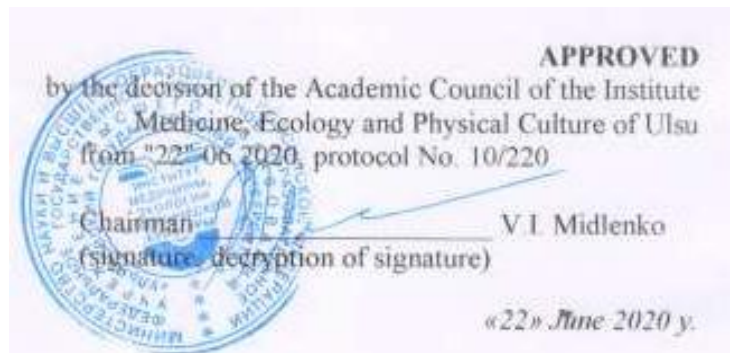


Ministry of Science and High Education of RF Ulyanovsk State University	Form	
F – Educational plan of the discipline « History»		



Working program

Course:	History
Faculty	Humanities and social technologies
Department	History of Russia, regional studies and international relations
Course	1

Qualification (major) 31.05.01 General medicine

Date of introduction into the academic process at UISU «01» September 2020

Revised at the Department meeting, Record No. _____ of _____ «__» 20__

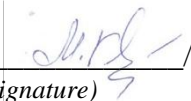
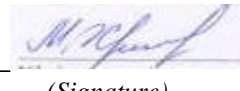
Revised at the Department meeting, Record No. _____ of _____ «__» 20__


Revised at the Department meeting, Record No. _____ of _____ «__» 20__

Revised at the Department meeting, Record No. _____ of _____ «__» 20__

Information about developers:

Full name	Abbreviation of Department	Academic, degree, title
Mrs Kaunova Natalia Ev.		Docent.

AGREED UPON AND FINALIZED	AGREED UPON AND FINALIZED
Head of Department realizing discipline	Head of the graduating department
Karnayhova Marina Vlad./  (Full name) (Signature)	Vize-Khripunova M.A./  (Full name) (Signature)
«15» June 2020	«22» June 2020

Ministry of Science and High Education of RF Ulyanovsk State University	Form	
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1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF STUDING THE DISCIPLINE

The course aims and objectives

- *Aims* study of patterns of development, such important elements and factors of civilization, as a society, state, law, culture, democratic initiative, revolution, reform. The mastery of this subject expands the cultural horizons of the necessary specialist.

- *Objectives:*

- This course describes the main patterns and trends of the world historical process, the main stages of historical development of Russia, the place and role of Russia in world history, General and special in the history of our country compared to other Nations and States.
- The course gives an idea about features of the Russian type of evolution, the specific climatic and geopolitical conditions of development, peculiarities of social reform, personal factor and spirituality, the relationship between the state and society at different stages of development of Russia.
- The course brings out the worst of the economic, social, political consequences of the industrial and post-industrial development, scientific and technological revolution.
- Students examine the problems caused by the impact of technological and global information revolution on modern social processes, development trends of world historiography, examines the changes in the historical representations that have occurred in Russia in the last decade

2. PLACE OF THE SUBJECT IN THE STRUCTURE OF MASTERING THE PROGRAM:

The discipline "History " is a humanitarian cycle of the basic for specialist in B 1.B 21. the basic part of the EPOP. This discipline is one of the fundamental disciplines in the training system in the direction of 31.05.01 General medicine. Requirements for "input" knowledge: operating with basic facts, seeing historical events and phenomena in dynamics, the ability to compare the parameters of socio-economic and political development.

The discipline is taught in the 1st semester of the 1st year to students, the results of mastering the discipline will be necessary for the further learning process as part of the gradual formation of competencies in the study of the following disciplines:

- History of medicine,
- Philosophy,


АнД to perform training and production practices, state final certification. To master the discipline, the student must have the following "input" knowledge, skills and competencies:

- ✓ knowledge of basic professional concepts and definitions in the field of history;
- ✓ ability to use historical documents;
- ✓ ability to use the basic principles and methods of social, humanitarian and economic Sciences;
- ✓ ability to analyze socially significant problems and processes.

3. THE LIST OF EXPECTED LEARNING RESULTS ON THE SUBJECT (UNIT), MATCHED TO EXPECTED RESULTS OF MASTERING THE PROGRAM

<i>Code and name of the implemented competence</i>	<i>List of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with indicators of competence achievement</i>
<p>TC – 3 the ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of historical development of society to form a civil position</p>	<p>The proposed results of the course: Students are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to know regularities of the historical process; the role of violence and nonviolence in history, the place of man in the historical process and political system of society; the process of a variety of cultures and civilizations in the history of societies; the main stages of the history of the development of society, its social culture; fundamentals and methods of scientific historical knowledge in solving social and professional problems; an understanding of history as a science, its place in the system of humanitarian knowledge, the sources of historical knowledge and methods of working with them; the main stages in the history of mankind and their chronology; - to be able to: research and analyze issues of humanitarian, social and economic processes, to be ready to be racial, national, religious tolerance; respect for historical heritage and cultural traditions; to work with the terminology to navigate the issues of historical processes, to express and justify their position on issues relating to value attitude to the historical past; - to be skilled at: lexical minimum of the total terminology; fundamentals of historical thinking; techniques of analysis of events in the country's history, matching and comparing historical periods to ensure full social and professional activities; skill continuous self-development and self-improvement throughout life.

The course is aimed at the following competence:

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- the ability and willingness to analyze socially significant problems and processes, to use in practice methods of Humanities, natural Sciences, biomedical and clinical Sciences in various types of professional and social activities.
- the ability and willingness to analyze significant political events and trends, to responsible participation in political life, to mastering basic concepts and regularities of the world historical process, to respect and to preserve the heritage and traditions, to assess the policy of the state, to know the historical and medical terminology;
- the ability and willingness to logical and reasoned analysis, public speaking, management of discussion and controversy, is to edit the text of professional content, the implementation of educational and pedagogical activities, to cooperate and resolve conflicts, to tolerance /

4. SUBJECT VOLUME

4.1. Subject volume in credits (total): 2

4.2. On types of academic workload (in hours)


Type of academic workload	Number of hours (form of training: full time)		
	Total in the plan	Throughout the terms	
		term № 1	term № 2
1	2	3	4
Student-Teacher activity	36	36	
Auditory classes:	36	36	
Lectures	18	18	
practical classes and seminars	18	18	
lab work (practical activity in the lab)	-	-	
Self-study work	36	36	
Concurrent checking (number and type: a test, a colloquium, a report, cases)	tests, cases	tests, cases	
Types of midterm assessment (an exam, a test)	test	test	
Total number of hours on the subject	72	72	

4.3. The content of a subject (unit.) Distribution of hours on themes and types of academic workload:


Form of training: full-time

Units	Total	Format					
		Class studies			Self-guided work	Interactive work	Current checking of knowledge
		Lectures	work practical's	LW			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section 1. The beginning of the subject							
Unit 1. History is a science. The nature, forms, functions of historical knowledge, methods and sources for the study of history.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 2. The history of Russia is an integral part of world history.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Section 2. The development of the country in the IX-XVII centuries.							
Unit 3. Kievan Rus': the emergence and development of (IX-XIII centuries).	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 4. The formation of the Russian state. The emergence of autocracy and the formation of class organisation of society (XIV-XVI centuries.).	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 5. The history of Muscovy and Russia in the XVII century.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit

Section 3. The Russian Empire of the XVIII-early XX centuries							
Unit 6. The emergence of absolute monarchy in Russia. The reforms of Peter I the Great. The beginning of the modernization and europeanization of Russia.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 7. The age of Catherine II the great "Enlightened absolutism" in Russia.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 8. Reform and reformers in the XIXth century. Features of the industrial revolution in Russia.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 9. Socio-economic modernization and the evolution of state power in Russia in the early twentieth century.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 10. Russia is in the system of international relations at the turn of XIX-XX centuries. The World war I.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 11. Russian revolutions of 1917.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Section 4. Modern era and post-modern era in Russia							
Unit 12. The establishment of the Soviet state.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical

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Civil war and intervention: results and implications.							class, colloquium, credit
Unit 13. Soviet Russia: models of socialist construction.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 14. The Soviet Union and the world in 20-30-ies of XX century. Folding totalitarianism.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 15. The World War II (1939 - 1945). The Great Patriotic war (1941-1945). The post-war period and the beginning of the Cold war.	6	2	2		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 16. Soviet Union: from the first attempts of liberalization of the totalitarian system to change the model of social development.	4	1	1		2		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
Unit 17. The USSR and Russia in search of a new historical path: from perestroika to the Soviet collapse and the new Russian state.	6	1	1		4		Questions on the practical class, colloquium, credit
TOTAL:	72	18	18		36	-	-

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5. COURSE CONTENTS.

Section 1. The beginning of the subject

Unit 1. History is a science. The nature, forms, functions of historical knowledge, methods and sources for the study of history.

The subject of national history. Functions of historical knowledge: cognitive and intellectual-developmental, philosophical, and educational. Sources for the study of history: material, archival documents and materials, documentary publications, memoirs, periodicals, audio-visual, technical, scientific, fine. Historiography (domestic and foreign) in the past and present: General and special. Methods and methodology of studying history, alternative and multiplicity in historical science. Unity and diversity world-historical process. Approaches to the study of history: stadial and civilization. Different paths to comprehension and interpretation of national and world history. The theory of socio-economic formations. The theory of post-industrial society.

Unit 2. The history of Russia is an integral part of world history.

Patriotic history is an integral part of world history. The Russian school of history. N. M. Karamzin's "History of the Russian state". S. M. Solovyov about the unity of historical development and the special role of the Slavs. V. O. Klyuchevsky about the geopolitical position of Russia. K. D. Kavelin, B. N. Chicherin, P. M. Milyukov about the special mission of the state in Russian history. N. With. Trubetskoy, G. V. Vernadsky, P. N. Sawicki about the essence of the Eurasian concept and the leading role of the Russian people in the establishment of the Eurasian powers. N. And. Berdyaev, P. A. Florensky about the meaning of historical development and the peculiarities of Russia's historical path. Soviet historical school and its features. Modern history of Russia.


Section 2. The development of the country in the IX-XVII centuries.

Unit 3. Kievan Rus': the emergence and development of (IX-XIII centuries).

The problem of the ethnogenesis of the Eastern Slavs. The main stages of formation of statehood. The formation of the Ancient Russian state. Early medieval monarchy: features of the social and political structure of the Kievan state. Features of the social system of Ancient Russia. The nature of Central and local administration. Democratic institutions of government. The community, its place and role in society. Causes and consequences of the adoption of Kievan Rus Eastern Christianity. Features of Russian Orthodoxy. The role of the Church in the political life of the ancient Russian state. The value orientation of Russian folk culture. Ancient Rus and the nomads. Features of Russian feudalism. Decentralization of the old Russian state: causes and consequences; description of the main economic and political centres of the period of disunity (Vladimir-Suzdal Rus, Novgorod land, Galicia-Volhynia); the weakening of the role of Kiev. The evolution of the East Slavic statehood in XI-XII centuries the Struggle with the nomads. New call of the steppe. Socio-political changes in the Russian lands in the XIII-XV centuries Russia and the Horde: problems of interaction. The spread of Islam. Folding marginalized socio-cultural areas.

Unit 4. The formation of the Russian state. The emergence of autocracy and the formation of class organization of society (XIV-XVI centuries.)

The formation of the Russian centralized state. Russia and the medieval state in Europe and Asia. Specificity of formation of the unified Russian state; the rise of Moscow; the policy of Ivan Kalita, Dmitry Donskoy; feudal war the second third of the XV century the Work of Ivan

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III and Vasily III; formation of the local system; sudebnik of 1497. “Yuri's day”; the theory of “Moscow - the third Rome”; Russia in the XVI century: formation of the Russian autocracy. Ivan IV: internal and foreign policy.

Unit 5. The history of Muscovy and Russia in the XVII century.

Socio-economic and political crisis of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Russia. Boris Godunov and the attempt of overcoming the crisis. The reign of the false Dmitry and Vasily Shuisky. The militia under the leadership of Minin and Pozharsky. The problem of historical choice between West and East. The results of the time of Troubles. The beginning of the Romanov dynasty. The growing centralization of the state. Social restructuring in the Moscow state: final enslavement of the peasantry, the attachment of local people to the suburbs, changes in the composition of government. The structure and competence of the Boyar Duma. The fate of County councils. The increasing role of bureaucracy in the life of the country. Economic and social conflicts in the history of the seventeenth century. The beginning of the formation of a single national market. Church schism and its consequences.


Section 3. The Russian Empire of the XVIII-early XX centuries.

Unit 6. The emergence of absolute monarchy in Russia. The reforms of Peter I the Great. The beginning of the modernization and europeanization of Russia.

Russia in the epoch of Peter I. The Economic and socio-political conditions of the Peter's reforms. Major reforms of Peter I: objectives, contents, the nature of the relationship. Industrial leap on a feudal basis. New industries and areas of the placement industry. The peculiarities of Russian manufacture. Forms and methods of state regulation of the economy. Protectionism. Social policy. Serfdom in Russia in the 18th century. Decrees on the peasants. Making of absolute monarchy, its characteristic features and difference from the Western European absolutism. Background and features of the folding of Russian absolutism. Discussions about the Genesis of autocracy. Institutions of absolute monarchy, the Senate, the Synod, and by the Board. Provincial reform. Magistrates. "Table of ranks". The formation of a "career" of the nobility, the bureaucracy of the European type. Foreign policy doctrine of Peter: from national concerns to the formation of Imperial policy. Northern war and the change of the geopolitical position of Russia. Russia in postperovskite time.

Unit 7. The age of Catherine II the great "Enlightened absolutism" in Russia.

The reign of Catherine II. "Enlightened absolutism" of the second half of the eighteenth century: its characteristics, peculiarities and contradictions. Origins and nature of the dualism of internal policy. "Mandate" of Catherine II and the work of the legislative Commission. "Charter to the nobility". "Charter cities". Characteristics and main stages of economic development of Russia. The evolution of forms of ownership of land. The structure of feudal tenure. The strengthening of serfdom, land-pig community as the main form of peasant land tenure. The growth of social polarization and isolation of the estates. A spontaneous popular movement. The Pugachev Rebellion. European Education and culture of Russia. The Moscow University. The creation of St. Petersburg and the Russian Academy of Sciences. The development of national science. M. V. Lomonosov. Russian political thought: N. N. Novikov, A. N. Radishchev, N. And. Panin, M. D. Fonvizin. Educators on ways to transform social and political system of Russia. Contradictions "Russian enlightenment". The fragmentation of Russian society and its culture by the end of XVIII as a result of incompleteness of the reform process in the country. Russian radicalism and its features.

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Unit 8. Reform and reformers in the XIXth century. Features of the industrial revolution in Russia.

Russia in first half XIX century: Ministerial reform. Reform and reformers in Russia. The transformation of Russia into a great European power and the formation of Imperial consciousness. Geopolitical strategy in the XIX century the Problem of reform in Russia 1801-1811, the Beginning of the industrial revolution. Establishment of industrial society in Russia: General and special. Manufacturing-industrial production. Social thought and peculiarities of social movement in Russia in the XIX century: from the Decembrists to the populists. The Crimean war and its consequences; the abolition of serfdom in Russia; liberal reforms 60-70-ies: introduction provincial and municipal governments, judicial reform, military reform, reform in education; the significance of the reforms of Alexander II. Industrialization of Alexander III. Russian culture of the XIX century and its contribution to world culture.

Unit 9. Socio-economic modernization and the evolution of state power in Russia in the early XX century.


The global economic crisis. The maturation of social-political and economic prerequisites for modernization in different regions of the world. The role of the state in the economy. The beginning of capitalist industrialization and its features. Foreign capital in Russia. The government's economic policy. Program N. X. Bunge, I. A. Vyshnegradsky, S. Yu. The transitional nature of the Russian economic and social structures. Russian village and agrarian reform of P. A. Stolypin: the economic, social and political nature, results, and implications. A new level of historical synthesis. Russia and world civilization at the turn of XIX-XX centuries Nicholas II and Royal house. Principles of state policy of the new Emperor. The political crisis of 1905 and options for its resolution of the various political forces. The politicization of Russian society in the conditions of revolution. The clash of values of modernization and traditionalism. Reform or revolution. Social transformation of society. Clashing trends of internationalism and nationalism, integration and separatism, democracy and authoritarianism.

Unit 10. Russia is in the system of international relations at the turn of XIX-XX centuries. The World war I.

Russia's policy in the Balkans and in Persia. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, the Russo-German conflict. Folding military-political Union of England, France and Russia (the triple Entente). The Russian Empire and the 1st world war: the global balance of power and national interests. The role of the Eastern front in the war. The war against different parties and classes. The course of the war. The Brusilov offensive. The growth of anti-war sentiment. The first world war as a crisis in world social development. The results and consequences of the First world war. Versailles-Washington system of peaceful settlement and its contradictions.

Unit 11. Russian revolutions of 1917.

The fall of the autocracy and the problem of historical choice. Supporters of parliamentary democracy: the social composition, the influence of political action. Features of social psychology and political preferences of the peasantry and workers. Features of the formation of power structures. The interim government and an elected local government. Tips: social base, the party composition and influence on social processes. The positions and tactics of political forces in the period of three crises after February 1917, the Establishment of autocracy. Counter-revolutionary conspiracy and the attempt to establish a military dictatorship. Democratic conference and the pre-Parliament. The course of the Bolsheviks to seize power. The radicalization of the masses in the context of growing national crisis. The victory of the armed uprising in October 1917, the second all-Russian Congress of Soviets. The phenomenon

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of Bolshevism. The influence of the Russian revolution on the development of a revolutionary situation in Europe and the world. Modern domestic and foreign historiography on the causes, content and consequences of the revolution in Russia in 1917.

Section 4. Modern era and post-modern era in Russia

Unit 12. The establishment of the Soviet state. Civil war and intervention: results and implications.

The formation of the Soviet state. The establishment of the state authorities. The first activities of the Bolsheviks: the dispersal of the Constituent Assembly, the conclusion of the Brest peace, the formation of one-party government. The economic policy of the Bolsheviks. The reasons of the civil war. Civil war and intervention, their results and consequences. The main stages of civil war and intervention. White movement: social structure, ideology, program. Strategy and tactics of combating right-wing bourgeois and monarchist parties against the Soviets. Society in terms of "military communism". White and red terror. Economic, political and moral consequences of the civil war in Russia. Russian emigration.

Unit 13. Soviet Russia: models of socialist construction

Between the two world wars: main trends of socio-economic and political development of the world. The political crisis in the country at the turn of 1920-21.: nature, causes; the failure by the ruling party and the liberal democratic opposition. Kronstadt rebellion and its suppression. The new economic policy, its goals and objectives: assessment of the Bolshevik leaders and the mass consciousness. Lenin environment and his opponents. The transition to the NEP: the economic and political crisis of 1921. The Essence Of The NEP. The formation of the USSR. The 1924 Constitution, the Political struggle for power. The first political processes. Socio-cultural changes in society.


Unit 14. The Soviet Union and the world in 20-30-ies of XX century. Folding totalitarianism.

The global economic crisis of the late 20's-early 30-ies: options for overcoming. Industrialization and collectivization; their meaning and implications. The rebirth of the one-party system into a personal dictatorship of Stalin. The course of the construction of socialism in one country and its consequences. Political processes of the 1930s, the Establishment of Soviet totalitarian culture. Totalitarianism as a type of civilization. Foreign policy: between the system of collective security and world revolution. The preconditions of the second world war.

Unit 15. The World War II (1939 - 1945). The Great Patriotic war (1941-1945). The post-war period and the beginning of the Cold war.

The Soviet Union before and during the initial period of the second world war. The Soviet-German rapprochement, the Molotov – Ribbentrop Pact. The Soviet-Finnish war 1939 - 1940 years. The great Patriotic war: the nature, periodization of hostilities. Putting the economy on a war footing, the Soviet rear. Guerrilla movement. Foreign policy in the period of the great Patriotic war (Moscow, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences) the Surrender of Germany. The Defeat Of Japan. Results and lessons of the war. Socio-economic development, social and political life, culture, foreign policy of the USSR in the postwar years (1945-1953).

Unit 16. Soviet Union: from the first attempts of liberalization of the totalitarian system to change the model of social development.

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Attempts to implement political and economic reforms. Activity N. With.Khrushchev. XX Congress of the CPSU in 1956 criticism of Stalin's personality cult". The expansion of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Administrative reform and a course of building of communism. The inconsistency of reforms N. With.Khrushchev. Foreign policy, 1953-1964 Work of the foreign Ministry under the leadership of A. A. Gromyko. Economic reforms of the 1960s, the work of A. N. Kosygin. STC and its influence on the course of social development. Leonid Brezhnev: the causes of the economic slowdown; the system of "developed socialism". The movement of dissidents. The increase of the crisis phenomena in society. The USSR in the mid 1970's and 80's: the increase of the crisis. From the policy of "Détente" to the aggravation of international relations. Cultural life of the country 1950-1980

Unit 17. The USSR and Russia in search of a new historical path: from perestroika to the Soviet collapse and the new Russian state.

The Soviet Union 1985-1991 Restructuring: concept and reality. The Personality Of Mikhail Gorbachev. The policy of "glasnost", political reform in the USSR. The attempted coup of 1991 and its failure. The collapse of the USSR and the formation of the CIS, Liberal reforms in the economy 1992-1994. "Shock therapy" E. T. Gaidar. The crisis of government in 1993, its causes. October events of 1993. The 1993 Constitution. The formation of the new Russian state (1993-1999). Russia on the path of radical socio-economic modernization. The change of Prime Ministers. Attempt to stabilize the economy. The activities of "financial pyramids". The 1998 default and denomination. A new model of elections. Culture in modern Russia. Foreign policy in the new geopolitical situation. The near and far abroad.

6. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES AND SEMINARS

Unit 1. The history of Russia is an integral part of world history.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:

- Russian historiography in the past and the present: Historians of the XVIII century. Normanism and antinormanism.
- The history of Russia is an integral part of world history.
- The Works of N. M. Karamzin.
- V. O. Kluchesky and S. M. Soloviev.
- S. F. Platonov and P. N. Milyukov

Questions for self-examination:

- The historian and history
- Historiography as the level of Scientific of the Humanities
- Russia's role in world history


Unit 2. Kievan Rus': the emergence and development of (IX-XIII centuries)

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:

- Eastern Slavs in the VI-VIII centuries.

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- The main stages of formation of statehood. Ancient Rus
- Socio-economic development of Ancient Russia.
- Decentralization of the old Russian state: causes and consequences.
- Characteristics of the main economic and political centers of the period of disunity

Questions for self-examination:

- The origin of the oldest Russian cities.
- Historical portraits of the princes of Kiev IX-X centuries.
- The reign of Yaroslav the Wise as the heyday of the old Russian state.
- The medieval city of Kievan Rus and Western Europe.

Unit 3. The formation of the Russian state. The emergence of autocracy and the formation of class organization of society (XIV-XVI centuries.)

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study public presentation)

Discussion questions:

1. The formation of the Russian centralized state. Factors in the rise of Moscow
2. The activities of Ivan III and Vasily III.
3. Russia in the XVI century: formation of the Russian autocracy. Ivan IV

Basic concepts topics: boyar Duma, orders, governors, magistrates, feeding, localism, Posada, settlement, sovereign tax, Selected Council, the Zemsky Sobor, the writ system, St. George's day

Questions for self-examination:

Political portraits:

Alexander Nevsky,
Dmitry Donskoy,
Ivan III,
Ivan IV.

Unit 4. The history of Muscovy and Russia in the XVII century.


Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study, public presentation)

Discussion questions:

- "Time of troubles" (the causes and main events)
- The struggle against the Polish-Swedish invaders.
- The Board Alexey Romanov

Basic concepts topic: distemper, peasant war, the lessons of summer, the diarchy, the Zemsky Sobor.

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Unit 5. Peter I the Great. The beginning of the modernization and europeanization of Russia.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study, public presentation)

Discussion questions:

- Background of the reforms of Peter I.
- Economic, military, political, social and cultural development in the era of Peter I.
- The value of the reforms of Peter the great to Russia's development.

Basic concepts themes: Empire, absolutism, mercantilism, paternalism, protectionism, possessional manufactory, Palace coups, condition, enlightened absolutism, “Charter to the nobility”, favoritism, province, County, parish, Senate, Synod, “Table of ranks”, the bureaucracy, and by the Board.

Questions for self-examination:

- Foreign policy of Russia in XVII – XVIII centuries.
- The world and Russia to the end of the XVIII century
- Russian enlighteners of the eighteenth century and their ideas of social development.
- The Russian capital, the similarities and differences of their cultural space.
- Political portraits: Peter the great, A. D. Menshikov.

Unit 6. Catherine II the Great "Enlightened absolutism" in Russia.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study, public presentation, discussions)

Discussion questions:

1. The Reforms of Catherine The Great
2. Policy towards the peasantry in the epoch of Catherine II
3. Russo-Turkish wars in the XVIII century.

Basic concepts of the topic: "Enlightened absolutism", the legislative Commission, the education, the development of national science.

Questions for self-examination:


1. Political portraits: Catherine M. V. Lomonosov, P. A. Radishchev.
2. The peasantry in the era of "enlightened absolutism"
3. Catherine the Great and educator Novikov

Bibliography:

1. Dixon, Simon. Catherine the Great. Ecco. 2016.
2. Massie, Robert K. Catherine the Great: Portrait of a Woman. New York: Random House. 2017.

Unit 7. Reform and reformers in the XIXth century.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

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Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:

1. Russia in first half XIX century: liberal expectations and the crisis of serfdom. Alexander I.
2. The industrial revolution 30-40-ies of the XIX century.
3. The causes, nature and importance of the reforms of 60-70th years of XIX century, for the development of the country. Alexander II.

Key concepts: bureaucracy, conservatism, Slavophiles, Westerners, populists, labor movement, factory, artisans, reforms, foreign capital.

Questions for self-examination:

- Foreign policy of Russia under Alexander I.
- Russia and the Caucasus in the first half of the nineteenth century
- Was Russia ready to peasant reform?
- **Political portraits:** Alexander I, M. M. Speranskii, M. I. Kutuzov, A. P. Ermolov, P. I. Bagration, N. M. Karamzin, A. I. Gertsen, A. M. Gorchakov, M. V. Petrashevsky, G. N. Granovsky, and A. K. Aksakov, A. S. Khomyakov, I. B. Kireyevsky.

Unit 8. Socio-economic modernization and the evolution of state power in Russia in the early XX century.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:


- Monopolies in Russia
- The strengthening of the Russian bourgeoisie
- The first democratic revolution in Russia: peculiarities, historical significance.
- Political parties in the first period of the democratic revolution.
- The Russian parliamentarism. The Activities Of The State Councils.
-

Basic concepts of the theme: revolution, constitutional monarchy, tretayuga monarchy, Octo, socialist-revolutionaries, cadets, the State Duma, the Trudoviks, the faction, the Union of the Russian people, the Mensheviks, the Bolsheviks

Questions for self-examination:

- The history of Russian parliamentarism. I-IV State Duma.
- Stavropol province during the revolution of 1905 – 1907
- The role of foreign capital in Russia. What Russia is paying for foreign investment?
- Did political parties the interests of those groups that they represented? Policy statements and Duma activity.
- Whose interests were defended by the State Duma?

Political portraits: the Leaders of political parties of Russia. V. I. Lenin, Y. O. Martov, G. V. Plekhanov, V. M. Chernov, P. N. Milyukov, A. I. Guchkov.

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Unit 9. Russia is in the system of international relations at the turn of XIX-XX centuries. The World war I.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study, public presentation, discussions)

Discussion questions:

1. The situation on the eve of war. Block system.
2. Hostilities year 1914-1915.
3. Military action 1916. The Brusilov offensive.
4. The outcome of the war for Russia. Brest peace.

Basic concepts topic: triple Entente, Triple Alliance, new weapons, Zemgor, Military-industrial committees.

Questions for self-examination:

1. The Hague agreements of 1899 and 1907.
2. Russia's relations with England and France in the beginning of the century.
3. The Balkans – a knot of contradictions. Anyone who objected to this territory?
4. Why was not done "the will of the" Bismarck of peaceful coexistence ?

Unit 10. Russian revolutions of 1917.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study, public presentation, discussions)

Discussion questions:

- The beginning of the February revolution
- Causes, characteristics and nature of the February revolution.
- The abdication of Nicholas II from the throne
- The essence of the new government established in Russia after the February revolution.
- The causes of the crisis of the Provisional government in the spring-summer of 1917
- Armed uprising in Petrograd on 25 and 26 October 1917 Why the Bolsheviks to take power into their own hands?
- An alternative to the October revolution


Basic concepts topic: The rebellion, the overthrow of the autocracy, the dual power, the Provisional government, the Soviet of workers 'and soldiers' deputies, Republic, Milyukov's note, the Kornilov revolt, the Democratic conference, the dictatorship of the proletariat, decree.

Unit 11. Civil war and intervention: results and implications

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study, public presentation)

Discussion questions:

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The economic policy of the Bolsheviks.
The reasons of the civil war.
Civil war and intervention, their results and consequences.
The main stages of civil war and intervention.

Unit 12. Soviet Russia: models of socialist construction

Discussion questions:

1. The success of the NEP and the challenges of the new economic policy.
2. Discussion about the pace of industrialization.
3. “Grain procurement crisis” and the beginning of mass collectivization.
4. The intensification of political repression in the late 1920.

Basic concepts topics: NEP, market, crisis marketing, nepman, corruption, tax in kind, monetary reform, industrialization, collectivization.

Unit 14. The Soviet Union and the world in 20-30-ies of XX century.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:

- The crisis of the Versailles-Washington system
- Diplomatic recognition of the USSR.
- International conflicts in the 20-30-ies.
- The Comintern and the struggle for "world revolution".

Basic concepts topics: diplomatic isolation, the Comintern, the mandate system, the global economic crisis.

Questions for self-examination:

- Relations between the USSR and England
- Relations between the USSR and Germany
- Tsarist debts - loose change diplomacy
- Chicherin –Litvinov-Molotov - the first face of Soviet foreign policy


Unit 15. The World War II (1939 - 1945). The Great Patriotic war (1941-1945). The post-war period and the beginning of the Cold war.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:

- Policy of the USSR 1919-1941. The Pact 1939
- Military operations 1941. The Defense Of Moscow

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- The turning point in the war
- The struggle with Germany 1944-45
- Foreign policy in 1941-45
- The post-war device. The contradictions between the former allies.

Basic concepts topics: coalition, Pact of 1939, radical change, strategy, tactics, evacuation.

Questions for self-examination

- Topical issues of the history of the great Patriotic war. The problem of "white spots".
- The anti-Hitler coalition: the story and lessons.
- Our land during the great Patriotic war.
- The geopolitical consequences of World War II. Post-war world and the beginning of the cold war.
- Public consciousness of the Soviet people in the postwar decade.
- Portraits of generals in world war II, G. K. Zhukov and A. M. Vasilevsky, Rokossovsky, Konev, I. D. Chernyakhovsky, N. G. Kuznetsov, V. I. Chuikov, I. R. Apanasenko, P. L. Romanenko.

Unit 16. Soviet Union: from the first attempts of liberalization of the totalitarian system to change the model of social development.

Discussion questions:

- Economic reforms of the 1950's-mid 1960-ies.
- "The thaw". Criticism of Stalin's personality cult.
- The weakening of the cold war.
- Kosygin reform.
- The political system of "developed socialism".
- The USSR in the middle of the 60-80-ies: the increase of the crisis.
- The movement of dissidents.

Basic concepts topic: de-Stalinization, "the thaw", the economic Council, the dissidents, the easing of international tension, "developed socialism".

Questions for self-examination:


- Socio-economic and political consequences of scientific and technological revolution.
- The spiritual life of Soviet society in the late 50-ies and 60-ies
- Extensity or intensity: the reality of the economic policy of the Soviet state.
- Peculiarities of scientific-technical progress in the USSR.
- The inconsistency of the spiritual life in the USSR: culture formal and informal.
- The Afghan war and its role in the political life of the country.

Unit 17. The USSR and Russia in search of a new historical path: from perestroika to the Soviet collapse and the new Russian state.

Form of holding-seminar, discussion.

Questions on the topic (for discussion in the classroom, for self-study).

Discussion questions:

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- The Soviet Union 1985-1991. Mikhail Gorbachev.
- The attempted coup of 1991 and its failure.
- Belovezhskaya agreement
- The formation of the new Russian state.
- Russia on the path of radical socio-economic modernization.
- Russia in the modern world.

Basic concepts topics: acceleration, perestroika, glasnost, pluralism, presidential Republic, the Federal Assembly, privatization, multiparty system, liberalization of the economy, the state emergency Committee.

Questions for self-examination

- Restructuring: the emergence of new political realities.
- The multi-party system in Russia: the desired and actual?
- The problems of human values, morality and culture as an integral phenomenon of public life in the late twentieth century.
- Radical economic reform: objectives, stages, attempts to implement, the reasons for the collapse.

Practical (seminar classes) are detailed lectures of theoretical material, are held in order to consolidate the course and cover the main sections.

The main form of seminars and practical sessions is to discuss the most problematic and complex issues on individual topics, as well as solving problems and analyzing examples and situations in the classroom. The duties of the teacher include: providing methodological assistance and advising students on relevant topics of the course.

Activity in practical classes is evaluated according to the following criteria:

- answers to questions offered by the teacher;
- participation in discussions;
- execution of project and other tasks;
- assisting the teacher in conducting classes.

Reports and opposition of reports check the degree of knowledge of theoretical material, as well as the correctness and rigor of reasoning.

7. LABORATORY WORK (LABORATORY WORKSHOP)


This type of work is not provided in EP.

8. SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR TERM PAPERS, TESTS, LIBRARY-RESEARCH.

This type of work is not provided in the EP.

9. QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM (TEST)

1. The main stages of formation of statehood in the Eastern Slavs.
2. Early state of Rus in the X-XII centuries.
3. Socio-political changes in the Russian lands in XIII. Russia and the Horde: problems of interaction.
4. The formation of a unified Russian state.


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5. Development of Russia in XVI (Ivan IV)
6. Russia in XVII centuries (The first Romanovs).
7. Peter I policy
8. Catherine the Great.
9. Russia in first half XIX century
10. Alexander II and Alexander III
11. Russia in the World war I.
12. Russia in the conditions of national crisis. The revolution of 1917.
13. The formation of a totalitarian regime. Resistance to Stalinism.
14. The Great Patriotic war.
15. "Thaw". Liberalization of all spheres of Soviet society.
16. The USSR in the middle of the 1960-80s, the increase of the crisis.
17. Perestroika 1985-1991

10. INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

The content, requirements, conditions and procedure for organizing independent work of students, taking into account the form of training, are determined in accordance with the "Regulations on the organization of independent work of students " approved by the academic Council of Ulsu (Protocol No. 8/268 of 26.03.2019).

<i>Name of sections and topics</i>	<i>Type of independent work</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Forms</i>
Unit 1. History is a science. The nature, forms, functions of historical knowledge, methods and sources for the study of history.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 2. The history of Russia is an integral part of world history.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 3. Kievan Rus': the emergence and development of (IX-XIII centuries).	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing

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	<i>test</i>		
Unit 4. The formation of the Russian state. The emergence of autocracy and the formation of class organisation of society (XIV-XVI centuries.).	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 5. The history of Muscovy and Russia in the XVII century.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 6. The emergence of absolute monarchy in Russia. The reforms of Peter I the Great. The beginning of the modernization and europeanization of Russia.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 7. The age of Catherine II the great "Enlightened absolutism" in Russia.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 8. Reform and reformers in the XIXth century. Features of the industrial revolution in Russia.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	survey, testing
Unit 9. Socio-economic modernization and the evolution of state power in Russia in the early twentieth century.	* <i>Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> * <i>Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	2	1 survey, testing

Unit 10. Russia is in the system of international relations at the turn of XIX-XX centuries. The World war I.	* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline; * Preparing for testing; Preparation for passing the test	2	survey, testing
Unit 11. Russian revolutions of 1917.	* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline; * Preparing for testing; Preparation for passing the test	2	survey, testing
Unit 12. The establishment of the Soviet state. Civil war and intervention: results and implications.	* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline; * Preparing for testing; Preparation for passing the test	2	survey, testing
Unit 13. Soviet Russia: models of socialist construction.	* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline; * Preparing for testing; Preparation for passing the test	2	survey, testing
Unit 14. The Soviet Union and the world in 20-30-ies of XX century. Folding totalitarianism.	* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline; * Preparing for testing; Preparation for passing the test	2	survey, testing
Unit 15. The World War II (1939 - 1945). The Great Patriotic war (1941-1945). The post-war period and the beginning of the Cold war.	* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline; * Preparing for testing; Preparation for passing the test	2	survey, testing
Unit 16. Soviet Union: from the	* Study of educational	2	survey,

first attempts of liberalization of the totalitarian system to change the model of social development.	<i>material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> <i>* Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>		testing
Unit 17. The USSR and Russia in search of a new historical path: from perestroika to the Soviet collapse and the new Russian state.	<i>* Study of educational material using the resources of educational-methodical and information support of the discipline;</i> <i>* Preparing for testing;</i> <i>Preparation for passing the test</i>	4	survey, testing

11. INSTRUCTIONAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE SUBJECT

a) The list of recommended literature

Essential literature:


1. Васильева Ю.С. History of Russia: Lectures for technical students. Part 1 [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие/ Васильева Ю.С.— Электрон. текстовые данные.— Самара: Самарский государственный технический университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2017.— 80 с.— Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/91751.html>.— ЭБС «IPRbooks»
2. Васильева Ю.С. History. XX-XXI centuries [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие/ Васильева Ю.С.— Электрон. текстовые данные.— Самара: Самарский государственный технический университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2018.— 118 с.— Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/90446.html>.— ЭБС «IPRbooks»/

Additional literature:

1. Boryugov Gennady, The XXth Century Political History of Russia: lecture materials / Boryugov Gennady, Devyatov Sergey, Kotelenets Elena - М. : Проспект, 2016. - 160 с. - ISBN 978-5-392-19338-7 - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785392193387.html>. .
2. History : tutorial / O. N. Korshunova, S. S. Khammatov, N. V. Kraysman; The Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation, Kazan National Research Technological University. - Kazan : KNRTU Press, 2017. - 84 p. - ISBN 978-5-7882-2111-3 - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента" : [сайт]. - URL : <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785788221113.html>
3. Пасько О.В. History in Documents and a Document in History [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие/ Пасько О.В.— Электрон. текстовые данные.— Ростов-на-Дону, Таганрог: Издательство Южного федерального университета, 2017.— 244 с.— Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/87394.html>.— ЭБС «IPRbooks».

Educational-methodical literature:

1. Kaunova N. E. Methodological guidelines for independent work of students in the discipline "HISTORY" for the specialty 31.05.01 « General medicine » 31.05.02

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- «Pediatrics» / N. E. Kaunova. - Ulyanovsk : UISU, 2019. - Текст на англ. яз.; Загл. с экрана; Неопубликованный ресурс. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (1 файл : 444 КБ). - Текст : электронный. <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/3945>
2. Difficult Russian's History : Textbook for foreign students / N. E. Kaunova. – Ulyanovsk : UISU, 2018. – 110 с. <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/1397>

И. Библиотекарь ООП Стагольникова Стел

b) IT software

СПС Консультант Плюс
НЭБ РФ
ЭБС IPRBooks
АИБС "МегаПро"
Система «Антиплагиат.ВУЗ»
Microsoft Office 2016
ОС Microsoft Windows
Антивирус Dr.Web

c) database, information and reference, search systems:

1. Электронно-библиотечные системы:

1.1. **IPRbooks** [Электронный ресурс]: электронно-библиотечная система / группа компаний Ай Пи Эр Медиа . - Электрон. дан. - Саратов , [2020]. - Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>.

1.3. **Консультант студента** [Электронный ресурс]: электронно-библиотечная система / ООО Политехресурс. - Электрон. дан. – Москва, [2020]. - Режим доступа: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/pages/catalogue.html>.

2. **КонсультантПлюс** [Электронный ресурс]: справочная правовая система. /Компания «Консультант Плюс» - Электрон. дан. - Москва : КонсультантПлюс, [2020].

3. **База данных периодических изданий** [Электронный ресурс] : электронные журналы / ООО ИВИС. - Электрон. дан. - Москва, [2020]. - Режим доступа: <https://dlib.eastview.com/browse/udb/12>.


4. **Национальная электронная библиотека** [Электронный ресурс]: электронная библиотека. - Электрон. дан. – Москва, [2020]. - Режим доступа: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/pages/catalogue.html> <https://нэб.рф>.

6. Федеральные информационно-образовательные порталы:

6.1. Информационная система Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам. Режим доступа: <http://window.edu.ru>

6.2. <https://e.lanbook.com/> Федеральный портал Российское образование. Режим доступа: <http://www.edu.ru>

d) Educational resources of UISU:

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Электронная библиотека УлГУ. Режим доступа : <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Web>
Образовательный портал УлГУ. Режим доступа : <http://edu.ulsu.ru>

зам. нач. учеб. части *Кисочкова ОВ* *Т.В.М.*

11. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL OR INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE.

Classrooms for lectures, seminars, laboratory work and workshops, for ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, course design, group and individual consultations (select the necessary).

The classrooms are equipped with specialized furniture and educational boards. Lecture halls are equipped with multimedia equipment to provide information to a large audience. Rooms for independent work are equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment, electronic library system.

12. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

If necessary, students from among persons with disabilities (at the request of the student) may be offered one of the following options for perception of information, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics:

- for people with visual impairments: in printed form in enlarged font; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (translation of educational materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations with the involvement of a individual tasks and consultations;
- for people with hearing disorders: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations with a sign language interpreter; individual tasks and consultations;
- for people with disorders of the musculoskeletal system: in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual tasks and consultations.

Kaunova N.

Kaunova N.