of Russian statehood in the second half of the 14th – early 15th centuries.	The reign of the first princes of the "Kalitina clan" (Simeon the Proud, Ivan II the Red). Continuation of the policy of Ivan Kalita. Dmitry Donskoy as a historical figure. Political situation in the Horde. Preparation for the uprising against the Horde. The Battle of Kulikovo, its historical significance and consequences. Relations with the Horde after the Battle of Kulikovo. Sergius of Radonezh and the role of the Orthodox Church in the unification of the Russian lands. Russian lands as part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Moscow. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 14th–15th centuries. The Battle of Grunwald. Unions between Poland and Lithuania. Veliky Novgorod and Pskov in the 15th century: political system, relations with Moscow, the Teutonic Order in Livonia, the Hansa, and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Dynastic war in the Principality of Moscow in the second quarter of the 15th century. Consolidation of the leading position of the Moscow princes. The fall of Constantinople and the change in the ecclesiastical and political role of Moscow in the Orthodox world. The emergence of the doctrine of "Moscow is the Third Rome".	2	1		
Topic 10. Formation of a unified Russian state in the second	Ivan III as a historical figure. Ivan III's rise to power and his role in Russian history. Annexation of Novgorod and Tver. Preparation for the overthrow of	2	2		

half of the 15th – early 16th centuries.	the Horde yoke. Growing centrifugal tendencies in the Horde and its disintegration into separate political entities. The Great Stand on the Ugra River. Elimination of dependence on the Horde. Adoption of the all-Russian Code of Laws, its role in the centralization of the state. The situation of peasants according to the Code of Laws of 1497 (St. George's Day). Sophia Paleologue. Formation of the administrative apparatus of governance of a single state. The court of the Grand Duke, state symbols. The Church and the power of the Grand Duke. Ideological and political struggle in the Russian Orthodox Church. Josephites (Joseph Volotsky) and non-possessors (Nil Sorsky). Completion of the process of unification of the Russian lands under the rule of the Grand Dukes of Moscow (annexation of Bryansk, the Seversk lands, Pskov, Smolensk and Ryazan). The political system of the Moscow State is an estate-representative monarchy. Foreign policy of the Moscow State in the first third of the 16th century. Military conflicts with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Crimean and Kazan Khanates. Grand Duke Vasily III. Strengthening of the grand ducal power. Formation of the central government apparatus. Boyar Duma. Strengthening of the power of the Grand Duke of Moscow. Liquidation of the appanage system. Completion of the formation of the doctrine of "Moscow is the Third Rome". The special messianic role of the Orthodox doctrine. The confessional situation in Europe in the middle - second half of the 16th century. The influence of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation on Eastern Europe.				
Topic 11. Reforms of Ivan IV the Terrible	The aggravation of social contradictions and the struggle for power in the 1530s. Regency of Grand Duchess Elena Glinskaya. The period of boyar rule. The problem of genetic degeneration of the ruling dynasties. Ivan IV - moral and ethical guidelines, adoption of the royal title. Messages of Ivan IV on the nature of autocratic power (correspondence with Prince Andrei Kurbsky). The government of the "Chosen Rada". The first Zemsky Sobors, the issue of class representation in the Muscovite State. Adoption of the All-Russian Code of Laws of 1550. The "Stoglav Sobor" of 1551. Reorganization of the army - the "Service Code", the formation of streltsy regiments. The fall of the government of the "Chosen Rada". Boyar, church and local land ownership. Oprichnina, its structure and the purpose of its establishment. Social and national composition of the oprichnina army. Oprichnina terror. The devastation of the most profitable lands and the largest northwestern cities of Russia – Novgorod and Pskov. The supposed abolition of the oprichnina. The consequences of the oprichnina policy (economic, social, political). Disputes about the causes and nature of the oprichnina in historical science.	2	2		
Topic 12. Foreign policy and socio-	Foreign policy of the Moscow state. Military clashes with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Rzeczpospolita)	2	2		

economic development of the Moscow state in the 16th century.	and Sweden. Livonian War: objectives of the war, its stages, reasons for Russia's defeat. Expansion of political and economic contacts with European countries. Beginning of maritime trade with European countries through the ports of the White Sea. The struggle of the Moscow state with the Tatar khanates. Conquest of the Kazan and Astrakhan khanates. Campaigns in Crimea and raids of the Crimean khans on Russian lands. The Battle of Molodino and its historical significance. Strengthening of Russian influence on the Nogai Horde and state entities of the North Caucasus. The Ottoman factor and its influence on the economic and political situation in Europe. The first clash with the Ottoman Empire (1569). The campaign of Ataman Ermak Timofeevich and its historical significance. Beginning of the annexation of Western Siberia. Socioeconomic development of the country. The agrarian nature of the economy of the Moscow state. The monetary reform of the government of Elena Glinskaya and the formation of a unified monetary system in Russia. The beginning of the flourishing of cities on the Volga and White Sea trade routes and the decline of Novgorod and Pskov.				
Topic 13. Russia at the turn of the 16th–17th centuries.	The last years of the reign of Ivan IV and the dynastic situation after his death. Boris Godunov as a historical figure. The reign of Feodor Ivanovich. Political struggle at the Moscow court in the late 16th century and the actual rule of boyar Boris Godunov. The establishment of the patriarchate. Restoration of positions in the Baltics lost as a result of the Livonian War. Repelling the Tatar raid. Construction of fortresses on the southern border and in the Volga region. The end of the Rurik dynasty and the reaction of the masses to this. The Zemsky Sobor and the election of Boris Godunov to the throne. The economic crisis in the Muscovite state of the late 16th – early 17th centuries. Serfdom tendencies: the actual abolition of the St. George's Day rule (the decree on reserved years and on fixed years). The local army. Prerequisites for the systemic crisis of the Muscovite state in the early 17th century. Aggravation of the socio-economic situation. Famine of 1601-1603. The fall of the legitimacy of the power of Tsar Boris Godunov.	2	1		
Topic 14. The Beginning of the Time of Troubles	Development of the phenomenon of imposture. Dynastic stage of the Time of Troubles. False Dmitry I. Support of the impostor by the ruling circles of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Vatican. Invasion of False Dmitry's army into the territory of the Muscovite state, the population of the southern and southwestern districts of the country going over to his side. Beginning of the civil war. Death of Boris Godunov and accession of False Dmitry I. Domestic and foreign policy of the impostor. Conspiracy and overthrow of False Dmitry I. Deepening and expansion of the civil war. Reign of Vasily IV Shuisky. Uprising against him by the population of the southern Russian and Volga districts of the Muscovite state. Social contradictions as a driving force in the civil war. The	2	1		

	rebel army of Ivan Bolotnikov. Siege of Moscow, defense of Kaluga and Tula. Defeat of the rebels. False Dmitry II and his march on Moscow. The "thieves" camp in Tushino. Participation of units from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the impostor's movement. Support for the impostor in the central and northwestern districts of the country. The Russian-Swedish treaty on military alliance and its consequences.				
Topic 15. The Culmination and Completion of the Time of Troubles	The official entry of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth into the war against the Muscovite State (1609). The defense of Smolensk. The defeat of the Tushino camp of False Dmitry II. The defeat of the Russian army in the Battle of Klushino. The deposition of Tsar Vasily Shuisky. "The Seven Boyars". Foreign intervention as an integral part of the Time of Troubles. The culmination of the Time of Troubles. The agreement on the transfer of the throne to the Polish prince Vladislav. The entry of the Polish-Lithuanian garrison into Moscow. The national stage of the Time of Troubles. The rise of the national liberation movement. D. Pozharsky and the formation of the First Militia. The uprising in Moscow and its suppression due to the betrayal of the Cossack regiments. Conflict in the ranks of the First Militia. The fall of Smolensk. The capture of Veliky Novgorod and the northwest of the country by Swedish troops. K. Minin and the formation of the Second Militia, its march on Moscow. Battle on the Klyazma, liberation of the capital. Zemsky "Ecumenical" Council of 1613. Election of Mikhail Fedorovich Romanov to the throne as a compromise figure. End of the Time of Troubles. Establishment of the power of the new tsar on the territory of the country. Military actions against the troops of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Sweden. Russo-Swedish negotiations and the conclusion of the Treaty of Stolbovo. Loss of access to the shores of the Baltic Sea. Conclusion of the Deulino Truce with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Loss of Smolensk and Seversk lands. The price of the first civil war in the history of Russia	2	1		1
Topic 16. Russia in the 17th century	Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich ("government of Patriarch Filaret"). Socioeconomic development. Restoration of the country's economy destroyed during the Time of Troubles. Revival of the previous fiscal system, along with the collection of extraordinary taxes. The de facto introduction of absolute serfdom. Social, political and economic motives for the enslavement of peasants. Elimination of differences between a patrimonial estate and an estate. Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich. Strengthening of absolutist tendencies. The Cathedral Code of 1649 - an all-Russian code of laws. Strengthening of the order system of state administration. Creation of the first regular regiment of the Russian army. Government policy in the sphere of domestic and foreign trade. Trade (1653) and New Trade (1667) Statutes. The first manufactories. The social status of their owners and the nature of attracting labor. Restoration of positions on	2	1		1

	the international arena lost during the Time of Troubles. Expansion of the circle of diplomatic partners of the Muscovite State. Aggravation of the situation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The uprising led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky. The Pereyaslav Rada and the decision to include Ukrainian lands in the Russian state. The Russo-Polish War. The Truce of Andrusovo. The return of the Smolensk and Seversk lands to Russia, the annexation of Left-Bank Ukraine and Kyiv. The Cossack-peasant uprising led by Stepan Timofeevich Razin. Patriarch Nikon. The dispute over the relationship between the "priesthood and the kingdom". Church reform and the schism of the Russian Orthodox Church. Old Believers. The Renaissance.				
Section III. Russian Empire					
Topic 17. Russia in the late 17th – early 18th centuries. The Northern War	Tsar Feodor Alekseevich. Abolition of localism. Reign of Princess Sophia. Prince V.V. Golitsyn. The struggle for power at the end of the 17th century, the Streltsy revolts. The confrontation between the parties of Sophia and Peter, the reasons for Peter's "bloodless victory". Peter I's awareness of the objective need for reforms, F. Lefort's influence on him. Peter I's acquaintance with the works of A.L. Ordyn-Nashchokin and V.V. Golitsyn. The beginning of the struggle for access to the Black Sea. The Azov campaigns, the capture of Azov. "The Great Embassy". Reforms in the diplomatic sphere. Organization of permanent embassies in foreign countries. Organization of consulates. Changes in the main vector of Russia's foreign policy at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries. The struggle for access to the Baltic was the main foreign policy task of Peter I. Formation of an anti-Swedish coalition. The Swedish Kingdom at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries. Charles XII. The Great Northern War of 1700-1721. The defeat of the Russian army near Narva, its causes and consequences. Military reform of Peter I. Creation of domestic military production and a regular army. The difference between a regular and an irregular army. Creation of a navy. Victories of the Russian army: the capture of Noteburg, Dorpat, Narva, Riga, the foundation of St. Petersburg. The Battle of Lesnaya. The Battle of Poltava and its historical significance. The unsuccessful Prut campaign of 1711. Victories of the fleet at Cape Gangut and the island of Grengam. The end of the Great Northern War. The Treaty of Nystad and the results of the war.	2	1		1
Topic 18. Peter's reforms	Formation and development of absolutist states in Europe and Russia. Changes in the structure of Russian society. Consolidation of service ranks into a single noble class. Table of ranks. Policy towards the merchants and the city: expansion of self-government and increased tax oppression ("taxes in exchange for rights"). Introduction of a poll tax and strengthening of serfdom. Termination of the Boyar Duma, formation of the Senate, increasing its role in the central government system. Establishment of collegiums. Decree on primogeniture. Establishment of absolutism. Reforms of local government. New administrative division of the	2	2		1

	<p>state. A complex conglomerate of the most influential persons in local government (governor, voivode, provincial leader of the nobility, labial elder). Expansion of self-government in cities. Formation of a "regular" state: a system of laws, regulations and orders, bureaucratization of the bureaucratic apparatus. Control and supervision bodies (open – prosecutor's office, secret – fiscal authorities). State regulation of the economy. Customs tariff of 1724. Protectionism and mercantilism. Creation of the Russian Empire. Transformations in the field of culture and everyday life. Intensive development of secular culture. Activation of Western European cultural borrowings. Emergence of secular holidays and entertainment. Development of education, creation of conditions for scientific research and its beginning. Creation of secular educational institutions, translation of scientific literature. Beginning of scientific collecting, decree on the establishment of the Academy of Sciences. Church reform. Liquidation of the patriarchate and establishment of the Holy Synod (spiritual college). Direct legislative inclusion of the church in the state administrative apparatus. Consequences of Peter the Great's reforms. Results and significance of modernization, its influence on the path of historical development of the Russian state.</p>				
Topic 19. The initial stage of the era of palace coups	<p>Prerequisites and main factors of political instability in Russia after Peter I. The role of the guard. Uncertainty in succession to the throne. The absence of a will by Peter I. Groups within the political elite in the struggle for power. Confrontation between the "old" and "new" nobility. Adherents of various branches of the ruling dynasty. Catherine I. Favoritism, the actual rule of A.D. Menshikov. Supreme Privy Council. Political priorities of the Dolgoruky and Golitsyn clans, Dmitry Golitsyn's state structure project. Political priorities of A.D. Menshikov. Peter II. Removal and exile of A.D. Menshikov. Death of Peter II. A.I. Osterman and his role in palace intrigues. Anna Ioannovna and her rise to power (the "supreme leaders' idea"). An attempt to limit autocracy ("conditions"), the goals of her supporters and the reasons for the failure. Destruction of the "conditions". Anna Ioannovna is an autocratic monarch.</p>	2	1		1
Topic 20. The reign of Anna Ioannovna	<p>Character and domestic policy features of Anna Ioannovna. Expansion of rights and privileges of the nobility. Abolition of primogeniture, lifelong service of the nobility. Creation of noble (gentry) corps. De facto liquidation of the Senate. Financial and economic policy. Collection of extraordinary taxes. "Correcting" arrears. Courland nobility, Biron, the issue of "German dominance". "Bironovschchina" or "Ostermanshchina"? The project of state structure of Artemy Volynsky. Activities of the Secret Chancellery, legal primacy of the presumption of guilt ("word and deed"). "Volynsky case". Foreign policy - the Crimean campaigns of Field Marshal Minich, the Polish question. The death of Anna Ioannovna and the dynastic situation. Ivan Antonovich. Regency of Biron, Anna Leopoldovna, the role of A.I.</p>	2	1		1

	Osterman. Public reaction to what is happening in the country. Preparation and implementation of the palace coup of Elizabeth Petrovna.				
Topic 21. The final stage of the era of palace coups	The reign of Elizabeth Petrovna. Revival of Peter I's institutions, evolution of absolutism. Development of the state apparatus and its further bureaucratization. Return to the Peter the Great structure of the highest organs of power. Strengthening the position of the nobility. Measures in the economic sphere - the spread of monopolies, the abolition of internal trade duties ("Shuvalov reform"), the establishment of noble and merchant banks, protectionism in foreign trade, tax policy. Foreign policy. The Seven Years' War - causes, course, results. The growing role of the Russian Empire in European politics. Lomonosov, the significance of his work in the history of Russian science and education. The question of succession to the throne. Peter III and his wedding to the Anhalt-Zerbst princess Sophia Augusta Federica (Ekaterina Alekseyevna). Elizabeth Petrovna's plans associated with this union. Results of Peter III's short-term reign in the sphere of domestic policy, "Manifesto on the Freedom of the Nobility". Foreign policy actions of Peter III. Discontent with his policy among the Russian nobility, army, and church. Palace coup of 1762 and the accession of Catherine II. Reasons for the overthrow of Peter III.	2	1		1
Topic 22. "Enlightened absolutism" and state reforms of Catherine II.	Enlightened absolutism in Europe - theory and practice. The position of Catherine II after coming to power. Features of "enlightened absolutism" in Russia. The nature and direction of the reforms. The Legislative Commission of 1767-1769: goals of the convocation, results of the work. Strengthening the estate system. The position of the nobility: privileges of the "noble estate" and the government's policy to strengthen the role of the nobility as the ruling estate. "Charter Patent" to the nobility and cities. Providing the nobility with the main levers of state administration (economic, judicial, administrative). Provincial reform of Catherine II. The position of the peasantry and the rights of serf owners. The question of serfdom and the position of peasants in the policy of Catherine II. Exacerbation of social contradictions. The uprising led by Yemelyan Pugachev. Its causes, driving forces. Economic policy of the government. Development of industry and trade in the context of maintaining the serfdom regime. Fascination with A. Smith's ideas on free trade, the emergence of banknotes. The foreign policy of Catherine II. The Russian Empire is one of the leading powers in the international arena. Russia's advance to the Black Sea. Wars with the Ottoman Empire and their results. New military concepts of A. Suvorov and F. Ushakov. Grigory Potemkin. Development of Novorossiya, settlement of the region, development of agriculture and industry, construction of new cities and ports, activities of the Russian administration. Russia's policy towards the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Participation in the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian	2	2		1

	Commonwealth. Catherine II's attitude to the revolution in France. Russia's participation in the anti-French coalition.				
Topic 23. Russian Empire in the late 18th – early 19th centuries.	Paul I – character and political priorities. The question of the inconsistency and chaos of his reign. An attempt to strengthen the autocracy by increasing the personal power of the emperor, strengthening the police and bureaucracy. Policy towards the nobility, peasantry, serfdom. The decree "on the three-day corvee". Economic and customs policy. The Charter of Succession to the Throne. The foreign policy of Paul I. Participation in coalitions against post-revolutionary France. The Italian and Swiss campaigns of A.V. Suvorov, their results and consequences. Relations with England. A sharp turn in Russia's foreign policy and the transition to an alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte. The palace coup of 1801. Reasons for the overthrow of Paul I. Alexander I and his "brilliant age": what was conceived and what was implemented. The "Secret Committee" and the "Imperial Council": a clash of generations in the emperor's court circle. Reform projects of M.M. Speransky and their implementation. Administrative reforms: establishment of ministries, reform of the State Council, recruitment of new officials. Domestic conservatives and reactionaries. Russia in the system of international relations. Participation in anti-French coalitions. Defeats at Austerlitz and Friedland. The Peace of Tilsit and its consequences. Russia's participation in the "continental blockade".	2	2		
Topic 24. The Patriotic War of 1812 and the establishment of the Vienna political system	The Patriotic War of 1812: causes and goals of the war, the nature of military operations. Strategic plan for waging the war. Napoleon's attempt to defeat the Russian armies one by one and quickly end the war. The Battle of Borodino, its causes, course, results and consequences for the further course of the war. Reasons for abandoning Moscow. Kutuzov's Tarutino march-maneuver and the situation in the theater of military operations after its completion. The significance of the Battle of Maloyaroslavets. The strategy of the Russian army at the final stage of the war. The Battle of the Berezina, its possible more favorable outcome. The question of the advisability of the foreign campaign of the Russian army. The influence of the war with Napoleon on the political and social life of the country. The foreign campaign of the Russian army, the capture of Paris. The Congress of Vienna and the formation of a new political system. The Russian Empire and the new balance of power in Europe. The ideological foundations and political role of the "Holy Alliance" of monarchs. Failure of the members of the "Holy Alliance" to fulfill the obligations given at the Congress of Vienna. Political reaction of the second half of the reign of Alexander I. "Arakcheevshchina", military settlements. Psychological crisis of Alexander I, "Alexander mysticism".	2	2		
Topic 25. Russia in the second quarter of	Social evolution of Russian society: quantitative and qualitative indicators. Reasons for the emergence of the	2	2		

the 19th century.	Decembrist movement. The first Decembrist organizations: composition, program guidelines. Northern and Southern societies. "Constitution" by N.M. Muravyov and "Russian Truth" by P.I. Pestel: two alternative understandings of the future of Russia. The death of Alexander I and the dynastic crisis. Uprising on Senate Square. The radical conservative part of the Russian elite and its role in the Decembrist Uprising. Assessment of the Decembrist Uprising by contemporaries and historians. The significance of the events on Senate Square on December 14, 1825 for the subsequent reign of Nicholas I. Nicholas I, his ideas about power and domestic policy. Bureaucratic reformism. Systemic suppression of innovations and democratic freedoms (speech, press, assembly). Uvarov triad as a state ideology. The peasant question during the reign of Nicholas I. Economic development of the second quarter of the 19th century. Discussion of the crisis of serfdom. Financial reforms of E.F. Kankrin. Codification of legislation (Code of Laws of the Russian Empire). Russian social thought of the second quarter of the 19th century. Slavophilism and Westernism. Search for a formula for national identity. Changes in foreign policy in the second quarter of the 19th century. Russia and European revolutions. The era of 1848 ("Spring of Nations"). Russia's policy in the Eastern Question. Crimean War. Paris Peace Treaty.				
Topic 26. Great reforms in Russia in the 19th century	The great reforms of Alexander II as a modernization project. The peasant reform of 1861: reasons, stages of preparation, consequences. The nature of the redemption operation. The peasant community in the changing Russia: its importance during the peasant reform of 1861. The introduction of zemstvos. Judicial reforms. Industrialization and urbanization. Development of the railway network. The role of entrepreneurs in the development of economic and cultural life of Russia in the second half of the 19th century. The emergence of the labor question in Russia. New emphases of Russian diplomacy: Russia's policy in Central Asia. Rivalry between Russia and Great Britain. Relations of the Russian Empire with the Far Eastern states (China and Japan). Foreign policy and public opinion in the late 1870s. The Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). The Berlin Congress: forced concessions or diplomatic defeat? The formation of a revolutionary tradition in Russia. Russian populism, "Land and Freedom" of the 1860s, going to the people. Revolutionary terror of the late 1870s - early 1880s. Activities of the "Narodnaya Volya" organization. Directions and evolution of populist thought: M.A. Bakunin, P.L. Lavrov, P.N. Tkachev. "Nechayevshchina". Attempts at dialogue between the authorities and society in 1878-1881. Assassination of Emperor Alexander II by the Narodnaya Volya members.	2	2		
Topic 27. Problems and contradictions of Russian	Alexander III. Counterrevolutionary aspirations of government circles. Manifesto on the inviolability of the autocracy. Censorship policy. The role of K.P.	2	2		

modernization at the turn of the 19th–20th centuries.	Pobedonostsev. Counter-reforms of Alexander III. Economic growth of the 1890s: causes and scale. Witte: reforms, financial and customs policy. Industrialization and development of capitalism in Russia. The first Marxist circles. Ulyanov (Lenin). Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP). Nicholas II and his ascension to the throne. Growing socio-economic contradictions in the context of Russia's modernization and the transition of society into opposition to the autocracy. Plehve and the conservative-conservative line. "Police socialism" of S.V. Zubatov. The emergence of political organizations and parties in Russia. The nature and scale of the left-radical movement. The Second Congress of the RSDLP: the concept of a new type of party. Growing political crisis. Economic crisis of 1903. Relations between Russia and Japan. The Russo-Japanese War – causes and course of military operations. Defeats in Manchuria, the fall of Port Arthur, the Tsushima tragedy. The diplomacy of Count S. Yu. Witte and the Portsmouth Peace.				
Topic 28. The first Russian revolution, its features and consequences	Causes of the revolution. "Assembly of St. Petersburg Factory Workers" and G.A. Gapon. "Bloody Sunday". Strategy and tactics of the main political parties during the revolution. Specific features of the mass movement of 1905. Manifesto of October 17, 1905 and its consequences. The State Duma and the first experience of Russian parliamentarism. The government of S.Yu. Witte: a plan for modernizing the state governance system. Activities of the First Duma. The main political parties in the Duma. The State Duma in the central government system. The Second State Duma and its dissolution. Changes in the electoral system and the Third State Duma. Dynamics of changes in the composition of the State Duma. P.A. Stolypin and his program of systemic transformations. Stolypin's agrarian reform: concept, implementation mechanisms, consequences. Land management. Resettlement policy. Stolypin's reforms in a political context. The murder of P.A. Stolypin - its causes and customers. Results of partial implementation of P.A. Stolypin's reform program. Disorganization of the Council of Ministers after the death of P.A. Stolypin. Election campaign to the IV State Duma: the government's attempts to influence its outcome and their unexpected result.	2	2		
Section IV. History of the Soviet Union					
Topic 29. The First World War, the February Revolution and the October Revolution of 1917	Formation of the bloc system of international relations. "Balkan knot". Causes of the First World War - political, economic, psychological. The beginning of the First World War and Russian public opinion. Stages of military operations on the Eastern Front. East Prussian operation. Battle of Galicia. Battle of the Marne. Expansion of the theater of military operations. Increase in the number of countries participating in the war. Transformation of the war into a "total war" of attrition. The Great Retreat of 1915. Military operations of 1916. Brusilov Offensive. Battle of Verdun. Treaty of Versailles of 1918. Social consequences of the	3	2		1

	<p>World War: mass mobilization, refugees, deserters. Growing influence of public organizations. Progressive Bloc. "Ministerial leapfrog" and a deep crisis of power structures. Food crisis in Petrograd. Public expectation of revolution. Abdication of Nicholas II, overthrow of the autocracy and attempts to get out of the political crisis. Dual power. Forms of interaction between the Petrograd Soviet and the Provisional Government. Strategy and tactics of political parties in relation to the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet. The main directions of the Provisional Government's policy and its crises. The reason for the weakness of the Provisional Government. A.F. Kerensky's rise to power and his activities. The collapse of the front. The Kornilov rebellion and its suppression. Growing economic difficulties, radicalization of the broad masses of the people, the growth of the Bolsheviks' influence. The overthrow of the Provisional Government and the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in October 1917. Ideological attitudes of the Bolsheviks by 1917.</p>				
<p>Topic 30. From October 1917 to the formation of the USSR</p>	<p>The creation of the Soviet Republic. Formation of the new statehood: the Council of People's Commissars, the Supreme Council of the National Economy, and local economic councils. The significance of the "Decree on Peace" and the "Decree on Land". Convocation and dispersal of the Constituent Assembly, establishment of the dictatorship of the RCP(b). The Brest Peace, its significance for the Bolsheviks, and the struggle around its conclusion. The creation of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission. The creation of the Red Army, "military specialists". The main fronts of the Civil War. The composition, ideology of the "White movement" and its key figures. The intervention of foreign troops. The Red and White Terror. The reasons for the defeat of the "White movement". The end of the large-scale Civil War in Russia and the gradual transition of the Bolshevik government to peacetime tasks. Mistakes in resolving the national question. The formation of the USSR, the creation of the first Soviet socialist republics. The policy of "indigenization" and its results. The question of the actual degree of centralization of the Soviet Union. The policy of War Communism. The ideology and procedure for the formation of this policy. Mass nationalization of industry, food requisitioning and food detachments. Rationing, reduction of the sphere of money circulation. Labor mobilizations and labor armies. Socio-political and economic results of War Communism. Peasant uprisings in Siberia, the Volga region, and Tambov region. The Kronstadt Rebellion. The crisis of Bolshevik power and the transition to the New Economic Policy. The essence of state and market economies, the possibilities of their synthesis. The most important transformations within the framework of the NEP. The transition from food requisitioning to food tax. Encouraging the creation of agricultural cooperatives in rural areas. Permission for private</p>	3	2		1

	commercial relations in small industry. Unification of large state industries into business-accounting trusts and syndicates. Stimulation of cooperation. General improvement of the economic system.				
Topic 31. Domestic policy of the USSR in the 1920s–1930s.	Political struggle in the USSR in the 1920s. Liquidation of non-Bolshevik parties and establishment of a one-party political system. Death of V. I. Lenin and the struggle for the "Leninist legacy". L. D. Trotsky versus the "triumvirate" of I. V. Stalin – L. B. Kamenev – G. E. Zinoviev. Trotsky's defeat. Split in the "triumvirate" and formation of the "united opposition". Victory of I. V. Stalin and his supporters over the opposition. Confrontation between the "General Line" and the "Left Deviation". Reasons for the victory of I. V. Stalin. The main reasons for the rejection of the NEP in the late 1920s. Political trials in the USSR in the 1930s. Confrontation between the "General Line" and the "Right Opposition". Completion of the formation of the mechanism of Stalin's sole power. General strengthening of ideological control over society. "Moscow Trials" of 1936–1938. The Great Terror of 1937–1938. Reasons for the constant repressions. The Great Turning Point. Transition to a policy of forced industrialization. The problem of finding financing for large-scale industrial projects. Reliance on internal resources. Formation of a command-and-control planned economy. Control over the rotation of the workforce – introduction of work books. The most significant construction projects of the first five-year plans. Transition to a policy of mass collectivization. Dispossession and creation of the MTS system. Mass famine in the USSR in 1932–1933. De facto "state enslavement" of the peasantry in the USSR. "Workdays" and the role of personal subsidiary plots. Soviet society in the 1930s. The 1936 Constitution and its practical significance. Cultural revolution. State control over the arts. Creation of creative unions.	3	2		1
Topic 32. Foreign policy of the USSR in the 1920s–1930s	The emergence of the Versailles-Washington system of world order. The Soviet leadership's refusal to rely on world revolution and the transition to the concept of coexistence with the capitalist encirclement. The West's attempt to organize an economic and political blockade of the USSR. The Treaty of Rapallo and the "Stripe of Recognitions." The Comintern and the network of other international pro-communist organizations, their role in promoting Soviet ideas in the world, the training of foreign political personnel in the USSR. The USSR's entry into the League of Nations. The "Great Depression" of 1929-1933 in the West and the search for a way out of the crisis. The rise to power of the fascist and Nazi regimes in Italy and Germany. The USSR and attempts to create a collective security system in Europe. Japanese aggression in China. USSR aid to Republican Spain and China. Aggravation of the international situation in the late 1930s. Armed conflicts in the Far East (Khasan, Khalkhin Gol). The Munich Conference of 1938 and its consequences. Poland's behavior in the international arena. Anglo-	3	2		1

	French-Soviet negotiations: course, positions of the parties, reasons for failure. The Soviet-German Treaty of 1939 (Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact) and its secret protocols. Disputes over its meaning. Annexation of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus, as well as Bessarabia and the Baltic republics, to the USSR. The Soviet-Finnish War and its lessons. The beginning of World War II. Political plans of world leaders related to it.				
Topic 33. The Great Patriotic War 1941–1945	The attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR. Military operations in the summer of 1941 – winter of 1941-42. Reasons for the failures of the Red Army in the first period of the war. Mass heroism of Soviet soldiers. Failure of the "blitzkrieg" plan. Creation of the State Defense Committee, restructuring of the country's economy on a war footing. The siege of Leningrad. The victory near Moscow and its significance. Attempts by Soviet troops to launch a counteroffensive in the spring of 1942 on several sectors of the front at once. Reasons for the failure of these offensive operations ("Barvenkovo pocket"). A sharp deterioration in the situation at the fronts. The Nazi occupation regime. General Plan "Ost". Contacts between Ukrainian and Baltic nationalists and the Nazis. Mass crimes of the Nazis and collaborators in the occupied territory of the USSR. The Battle of Stalingrad – a radical turning point in World War II. The Battle of Kursk – the completion of the radical turning point. The final transfer of the strategic initiative to the Red Army. Partisan movement. Final liberation of the USSR and liberation campaign in Eastern and Central Europe. USSR and allies, formation and activities of the anti-Hitler coalition. The problem of opening a "second front" in Europe. Berlin operation and Germany's capitulation. The key role of the USSR in the defeat of Japan. The US atomic bombing of Japanese cities. The capitulation of Japan. End of World War II. Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Formation of the foundations of the Yalta-Potsdam post-war world order. Creation of the UN. The UN Security Council Charter and the presence of nuclear weapons as guarantees of preventing a global war. Results and political consequences of the Great Patriotic War and World War II. The decisive contribution of the USSR to the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition.	6	4		1
Topic 34. Overcoming the consequences of war. USSR in the late 1940s – first half of the 1960s.	Hopes in Soviet society for the liberalization of the political regime. Strengthening of totalitarianism in the USSR. Political and ideological campaigns. A new round of mass repressions ("The Fight Against Cosmopolitanism", "The Leningrad Affair", "The Doctors' Plot"). Growing deformations in the social, political and cultural life of the country. Restoration of the national economy: sources and pace. The need for a new technological breakthrough in light of the military-technical confrontation with the West. "Atomic project", the creation of the Soviet nuclear and thermonuclear bomb. The transition to turbojet aircraft construction, the development of rocket science. The	2	2		1

	largest construction projects of the decade. The post-war village: the difficulties and problems of agriculture. Monetary reform and the abolition of the rationing system. The famine of 1946-1947. The death of I.V. Stalin and versions of its cause. The struggle for power in the Politburo, the main groups. The policy of L.P. Beria and his arrest. Reasons that determined the victory of N.S. Khrushchev. The beginning of the "cold war" and the formation of a bipolar world. The clash of interests of the USSR and Western countries on issues of post-war settlement in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. The USSR and the war in Korea. Strengthening of the political and ideological dictate of the USSR in the countries of Eastern Europe. The division of Germany. The creation of opposing military-political blocs (NATO - Warsaw Pact) as a consolidation of the tendency towards confrontation in East-West relations.				
Topic 35. USSR in the second half of the 1960s – first half of the 1980s.	The Khrushchev Thaw. Rejection of the policy of mass repression, rehabilitation of victims of repression. Rehabilitation of Nazi collaborators in 1955. The 20th Congress of the CPSU and its significance. Economic and political problems: de-Stalinization and attempts at reform. The beginning of the formation of a layer of irreplaceable leaders. Reduction of the army. Successes in space exploration. Creation of economic councils. Development of virgin lands. Aggravation of food difficulties. Events in the agricultural sector. Contradictions in agricultural policy. Inconsistency, voluntarism and subjectivism in reform. The global missile and nuclear confrontation between the superpowers is a new strategy for achieving a balance of power in the world. The Berlin and Caribbean crises. Changes in public sentiment. The emergence of the dissident movement. Reasons for Khrushchev's removal from power. L.I. Brezhnev's coming to power. The "Kosygin reforms" and their termination. Growing stagnation in Soviet society in the 1970s. Disproportions in the economy: lagging agriculture, prevalence of "production of means of production" in industry, "adjustment of plans". Decline in the rate of economic development. The concept of "developed socialism" and the realities of Soviet society. Growth of the "shadow economy", sharp aggravation of the problem of commodity deficit. Increased privileges of the nomenklatura by the early 1980s, aging of the Politburo. Public sentiment and criticism of the government. Unsuccessful attempts to overcome the crisis. Yu. V. Andropov, K. U. Chernenko. The policy of "détente" of international tension in the late 1960s - 1970s: its achievements and contradictions. Limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT-1, SALT-2). Reasons for the relapse of the Cold War in the late 1970s. The Afghan War.	2	2		1
Section V. Modern Russia					
Topic 36. Russia at the end of the 20th – first quarter of the	Attempts to reform the USSR in the second half of the 1980s. M.S. Gorbachev. Formation of the ideology of the new course: "acceleration", "glasnost", "perestroika". Economic reform: cooperatives and state	2			1

<p>21st centuries: change of several models of economic and socio-political development</p>	<p>enterprises with elected directors, its results and the reasons that led to such negative results. "Parade of sovereignties" - causes and consequences. Exacerbation of interethnic conflicts (Karabakh, Baku, Tbilisi, etc.). The GKChP putsch, the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the dissolution of the USSR. Immediate and long-term consequences of the collapse of the USSR. Foreign policy of the "perestroika" period. Dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the CMEA. Gradual surrender of virtually all foreign policy positions by the USSR leadership. Unification of Germany and the issue of NATO expansion to the east. "Velvet revolutions" in Eastern Europe. End of the Cold War. B.N. Yeltsin. The constitutional crisis in Russia in 1993 and the dismantling of the Soviet system of power. The Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993. Russia on the path of radical socio-economic modernization. Reduction in industrial production: causes and consequences. "Shock therapy" of economic reforms in the early 1990s. Privatization and its consequences. Methods of forming a market economy in industry and agriculture. Growing structural crisis in Russia. Protracted financial crisis and default. Crisis in the development of the social sphere. Wars in Chechnya. Rampant crime. Stratification of Russian society. V.V. Putin, priorities of the new leadership of the country. Strengthening statehood, restoring constitutional order in Chechnya. Delineation of powers of the federal center and regions, bringing local legislation in line with federal legislation. Growing stability of the political system of Russia. General results of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in 2000-2022. Russia's departure from a unilateral orientation towards Western countries, a focus on a multi-vector foreign policy. Russia's accession to the SCO and BRICS. The phenomenon of "color revolutions" in the world and in the post-Soviet space. Russia and the 2004 "Orange Revolution" in Ukraine. Georgia's attack on South Ossetia and Russian peacekeepers in 2008. The 2014 coup d'etat in Ukraine and its consequences. The reunification of Crimea and Sevastopol with Russia, the creation of the LPR and DPR. The "Minsk agreements" and their fate. Growing tensions in relations with the United States and its European allies. Successful activities of the Russian military contingent in Syria. Armed provocations and the Ukrainian regime's preparation for the forcible seizure of the Donbass republics. Official recognition of the LPR and DPR by Russia. The beginning of a special military operation in Ukraine. Sanctions pressure from Western countries on Russia, attempts to isolate it from the rest of the world.</p>				
Control:					0
Total for the discipline:					72 56 0 16

5. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

5.1 Recommended literature

Bibliographic description of the publication (author, title, type, place and year of publication, number of pages)	Electronic resources
The Modern History of Russia in 2 Parts. Part 2. 1941-2015: a textbook for universities / M. V. Khodyakov [et al.]; edited by M. V. Khodyakov. — 8th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2023. — 300 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-04671-7. — Text: electronic // Yurait Educational Platform [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/513054 (accessed: 20.06.2023).	https://urait.ru/bcode/513054
The Modern History of Russia in 2 Parts. Part 1. 1914-1941: a textbook for universities / M. V. Khodyakov [et al.]; edited by M. V. Khodyakov. — 8th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2023. — 270 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-04669-4. — Text: electronic // Yurait Educational Platform [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/513053 (accessed: 20.06.2023).	https://urait.ru/bcode/513053
Fedorov, V. A. History of Russia 1861-1917. (with maps): textbook for universities / V. A. Fedorov, N. A. Fedorova. — 5th ed., rev. - Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2023. - 376 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-00292-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/510500 (date of access: 06/20/2023)..	https://urait.ru/bcode/510500
Pavlenko, N. I. History of Russia 1700-1861 (with maps): textbook for universities / N. I. Pavlenko, I. L. Andreev, V. A. Fedorov. - 6th ed., revised. and additional. - Moscow: Publishing house Yurait, 2023. - 309 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-02047-2. - Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [website]	https://urait.ru/bcode/512053
History of Russia to the end of the 17th century in 2 parts. Part 2: textbook for universities / A. I. Filyushkin [et al.]; editor-in-chief A. I. Filyushkin. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2023. — 281 p.	https://urait.ru/bcode/510241
History of Russia to the end of the 17th century in 2 parts. Part 1: textbook for universities / A. I. Filyushkin [et al.]; under the general editorship of A. I. Filyushkin. - Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2023. - 319 p.	https://urait.ru/bcode/510240

5.2 List of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestically produced

- 7-Zip
- LibreOffice
- OS Alt education 10

5.3 List of information reference systems (IRS) and modern professional databases (MPDB)

No.	Name of SPBD/ISS
1.	Electronic library Grebennikon.ru – www.grebennikon.ru
2.	Scientific electronic library eLIBRARY – www.elibrary.ru
3.	Scientific electronic library CyberLeninka – www.cyberleninka.ru
4.	Database POLPRED Directories – www.polpred.com
5.	OECD Books, Papers & Statistics database on the OECD iLibrary platform www.oecd-ilibrary.org
6.	Legal reference system ConsultantPlus (installed resource SPbSUE or www.consultant.ru)
7.	Reference legal system "GARANT" (installed resource of SPbGEU or www.garant.ru)
8.	Information and reference system "Code" (installed resource SPbSUE or www.kodeks.ru)
9.	Electronic library system BOOK.ru - www.book.ru
10.	Electronic library system EBS URAYT – www.urait.ru
11.	Electronic library system ZNANIUM (ZNANIUM) – www.znanium.com
12.	Electronic library of SPbGEU – opac.unecon.ru

6. LOGISTIC AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

To implement this discipline, there are special rooms for conducting lecture-type classes, seminar-type classes, course design (completion of coursework), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment, as well as rooms for independent work.

The premises are equipped with equipment and technical teaching aids.

The rooms for independent work of students are equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the university.

Name of classrooms, list	Address (location) of classrooms
Audience 709 Classroom (for lectures and seminars, course design (coursework), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment), equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Classroom furniture for 86 seats, teacher's workstation, chalk board 1 pc., podium, pedestal m / m Computer Gigabyte H77M-D3H, Intel Core i5-3570 3.4GHz / 4Gb / 500Gb / LG 942 SE - 1 pc., Multimedia projector NEC ME401X - 1 pc., Screen with electric drive Draper Baronet 183x240 cm 213/84 - 1 pc., Mixer amplifier Jedia TA-1120 included - 1 pc., Acoustic system Hi-Fi PRO MASK6T-W - 2 pcs. Sets of demonstration equipment and teaching aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive teaching aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznetsky per., 9/27, lit. A

Room 704 Classroom (for lectures and seminars, course design (coursework), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment) equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Classroom furniture for 25 seats, teacher's workstation, 1 chalk board. Portable multimedia kit: HP 250 G6 1WY58EA Notebook, LG PF1500G Multimedia Projector. Sets of demonstration equipment and teaching aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive teaching aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznetsky per., 9/27, lit. A
Audience 204 Classroom (for lectures and seminars, course design (coursework), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment) equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Classroom furniture for 32 seats, teacher's workstation, chalk board - 1 pc., metal cabinet, desks - 10 pcs., benches - 10 pcs., pedestal Acer Aspire Z1811 monoblock complete with: i5 2400s/4Gb/1T6 - 16 pcs., NEC M350 X projector - 1 pc., Samsung NP-R780-JS04 i5 laptop - 1 pc., Electric screen 38x180 cm - 1 pc. Sets of demonstration equipment and teaching aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive teaching aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznetsky per., 9/27, lit. A

7. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS TO MASTER THE DISCIPLINE

When starting to study the discipline, the student must familiarize themselves with the following documents:

- educational and methodological documentation;
- local regulations governing the main issues of organizing and implementing educational activities, including those regulating the procedure for conducting ongoing monitoring of academic performance and midterm assessment of students;
- schedule of consultations for faculty members.

The level and depth of mastering the discipline are determined by the active and systematic work of students in lectures, seminar-type classes, and independent work, including in terms of identifying the most significant and relevant problems for further study. A special condition for high-quality mastering of the discipline is the effective organization of work, which allows for the even distribution of the academic load in accordance with the schedule of the educational process.

In preparation for classes, students are given the opportunity to attend consultations with the faculty of SPbGEU according to the schedule established in the consultation schedule.

The students' in-class and out-of-class work should be aimed at developing:

- fundamental foundations of students' worldview and natural science knowledge;

- basic knowledge corresponding to the direction of training and the declared professional field, forming a target and professional basis for training personnel;
- professional competencies aimed at meeting the needs of the labor market;
- individual trajectory through the acquisition of a unique set of professional competencies that complement the student's competency model, due to the focus on specific professional specialized areas of knowledge determined by representatives of the labor market;
- meta-skills of students, such as: teamwork and leadership, data analysis, digital skills, project development and implementation, intercultural interaction.

8. FEATURES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE FOR DISABLED PEOPLE AND PERSONS WITH LIMITED HEALTH CAPABILITIES

The training of students with disabilities, if necessary, is carried out on the basis of an adapted work program using special teaching methods and didactic materials compiled taking into account the characteristics of the psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health status of such students (student).

In order to master the curriculum of the discipline by disabled people and people with limited health capabilities, the University provides:

- for disabled people and people with limited health capabilities due to vision: posting reference information about the schedule of classes in places accessible to students who are blind or visually impaired, and in an adapted form; the presence of an assistant providing the student with the necessary assistance; issuing alternative formats of methodological materials (large font or audio files);
- for disabled people and people with limited hearing: reproduction of information using appropriate sound means;
- for disabled people and people with limited health capabilities who have musculoskeletal disorders: the possibility of unimpeded access of students to classrooms, toilets and other premises of the department, as well as staying in the said premises.

Students with disabilities and individuals with special educational needs are provided with printed and/or electronic educational resources in forms adapted to their health limitations. Education of students with special educational needs can be organized both together with other students and in separate groups or in separate organizations.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND

1.1 Test questions and assignments for the midterm assessment

The work program does not provide for this discipline.

1.2 Topics of written works

The work program does not provide for this discipline.

1.3 Checkpoints

Checkpoint number	Checkpoint type	Method of implementation	Topic numbers
1	Test	in writing	1-22
2	Terminological minimum	in writing	1-22
3	Current control	in writing	1-22
4	Test	in writing	23-36
5	Terminological minimum	in writing	23-36
6	Current control	in writing	23-36

1.4 Other objects of assessment

The work program does not provide for this discipline.

1.5 Independent work of the student

Titles of independent work	Topic numbers
Doing homework	1-36
Preparation of reports and messages	1-36
Preparation for lectures and practical classes	1-36

1.6 Result assessment scale

The assessment scales and procedures for assessing learning outcomes in a discipline are regulated by the Regulation on the current monitoring of academic performance and midterm assessment of students in higher education programs and the Regulation on the point-rating system.

To assess the development of learning outcomes in a discipline, a point-rating system of student performance is used:

The form of final assessment for the discipline is an exam (or differentiated test), the final grade is formed in accordance with the scale given in the table

below:

Points	Grade
≤ 54	unsatisfactory
55-69	satisfactorily
70-84	Fine
≥ 85	Great

Result assessment scale

2 (score up to 54)	Demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem. Many of the requirements for the task are not met. Primary perception of the material is demonstrated. The work is unfinished and/or it is plagiarism.
3 (score 55-69)	Demonstrates partial understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements for the task are met. Mastery of the elements of the given material. The completed material is generally understandable and holistic.
4 (score 70-84)	Demonstrates significant understanding of the problem in the assigned discipline. All requirements for the assignment have been met. The content of the completed tasks is disclosed and examined from different points of view.
5 (score 85-100)	Demonstrates a complete understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task are met. Demonstrated confident mastery of the discipline material. Completed tasks are holistic, completed in full, structured, present different points of view, demonstrated a creative approach.