

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Moscow
Institute of Physics and Technology
(National Research University)"**

APPROVED
Vice Rector for Academic Affairs

A.A. Voronov

Work program of the course (training module)

course: History of Russia/История России
major: Applied Mathematics and Informatics
specialization: Computer Science/Информатика
Phystech School of Applied Mathematics and Informatics
Educational and scientific center for the humanities and social sciences
term: 1
qualification: Bachelor

Semesters, forms of interim assessment:

1 (fall) - Pass/fail exam
2 (spring) - Pass/fail exam

Academic hours: 60 AH in total, including:

lectures: 60 AH.
seminars: 0 AH.
laboratory practical: 0 AH.

Independent work: 120 AH.

In total: 180 AH, credits in total: 4

Number of course papers, tasks: 4

Author of the program: A.S. Klemeshov, candidate of historical sciences, associate professor

The program was discussed at the Educational and scientific center for the humanities and social sciences 09.06.2023

Annotation

The course deals with the main problems of Russian history, issues of chronology and periodization of history, characterizes the main methods of historical research. The course is built on a linear-chronological principle, including the study of both the main stages of development of the state and society in Russia in the VIII - early XXI century, and the most important events and processes of Russian history of this time. The course of Russian history is based on the problem level of comprehension of historical material. Attention is paid to the consideration of interrelated problems and processes of world and national history. In this semester, the study of Russian history, which began in the 7th semester, continues, namely the history of Russia in the twentieth century. The content and approaches to teaching the course of Russian history are based on the Concept of teaching Russian history for non-historical specialties and areas of training implemented in educational organizations of higher education (in accordance with the Letter of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation from 20.02.2023 № MN-5/168376 and Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation from July 19, 2022 N 662).

Within the framework of the course the most important events and processes of world and Russian history are considered in the light of the assessments formed in classical and modern historiography, the author's view on the key problems of history is also given.

The course, designed for MIPT (National Research University) students, involves discussion of key problems of Russian history.

1. Study objective

Purpose of the course

To create students' civic identity of the Russian society, formation of a comprehensive idea of the historical development of Russia, its place in the world and European civilization, systematization of knowledge about the main regularities and peculiarities of the historical process with a focus on the study of Russian history.

Tasks of the course

- knowledge of the driving forces and regularities of the Russian historical process; the place of man in the historical process, the political organization of society;
- understanding of the peculiarities of Russian historical development against the global background, assessment of Russia's contribution to the development of world civilization, its role in the resolution of major international conflicts, its influence in world politics in general, the problem of the need to respond to general historical challenges;
- understanding of citizenship and patriotism as devotion to one's Fatherland, aspiration to serve its interests with one's actions, including the protection of Russia's national interests;
- understanding of the diversity of cultures and civilizations in their interaction, the multivariability of the historical process;
- understanding of the place and role of the graduate's field of activity in social development, interrelation with other social institutions;
- developing skills of obtaining, analyzing and generalizing historical information, the ability to think logically;
- creative thinking, independent judgment, interest in national and world cultural and scientific heritage, its preservation and multiplication.

2. List of the planned results of the course (training module), correlated with the planned results of the mastering the educational program

Mastering the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

Code and the name of the competence	Competency indicators
UC-5 Reflect on the cultural diversity of society from social-historical, ethical, and philosophical perspectives	UC-5.1 Demonstrate the knowledge of the basics of philosophy, history, the foundations of intercultural communication
	UC-5.2 Understand ethical and intellectual norms and values, their role in the history of society

3. List of the planned results of the course (training module)

As a result of studying the course the student should:

know:

- Basic regularities of the historical process;
- stages of Russia's historical development, periodization and chronology of its history;
- peculiarities of Russian historical development against the global background, Russia's contribution to the development of world civilization, its role in the resolution of major international conflicts, its influence in world politics in general, the problems of the need to respond to general historical challenges;
- the place and role of Russia in the history of mankind and in the modern world;
- the main facts, events, phenomena and processes, key dates, geographical realities and personalities of Russian history in their interrelation and chronological sequence;
- concepts and terms related to the history of Russia;
- the main problems and historiographical concepts of Russian history.

be able to:

- Analyze the problems of Russian history, establish cause-and-effect relationships;
- Analyze and evaluate social and economic information;
- plan and carry out their activities taking into account the results of this analysis;
- compose abstracts on a given topic;
- correctly evaluate and select the necessary information, analyze, systematize and summarize it.

master:

- General scientific and special historical methods, ways and means of research in the field of national history;
- ideas about the events of Russian and related world history based on the principle of historicism;
- skills of analyzing historical sources;
- skills of written argumentative presentation of one's own point of view;
- skills of critical perception of information.
- basic terminology and conceptual apparatus in the field of Russian history.

4. Content of the course (training module), structured by topics (sections), indicating the number of allocated academic hours and types of training sessions

4.1. The sections of the course (training module) and the complexity of the types of training sessions

№	Topic (section) of the course	Types of training sessions, including independent work			
		Lectures	Seminars	Laboratory practical	Independent work
1	History as a science. Chronological and geographical framework of the course of Russian history. History of Russia and General History	2			2
2	Russia in the 9th to the first third of 13th century	4			10
3	Russian lands from the middle of the 13th to the end of the 15th century	4			10
4	Old Russian culture from the 9th to the end of the 15th century	2			4
5	Russian (Moscow) state of the 16th and 17th centuries	4			10
6	Russian Empire in the 18th century	6			10
7	"Long Lasting" 19th century (1801-1917)	6			10
8	Russian Culture in the 16th to 19th centuries	2			4

9	The Russian Empire on the eve of great upheavals. World War I. Russian culture in the early 20th century	2			6
10	Russia and the USSR in the Soviet era (1917-1991). The Great Russian Revolution (1917-1922) and its main stages	4			8
11	The Soviet Union in the 1920s and the 1930s	4			8
12	The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945	4			8
13	The Apogee and Crisis of Soviet Society (1945-1984). The world after the Second World War. The period of "perestroika" and the collapse of the USSR (1985-1991).	8			12
14	Modern Russian Federation. Russia in the 1990s	2			6
15	Russia in the 21st century	2			6
16	Soviet and Russian culture in the 20th and early 21st centuries	4			6
AH in total		60			120
Exam preparation		0 AH.			
Total complexity		180 AH., credits in total 4			

4.2. Content of the course (training module), structured by topics (sections)

Semester: 1 (Fall)

1. History as a science. Chronological and geographical framework of the course of Russian history. History of Russia and General History

Методология исторической науки. Принципы периодизации в истории. Древний мир, Средние века, Новая история, Новейшая история. Общее и особенное в истории разных стран и народов.

Роль исторических источников в изучении истории. Археология и вещественные источники. Письменные источники. Исторический источник и научное исследование в области истории. Научная хронология и летосчисление в истории России.

Хронологические рамки истории России. Ее периодизация в связи с основными этапами в развитии российской государственности от возникновения государства Русь в IX в. до современной Российской Федерации. Географические рамки истории России в пределах распространения российской государственности в тот или иной период. История стран, народов, регионов, входивших в состав России на разных этапах ее существования как часть российской истории.

История России как часть мировой истории. Необходимость изучения истории России во взаимосвязи с историей других стран и народов, в связи с основными событиями и процессами, оказавшими большое влияние на ход мировой истории.

2. Russia in the 9th to the first third of 13th century

Settlement of Eastern Europe. Northern Black Sea coast in the 1st millennium BC. - The beginning of the first millennium BC. Slavs and the Great Migration of Peoples (IV-VI centuries). Slavic tribes in Europe and their neighbors. Byzantium and the peoples of Eastern Europe. Life and economy of the Eastern Slavs. Social relations and beliefs. Slavic pantheon and pagan rites. Problems of ethnogenesis and early history of Slavs in historical science.

Formation of Russian statehood. Formation of tribal unions. Veche and its role in ancient Slavic society. The prince and the retinue. The trade route "from the Varangians to the Greeks". The legend of the calling of the Varangians and its historical foundations.

The first Russian princes and their activities: military campaigns and reforms. Tribute and tribute.

The formation of the Old Russian state. Evolution of the Old Russian statehood in the XI-XII centuries: from unity of power to internecine strife. Ancient Russian city. Military, diplomatic and trade contacts between Russia and Byzantium in the IX-X centuries. Vladimir the Holy. Introduction of Christianity and its cultural and historical significance.

The Middle Ages as a stage of the historical process in Western Europe, the East and Russia: technology, production relations and methods of exploitation, political systems. Feudalism of Western Europe and socio-economic system of Ancient Russia: similarities and differences. Power traditions and institutions in the states of Eastern, Central and Northern Europe in the early Middle Ages. Neighbors of Ancient Russia in the IX-XII centuries: Byzantium, Slavic countries, Western Europe, Khazaria, Volga Bulgaria. International relations of the Old Russian lands. Cultural influences of the East and the West.

The Old Russian state in the assessments of modern historians. Discussion about the nature of socio-economic formation in domestic science.

Yaroslav the Wise. "Russian truth". Power and property. The main categories of the population. Prince and boyarhood.

Causes of fragmentation. The internecine struggle of princes. The largest lands and principalities of Russia, their peculiarities. Great Novgorod. Economic, social and political development. The Vladimir-Suzdal principality. The role of cities and crafts. Political structure. Galicia-Volyn principality. Agriculture, cities and crafts. The role of boyarhood. Unification of the principality under Roman Mstislavich and Daniel of Galicia.

3. Russian lands from the middle of the 13th to the end of the 15th century

Social and economic system of the Mongol tribes. The formation of the Mongolian power. Causes and directions of Mongol expansion. Ulus Dzhuchi. The Horde invasion of Russia. The formation of the Golden Horde, its socio-economic and political structure. Russia under the Golden Horde. Alexander Nevsky and Daniel Galitsky. The imperial order. The Yoke and the discussion of its role in the formation of the Russian state. Islamization of the Horde and the Orthodox Church.

Crusader aggression into the Baltic lands. Knightly orders. Struggle of the Baltic peoples and Russia against the Crusaders. The defeat of the Swedes on the Neva. The Battle of the Ice. Unification of the Lithuanian lands and formation of the Lithuanian state. Russian lands within the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

Restoration of economic level after the Mongol-Tatar invasion. Forms of property and categories of population. Prince, boyarhood, nobility. The city and craft.

Russia and the Golden Horde in the XIV century: the struggle for the Grand Duchy. Economic and political strengthening of the Moscow principality. The struggle between Moscow and Tver. Ivan Kalita. Dmitry Donskoy and the beginning of the struggle to overthrow the Horde yoke. The Battle of Vozhe. The Battle of Kulikovo and its significance. The isolation of the western territories of Russia. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland. The special position of the Novgorod Republic. Relations with Moscow.

Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version)

4. Old Russian culture from the 9th to the end of the 15th century

Pre-Christian culture of the Eastern Slavs and neighboring peoples. Daily life, family relations, material culture, beliefs. Bylinas. Origins of Russian culture. Formation of national culture. Oral folk art. Slavonic writing.

The main achievements of world culture in the Middle Ages. The rise of Islamic culture in the Early Middle Ages, its role in preserving and transmitting the heritage of the ancient world. Early Christian art. Romanesque style. Gothic. Representations of the world. Theology and the rudiments of scientific knowledge in the Middle Ages.

Byzantium, its culture and civilization. The Fathers of the Church. Ancient Constantinople. St. Sophia Cathedral in Constantinople. Byzantine heritage in Russia.

Baptism of Russia and its role in further development of Russian culture. Cyril and Methodius tradition. Church Slavonic language. Formation of Christian culture. Change of world outlook - ideas about the meaning of life, world order, relations between people, family and marriage. Appearance of writing and literature. Representations about the authorship of texts. Translated literature. Main genres of Old Russian literature. Chronicles ("Tale of Bygone Years"). Lives of the saints. Princes' epic ("The Word about Igor's Campaign", "Zadonshchina"). "Instruction" by Vladimir Monomakh. "Walking over three seas" Afanasy Nikitin. Church singing, hook notation.

The beginning of stone construction. Sophia cathedrals in Kiev, Novgorod, Polotsk. Vladimir-Suzdal and Novgorod temples. Resumption of stone construction after the Mongol invasion.

Invitation of foreign masters by Ivan III. The ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin.

Old Russian fine arts: mosaics, frescoes, icons. Creativity of Theophan the Greek, Andrei Rublev.

Knowledge of the world and technology. Education and literacy in ancient Russia, birch bark letters, graffiti.

Orthodox Church and popular culture, skomoroshchestvo. Church and clergy, heretical movements.

Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version)

5. Russian (Moscow) state of the 16th and 17th centuries

Completion of the unification of Russian lands under the rule of the Grand Dukes of Moscow (inclusion of Bryansk, Seversky lands, Pskov, Smolensk and Ryazan into their possessions). Foreign policy of the Russian state in the first third of the 16th century. Military conflicts with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Crimean and Kazan Khanates.

Grand Duke Vasily III Ivanovich. Strengthening of the power of the Grand Duke of Moscow. Annexation of Novgorod and other lands. The battle on the Ugra River. Formation of a united Russian state. Political system. Formation of central and local authorities. The Judicial Code of 1497. Strengthening of the Grand-Ducal power. Formation of the apparatus of central administration. Boyar Duma. The sovereign's court. The first orders. Confiscation as a form of remuneration of labor of "officials". Organization of the army. Elimination of the appanage system. The Church and the Grand-Ducal power. Struggle of the Josephites and Nestiazhateli. Nil Sorsky and Joseph of Volotsk. The Church Council of 1503. Finalization of the doctrine "Moscow is the Third Rome", the formula of the monk Philotheus. Ideological and political struggle in the Russian Orthodox Church. Relations between secular and church power.

Territory and population of Russia in the XVI century. Vasily III and his policy. Elena Glinskaya. Boyar rule. Crowning of Ivan the Terrible, formation of autocratic ideology. The Elected Rada and its reforms. The Zemsky Sobor. The Judgment of 1550. The Church and the State. Stoglaviy Sobor. Military transformations.

Main directions of Ivan IV's foreign policy. Inclusion of Kazan, Astrakhan Khanate and the beginning of annexation of Siberia to Russia. Strengthening of Russia's positions in the Caucasus. Relations with the Crimean Khanate. "Wild Field". Cossacks. Struggle for access to the Baltic Sea. The Livonian War (1558-1583). The formation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569).

Oprichnina and the reasons for its introduction. Oprichnaya terror. Socio-economic and political consequences of the Oprichnina.

Fyodor Ioannovich. Foreign policy of Russia at the end of the XVI century. Establishment of patriarchy. Construction of fortifications on the southern and western borders. The problem of succession to the throne. Boris Godunov and his policy. Establishment of patriarchy.

Ecological crisis and uprisings of the beginning of the XVII century. The XVII century - the epoch of the general European crisis. Synchronicity of crisis situations in different countries. The beginning of the Troubles. Discussion about the causes and chronology of the Time of Troubles in Russia. Periodization of the Troubles. Development of the phenomenon of imposture. Dynastic stage of the Time of Troubles. Participation of Poland and Sweden in the Time of Troubles. Semiboyarshchina. Intervention. The first and second militias. Kuzma Minin and Dmitry Pozharsky. The Zemsky Sobor of 1613 and the beginning of the Romanovs' rule.

Territory and population of Russia in the XVII century. Domestic and foreign policy of the first Romanovs. The Cathedral Code of 1649. Legal formalization of serfdom and class functions. Urban uprisings of the middle of the XVII century. Political system of Russia. Development of the order system. The fall of the role of the Boyar Duma and zemstvo sobor. Features of class-representative monarchy in Russia. Discussions on the genesis of autocracy. Nikon's reforms and the church schism. Cultural and political significance. Peasant war led by Stepan Razin.

Main directions of Russia's foreign policy in the XVII century. Annexation of the Left-Bank Ukraine. Wars with Sweden and Turkey. Development of Siberia and the Far East.

6. Russian Empire in the 18th century

The process of modernization of the Western world. The emergence of a new economic mode in the economy. Peter I: the struggle for the transformation of traditional society in Russia. The main directions of "Europeanization" of the country. Evolution of the social structure of society. Development of heavy and light industry. Creation of the Baltic Fleet and the regular army. Church reform. Proclamation of Russia as an empire. Adoption of European technical culture and principles of effective state administration. Foreign policy of Russia under Peter I. The Azov campaigns. The Great Embassy. Russia's participation in the Great Northern War. The Peace of Nystadt. Prut campaign. Strengthening of Russia's position in the Black Sea region. Coverage of Peter's reforms in modern Russian historiography.

The era of palace coups. Catherine I. The Supreme Privy Council. Peter II. "Zateyka" of the high commanders and the accession of Anna Ioannovna. Bironovschina. Political struggle and the palace coup of 1741. Social and economic policy of Elizabeth Petrovna. Russia's participation in the Seven Years' War. The reign of Peter III. The palace coup of 1762 and the accession of Catherine II.

"Enlightened absolutism" and its peculiarities in Austria, Prussia and Russia. Russia's participation in pan-European conflicts - wars for the Polish and Austrian succession, in the Seven Years' War. "Ottoman factor" of European politics; Russia's contribution to the fight against the Turkish threat. Strengthening the international authority of the country.

Catherine II: the origins and essence of the dualism of domestic policy. "Enlightened absolutism". Rebellion led by Emelyan Pugachev. The nature and direction of the reforms of Catherine the Great. The new legal status of the nobility. Partitions of Poland. Annexation of the Crimea and a number of other territories in the south. Domestic and foreign policy of Paul I.

Territory and population of the empire. Features of Russian colonization. The role of the geographical factor in the socio-economic and political development of Russia. The national question. Social structure. Nobility. Clergy. Urban population. Peasantry. Cossacks. Social and cultural gap between estates. Aristocratic culture and the "culture of the silent majority".

Reforms of the early reign of Alexander I. Ideological struggle. M.M. Speransky, N.N. Novosiltsev, N.M. Karamzin. The French Revolution and its influence on the political and socio-cultural development of European countries. Patriotic War of 1812. Russia in 1815-1825. Constitutional projects. Reasons of failure of Alexander I's reforms. A.A. Arakcheev. Military settlements. Social movements and the Decembrist uprising. The significance of Russia's victory in the war against Napoleon and Russia's liberation campaign in Europe for strengthening Russia's international positions. The Russian autocracy and the "Holy Alliance". Change of the political course in the early 20s of the XIX century: causes and consequences.

Nicholas I. Change of political priorities. The role of the bureaucracy. Official nationalism. Conservatism in the state-legal and ideological spheres. Domestic policy of Nicholas I. Russian legal system. Code of Laws of the Russian Empire. State. Features of the Russian monarchy. The system of ministries. Russia and the Christian peoples of the Balkan Peninsula. The Russian Empire and the Muslim peoples of the Caucasus. The Caucasian War. Transcaucasia in the policy of the Russian Empire; struggle with Iran for territory and influence. The incorporation of Transcaucasia into Russia. Russia and European revolutions of 1830-1831, 1848-1849. The Crimean War and the collapse of the "Vienna System".

Reforms of Alexander II. The peasant question: stages of solution. Prerequisites and reasons for the abolition of serfdom. Discussion of the economic crisis of the serfdom system in Russia. Abolition of serfdom and its results: economic and social aspects. Judicial, zemstvo and military reforms. Financial reforms. Reforms in the field of education and the press. The results of the reforms, their historical significance. Liberals and conservatives of power. Socialist ideas in Russia. Russian radicals: from nihilists to rebels, propagandists and conspirators. From Narodnik circles to "Narodnaya Volya". Government repression and revolutionary terror. The assassination of Alexander II.

Industrial revolution in Europe and Russia: common and special. Establishment of a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional state. Russian economy of the late XIX - early XX centuries: ups and crises, their causes. The share of foreign capital in the Russian extractive and manufacturing industries. Completion of the industrial revolution. Changes in the social structure of society in the conditions of industrial development. The crisis of the nobility and peasantry. Formation of new social strata. The bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

Conservative course of Alexander III. Restriction of reforms. Toughening of censorship. Class and national policy of the government. Social movement: decline and new rise.

The abolition of the terms of the Peace of Paris. "Union of the Three Emperors". Russia and the East. Russia and the Slavic question. Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and its results. Russia and the European powers. Annexation of Central Asia.

7. "Long Lasting" 19th century (1801-1917)

The territory and population of the empire. Features of Russian colonization. The role of the geographical factor in the socio-economic and political development of Russia. The national question. Social structure. Nobility. Clergy. Urban population. Peasantry. Cossacks. Social and cultural gap between estates. Aristocratic culture and the "culture of the silent majority".

Reforms of the early reign of Alexander I. Ideological struggle. M.M. Speransky, N.N. Novosiltsev, N.M. Karamzin. The French Revolution and its influence on the political and socio-cultural development of European countries. Patriotic War of 1812. Russia in 1815-1825. Constitutional projects. Reasons of failure of Alexander I's reforms. A.A. Arakcheev. Military settlements. Social movements and the Decembrist uprising. The significance of Russia's victory in the war against Napoleon and Russia's liberation campaign in Europe for strengthening Russia's international positions. The Russian autocracy and the "Holy Alliance". Change of the political course in the early 20s of the XIX century: causes and consequences.

Nicholas I. Change of political priorities. The role of the bureaucracy. Official nationalism. Conservatism in the state-legal and ideological spheres. Domestic policy of Nicholas I. Russian legal system. Code of Laws of the Russian Empire. State. Features of the Russian monarchy. The system of ministries. Russia and the Christian peoples of the Balkan Peninsula. The Russian Empire and the Muslim peoples of the Caucasus. The Caucasian War. Transcaucasia in the policy of the Russian Empire; struggle with Iran for territory and influence. The incorporation of Transcaucasia into Russia. Russia and European revolutions of 1830-1831, 1848-1849. The Crimean War and the collapse of the "Vienna System".

Reforms of Alexander II. The peasant question: stages of solution. Prerequisites and reasons for the abolition of serfdom. Discussion of the economic crisis of the serfdom system in Russia. Abolition of serfdom and its results: economic and social aspects. Judicial, zemstvo and military reforms. Financial reforms. Reforms in the field of education and the press. The results of the reforms, their historical significance. Liberals and conservatives of power. Socialist ideas in Russia. Russian radicals: from nihilists to rebels, propagandists and conspirators. From Narodnik circles to "Narodnaya Volya". Government repression and revolutionary terror. The assassination of Alexander II.

Industrial revolution in Europe and Russia: common and special. Establishment of a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional state. Russian economy of the late XIX - early XX centuries: ups and crises, their causes. The share of foreign capital in the Russian extractive and manufacturing industries. Completion of the industrial revolution. Changes in the social structure of society in the conditions of industrial development. The crisis of the nobility and peasantry. Formation of new social strata. The bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

Conservative course of Alexander III. Restriction of reforms. Toughening of censorship. Class and national policy of the government. Social movement: decline and new rise.

The abolition of the terms of the Peace of Paris. "Union of the Three Emperors". Russia and the East. Russia and the Slavic question. Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and its results. Russia and the European powers. Annexation of Central Asia.

Russia in the early twentieth century. Contradictions of "Russian capitalism". The Russo-Japanese War. Revolution of 1905-1907. Formation of Russian parliamentarism. The State Duma and the State Council. Economic reforms of S.Y. Witte and P.A. Stolypin. Russia in the system of international relations.

8. Russian Culture in the 16th to 19th centuries

Development of the traditions of Old Russian culture and new trends. The spread of literacy. Decisions of the Stoglav Cathedral on the education of the clergy.

The appearance of printing in Western Europe and in Russia (Johannes Gutenberg, Francis Skorina, Ivan Fyodorov). Cultural and historical significance of this achievement.

Publication of alphabet books and primers. Systematization of the Church Slavonic language in "Grammar" by Meletius (Smotratsky). Blossoming of historiography in the epoch of Ivan the Terrible ("The Stepnaya Book", "The Face Chronicle"). Chronicle monuments and polemical works of the Time of Troubles. Publication of the printed "Synopsis". Blossoming of hagiographic literature - "gathering of the sacred" under Metropolitan Macarius ("Great Chetnyi Minei"). "Domostroy" - the moral and practical significance of this book. Formation of Old Believer culture ("The Life of Protopope Avvakum").

Development of tent architecture in the 16th century (Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye, St. Basil's Cathedral). Appearance of the national style in Russian architecture of the XVII century - "Russian patterning" (Teremnaya Palace in the Kremlin, the Church of the Trinity in Nikitniki). Wooden architecture. New trends in painting and architecture of the late 17th century. Moscow Baroque. Development of fresco painting and icon painting (Simon Ushakov).

Western influence in Russian culture of the XVII century and the main channels of its penetration. The spread of European "curiosities" in the life of the Russian nobility. Translation of European literary monuments (Aesop's fables, works on geography, grammar, dialectics, rhetoric). Borrowing of syllabic versification from Polish literature and the work of Simeon Polotsky. European music and theater at the Moscow court - False Dmitry's orchestra, "circus" of Tsarevich Alexei Mikhailovich, foreign organists and organ music. Creation of the court theater - "Artaxerxes' action". The appearance of foreign painters in the Armory.

Slavic Greek-Latin Academy. New genres in literature.

Ideology of Enlightenment and its influence on the development of Russian culture in the XVIII century. School and education in Russia in the XVIII century. Education of a "new breed" of people - education reform of Catherine II. Primary and secondary education. Establishment of the Moscow University.

Culture of different estates. Expansion of "liberties" of the nobility, further formation of noble culture. Gallomania and Anglomania. Russian noble manor.

Further development of natural science in European science, the spread of ideas of atheism and materialism. Strengthening of the encyclopedic character of scientific activity. Voltaire. French "Encyclopedia". Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau. Changes in social sciences.

Russian science in the XVIII century. Formation of Russian science. The role of foreign scientists working in Russia (L. Euler, G. F. Miller). M. V. Lomonosov, the significance of his work in the history of Russian science and enlightenment.

Study of the country as the main task of Russian science. Activity of the Academy of Sciences. Geographical expeditions. General land surveying of the Russian Empire. New trends in Russian art. Change of styles. The influence of European artistic culture. Mass translation of foreign literature. Reform of versification by V.K. Trediakovsky and M.V. Lomonosov. Transition to syllabo-tonic versification.

Russian culture in the middle of the XVIII century. Achievements of architecture and fine arts. Baroque and classicism in Russia. The theater of F. G. Volkov and the formation of the system of Imperial theaters. Serf theater and "serf intelligentsia". The creation of the Academy of Arts, the flowering of Russian portraiture. Achievements in the field of monumental and portrait sculpture. Deepening contacts with European countries in the field of artistic creativity. Development of architecture. Creations of B. F. Rastrelli, V. I. Bazhenov, M. F. Kazakov, J. Quarenghi, D. Levitsky, V. L. Borovikovsky, F. I. Shubin, M. I. Kozlovsky.

Search for national and political identity. Slavophiles. Westerners. Government ideology and the birth of the theory of "official nationality". Development of science and technology in Russia in the first half of the 19th century. Discoveries and technical inventions. Literature and book publishing. Styles and trends in literature: sentimentalism, romanticism, realism. Musical culture. Painting: from classicism to romanticism and realism. Architecture. Theater. Great reforms and Russian culture. Changes in the education system: colleges, schools, gymnasiums, universities. Development of science and technology. Golden Age of Russian literature. Enlightened nobleman and "wild" landlord. The importance of noble culture in the history of Russia.

Semester: 2 (Spring)

9. The Russian Empire on the eve of great upheavals. World War I. Russian culture in the early 20th century

Russia in the First World War. The crisis of power during the war and its origins.

Preparation for a major European war. The arms race. The Bosnian crisis of 1908-1909. The Balkan Wars. Public and historiographical disputes about the instigator of the World War. The beginning of the First World War and Russian public opinion. Stages of military operations on the Eastern Front. East Prussian operation. The Battle of Galicia. Battle of the Marne. The entry of the Ottoman Empire into the war. The Great Retreat of 1915. Social consequences of the World War: mass mobilization, refugees, deserters. Growth of influence of public organizations: All-Russian Zemsky Union, All-Russian Union of Cities, Zemgor.

World War I and the transformation of the political system of Russia: the formation of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, special meetings, the actual limitation of the competence of the Council of Ministers, representative institutions. The formation of the Progressive Bloc, its demands. The Duma and the Council of Ministers: cooperation and conflicts in the growing political crisis. The role of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters. "Ministerial strike" in August 1915. Nicholas II's assumption of the duties of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. The "Ministerial Chekharda". The fighting in 1916. The Brusilov breakthrough. The battle of Verdun. The Battle of the Somme. The Duma assault of November 1916. Speech by P. N. Milyukov November 1, 1916. The assassination of G. E. Rasputin. Food crisis in Petrograd. Public expectations of the revolution. The growth of political contradictions in January - February 1917.

The influence of Art Nouveau style in world and Russian art. National motifs in Art Nouveau. Neo-Russian style. Movement to constructivism - the Eiffel Tower and hyperboloid constructions by V. G. Shukhov. G. Shukhov. The turn to individuality in the work of artists of the "World of Art" association. Avant-garde in the works of V. V. Kandinsky, K. S. Malevich, N. S. Goncharov. The development of national theater and musical culture. Staging on the stage of the St. Petersburg Bolshoi Theater opera "Life for the Tsar" by M. I. Glinka. The works of composers of the "Mighty Handful". The emergence of the "director's" theater - the theater system of Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko. World recognition of Russian culture. Works by P. I. Tchaikovsky. Synthesis of theater, music and painting in the productions of DP Diaghilev - "Russian Seasons" in Paris. New types of art - photography and cinema.

10. Russia and the USSR in the Soviet era (1917-1991). The Great Russian Revolution (1917-1922) and its main stages

February Revolution. The Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet. Socio-economic policy of the new government. Crises of power. Bolshevik strategy: the reasons for victory. October 1917. The economic program of the Bolsheviks. Civil war and intervention. The first steps of the Soviet power. Formation of the new legal system: from the first decrees to the Constitution of 1918. Economic, social and political aspects of the policy of "war communism". The crisis of "war communism". The new economic policy (NEP): essence and directions. The Civil War. Reasons for the defeat of the anti-Bolshevik forces.

11. The Soviet Union in the 1920s and the 1930s

Soviet Russia at the end of the Civil War. Socio-political and economic results of "War Communism". The flow of real power from the Soviet authorities to the party structures. Economic devastation. The erosion of the layer of cadre workers - the reduction of the main social base of Soviet power. Famine of 1921-1922. Seizure of church valuables and the persecution of ministers of religion. Increasing social tension. Peasant uprisings in Siberia, the Volga region and the Tambov region. Kronstadt uprising. Transition to the New Economic Policy. The most important transformations within the NEP. Transition from prodrazverstka to prodnalog. Encouragement in rural areas to create agricultural cooperatives and private farms. Authorization of private-commercial relations in small industry. Consolidation of large state industry into self-supporting trusts and syndicates. Foreign concessions. Stimulation of cooperation. Financial reform of 1922-1924 and the general improvement of the financial system. Creation of the State Bank and the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR. Military reform of 1924-1928.

Creation of the USSR. Prerequisites and reasons for the unification of the Soviet republics. Creation of the RSFSR. The dispute over "autonomization" and "federalization". The role of V.I. Lenin in the creation of the USSR according to the variant of "federalization". The formation of the USSR and the adoption of the USSR Constitution of 1924. The formation of new union republics in Transcaucasia and Central Asia.

Political struggle in the USSR in the 1920s. The postwar round of political repressions in the early 1920s. The adoption of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1922. The creation of the OGPU. Liquidation of non-Bolshevik parties and establishment of a one-party political system. The death of Lenin and the struggle for "Lenin's inheritance". L. D. Trotsky against the "triumvirate" Stalin - L. B. Kamenev - G. E. Zinoviev. The defeat of Trotsky. The split of the "triumvirate" and the formation of the "united opposition". The victory of Stalin and his supporters over the opposition.

Social policy and its implementation in the 1920s. State policy in the field of motherhood and childhood. The struggle against homelessness. Activity of S. A. Makarenko. A. Makarenko. Emancipation of women. Establishment of the state health care system. Social "elevators". Village society: poor, middle-aged and kulaks. The policy of the Soviet leadership towards the church. "Renewalism". Propaganda of atheism.

Curtailed of the NEP. The results of economic development of the USSR by the mid-1920s. "Restoration growth". Crises of the NEP and their objective causes. "War Alarm" of 1927 and its significance for the plans of industrialization. The main reasons for the rejection of the NEP in the late 1920s. "The Great Turning Point". Transition to the policy of forced industrialization. Formation of directive-planned economy. "The Great Depression" and its significance for the implementation of industrialization plans. Procurement crisis.

The transition to the policy of mass collectivization. "Raskulachivanie" and the creation of the MTS system. Mass famine in the USSR in 1932-1933. "Labor days" and the role of private subsidiary farms. The most significant construction sites of the first five-year period. The emergence of new industries in the USSR. Mastering foreign technologies and the use of foreign specialists. The impact of growing international tensions on the pace and priorities of industrialization. Militarization of the Soviet Union's economy, priority development of defense industries.

Political processes in the USSR in the 1930s. Confrontation between the "General Line" and the "Right Opposition". Completion of the formation of the power mechanism of Stalin's sole power. General strengthening of ideological control over society. Strengthening the role of state security agencies. Mass political repression. "Shakhtinsky case" and its consequences. "Moscow processes" 1936-1938. "Big Terror" 1937-1938. Repressions in the army.

Soviet society in the 1930s. The Constitution of 1936 and its practical significance. "Stakhanovites" and "Stakhanovites". Urbanization. The housing problem in the USSR in the 1930s. The phenomenon of the "Soviet man".

Foreign policy of the USSR in the 1920s - 1930s. The formation of the Versailles-Washington system of world order. Refusal of the Soviet leadership to bet on world revolution and transition to the concept of coexistence with the capitalist environment. The question of "tsarist debts". The West's attempt to organize an economic and political blockade of the USSR. The international significance of Soviet social reforms. The Treaty of Rapallo and the "Band of Confessions". "War Alarm" of 1927 and its role in determining the Soviet foreign policy course. The Comintern and the network of other international pro-communist organizations and their role in promoting Soviet ideas in the world, the training of foreign political cadres in the USSR. The USSR's accession to the League of Nations.

"Great Depression" 1929-1933 in the West and the search for a way out of the crisis. Fascist and Nazi regimes came to power in Italy and Germany. The USSR and attempts to create a system of collective security in Europe. Japanese aggression in China. Soviet aid to Republican Spain and China.

12. The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945

The USSR in the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War. Society during the war. Partisan movement. The main stages of military operations. The initial stage of the war. The Battle of Moscow. The battles of spring - summer 1942. The Battle of Stalingrad and Kursk, the radical break in the course of the war. "Ten Stalin's blows" - battles of 1944. Operation "Bagration". The final stage of the war. The capture of Berlin.

Soviet military art. Heroism of Soviet people during the war. The role of the Soviet rear. The state system. Militarization of the apparatus. Economy management in wartime. Influence of pre-war modernization of the economy on the course of military operations. The decisive contribution of the Soviet Union to the defeat of fascism. Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam conferences.

Ideological bases of Nazi crimes against humanity in the occupied territories of the Soviet Union. The idea of "ensuring living space" in the ideology of the Third Reich. Crimes against the civilian population in the occupied Soviet territories. The concept of genocide. Trials against Hitler's criminals. Kharkov Tribunal. The Nuremberg Tribunal and its significance. Crimes of the Japanese occupation forces on the territory of the USSR, the Tokyo Tribunal.

13. The Apogee and Crisis of Soviet Society (1945-1984). The world after the Second World War. The period of "perestroika" and the collapse of the USSR (1985-1991).

Restoration of the national economy. Power and society in the first postwar years. The coming to power of N.S. Khrushchev. Attempts to renew the socialist system. Economic reforms of the 1950-1960s, the reasons for their failure. "Thaw" in the spiritual sphere. The significance of the XX and XXII Congresses of the CPSU. The place of the USSR in the post-war world. The beginning of the Cold War and its impact on the economy and foreign policy. The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). The USSR in 1964-1985. Theory of developed socialism. Attempts at modernization: A.N. Kosygin's reform. International situation of the USSR. The war in Afghanistan. The final stage of the Cold War. Causes and first attempts to comprehensively reform the Soviet system in the 1980s. Goals and main stages of "perestroika". "New political thinking" and changes in the geopolitical position of the USSR. Foreign policy of the USSR in 1985-1991. The end of the Cold War. The collapse of the USSR.

14. Modern Russian Federation. Russia in the 1990s

Economic and socio-political development of Russia in the 1990s. Rejection of the Soviet planned-directive system in favor of a market economy. The team of reformers. The program of economic reforms and its implementation. "Shock therapy". Voucher privatization - positive and negative aspects. Growing dependence of the economy on international energy prices.

Increasing negative consequences of reforms. Unemployment, deindustrialization, "shuttle traders", criminalization of society, falling living standards of the majority of the population, property stratification, formation of oligarchy. Financial pyramids. Pledge auctions. "New Russians". Change of value orientations. Economic crisis of 1998. Crisis of education and science. The phenomenon of "Brain Drain". Demographic consequences of the transformation shock. The new role of religion and the Church in post-Soviet Russia. Formation of the system of independent media. Use of newspapers and TV channels in information wars.

Centrifugal tendencies. Center and Russian regions, signing of the Federal Treaty of 1992. Struggle to restore constitutional order in Chechnya. Khasavyurt agreements. Peculiarities of political processes of the 1990s. B. N. Yeltsin and his entourage. Formation and peculiarities of the multiparty system in the 1990s. The main political parties and movements of the 1990s, their leaders and platforms. Growing contradictions over the course and results of reforms between the President and the Supreme Soviet. The political crisis of 1993 and its resolution. Adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 1993. Yeltsin's illness and reduction of the country's controllability. Appointment of V.V. Putin as Prime Minister of the Russian Federation and the challenges facing him. Putin and his priorities. Victory over international terrorism in Chechnya.

Foreign policy. The course of the USA and NATO for world hegemony within the framework of building a unipolar world. The beginning of NATO expansion to the East. The collapse of Yugoslavia. Completion of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Europe. Conclusion of the START-2 treaty with the United States. Accession of the Russian Federation to the G8 and the Council of Europe. US and NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999 as a turning point in Russia's relations with the West. Beginning of integration processes in the post-Soviet space. The problem of "Soviet debts". The Caspian Pipeline Consortium. Russia's peacekeeping mission in Transnistria and South Ossetia. Russia's role in the settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

15. Russia in the 21st century

The main trends, problems and contradictions of the world history of the early XXI century. States in the post-Soviet space in Europe and Asia. Integration processes in Eurasia. Problems of forming a new system of international relations. Expansion of NATO and the European Union to the East. Increasing role of China in the international arena.

Economic and socio-political development of Russia at the beginning of the XXI century. The election in 2000 of V. V. Kuznetsov. B. V. Putin was elected President of Russia in 2000. Priorities of the new leadership of the country. Overcoming the confrontation between the parliament and the government. Strengthening of the "vertical of power", creation of federal districts. "Equal removal" of business from power. Restoration of constitutional order in Chechnya. Distinguishing between the powers of the federal center and the regions. Bringing local legislation in line with federal legislation. Re-election of V. V. Putin as president in 2004, the main provisions of his political program. Combating terrorism on the territory of the Russian Federation. The election of D. A. Medvedev as President of the Russian Federation in 2008, the activities of V. V. Putin as Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation. V. Putin's activities as Prime Minister. Adoption of a new military doctrine (2010). Re-election of V. V. Putin as President of the Russian Federation in 2012 and 2018. Constitutional referendum in 2020.

Sustainable economic growth. The course for a balanced budget, minimization of inflation, improvement of living standards, technological modernization. Reducing the role of oil and gas revenues in the country's budget.

"Digital breakthrough" - rapid penetration of digital technologies in all sectors of life. Major infrastructure projects. Promotion of sports and healthy lifestyle. State program to increase the birth rate.

Re-armament of the army. Impact of international sanctions imposed in 2014-2022 on the Russian economy. General results of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in 2000-2022.

Introduction of the "Bologna system" of education in Russia. The USE system. Migration policy of the Russian Federation, growth of life expectancy and birth rate. Demographic results of the first twenty years of the XXI century. The COVID pandemic and its impact on the Russian economy.

Foreign policy in 2000-2013. Russia's attempts to establish

equal dialog with the West. Russia's position on the Anglo-American invasion of Iraq in 2003, the intervention of NATO countries in Libya, and the introduction of troops into Iraq.

Libya, the intervention of a coalition of Western countries in Afghanistan, and the intervention of the United States and its allies in the civil war in Syria. Russia's accession to the WTO. Continued eastward expansion of NATO. Russia's departure from unilateral orientation towards Western countries and its reliance on a multi-vector foreign policy. Russia's accession to the SCO and BRICS. Integration processes in the post-Soviet space. Creation of the CSTO. The formation of the Union State of Russia and Belarus. Consistent development of economic integration: EurAsEC - CES - EAEU.

The phenomenon of "color revolutions" in the world and in the post-Soviet space. Russia and the "Orange Revolution" of 2004 in Ukraine. Gas disputes with Ukraine. Georgia's attack on South Ossetia and Russian peacekeepers in 2008. "The Arab Spring and its impact on international politics. Establishment of the extremist quasi-state group ISIS (an organization banned in the Russian Federation) in the Middle East.

Foreign policy events of 2014-2022. The world entered a period of "political turbulence". Proclamation by the leadership of Georgia and Ukraine of a course to join NATO. The approach of NATO military infrastructure to our borders, which is critical for Russia's national security. Ukraine in the fairway of the anti-Russian policy of the United States and NATO.

The 2014 coup d'état in Ukraine and its consequences. Reunification of Crimea and Sevastopol with Russia, creation of LNR and DNR. The "Minsk agreements" and their fate. Growing tension in relations with the U.S. and its European allies. Russia's assistance to the legitimate government of Syria in the fight against terrorist forces. Attempts of "color revolutions" in Belarus and Kazakhstan and their role in the policy of creating a "belt of instability" around Russia. The role of the CSTO in preserving stability in Kazakhstan.

The escalation of the conflict and periodic hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh and Russia's role in their settlement. Refusal of the US, NATO and the EU to discuss threats to Russia's national security. Armed provocations in Donbass. Armed provocations and preparations by the Ukrainian regime to seize the Donbass republics by force. Official recognition of the LNR and DNR by Russia. Start of a special military operation in Ukraine. Sanctions pressure of Western countries on Russia, attempts to isolate it from the rest of the world. Goals of the special military operation. Accession of the Donetsk People's Republic, Luhansk People's Republic, Zaporizhzhya region, Kherson region to Russia.

Cultural development in the 1920s. The policy of liquidation of illiteracy and its practical results by the end of the decade. Creation of national alphabets. Institutes of the red professorship. NEP - as a period of mass creative experiments and relatively peaceful coexistence of old and new trends. Creation of amateur creative unions: "Left Front of Arts", RAPP and others. Theatrical innovations of Meyerhold and Vakhtangov. The phenomenon of "revolutionary architecture": communal houses, constructivism as a style of buildings. "Travelers" as part of the creative intelligentsia. "Internal emigration" part of the literati. The creation of Goskino and the state policy in the field of cinematography. Eisenstein's films: "Battleship Potemkin", "Stachka", "October".

Return to traditional family values. Propaganda of collectivism and internationalism. Mass enthusiasm - causes and results. Mass sports. Pioneer organization. Rabselkor movement. Cult images of the polar explorer, innovative engineer, red commander, pilot.

Cultural revolution. Enlightenment and education in the USSR in the 1930s. Transition from compulsory primary education to mass secondary school. Growth in the number of universities and students. Formation of a new generation of intellectuals.

Development of culture and art of the USSR in the postwar period. "Stalin's high-rises". From the "Stalin Empire" - to functional architecture. New trends in painting, literature, theater. Formation of a whole range of artistic styles within the framework of socialist realism. Painting - from the "severe style" to Impressionism. Creation of large memorial complexes, immortalizing the memory of the Great Patriotic War.

Transition to industrial house-building. "Khrushchevki" and "Brezhnevka". The construction of the Ostankino TV Tower and Olympic facilities in Moscow. The phenomenon of "author's song". The works of Yuri Vizbor, V. Vysotsky, O. Mityaev, B. Okudzhava, and others. Vocal and instrumental ensembles. Russian rock.

Soviet cinematography of the postwar period. From "Malokartiniya" of late Stalinism to "Soviet New Wave". Awards of Soviet films at foreign film festivals. Comedies of L. I. Gaidai. The emergence of "mass" genre films in the 1980s - the first Soviet disaster and action films. The flowering of Soviet animation and its worldwide recognition. Development of television. Multi-part TV films and TV series. TV program "Vremya". Variety-entertainment cycles of programs on TV channels.

Culture of the USSR in the period of "perestroika". Politicization of the cultural sphere. Disputes about political events of the 1930s - 1940s as a tool in the political struggle. The growing influence of the "fourth estate".

Culture of Russia at the end of the XX century. Intensification of cultural contacts with the West, the dominance of foreign literature and film production. Rapid growth of show business and entertainment industry. Commercialization of cinema and television. Reduction in the number of domestic film productions. The increasing role of television. The emergence of new formats of television programs: talk shows, reality shows, sitcoms. Television advertising. Video clips. The predominance of "light genres": detective, science fiction and fantasy, "women's novels" in literature, pop, "Russian chanson" and pop music in the musical sphere. Theater of post-Soviet Russia. New forms of creativity: art objects, installations, performances. Russian culture at the beginning of the XXI century. Rapid growth in the number of TV and radio channels in connection with the transition to digital broadcasting. Domestic talk shows. Internet television. New trends in Russian music, literature, painting, cinematography and architecture. Russian rock, Russian rap. Increase in the number of domestic movies, including high-budget ones. New vectors of urban architecture: the development of the subway in Moscow and other Russian cities, Olympic facilities in Sochi. The phenomenon of social networks, blogging and video blogging, network culture. Video games as a cultural phenomenon. Role-playing movement.

5. Description of the material and technical facilities that are necessary for the implementation of the educational process of the course (training module)

Realization of the course requires the availability of a classroom of appropriate capacity. Lectures are delivered using a marker or slate board, chalk/markers, tables, diagrams. Technical means of education - computer with licensed software, multimedia projector.

6. List of the main and additional literature, that is necessary for the course (training module) mastering

Main literature

Рекомендуемая литература для самостоятельного изучения:

1. 000001321, История России для технических вузов [Текст] : учебник для прикладного бакалавриата / под ред. М. Н. Зуева, А. А. Чернобаева ; Рос. Акад. народного хозяйства и гос. службы при Президенте РФ . — 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. — М. : Юрайт, 2020 . — 531 с. — Электронная версия печ.публикации

Additional literature

7. List of web resources that are necessary for the course (training module) mastering

www.hronos.ru

www.istorik.ru

www.gumer.info

Географическая история России Дата: 24.02.13 Имя файла: geograficheskuyu-istoriyu-rossii.zip

<http://www.rggukf.ru/blogs/mefif/skachat-geograficheskuyu-istoriyu-rosi.html>

Отечественная история России новейшего времени. 1985-2005 гг. Отв. ред. Безбородов А.Б. – М.: РГГУ, 2007. – 804 с.. <http://www.alleng.ru/d/hist/hist195.htm>

8. List of information technologies used for implementation of the educational process, including a list of software and information reference systems (if necessary)

Microsoft Windows.

Microsoft Office.

Kaspersky Endpoint Security.

Zoom.

LMS Moodle.

9. Guidelines for students to master the course

Successful mastering of the course, in addition to attending lectures, requires doing independent work in the amount not less than the hours specified in the curricula of the faculties. Independent studies also include repetition of lecture material, preparation of reports, writing tests.

The composition of tasks for current independent work includes, first of all, work with the material given during lectures and consultations. Since some of the topics are submitted for independent study, the independent work also includes search and review of literature and electronic sources of information on these topics. In addition, students prepare for independent works and write essays on the proposed or self-selected topics. Finally, an integral part of students' independent work on the course of Russian and world history is preparation for the test, which completes the course.

Creative problem-oriented independent work of students in the course of mastering the discipline "History", aimed at the development of intellectual skills, a set of universal (general cultural) and professional competencies, increasing the creative potential of students, includes the search, analysis and structuring of information on the topics studied in the course of current training and preparation for writing test papers. In addition, the course program provides for the writing of essays on the proposed or independently selected problems.

Assessment funds for course (training module)

major: Applied Mathematics and Informatics
specialization: Computer Science/Информатика
Phystech School of Applied Mathematics and Informatics
Educational and scientific center for the humanities and social sciences
term: 1
qualification: Bachelor

Semesters, forms of interim assessment:

1 (fall) - Pass/fail exam
2 (spring) - Pass/fail exam

Author: A.S. Klemeshov, candidate of historical sciences, associate professor

1. Competencies formed during the process of studying the course

Code and the name of the competence	Competency indicators
UC-5 Reflect on the cultural diversity of society from social-historical, ethical, and philosophical perspectives	UC-5.1 Demonstrate the knowledge of the basics of philosophy, history, the foundations of intercultural communication
	UC-5.2 Understand ethical and intellectual norms and values, their role in the history of society

2. Competency assessment indicators

As a result of studying the course the student should:

know:

- Basic regularities of the historical process;
- stages of Russia's historical development, periodization and chronology of its history;
- peculiarities of Russian historical development against the global background, Russia's contribution to the development of world civilization, its role in the resolution of major international conflicts, its influence in world politics in general, the problems of the need to respond to general historical challenges;
- the place and role of Russia in the history of mankind and in the modern world;
- the main facts, events, phenomena and processes, key dates, geographical realities and personalities of Russian history in their interrelation and chronological sequence;
- concepts and terms related to the history of Russia;
- the main problems and historiographical concepts of Russian history.

be able to:

- Analyze the problems of Russian history, establish cause-and-effect relationships;
- Analyze and evaluate social and economic information;
- plan and carry out their activities taking into account the results of this analysis;
- compose abstracts on a given topic;
- correctly evaluate and select the necessary information, analyze, systematize and summarize it.

master:

- General scientific and special historical methods, ways and means of research in the field of national history;
- ideas about the events of Russian and related world history based on the principle of historicism;
- skills of analyzing historical sources;
- skills of written argumentative presentation of one's own point of view;
- skills of critical perception of information.
- basic terminology and conceptual apparatus in the field of Russian history.

3. List of typical control tasks used to evaluate knowledge and skills

Essay Topics:

1. Peculiarities of economic and geographical position of Russia.
2. Geopolitical position of Russia.
3. Discussions on the emergence of the Old Russian state in Russian historiography.
4. Culture and life of pagan Russia.
5. Socio-economic foundations of Kievan Rus in the IX-X centuries.
6. Old Russian cities: fortification and socio-economic structure.
7. Features of socio-economic development of Kievan Rus' in the XI-XII centuries.
8. Formation of fiefdom economy and its socio-economic features.
9. Culture of Ancient Russia before the Tatar-Mongol invasion.
10. The Tatar-Mongol invasion and its consequences.

11. Struggle of the Russian lands against the Swedish-German aggression.
12. Reasons for the unification of the Russian lands around Moscow.
13. Stages of the unification of the Russian lands around Moscow.
14. Political and economic development of the Russian state in the XV-XVI centuries.
15. Coin reform of Elena Glinskaya and its significance.
16. The monetary system of Russia in the XVI century.
17. Foreign policy of Russia in the XVI century.
18. The course and significance of the Livonian War.
19. Formation of the local system in Russia.
20. The origin and formation of serfdom in Russia.
21. City, industry and trade in Russia in the XV-XVI centuries.
22. Expansion of the borders of the Russian state in the XVI-XVII centuries.
23. Causes of the Time of Troubles.
24. Time of Troubles.
25. Social and economic consequences of the Time of Troubles.
26. Russian fortress cities and their role in repelling external aggression in the XIII-XVII centuries.
27. Architectural features of the Russian fortress-cities of the XV-XVII centuries.
28. Termination of the Troubles and the election of Mikhail Romanov.
29. Principles of economic self-organization according to the Russian Domostroy.
30. Domostroy as the basis of socio-economic ethics of the XVI century.
31. Evolution of serfdom in Russia.
32. Transformation of the geopolitical status of Russia in the XV-XVIII centuries.
33. Features of economic development of Russia in the XVII century.
34. Features of economic development of Russia's regions in the XVI-XVII centuries.
35. Geopolitical bridgehead of Peter the Great's foreign policy.
36. The economic policy of Peter I.
37. Review of the results of the reign of Peter the Great: national economy.
38. Review of the results of the reign of Peter the Great: public administration.
39. I.T. Pososhkov's economic views as a reflection of the peculiarities of socio-economic development of Russia in the first quarter of the 18th century.
40. The origin and development of the Russian Navy in the XVII-XVIII centuries.
41. Development of Industry and Manufactures in the XVIII century.
42. Development of serfdom in the XVIII century.
43. Evolution of the organization of agriculture in the XVIII century.
44. Geography of Russia's foreign trade in the XVIII century.
45. Expansion of the borders of the Russian Empire in the XVIII century.
46. Features of succession to the throne in Russia in the first half of the XVIII century.
47. The personality and deeds of Peter III.
48. The phenomenon of Catherine the Great.
49. Review of the results of the reign of Catherine II: economy and social sphere.
50. Review of the results of the reign of Catherine II: state structure.
51. Review of the results of the reign of Catherine II: Russia's international situation.
52. Review of the results of the reign of Catherine II: culture.
53. Economic development of Russia in the second half of the 18th century.
54. The personality and deeds of Paul I.
55. Social and economic transformations of Paul I.
56. Plot against Paul I: actors, intrigue, outcome.
57. Victories of the Russian army in the second half of the XVIII century.
58. Equipping the Russian army in the second half of the XVIII century.
59. State finances of Russia in the second half of the XVIII - first quarter of the XIX cc.
60. Geopolitical interests of Russia in the late XVIII - the first half of the XIX century.
61. Russian Alaska.
62. Russian science in the second half of the XVIII - early XIX centuries.
63. Russian education in the second half of the XVIII - early XIX centuries.

64. Culture of Russia in the XVIII century.
65. Culture of Russia in the first half of the XIX century.
66. Causes, events and results of the Patriotic War of 1812-1814.
67. Masonic organizations in Russia at the end of the 18th - first half of the 19th centuries.
68. Decembrists in the memories of contemporaries.
69. Program documents of the Decembrists.
70. Russian prisons.
71. Russian village in the XVIII-XIX centuries.
72. Russian noble manor in the XVIII-XIX centuries.
73. Imperial palace residences: structure and life.
74. The essence and peculiarities of the peasant community in Russia.
75. Socio-economic policy of Nicholas I.
76. Development of the Caucasus in the first half of the XIX century.
77. Development of the Turkestan region in the second half of the XIX century. 78.
78. Activities of Nicholas I in preparation for the abolition of serfdom
79. The main provisions of the reform of 1861.
80. Social and economic significance of the abolition of serfdom.
81. Socio-economic significance of the zemstvo reform of 1864.
82. Socio-economic foundations of the Russian noble manor in the XIX century.
83. Features of the development of military industry in Russia.
84. Personality and deeds of Alexander III.
85. Socio-economic results of the reign of Alexander III.
86. Results of the reign of Alexander III: foreign policy and state structure.
87. Russian invention.
88. Russian science in the XIX century.
89. Expansion of the borders of the Russian Empire in the XIX century.
90. Feats of Russian commanders in the second half of the XIX century.
91. Formation of regional specialization in Russia in the XIX century.
92. Oil and gas in the history of Russia.
93. Development of transportation in Russia in the second half of the XIX century.
94. Socio-economic importance of Nizhny Novgorod fairs in the second half of the XIX century.
95. Features of industrial development in Russia in the first quarter of the XX century.
96. The development of agriculture in Russia in the first quarter of the XX century.
97. Socio-economic multi-structuralism of Russia in the early XX century.
98. Development of political crisis in Russia in the late 1910s.
99. Features of industrial development in Russia in the first quarter of the XX century.
100. Development of agriculture in Russia in the first quarter of the XX century.
101. Socio-economic multi-settlement of Russia in the early XX century.
102. Development of political crisis in Russia in the late 1910s.
103. Analyze the causes of the February Revolution.
104. The February Revolution: characterization of the actors.
105. From February to October: the development of the political and socio-economic crisis.
106. Political parties in Russia: a historical overview.
107. Left political parties in Russia.
108. Right-wing political parties in Russia.
109. The October Revolution: causes, chronology, outcomes.
110. Socio-economic results of the NEP.
111. Demographic structure of Russia in the early XX century.
112. The essence and significance of peasant cooperation.
113. The USSR in the era of the Great Leap (late 1920s - 1941).
114. Cultural Revolution in the USSR.
115. The Great Patriotic War: heroes and feats.
116. The Soviet rear during the Great Patriotic War.
117. Crimes of Hitler's Nazism in the occupied Soviet territory.

118. Tribunals over the participants of the crimes of Hitler's Nazism. 119.
119. Economic development of the USSR and its foreign trade in 1945-1982.
120. The Role of the Mass Media in the Social Development of Russia in the Late 1980s-1990s.
121. "Perestroika": causes, course, results.
122. Discussion of the causes of the collapse of the USSR in Russian historiography.
123. Political development of Russia in the early XXI century.

4. Evaluation criteria

1. chronology and periodization of the history of Russia, sources on the history of Russia.
2. Origin of the Slavs. Eastern Slavs in antiquity.
3. Formation of the Old Russian State. Kievan Rus from Oleg to Svyatoslav.
4. Vladimir I the Holy. Baptism of Russia. Yaroslav the Wise. Decay of Kievan Rus'.
5. Russian principalities in the pre-Mongolian period. Russia and the Steppe.
6. The Mongol invasion. Russia under the yoke. Alexander Nevsky. Reflection of aggression of Swedish and German invaders.
7. Rise of the Moscow state. Russian lands in the XIV - the first half of the XV century. Vasily II.
8. The Moscow principality under Ivan III and Vasily III.
9. The Moscow kingdom in the 16th century. Internal and foreign policy of Ivan IV.
10. Culture of Russia in the pre-Mongolian period. Russian culture of the XIV-XVI centuries.
11. Fyodor Ioannovich. Time of Troubles.
12. Russia in the XVII century. The first Romanovs.
13. Peter I and his reforms.
14. The era of palace coups.
15. Domestic and foreign policy of Catherine II. Paul I.
16. Russian culture of the XVII-XVIII centuries.
17. Russia in the first half of the XIX century. Domestic and foreign policy.
18. Patriotic War of 1812.
19. Reforms of Alexander II.
20. Social and political movements and parties of the XIX century.
21. Russian culture of the first half of the XIX century.
22. Russian culture of the second half of the XIX century.
23. Russia in the last quarter of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century.
24. Russia in the First World War.
25. Russia in the last quarter of the XIX century - early XX century.
26. Russia in the First World War.
27. Russia from February to October.
28. Civil War and intervention in Russia. The policy of war communism.
29. NEP.
30. Soviet Russia in the 20s - 30s of the twentieth century.
31. Culture of Russia in the first half of the twentieth century. "Silver Age". Soviet culture and art.
32. The USSR in the Great Patriotic War. The crimes of Hitler's Nazism and their condemnation.
33. The USSR in 1945-1964.
34. The USSR in 1964-1980s.
35. M.S. Gorbachev and "perestroika".
36. The collapse of the USSR.
37. Russia in the 1990s. Domestic and foreign policy.
38. Russia in the 2000s.
39. Problems and prospects of modern Russia.

The grade "pass" - deserves a student who found knowledge of the basic educational program material in the volume necessary for further study and future work in the profession, not distinguished by activity in the classroom, independently completed the main tasks provided by the program, but made errors in their performance and in the answer at the test, but has the necessary knowledge to eliminate the most significant errors under the guidance of the teacher;

The grade "fail" - is given to the student who has found gaps in knowledge or lack of knowledge of a significant part of the basic educational program material, who has not performed independently the basic tasks provided by the program, who has made fundamental errors in the performance of tasks provided by the program, who makes significant errors in the answer, and is unable to continue learning or start professional activity without additional training in the relevant discipline;

5. Methodological materials defining the procedures for the assessment of knowledge, skills, abilities and/or experience

The credit is conducted in the form of an oral questionnaire. The student is given limited time to prepare for the answer, as a rule, no more than half an hour. During the credit students can use the program of the discipline