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Пособие содержит планы семинарских занятий, аннотации лекций, рекомендательные методические материалы по курсу «История», вопросы для самоконтроля, билеты к зачету, а также примерные темы рефератов и творческих заданий. Рассчитано на использование балльно-рейтинговой системы текущего контроля. Отвечает требованиям действующих образовательных стандартов и составлено с учетом многолетнего опыта преподавания истории иностранным студентам в Казанском (Приволжском) федеральном университете.

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History as a Science

History is one of the earliest branches of knowledge, it has originated around 2500 years ago. The concept of "history" has emerged in ancient Greece and means the study, the story, the story of the past. This word has come into all modern languages; its original value continues to be widely used in colloquial vocabulary and scientific literature. It is noteworthy that in Greek mythology muse (patron) of history is Clio ("giver of glory"), the daughter of the supreme god Zeus and the goddess of memory Mnemosyne. Scroll and graphic wand in her hands is a symbol and a guarantee that nothing should disappear without a trace.

The founder, the "father" of history is considered to be the ancient Greek philosopher and traveler Herodotus (nearly 484 BC – 426 BC), the author of the full-scale historical treatise "History", where he describes the Greco-Persian Wars and customs of many contemporary nations. The work of Herodotus is the first fully-preserved historical and general prose works in European literature. Ancient writers saw the value of history in, according to the words of the ancient Greek historian Polybius (nearly 200 BC – 120 BC) "the lessons learned from history, most surely lead up to enlightenment and prepare to deal with public matters ". Therefore, the ancients called the story "magistra vitae", life mentor.

For a long time history has been integrated into the overall system of knowledge. In Antiquity and the Middle Ages, it is inextricably linked with the mythology, religion and literature, in the XVII–XVIII centuries – a political theory, philosophy, geography. Gradually, separation of history from other areas of socio-humanitarian knowledge begins to show as far as new ideas about history appear in Europe during the XVIII century – the century of the Enlightenment. History begins to be comprehended as a process of formation and development of mankind, different historical periods are being specified, and the idea of a "historic moment" with an unknown future develops.

The emergence of history, the birth of historical theories in Russia date to XVIII century. A. Tatishchev (1686–1750), statesman is recognized as the first Russian

historian. He is "Ptenets gnezda Petrova" – the image of the poem of A.S. Pushkin "Poltava" that is used to describe those people who were the closest associates of Peter I, who carried out an extensive Europeanization of the country, laid the basis for the development of national science and education. A. Tatishchev is an author of Russia's first strictly historical work "The History of Russia from the most ancient times" in four volumes, which embodies his conception of history as the memories of the "former deeds and adventures, good and evil" of the most prominent people. For the first time the author tries to find some universals in the development of the state and society using a rationalist (not religious) way of thinking, seeing the factors that determine the course of historical development.

History of science, in general, developed in line with the evolution of scientific knowledge in general. At the times of science specialization and the creation of modern forms, in the first half of the XIX century, history acquires the quality of an independent scientific discipline, with its object of study, a set of methods, principles, tasks and functions. This century has been called "the century of history" not by accident.

As today, the term "history" has different meanings; we should bear in mind two basic options for its use:

1. History as any process of social development.
2. History as a science that studies the process of human development in all its concreteness and variety.

The history of society is the sum of the different actions of individuals and human communities, therefore, the subject of history are activities and actions of people in historical time, the totality of relations in society. Due to the fact that the manifestations of human life, the relationship entered into by entities that are extremely diverse, history is formed as a diversified science, it consists of a number of separate branches of knowledge. The basic sections of historical knowledge are the political, economic, social history and cultural history.

During the development of historical knowledge a number of auxiliary historical disciplines, dealing with the methods and techniques of historical research have

developed. Among them: Paleography (history of writing), numismatics (coins, and medals), toponymy (the study of geographical denominations), source studies (general techniques and methods for the study of historical sources).

Source studies play a special role among the auxiliary disciplines as history of science operates with certified data, well-established facts, as they are derived from historical sources. Historical sources are “remnants”, all traces of past life, all the evidence of the past. In its most general form is divided into four groups of sources: 1) material; 2) written; 3) graphical; 4) phonetic.

The bases of classical history knowledge are biographies and chronology, they make up the original nucleus of facts that need to be interpreted and explained. So this is the way how concept, theory are being produced in historical science. The essence of any historical concept is to find the driving forces and the circumstances in which these dynamics operate. Thus, on the one hand, it requires knowledge of specific facts, on the other – the historian must comprehend the totality of the facts in order to identify stable causal relationships or regularities in the development of society. Accordingly, the cognitive side of the historian's work can be reduced to a few basic problems: description, explanation, argumentation (reasoning) and interpretation.

The study of historical sources requires skills and competencies, skills necessary to follow the concepts (principles) and methods. The basic concepts of historical research include:

- Objectivity concept, which involves the reconstruction of the past, basing on true facts, as well as achievements of science itself;
- The principle of determinism, according to him, all events due to certain assumptions and are included in the interweaving of causal relations, causalities of various level;
- The principle of historicism prescribes to study all events, taking into account the specific situation, in conjunction with other events in its development;
- The principle of alternativeness allows flexibility of historical development and lets us to see the untapped opportunities, lessons for the future.

The principles and rules as the main reference points of research found direct expression in the methods of historical knowledge, through which the historian studies and summarizes the data contained in the sources. There are special historical methods:

- Concrete historical (ideographic) method, the essence of which is the description of the facts, phenomena and events as the basis of any research;
- Comparative historical (comparative) method focuses on the study of phenomena in the context of corresponding events and in relation to them;
- Historical genetic method is identifying genesis, the origin and subsequent development of the phenomenon;
- Retrospective method is a sequence "penetration" to the past to identify the causes and conditions of the event;
- Historical typological method is classification of objects of knowledge in the chosen feature/ features for a more in-depth understanding of them;
- Chronological method involves the presentation of historical material in the time sequence.

There are number of special historical methods and techniques belonging to other sciences that historical knowledge interacts with: linguistics, anthropology, geography, mathematics, etc.

History has traditionally been the foundation of liberal education and an important factor in the formation of the person, so it performs a number of functions that often go beyond the world of science. These include:

- Descriptive (narrative) function, which comes down to fixing what is happening and primary systematization of information;
- Cognitive (cognitive, intellectual and developing) function – an understanding and explanation of historical processes;
- Predictive (foreseeing the future) function and practical-recommendatory (practical and political) function. Both options involve the use of past experience to solve the problems of our time;

- Educational (cultural, ideological) the function and the function of social memory, which are responsible for giving a shape to the cultural and historical consciousness, self-identity and community identity.

In general, the historical consciousness of a society has a complex nature. It is not confined to the images of the history that form the historical science – the official history, dominant in official institutions and the education system. Other components are also contained in historical knowledge: criticism of official history (counter-history), which may in certain circumstances replace the official history (for example, in the former colonies – so called post-colonial discourse, after the revolutionary upheavals, leading to a fundamental reassessment of values); memory of generations, which is fixed in various forms (holidays, family legends, jokes on "historical issues" and so on); empirical history, based on the data of demography, statistics; literature and cinema.

During two centuries of history as a science the structure and content of historical knowledge and its methodology has undergone profound changes. The current stage of the study of history is characterized by a combination of different approaches and interpretations that make it possible to consider the historical canvas from different angles. There are several approaches that are being in a relationship of competition and at the same time – complementarity among them:

- Formation approach, according to which the global historical process appears as a succession of socio-economic formations, differing according to the method of production and the corresponding social and class structure;

- Civilizational approach provides the division of historical evolution to civilizations, understood as a set of logistical and spiritual achievements of the people at a certain stage of development of the various regions of the world;

- Modernization approach considers history as a process of transition from traditional (agro-caste) society to the modern society – the industrial-market, urban, social, pluralistic, focusing on the features of the modernization process in different countries and groups of countries;

- The world-system approach (world-system analysis), in terms of which objects of exploration are not only social systems inherent to one civilization, but also the

systems that cover more than a single civilization, or even all of the world civilization;

- Socio-cultural approach perceives society as a unity of spiritual culture and social forms, formed in the course of human activity, the identity of which is seen through the prism of mentality – typical for her views, cultural patterns, stable stereotypes, that are often not fully conscious.

Thus, nowadays historians tend to consider history on broad grounds, according to which there are multiple factors – cultural, technological, organizational, economic, ideological and political acting in civil life in different combinations and at the different periods with varying strength. History is seen as the interaction of large cultural and historical communities, combined by the concept of “civilization”. The historical way of Russia, which is a kind of “multicivilization” often analyzed in terms of impact that comes from cultural and formative centers – the West and the East. Those students who are studying history should understand concepts such as historical types of civilization, their characteristics and location of individual cultural and historical periods in world-historical process.

At the end of XX – beginning of XXI centuries in the historical knowledge several approaches have been formed. New approaches deepened understanding of the historical process by the means of analysis of people's daily lives, the history of ideas, man's inner world, taking into account cultural factors in its various manifestations (“new social history”, a “new historical science”, “new intellectual history”, “cultural history”, “psychohistory” and others).

In modern conditions, historians increasingly come from the fact that despite the specifics of historical development, the individual character of each era there are certain consistency in history, but not in the sense of a fatal traffic to any purpose. The concept of the unity of mankind (therefore, the internal integrity of the historical process on a global scale, even more accentuated by the economic and cultural globalization) that occurred in the XX century manifested in the idea of a common periodization of world history. There are four usually denoted periods of world history:

1. Ancient world (nearly 2 – 1.5 million years ago before the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 AD).

2. Middle Ages (from the fall of the Western Roman Empire until the end of the XV century, the beginning of the Renaissance and the great geographical discoveries).

3. Modern Age (from the beginning of the XVI century until 1918, the end of the First World War).

4. Contemporary (from 1919 to the present day).

There are other options for the periodization of world history, for example, in the western historiography the end of the Middle Ages is usually associated with the XV century and then Modern Ages starts as a common period of modern history that continues until present day.

Finally, we must remember that the experience of history tend to be used by the conflicting social and political forces. Using references to the history they justify their actions, because in the interpretation of certain historical events the relentless struggle of political ideas and opinions is traced. Meanwhile, approaches to the history as a science requires to divide and differentiate, as possible, facts and assessments, objective truth and historical "truth", that every social and ethnic group has its own.

Methodology guidelines for teachers

Academic discipline “History” refers to the course of HSE – general humanitarian and socio-economic disciplines that are usually read during 1 and 2 semesters, i.e. in the first year. In this regard, starting lectures and seminars, teacher must pay attention to general qualification of students, the level of residual knowledge of the historical and social sciences, the ability to listen and take notes, skills of self-guided work on preparation for the seminars and workshops.

At the very first class teacher explains to students the nature and mode of study, the general requirements and the score-rating system. At the same lesson micro-

control of residual knowledge can be held. If during the first lesson the teacher gives general guidelines for the organization of the students during lectures, seminars, practical classes, in the future it makes sense to familiarize students with the content of teaching and student facilities and training materials for practical training.

The course “History” includes lectures, seminars, monitoring and checkout works (written responses to questions, tests and essays), writing essays and reports, creative works, conducting colloquiums and public discussion of the results of student research also may be conducted. The final control is the oral form of exam, with questions which the teacher introduces to the students not less than one month prior the session.

Lecturing, conducting seminars, monitoring and checkout works must comply with the calendar-thematic plan. Schedule of exams should be established by the deanery in in concurrence with the lecturer.

Starting the lecture, teacher should announce the topic, to direct students’ attention to the urgency of the problem and its practical significance, comment the task and literature.

While preparing and delivering lectures teacher should , firstly, to ensure its scientific and informational content, conclusiveness and argumentation, giving the required number of convincing facts, striking examples;

Secondly, to boost the thinking of students, with a clear structure, logic of consistently expounded issues, statement of problematic issues, appeal to controversial topics on which the lecturer has to share his own position; revealing the content to focus students attention on the major categories, events, phenomena and processes of world and national history; disclose the nature and contents of the scientific approaches while explaining historical events, phenomena and processes;

Thirdly, to clarify the terms used to formulate the main ideas, emphasize the conclusions by chapter and throughout the lecture, present the material in a clear and accessible language; pay attention to the emotional presentation and contact with the audience;

Fourth, to provide interdisciplinary communication and educational function of the lecture it is necessary to leave time for questions.

While preparing for the seminar classes the teacher should: first, to clarify the plan for the meeting, and secondly, to make-an outline plan, which reflect the main and additional questions, materials used by the teacher, thirdly, to look through new publications on the subject, fourth, to consider the relations of the content of the studied issues with related disciplines and relevance to the present. Seminars are conducted in accordance with published plans seminars.

At the beginning of the seminar it is important to make an introduction, discover the meaning of the topic and determine the rules. It is advisable to ask the speaker questions that are clarifying and facilitating the unfolding debate, and use visual aids and modern information resources.

At the end it is necessary to capsule the discussion, to assess performances, indicating the advantages and shortcomings enter the marks in the records, as well as to trace the course of the discussion, making general conclusions on the topic, answer questions, give the tasks for the next lesson. After each consultation and seminar teacher should make a note in the attendance report, explaining the reasons for the lack of students.

It is expedient to carry out individual and group review sessions, including, for low-performance student. Summing up the semester's rating teacher takes into account the following items:

- Visit and creative work of students in class (formulation of problematic issues to bring interesting examples)
- Report, performance, addition to the practical lessons.
- Testing and examinations.
- Implementation of creative works.

At the completion of lectures and workshops final points for work in the semester should be declared.

Methodology guidelines for students

Lectures. During the lecture, students should focus on its content. Summary of lectures, some important facts, historical dates, names, the conclusions of the issues should be recorded. Notes of the material proposed by the teacher develops students' skills of independent sampling and analysis historical information, the ability to more concisely and clearly record. Lectures may be necessary auxiliary material, not only during preparation for the exam, but also while writing of an independent creative work of students: messages, abstracts, presentations, etc.

Work at seminars. The basic method of preparation of students to seminars is self-guided work. Seminar is an active form of students work. Participation in the group at the seminars promotes more lasting learning materials of the “History” lectures, a deep understanding of cause-effect relationships between individual phenomena of the social life of the past, understanding the relevance of the studied problems. The basis of preparation for the workshop is to work on the lecture notes and on literature that is recommended by the department of education. Familiarity with the additional literature recommended by the teacher for each topic of the seminar contributes to deeper disclosure of studied issues. Self-study allows students to express their individuality within speech at the seminar, to express a wide range of views on the problem that is under study. The outcome of the preparation of students for seminars should be their performances, active participation in collective discussions of the subject.

Working with educational, scientific and popular literature. During the course, students need to pay special attention to the independent study of recommended training (as well as scientific and popular) literature. Independent work with course books, scientific and popular literature, materials, periodicals and the Internet is the most effective method of gaining knowledge on the subject, allows to significantly increase the information acquisition process, contributes to a better assimilation of the material being studied, it forms the students attitude towards particular culture or socio-political problem, determine their citizenship. The work of students with literature is not separated from lectures and seminars, but a thoughtful

reading of sources, preparation of abstracts, preparation of reports on the basis of materials contributes to a much better understanding of the problem. This work also involves students' to use reference literature to clarify certain terms and concepts introduced in the course, which contributes to the understanding and consolidation of the lecture material that has been covered and preparation for seminars.

Oral report. The result of self-guided work of the student is a presentation, which is made in the form of the report at the lesson. Before writing an essay on a selected topic it is necessary to conduct the search and study of related literature (monographs, scientific collections, textbooks, manuals, publications in periodicals, encyclopedias). Literature should be varied and contain at least 5 titles in the list of references. After studying literature student starts writing summary, abstract. The main questions of the topic should be covered; students must be able to show their deep knowledge and understanding, to analyze the different concepts and points of view, to express their position.

The abstract consists of a title page, contents, introduction, main body, conclusions, bibliography and appendices (tables, figures, etc.). The content consistently set out the name of the abstracts units. In the introduction, the research problem is stated, the choice of theme is justified, importance and urgency of the problem are determined, the purpose and objectives of the report are specified. The main body of the abstract is divided into chapters and paragraphs (items and sub-items), which reveals the basic issues of working threads. In conclusion, summarizing or generalized conclusion on the abstracts topic is given.

Students who has mastered the course "History", should know the basic problems of the theory and the history of Russia, dates, places, participants and the results of the most important events and historical names, terminology; generate ideas about the historical events and phenomena. Must be able to: extract information from historical sources, to apply it for the solution of cognitive tasks; master the techniques of historical description (narrative of events, processes, phenomena) and explanation (disclosure of the causes and consequences of events, revealing their common and different features, definition of their nature, classification, etc.); use the skills of

appraisal activity (ability to identify and justify their attitude towards historical and contemporary events and their participants).

Our guidance manual contains plans for the seminar (practical) lessons, questions submitted for self-study, questions for self-control, as well as topics of essays and creative work. Materials that are concentrated in this edition allow us to conduct both traditional seminars and use other forms of creative research on different historical issues such as colloquia, “round tables”, conferences, competitions, etc. It is designed for the use of score-rating system, which reflects all types of student work. The final form of control of the "History" course is differentiated classification (exam).

Topic 1: History as a science

1. Subject, principles and functions of historical science.
2. Basic approaches methods and sources of historical science.
3. Place of the history (science) at the humanities.

Key words (terms and concepts): science, history, historiography, sources classification

Problems for self-study:

The structure of historical knowledge.

The main stages of development of professional historiography (second half XIX – the beginning of XXI century).

The main approaches of the historical process studies (formational, civilization, modernization, etc.).

Questions for self-control:

1. What is the subject of history?
2. What are the main meanings of the term “history”?

3. What is included in a set of principles, functions and methods of historical science?
4. What is the historical source, what is its role in the study of the past?
5. What problems are solved by the auxiliary historical disciplines?
6. How do the history and other social sciences and humanities relate to each other?

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. What does it mean to think historically?
2. Why do historians “rewrite” history?
3. What will be done by historians, if all the sources will be published and studied?
4. Is objective and impartial description of historical events possible?

**Topic 2. Ancient Russia – Muscovy – Russia and its neighbors
in Eurasia (IX – XVII century)**

1. The formation of Christian civilization: Western Europe, Byzantium, Russia.
2. The formation and development of the Old Russian state in IX-XII centuries.
3. Russian land and the Golden Horde. Duchy of Lithuania.
4. The features and the main steps of the establishment of a unified, centralized Russian state. Up rise of an autocracy.

Key words (terms and concepts): the Vikings, the Chamber, the squad, the socio-economic system, the political history of Kievan Rus', the Golden Horde, early feudal empire, estate-representative monarchy, the Middle Ages, the Zemsky Sobor, absolutism.

Significant Events: The Great Migration, the formation of Kievan Rus', Christianization of Rus', the composition of the “Russian Truth” (“Russkaya Pravda”), feudal fragmentation, Mongol-Tatar invasion, the Battle on the Ice, The Battle of Kulikovo, the allocation of the Russian Orthodox Church from the Patriarchate of Constantinople, the unification of Russian lands around Moscow, the

overthrow of the Mongol-Tatar Yoke, Lawbook of Ivan III, the reform of "the Select Council," the conquest of Kazan and Astrakhan, the Livonian war, "Oprichnina", enslavement of peasants, Smoot, Polish intervention, the development of Siberia and the Far East, schism of the church, a reunion of Ukraine with Russia.

Problems for self-study:

Diplomacy and International Relations of Kyivan Rus'.

Socio – economic relations and political system of ancient Russia.

The features of Old Russian culture.

Russian land on the eve of the Mongol invasion.

Military campaign of Batu to Volga Bulgaria and Rus'.

The role of churches in strengthening the power of the first Moscow princes.

Culture of the Russian lands XIII-XIV centuries.

Feudal wars of the second quarter of the XV century.

Relations between Moscow and Kazan in the XV–XVI centuries.

The development of culture in the XV-XVI centuries.

Socio-economic structure of the Moscow Russia in XVI-XVII in

The Board of first Romanov's (1613-1682).

Reform of Nikon and the schism of the church.

Questions for self-control:

1. Describe the contents of the Norman theory, anti-Norman and centrist theories.
2. What are the events associated with the rise of Kievan Rus'?
3. Who was the first Russian Metropolitan?
4. What is the "ladder" in Russia ("features of the udel'no-lestvichnaya" system)?
5. What does characterize the relations of Russia and Byzantium?
6. What are the causes and consequences of feudal fragmentation? What are the reasons of the defeat of Russian-Polovtsian troops in the Battle of the Kalka River?

7. What were the forms of dependence of Russian lands from the Golden Horde?
8. What are the reasons for the rise of Moscow?
9. What is the role of the Golden Horde in Rus' development?
10. What are the causes of exacerbation of the Moscow-Lithuanian rivalry during the second half of the XIV century?
11. What are the main steps of enslavement of the peasants in Rus'.
12. What is the basic explanation of the concept "Moscow – the Third Rome"?
13. Features and main forms of landowning in Russia at the end of the XVII century.
14. What were the Zemsky Sobors in the XVI-XVII centuries?

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. Russian land and the Golden Horde. Interference of cultures.
2. Russia – between East and West, which means – Eurasian type of development? "

Abstracts and presentations:

1. Norman and anti-Norman theory of the Russian state formation.
2. Christianization of Rus' (background, historic significance).
3. "Russian Truth" as a monument of ancient law. Its features as compared to the "Salic law".
4. "Lord Novgorod the Great" – a medieval republic in the structure of feudal Rus'.
5. The Golden Horde: Yoke or "symbiosis"?
6. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania – Might-have-been Center of United Russia.
7. Features of centralization processes of the Russian state and its consequences.
8. "Moscow – the Third Rome" as the ideology of the Moscow State (the origins, content, implications).
9. "Oprichnina" Ivan the Terrible (causes, events, results). Conflicts of personality and historical role of Ivan the Terrible.

10. Development of Russian Siberia and its historical significance.

11. “Time of Troubles” in comparison with the medieval civil wars in the West (Wars of the Roses in England, Huguenot wars in France, the Thirty Years War in Germany).

12. Serfdom in Russia (causes, stages of formation, specific features and consequences).

13. The split of the Russian Orthodox Church: background, especially when compared with the Protestant Reformation in the West, the consequences.

Short lecture: Russia as the first state of the Russian people has existed for about 300 years. Its economy is dynamic development, openness, efficiency and wealth. It was introduced by the various branches of economic activity: agriculture, animal husbandry, crafts, hunting, fishing, gathering and trade. The leading role played by the foreign trade and craft. It is through them quickly developed and grew rich country, exporting to international markets, especially in Constantinople, leather, furs, honey, wax, handicrafts. Which had great importance in the internal life of farming was fairly efficient (the average yield of cereals was 15 centners per ha), although conducted on the basis of extensive slash-and-burn methods and under shifting and it was labor-intensive. This has led to long-term preservation of rural communities. The second factor contributing to the existence of the community was the presence of a constant external danger, which was easier to resist the big teams and big settlements.

Transition and diverse nature of the economy led to the existence of different types of property: in cities – private ownership of the artisans and traders in rural areas – own communities and feudal (princely domain seigniorial estates, monastic ownership). So on the basis of political society was divided into “Prince husbands and men in professional” – on retainers, merchants, artisans, and on social and economic – on the boyars, serfs and feudal-dependent population (slaves etc). The formation of social groups has not been completed, so the structure is open to the vertical and horizontal movements, different dynamism.

Political structure also was of a peculiar character (largely due to the transition state). Russia was a federation of principalities that are managed together kind of Rurik. Its members occupied tables in the cities on the basis of seniority, getting them into temporary possession. Thus all Rurik were considered equal among themselves, calling the prince of Kiev "elder brother". The government headed by Grand Duke of Kiev, gains power by inheritance as the senior descendant of Rurik. His power was monarchical, but it was limited to participation in the senior squad and the City Chamber. That is, the “feudal monarchy of Rurik”, as it is usually called by the researchers differed great originality because it included elements of primitive self (Chamber) and the emerging power of social class (senior squad).

Russian culture is a sophisticated character, as emerged from the fusion of many cultures: East Slavic, Finno-Ugric, Byzantine, Turkish, Varangian. It was urban, democratic, open and fast-paced. In a federal state under a single unified culture did not by acquiring diversity in its regional manifestations. Religious elements in it combined with the secular.

Since the second half of XI century. It begins a gradual decline of Kievan Rus and the process of political fragmentation. This causes the development of feudal relations, the growth of the productive forces and the strengthening of the independence of the individual cities, declining economic power and political role of Kiev due to a sharp reduction in foreign trade and the movement of trade routes, as well as invasions Polovtsian (kipchaks) princes and constant strife. After the death of Vladimir Monomakh and the short reign of his elder son Mstislav the Great (1125–1132) comes the final disintegration of Russia on 15 separate principalities, in which there is a development of the Russian lands.

At this time, continued the process of crushing (to the Mongol invasion, there were already 50 principalities and lands) and the consolidation of princely tables of families the kind of Rurik (the North-Eastern Russia has become the domain of the descendants of Yuri Dolgoruky); was further feudalization economy with the development of princely, boyar and monastic lands, the increasing number of slaves and other categories of feudal-dependent population and a decrease in the number of

free-peasant serfs. Enhances the cultural and political uniqueness of the individual emerged lands were formed several political structure models. If the South of Russia (Kiev, Pereyaslav, Chernigov) retains the traditional form of power, then to the south-west (Galich, Vladimir-Volyn) occurs estate monarchy. Here, the increasing role played boyar council at Prince. In the northeast, Vladimir, was formed autocracy, and in the northwest, in the Novgorod veche (Public council of Novgorod) developed an aristocratic republic.

Formation of the Russian centralized state occurred at a time when similar processes were in Western and Central Europe, but had a number of features. So if in the West the main factors contributing to the formation of nation-states were economic and social, that in Russia the role played by the military-political and economic dependence on the Golden Horde, so Moscow Russia had a military look, but because of the isolation from the sea – the nature of the agricultural, the closed state.

Even in the XII century. political center of Russia moved from Kiev to Vladimir, in the XIV century. South Russia permanently entered in the Polish-Lithuanian state, so the new Russia has developed around the north-eastern region with less favorable natural and geographical conditions and geopolitical position. The role played by prolonged dependence on the Horde, with its despotic form of government. All this resulted in delayed development of Muscovite Russia and autocratic, with elements of despotism, the nature of its government.

The prerequisites for the formation of a unified Russian state became the economic revival of Russia and the acceleration of economic development in the XIV–XV centuries., Religious and ethnic unity of the Russian people, the preservation of a single Orthodox Church, the center of which in the XIII century. He moved to the northeast (first in the Vladimir, and then – in Moscow), and the presence of a single ruling dynasty of Rurik in all Russian states.

In the context of the emergence of the trend towards centralization that played a large role, which will be the center of the principality of Russ association. For a number of objective and subjective factors in the place of a political leader at the beginning of the XIV century. It popped Moscow, due both to a favorable

geographical position, and skillful, far-sighted policy of its princes, who were able to even the Horde exploit, received from the hands of Khan, not only the label on the great reign of Vladimir, but also the right to collect tribute from all over Russia. Ivan I Kalita (1325–1340) managed to entice Moscow Metropolitan, making their city the religious center of Russia. Beginning with the first ruler of Daniel Alexandrovich, Moscow princes cared about the welfare of his people and the expansion of the territory, turning to Moscow by the middle of the XV century. in the center of the largest and economically powerful state. They managed well during the feudal wars of XV century. approve vertical transmission method princely table from father to eldest son, which contributed to the consolidation of power and the final victory of the trend towards the centralization of the country. Strengthening the position of Moscow helped the acquisition of the Russian Church autocephalous status, ie, independence from Constantinople (1442).

All this prepared the completion of Ivan III (1462–1505) and Vasily III (1505–1533) the process of unification of Russian lands into a single state and ensuring its independence ("standing on the Ugra" 1480). Muscovy was formed as a state centralized, with the parochial system of replacement of posts, instead of princely nobility militia brigades, a unified management system through the Boyar Duma, orders, boyars and boyars, governors. But the process of centralization in the XV century. has not been completed, as preserved in the position of semi-independent principalities possession of the sons of Ivan III, not a single monetary and fiscal systems were introduced, as well as a common system of weights and measures, the church survived the originality of the dioceses that had developed in the period of disunity.

Moscovy Russia was formed as a unitary centralized state with an autocratic form of power. The role of government was of hypertrophic character, which was caused by many factors: the geopolitical position of the country's land with open, unprotected nature of the boundaries, beyond which were hostile neighbors; the sustained development of the economy and the lack of material resources; the domination of state ownership of land; lack of cities as a strong trade and craft centers and independent, economically powerful nobles; communal consciousness of

the population. At the same time, to strengthen the power, especially at the stage of formation of the state, the privileged position of the boyars was ensured. Duma and the parochial system positions the replacement guarantee him participate in governing the country. So kind of the autocratic power was Boyar monarchy. But in the middle of the sixteenth century a marked tendency to violate the political rights of the boyars, to limit their participation in government.

Topic 3. Russia in the XVIII century.

“Enlightened absolutism” in Russian and Western European history

1. Background of the modernization of Russia. European references of internal and external policies of Peter I.
2. The political and socio-economic reforms of the first quarter of XVIII century.
3. The era of palace coups: problems of the political and socio-economic development.
4. "Enlightened absolutism" of Catherine II and the European enlighten: general and special.
5. Forms and ways of the expansion of the Russian Empire in the XVIII century.

Key words (terms and concepts): "Biron" board, mercantilism, "enlightened monarchy", the Senate (the Governing Senate), the Synod (Holy Synod), the Table of Ranks, the spy.

Significant events: the reign of Peter I, setting of a parliamentary monarchy in England, Crimean and Azov campaigns, the "Great Embassy" of Peter I to Western Europe (Kurland, Königsberg, Holland, England, Vienna) for the creation of the anti-Turkish coalition, weapons procurement and invitation of foreign experts to Russia, Great Northern war between Russia and Sweden, the defeat of the Russian army at Narva, the victory of the Russian army near Poltava, Russian-Turkish war, Decree on primogeniture, Nyshtadt Russian peace with Sweden (according to agreement

Livonia, Estonia, Ingria (Izhora lands), part of Karelia joined Russia, Sweden returned Finland), Russian- Persian war, Decree on the destruction of internal customs duties, Decree of the establishment of Moscow University, the era of palace coups, the Seven Years' war, a manifest for the liberty of the nobility, the age of Catherine the Great, Russian-Turkish wars of the second half of the XVIII century and access to the Black Sea/ conquest of the Crimea, the partition of Poland, Italian and Swiss campaigns of Suvorov.

Problems for self-study:

The expansion of cultural ties with Europe.

Secularization of culture in the XVIII century.

The Russian Enlightenment of the XVIII century.

Expansion of the nobility privileges.

Strengthening of the serfdom.

The evolution of the state ethnic and religious policies.

The movement of the "bottom" in the XVIII century.

Peasant war led by E. Pugachev.

Diplomacy and Wars of Catherine's time.

Questions for self-control:

1. What did determine the content, sequence and nature of the Petr reforms?
2. What is the trait of restructuring of central and local governments and the civil service under Peter I?
3. How has the system of public obligations changed?
4. What can distinguish the shape and the way of economic development?
5. What was the social and political significance of the struggle between noble factions after the death of Peter I?
6. What was the sequence of expansion of privileges of the nobility in the era of palace coups?
7. What are the principles of state building nominated by Catherine II in her "Instructions" to All-Russian Legislative Commission?

8. What reforms of the second half of the XVIII century, did play an important role in the political design of the Russian absolute monarchy?

9. What are the reasons of strengthening of social conflicts in the XVIII century?

10. Highlight the main directions of foreign policy in the XVIII century and the main results.

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. Major trends in the global and Russian history in the XVIII century.

2. Westernization of Russia in the XVIII century: benefits and implications.

3. The price of Petr I reforms.

4. "German party" under Anna Ioanovna: reality or myth.

5. Socio-political results of the era of palace coups.

6. "Enlightened absolutism" – the policy of the "public benefits" achievement or a last reaction.

Abstracts and presentations:

1. The first Russian modernization: the era of Peter I and its importance in the history of Russia.

2. Development of a "regular" state of Peter I.

3. Establishment of Russian absolutism in the XVIII century.

4. Extension of the nobility privileges during the era of palace coups.

5. "Enlightened absolutism" of Catherine II.

6. Foreign policy of Russia in the XVIII century.

7. The peasant question in Russia in the XVIII century and the war led by Pugachev.

8. Western European Enlightenment and the Russian political thought.

9. Russian culture in the XVIII century.

Short lecture: The era of Peter I became a time of serious change, covering all aspects of state and public life, although not carried out on a pre-planned and well-considered design. Their engine, according to Vasiliy Kliuchevskiy, there was a war,

the aim of which is to achieve Peter I was turning Russia into a European sea power. In order to conduct military operations against Turkey and Sweden needed a modern army and navy and Peter I created it on a regular, permanent and professional basis, laying the basis for acquisition of universal service for the nobility and conscription for the other classes. Life was life. All this made the armed forces contained by the state, a reliable and strong power base.

Manufacturing industry, which became at that time the leading form of production, provided the army and fleet with everything you need. The number of manufactures has increased 10 times, but all of them have been translated into servitude, even merchants were given the right to buy land from peasants (there was a category of workers possessional). Rapidly developing domestic and foreign trade, largely due to the mercantilist policies pursued by the authorities. Agricultural production has changed slightly, but there were new culture and breed cattle, but have become implanted plow and scythe as more advanced tools.

Social relations in the countryside and the city finally acquired a feudal character. The structure of society was simplified, the population of the passport system is attached to the estates and places of residence, that is, increased state control over all movements of people. The degree of social freedom has decreased. The main estates became the nobility, merchants, clergy, peasants.

Merchants united under state control in the guild craftsmen – in the shops. The ruling nobility was linked to mandatory public service and is open to members of other classes, but only if the objection of public service (according to the Table of Ranks 1722, that means – 14 service class nobility gave private, and the eighth – hereditary). Simplification of the social structure and the strengthening of its nationalization of the best determined by the needs of formation of the armed forces and state apparatus frame, and fiscal goals.

The content of the permanent armed forces require significant funds, so the monetary and tax reforms have been carried out: finally introduced silver and copper coins, established a new tax unit – male soul, the main direct monetary tax was the poll tax, there was an extensive system of indirect taxes (excise duties). Carries

profound cultural transformation, greatly accelerate the process of Europeanization of the country: introduced a new calendar and the civil font, set up schools for the education and training for the armed forces (Navigational and Engineering School, School of mathematics), first Museum (Kunstkamera) appeared in that period, the Academy of Sciences was established. All these changes have created a basis for the final victory of absolutism. The head of state since 1721 and the name of the emperor, according to the spiritual rules, it "has an autocratic monarch and unlimited. To obey his supreme authority, not only for fear but for conscience is God himself commanded. "Decree of Succession in 1722, he could himself appoint a successor, based on the interests of the state. It changed the whole system of government: the supreme authority, helped the emperor to exercise legislative, executive and judicial functions, was the Senate. Orders were replaced by boards. Administered province and province. All officials of the state apparatus appointed by the emperor, brought him the oath of allegiance and controlled them through prosecutors and sneaks system. Finally lost its independence to the church. Instead, it became a patriarch to lead the Emperor formed the Holy Synod, or Ecclesiastical Collegium. Church lands were governed by special monastic order. The clergy converted to a closed class, located essentially in the service of the state and obliged to inform the authorities about all seditious thoughts of believers who have become known during confession. The Europeanization of the country, accompanied the transformation of Peter, became one of the means to strengthen the government and gain power in Russia. At the same time, Peter I has retained and even strengthened some of the traditional institutions. It is no accident the modern researchers call the system of the XVIII century. "State feudalism".

The efforts of Peter I gave excellent results, although they are achieved through violence and exploitation of the people. Their main result was the transformation of the country into a sea power, which significantly accelerate its development and ensure its rightful place among European countries.

Topic 4. The Russian Empire in the XIX century: the challenges of joining the European Community and the choice of development options.

1. Major trends in world history in the XIX century: the industrial revolution and the sunset of the old order in Europe.

2. The Russian Empire in the first half of the XIX century: reform or stagnation?

3. The Russian society quest for a civilizational development: Westerners, Slavophiles, noble liberalism and revolutionary democracy.

4. Socio-economic processes and the consolidation of constitutional and parliamentary system in Europe and North America.

5. Domestic and foreign policy crisis in Russia and ways of solution in the middle of the XIX century.

6. The Great Reforms of 1860-70-ies and their impact on the socio-economic and socio-political life in Russia. The historical interweaving of reforms and counter-reforms as a reflection of the growth of various social and political forces.

Key words (terms and concepts): *Private Committee, reform projects, Patriotic war (1812), the Decembrists, the Slavophiles and Westerners, noble liberalism, revolutionary democracy, III section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery, The Crimean War, the abolition of serfdom, rural and urban self-government, compulsory universal military obligation, the "cooks'" children' circular, populism, conservatism, liberalism, industrialization.*

Significant events: Alexander I. The modernization of public administration and constitutional structure drafts by M. Speransky, N. Novosiltsev. Attempts to solve the peasant question (a decree on "free cultivators", the abolition of serfdom in the Baltic States). Education reform. Russia's participation in the anti-French coalition. The Russian-Swedish war. Eastern Russian diplomacy. The Russian-Iranian and the Russian-Turkish wars. Patriotic War of 1812. Foreign campaigns of the Russian Army in 1813-1814. Initiation of Holy Alliance. The appearance, the ideological framework and organizations of the Decembrists movement. Decembrist

revolt. Nikolai I. Increasing centralization and militarization of the state. The increase in the control of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery. Initiation of III section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery and gendarmerie. Struggle with the revolutionary sentiments. Tightening of ideological control. "Official Nationality theory" – dominant ideological doctrine of autocracy. The codification of Russian law. Financial reform. Reform of the state village. Formation of the main ideological currents of the social movement – conservatives, liberals, socialists-revolutionaries. Expansion of the geopolitical space of Russia in the Caucasus. The Eastern Question. The Caucasian war. The Crimean War. Alexander II. "Great Reforms" of the 60-70's of the XIX century. Stepping up of the revolutionary movement. End to international isolation of Russia. "The League of the Three Emperors"(1873-1878). East crisis of the 70's of the XIX century. The Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878. Expansion of the geopolitical space of Russia and the accession of Central Asia. Sino-Russian relations. Far Eastern policy. Russian-Japanese relations. Alexander III. Carrying out the policy of orthodox conservatism. Strengthening of the police regime. Limitation of rural and urban self-government; additional restrictions on the press and education. Industry Modernization. Bunge N., Vyshnegradsky I., Witte S. Appearance of the labor movement. The spread of Marxism in Russia. Weakening of Russian influence in the Balkans. The emergence of the opposing military-political blocs in Europe, The "Triple Alliance" and the Entente. Completing the annexation of Central Asia.

Problems for self-study:

The foreign policy of the Russian Empire in the beginning of the XIX century and the increase of its borders to the west and south.

Patriotic War of 1812.

The Eastern question in Russian politics in 1825-1833.

The suppression of the Polish uprising in 1831 and the participation of the Russian Empire in the struggle against the revolution of 1848-1849 in Europe.

The crisis of villeinage economy and the attempts to solve the peasants question in the first half of the XIX century.

Russian culture at the beginning of the XIX century.

The Crimean War of 1853-56.

The uprising in the Kingdom of Poland and in the provinces of the Western region in 1863.

The development of industry and finance in Russia in the post-reform period: successes and challenges.

Russian education and domestic science in the second half of the XIX century.

Literature and Art in Russia in the second half of the XIX century.

Questions for self-control:

1. What are the features of "industrial revolution" in Russia?
2. What is evident sunset of the old order and the consolidation of industrial society in Europe?
3. What trends and phenomena have characterized the development of Russia in the early nineteenth century?
4. What are the main reform projects of the epoch of Alexander I?
5. What wing of the main reasons for failure of government reforms of the early nineteenth century?
6. Describe the main features and directions of foreign policy of Russia in the early XIX century.
7. Give a description of the Decembrist societies, their projects and participants?
8. What are the reasons of failure performance of the Decembrists?
9. What has been "political reaction" in Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century?
10. Give the characteristic of the tendencies of Westerners and Slavophiles in Russia?
11. Give the characteristic of "conservative", liberal and revolutionary ideologies in Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century?

12. Consider and name the new features in the socio-economic and political development of Europe and America in the industrial era?

13. What was the specificity of the national and colonial questions, as evidenced in world political life in the nineteenth century?

14. As manifested in foreign policy and internal crisis in Russia in the mid-nineteenth century?

15. Was there a connection between the defeat in the Crimean war and the beginning of the reforms 1860-70-s.?

16. What are the options of the emancipation of the serfs was discussed before the reform of 1861?

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. Russian society of the first half of the XIX century in pursuit of the country's development model?

2. Speransky M., Novosiltsev N.: projects of reforms and reformers fate?

3. The Eastern Question in Russia's foreign policy in the first half of the XIX century?

4. The reforms of Alexander II and the counter-reforms of Alexander III, a natural sequence or a tragic accident?

5. The Eastern policy of Russia in the second half of the XIX century: was it necessary to move to Asia?

Abstracts and presentations:

1. Major trends in the global and Russian history at the beginning of the XIX century.

2. Alexander I: ideas of reforms and policy challenges.

3. Nicholas I: internal and external policies.

4. Features of the reign of Nicholas I. «Conservative modernization" of Russia.

5. "Caucasian policy" of the Russian Empire of the XIX century.

6. Russian society of the first half of the XIX century in pursuit of the country's development model.

7. Russian modernization of the second half of the XIX century in the context of global processes of the industrial age.

8. Peasant reform of 1861: development of the nature, content, results.

9. The content and significance of the reforms of the 1860-70's.

Short lecture: By the end of the XVIII century internal market develops in Russia; increasingly becomes the foreign trade. Serf economy, drawn into market relations, is modified. Until it was of natural character, landlords requirements were limited to what was done in their fields, gardens, farmyards, etc. Operation of the peasants had clearly defined limits. When there is a real opportunity to transform the agricultural products in the goods and get the money needs of the landed gentry begin to grow uncontrollably. Landowners rebuild its economy so as to maximize the productivity of its traditional, feudal methods. In the black soil areas, who gave excellent yields, operating gain was reflected in the expansion of the lord's plowing at the expense of peasant holdings and an increase of serfdom. But it is fundamentally undermining the peasant economy. After all, the farmer handles the landlords' land, using his tools and his cattle, and he himself is valuable as a worker in so far as there was a full, strong, healthy. The decline of its economy, and beat on the farm landowner. As a result, after a significant rise at the turn of XVIII-XIX centuries landlord economy gradually enters the band of hopeless stagnation. In the non-chernozem region estates all products brought less profit. Therefore, landlords tended to fold his farm. Strengthening the exploitation of the peasants expressed here in a constant increase in cash rents. And often it rents set above the actual yield of the land allotted to the peasant for use: the landlord expected to work their serfs by crafts, seasonal work – work in factories, manufactories, in different areas of the city economy. These calculations were quite justified: in this region in the first half of the XIX century growing town develops factory production of a new type, which is widely used civilian labor force. But the feudal attempt to use these terms in order to increase the profitability of the economy, led to its self-destruction: increasing cash rents, landlords if the ground is inevitable separation of peasants, turning them into a kind of artisans, partly civilian workers.

In an even more difficult situation turned out industrial production of Russia. At that time, he played a decisive role inherited from the XVIII century. industry old serf type. However, she did not have incentives for technological progress: the quantity and quality of production regulated from above; set the volume of production is strictly in line with the number attributed to the peasants. Fortress industry was doomed to stagnation.

At the same time, Russian companies appear different types: non-state, they are working on the market, using hired labor. These companies appear particularly in light industry, production of which has already been mass buyer. Their owners are wealthy farmers, fishers; and work here, seasonal workers and peasants. For this production was the future, but the dominance of land system will distress him. Owners of industrial enterprises typically were themselves in bondage and had a significant portion of the proceeds in the form of dues give the owners-landlords; operating legally and essentially remained peasants who sought, earning rents, return to the village. Thus, in the first half of the XIX century the traditional system of the economy clearly slowed down the development of production and prevented the establishment of new relationships in it. Serfdom transformed into an obstacle to the normal development of the country. At the beginning of his reign, Alexander I tried to hold a series of reforms that were supposed to stabilize the economic and political situation in the country. In its reform efforts, he relied on the so-called Private Committee, which included government officials moderately liberal sentiment (Stroganov, Kochubey, Czartoryski, Novosiltsev). The most serious have been reforms in the political system. In 1802, the new central government appeared – the Ministry, which together with local authorities, the provincial reform introduced in 1775, form a single, strictly centralized bureaucratic control system of Russia. In the same year the place of the Senate has been defined in the system as a supervisory authority – again purely bureaucratic – of legality. Such transformations facilitate the autocratic power of the country's administration, however, did not bring in the political system is nothing new. In the sphere of socio-economic Alexander I took a few timid attempts to soften serfdom. Decree 1803 of free cultivators landlords were

given the opportunity to release their peasants to the land for ransom. It was assumed that by this decree will arise a new class personally free peasants; Landowners also receive funds for the reconstruction of its economy to a new, bourgeois way. However, landlords are not interested in such an opportunity – decree, bearing the non-binding nature, it had little effect. After the Treaty of Tilsit (1807), the king once again raised the question of reform. In 1808-1809 years. MM Speransky, close associate of Alexander I, has developed a "Plan of conversion of state", in which along with administrative and bureaucratic management system, conducting a policy center, intended to create a system of elected bodies of local self-government – a kind of pyramid of the township, county (district) and provincial doom. Crowning the pyramid was the State Duma – the highest legislative body of the country. Speranskii plan, providing for the introduction of the constitutional system of Russia, has drawn sharp criticism from the highest dignitaries and the nobility of the capital. Because of opposition from conservative officials managed to establish a Council of State – the prototype of the upper chamber of the Duma (1810). Despite the fact that the project was created in accordance with the instructions of the king, it was never implemented. Speransky in 1812, was sent into exile.

By the middle of the XIX century. clearly demonstrated Russia's lagging behind the advanced capitalist states that international events have shown the 1850s. Therefore, the main task of the government domestic policy in the second half of the XIX century. It was to bring the socio-economic and political system of Russia in accordance with the needs of the time, while maintaining the autocracy and the dominant position of the nobility. 1860-1870s. It was a time of major reforms, the most important of which was agrarian. The abolition of serfdom, the change in the social position of the peasantry were due to political, social, economic and moral prerequisites. The agrarian reform encompassed all groups of peasants: in 1861 she started in the village landlord, in 1863 – in specific, in 1866 – in the state. Most of all, it affected the serfs who have received personal freedom, the right to legal persons, the right to redeem the infield and, with the consent of the landowner, plowing put. Prior to joining to purchase land personally free peasants could use arable land for the

landlord obligations enshrined in the charters and were called the temporarily. The size of allotment determined landlords, on the basis of the rules imposed by the state, which depended on soil fertility, with a portion of the former peasant holdings was cut in favor of the landlords and the whole country farmers received 20% of the land is less than they are treated to reform. Cost is determined by the allotment, based on the pre-reform dues. The state took over the assistance to farmers in the purchase of land and pay for them to the landlords 80% of its value. The peasants were to repay the loan within 49 years with interest. That is, the purchase of land proved to be very beneficial both to the landlords (received 1.5 times more than the actual value of the land) and the State (1907 farmers to pay him an amount 2.5 times the loan). Specific state peasants and immediately translated into the purchase of land and received large allotments.

Agrarian reform has given freedom to more than 30 million farmers, has created conditions for the development of bourgeois economy and the modernization of the country, but she was wearing a half-hearted: the peasants received land not in private ownership, and community ownership; the community became the owner of the land only after the repayment of state loans, kept social class differences and the limitations of the peasants. Reform retained landlordism and doomed the peasants to the land shortage, poverty and economic dependence on landlords. She took off the agrarian question. In addition to agrarian were conducted other bourgeois reforms: education and printing, administrative changes (1864), the court (1864), city (1870), the military (1874) (1863–1864.). The result was the emergence in Russia of a new judicial system that became independent of the administration, transparent, public, adversarial court with irremovable judges and jurors, with elected judges must be considered minor criminal and civil cases. elected bodies of local self-government have been introduced: city councils and land assembly. Implemented rearmament, a new kind of troops entered (eg, rail) and compulsory military service with a lifetime of 6-7 years. At the same time the service life depended on the level of education of the recruit: primary education to cut it in 2 times, average – 4 times, and higher – up to 6 months. It restored the autonomy of universities, affordable education, abolished prior censorship for books and central periodicals.

Carried out transformation were progressive in nature, laying the foundation for the economic modernization of the country, for its evolutionary development and transformation into a bourgeois monarchy. But they were incomplete, inconsistently implemented, replaced in the 1880s under Alexander III counter reforms, and therefore left many unresolved issues and created new problems, seriously complicate the life of Russia in the post-reform period, and in the beginning of XX century.

Topic 5. Russia and the world at the beginning of XX century: the inequality and contrariety of the progress.

1. Global development on the threshold of the XX century: new processes and complicacy of interactions in the world community.

2. Alternatives to resolve key socio-economic and political problems of Russia in the early XX century.

3. The first Russian revolution of 1905–07: strategy and tactics of the main social and political forces. Progress, results and consequences of the revolution.

4. The State Duma 1906-1917. The first experience of Russian parliamentarism.

5. Reforms of S. Witte and P. Stolypin – the latest attempt of evolutionary modernization of the Russian Empire, the reasons for the incompleteness of reforms.

6. The growth of contradictions in the world. Russia in World War I. The collapse of the great – power imperial ambitions, the growth of the general crisis in the country. February 1917.

Key words (terms and concepts): imperialism, "Bloody Sunday," The Manifesto of October 17, the State Duma, the parliamentary system, the rights and freedoms, parties, farms and cuts, revolution.

Significant events: The Russian-Japanese war, First Russian Revolution, the abolition of redemption payments, the Manifesto October 17 (1905), Issue of the Fundamental Laws of the Russian Empire in 1906, the activities of the State Dumas (I-IV convocation), Stolypin's agrarian reform, June Third coup, the formation of the Entente, the First World war.

Problems for self-study:

Russia in the international relations system of the early XX century.

The Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905.

Features of monopoly capital in Russia in the late XIX – early XX century.

Formation of conservative-monarchist and liberal political parties in the period of the revolution of 1905-1907. Their programs and tactics.

Russian science and education in the late XIX – early XX century.

Russian literature and art of the late XIX – early XX century.

Questions for self-control:

1. Consider new phenomena and processes of global development at the turn of XIX–XX centuries.

2. What were the contradictions and difficulties of the Russian society in the beginning of the XX century?

3. What reasons have caused the revolutionary events of 1905?

4. What social and political forces fought during the revolution of 1905-1907?

5. What kind of alternatives was proposed by various political forces in the revolution of 1905-1907?

6. How did various political forces evaluate the tsar's Manifesto of October 17 (1905) and what political conclusions were made?

7. Consider the most important outcomes and lessons of the revolution of 1905–1907.

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. The irreconcilable contradictions existed both in the foreign policy of the Russian Empire and in challenges of countries domestic development in the early XX century, didn't they?

2. If Russia had twenty years of quiet development, would it be possible to reform the country according to Stolypin's scenario?

3. Why didn't authorities allow realizing the liberal scenario?

Abstracts and presentations:

1. Russia and the world on the threshold of the XX century, new processes and the complexity of the international relations system.
2. Nicholas II. Challenges of modernization and traditions of absolutism.
3. The acceleration of industrial development in Russia in the early XX century and the socio-economic contradictions.
4. Russian foreign policy during the reign of Nicholas II.
5. The contradictions of modernization of political life of the Russian Empire: Authority and Society in the Duma period.
6. The national question in the Russian Empire of the XX century.
7. "Vekhi". The disputes about the place of the Russian intelligentsia.

Short lecture: By the beginning of XX century in Russia there were sharp contradictions and problems that have arisen largely due to the incomplete and unfinished bourgeois reforms have formed social forces that in the conditions of the reluctance of the authorities to carry out further reforms were willing to take the initiative to reform Russia in the structure of international relations at the turn XIX-XX centuries. Features of Russian industry were also its earliest monopolization (the first exclusive association appeared in the 80-ies). The high concentration of production and the labor force (3.5% of enterprises have concentrated 48% of all workers and produced two-thirds of the production), a close relationship with a foreign capital (the beginning of XX c. a third of the Russian industry at the cost of foreign-owned). Agricultural development is also accelerated, but not so much: for 40 years the crop area increased by 1.5 times, the volume of cereal production – by 1.7 times, their productivity – by 2 centners per hectare. The slow pace of agrarian-capitalist revolution explained the preservation of feudal institutions (landlordism, the community, the attachment of peasants to the places of residence and their social class isolation) and semi-feudal methods of farming (labor-service system of the landlords and the natural economy of the peasants). Although capitalist methods of farming (the use of hired labor, the use of modern technology) is gradually pressed the mining and sharecropping, but in the end of XIX century. they were used only on

part of the landed estates. Dimensions of the landed estates have decreased due to the ruin of many nobles, who failed to convert its economy to capitalism (in 40 years the landowners have sold about 20 million dess. Of land). Allotment peasant land tenure has not decreased (139 million dess.), But the availability of land to the peasants deteriorated (5 instead of ten. She declined over 40 years to 2.5 dess. Revizskaya on the soul). The village is dominated by the process of impoverishment (in the XX century half of all farmers - It is a poor plots). Therefore, the agrarian question, ie, the question of land sharply escalated.

The development of capitalism in Russia was accompanied by the formation of an industrial society. When maintaining the legal structure of the estate went folding capitalist classes. As shown by the census in 1897, there were 1.5 million persons of commercial and industrial estate and 10 million salaried workers. According to the County of statistics in the country was 3-4% of the rural bourgeoisie and 5-6% of farm laborers. The situation of workers was severe: a long time (in 1897 the law has restricted its 11.5 hours), low wages (in 3-6 times less than in the West), the lack of labor protection and social security systems. All this has led to an acute labor problem and has caused a high degree of revolutionary proletariat.

The February Revolution of 1917 destroyed the old state system and created a new political situation. In the country there was a bourgeois-democratic republic with the Interim Government in the lead, although the final decision on a new form of government was postponed to the Constituent Assembly, as well as other important issues – war, labor, national, agrarian. Himself the February revolution was carried out in the capital of the workers and soldiers, but their interests were mainly moderate Socialists. A situation of dual power, in which the Provisional Government (Prince G. Lvov) was to coordinate with the Petrograd Soviet (N. Chkheidze), expresses the will of the insurgent masses, but agreed to the transfer of power to the bourgeois government by virtue of confidence in its leaders that the bourgeois revolution ends coming to power of the bourgeoisie. This situation existed before July of 1917, although in April left-wing forces, especially the Bolsheviks, they refused to trust the government and put forward the slogan "All Power to the Soviets!" Provisional

Government policy has led to a deepening economic crisis. By the fall of industrial production decreased by 30–40%, agriculture – 20%, the value of the ruble fell to 7 kopecks, public debt increased to 50 billion rubles, the situation has deteriorated in transport and food situation in the cities.. All measures of the government – bread, sugar and coal monopolies, rationing food, bakeries sequestration – have not improved the situation, as carried out vigorously and consistently enough. It began economic ruin. The authority of the government fell. Do not improved its position the formation of a coalition ended May 5 with the inclusion of representatives of the Petrograd Soviet. The rising anarchy, chaos and anarchy, began a political collapse of the country: Poland's independence has been recognized and the autonomy of Ukraine, declared the independence of Finland. The unsuccessful offensive at the front, which began June 18, the more complicated the situation. Left-wing forces attempted on July 3-5 to achieve the implementation of the slogan "All Power to the Soviets!", But the demonstration of workers and soldiers were shot by troops loyal to the government, and the Central Executive Committee, established at the I Congress of Soviets of Workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies in June, recognized the Provisional Government protection authority revolution and gave him full authority. Dual power ended. The interim government headed by Socialist-Revolutionary Kerensky, it has shown the desire to restore the country's "order": the front was restored the death penalty, disbanded Red Guard (armed workers' detachments), ordered the arrest of the leaders of the Bolsheviks, the closure of a number of left-wing newspapers. At the same time the government tried to achieve the consolidation of society, convening in Moscow on August 12-15 meeting of the State, but it was not possible to reconcile the political forces. In tired of the crisis the country was growing tendency to establish a strong power in the form of military dictatorship (right) or the dictatorship of the proletariat (the Bolsheviks).

The first were right in the face of the officers, but the Kornilov revolt, due to the position of the Bolsheviks and the Soviets, was depressed, that changed the political situation. Rules have been defeated, but the prestige of Alexander Kerensky and the Cadets fell, despite the declaration of a republic on September 1st Russia, convening in

September, the Democratic Conference and the formation of the Provisional Council of the Russian Republic (Pre-Parliament). At the same time has increased the influence of the Bolsheviks, there was Bolshevization Soviets. It was headed by the Petrograd Soviet Bolshevik Leon Trotsky. RSDLP (b) put forward the slogan "Down with the Provisional Government!" And began to prepare an armed uprising, which took place on October 25–26. As early morning of 25 October the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet (the center of the preparation and implementation of the uprising) announced its manifesto "To the Citizens of Russia" the overthrow of the Provisional Government. October 26 II Congress of Soviets proclaimed Soviet power in the country elected a new Central Executive Committee (Kamenev), formed a provisional workers 'and peasants' government – the Council of People's Commissars (Lenin) and adopted decrees on peace and land.

Bolshevik seizure of power was not supported by the moderate socialists and caused strong opposition right-wing forces. The country began a long civil war, during which finally settled the question of power and the future path of Russia's development.

Topic 6. Soviet Russia and the world in 1920–30-ies

1. "The second Russian Strife".
2. Creation of the Soviet political and economic system.
3. Development of industrial countries in the 1920-1930's.
4. Socialist modernization option: the idea, the constituent elements, special aspects.
5. "Versailles system" and the first attempts to form a single world space. The League of Nations.

Key words (terms and concepts): War communism, the NEP (New Economic Policy), "the Great Terror", Gulag, industrialization, collectivization of agricultural sector, the concession, the wealthier peasants, the Cultural Revolution, the People's Front, Nazism (National Socialism), the policy of "appeasement", socialist realism, socialist competition, socially oriented market economy, Stalinism, Stakhanovism, totalitarian state, fascism.

Significant events: the October Revolution, the dispersal of the Russian Constituent Assembly, the civil war, the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Genoa Conference, the recognition of the Soviet Union, the policy of accelerated industrialization, the policy of collectivization, the first five-year industrial plan, the startup of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway (Turksib), the Stalingrad Tractor Factory, commissioning of AMO car factory, Saratov combined harvest plant, commissioning of the Dnieper hydro-electric power station, the famine in grain-growing regions of the country, the revolution in Spain, the invasion of the Japanese troops in Manchuria, the activity of "Marxist-Leninist's Union", the rise to power of fascism in Italy, Germany, the beginning of the Roosevelt's "new course" in the United States, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the US, fascists rebellion in France, the first All-Union Congress of Soviet writers, the Soviet Union accession to the League of Nations membership, the seizure of Ethiopia by fascist Italy, the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR, the establishment of the Anti-Comintern Pact (Germany, Japan, Italy), the Anschluss of Austria by Germany, the Soviet-Japanese conflict at lake Khasan, the Munich Agreement, History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks): Short Course, the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b), conclusion about the construction of the foundations of socialism in the USSR, the Soviet-Japanese conflict in the river KhalkhinGol in Mongolia.

Problems for self-study:

The rise of the Bolsheviks to power.

The contradictions of the victorious countries after World War I and the means to resolve them.

War Communism, NEP.

The creation of the USSR

Causes and features of the global economic crisis of 1929-1933.

Characteristics of liberal states.

The origins of European totalitarianism.

The establishment of German hegemony in Europe.

Soviet foreign policy in the 1930's: guidelines and contradictions.

Formation of a planned economy and the first five-year industrial plan of the USSR.

Changes in the field of ideology and culture.

The political struggle on collectivization issues.

Formation of the seat ground of military aggression in the 1930's.

The Comintern and the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939.

Questions for self-control:

1. What options of overcoming the crisis were offered by democratic and totalitarian regimes?

2. What are the reasons of the establishment of the totalitarian regimes in a number of countries in Europe?

3. What are the features in the new political course of Roosevelt? Why did the United States distance itself from active involvement in the European and Far Eastern policy?

4. What was the reason for extreme aggression of fascism? Justify the organic connection between fascism and war.

5. Identify the key features of the Soviet model of industrialization. Was there a correlation between the rate on the accelerated industrialization and solid collectivization.

6. What are the reasons for Stalin's and his suite victory in the intraparty strife?

7. What objectives were pursued by the organizers of the mass political repressions of the mid 1930's?

8. Why did a course on unification and strict regulation of the spiritual life of society become determinative in the 1930's?

9. Evaluate the role of repressive bodies in the formation of the Soviet system?

10. Why did the United States personifying the technological advances of that time become the center of world economic crisis?

11. What facts and phenomena of social and political life of the country are indicative of Stalin's ability to establish a regime of personal power by 1929.

12. Why didn't fascists in France manage to come to power? Identify social and political base of the National Front in France.

13. What are the features of the manifestation of the global economic crisis in Germany and its consequences?

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. October 1917, in the history of Russia and the world.

2. "The Great Depression": results and lessons.

3. The fate of social democracy in the XX century.

4. Formation of the Soviet elite.

5. Why did the democratic forces fail to prevent the Second World War?

Abstracts and presentations:

1. The crisis of 1918-1920's in Europe and the Russian Civil War.

2. Compare Italian Fascism and German Nazism as two totalitarian regimes.

3. Compare the activities of the National Front government in France and the "New Deal" of Roosevelt.

4. The idea of European hegemony and the problem of European security at the end of the 1920 – 1930's.

5. Formation of Stalin's personality cult.

6. The Constitution of "victorious socialism".

7. The repressions and political processes of the 1930's.

8. The Soviet Union and Germany in the 1930's.

9. Far Eastern policy of the Soviet government.

Short lecture: 1921-1928 – the period of the New Economic Policy, aimed at restoring the national economy and a gradual transition to socialism. At this time, the partial denationalization of industry has been carried out, the public sector is transferred to the self-financing, self-financing and self-support, management of the decentralized and carried out through a system of regional economic councils. In the village of support it was made on the individual farmer who had the opportunity to

rent the land and use hired labor. Agricultural production was regulated by taxes and loans, as well as through co-operation system. The currency reform of 1922–1924. restore stability to the financial system, the reduction of public expenditure has allowed to pass to a balanced budget. In the mid-1920s. It has been completely restored and the economy of the country began the process of industrialization. Legislative acts, defines the essence of the Soviet regime, its nature and the system of state bodies, were the Declaration of Rights of Working and Exploited People (III Congress of Soviets, January 1918) and the Constitution of the RSFSR (V Congress of Soviets, July 1918). They are determined by the Soviet government as a dictatorship of the proletariat, carried out by the working class in alliance with the poor peasants through the Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies. It featured a character class, a compound of the legislative and executive authorities, transparency, accountability to voters up to the voters the right to recall MPs. Allowed multi-party system in the formation of governments. The right to vote was not universal, not equal to, and not directly. They were endowed with only adult citizens, regardless of sex workers who do not own property and are not exploiting the labor of others. This citizen one vote was equivalent to five voices of the peasants. Citizens elected directly only deputies of village and city councils, soviets congress delegates to elect deputies of the Soviets or the lower delegates congress of Soviets. The supreme authority was the Congress of Soviets, which functions between congresses carried All-Russian Central Executive Committee (Central Executive Committee), elected by the Congress. The government (Sovnarkom) was formed by the Congress or the Central Executive Committee and ruled the country through the system of the People's Commissariats. In the administrative-territorial units, all power belonged to the provincial, county and township congresses of the Soviets, in the settlements – urban and rural councils. They acted on the basis of the all-Russian laws and regulations of higher and central authorities. With the formation of the USSR (1922), the essence and principles of power has not changed, and the authorities of the federal system is supplemented link: Congress of Soviets of the USSR, the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, People's Commissars of the

USSR and 10 of the Union and Union-Republican narkomatov.1929-1941 years. – The time of Stalin's modernization of the country on the basis of forced industrialization and collectivization of agriculture. It was introduced by directive planning and centralized management of the economy, it eliminated its stratification. By the end of 30-ies. The Soviet Union became a major industrial power, achieved economic independence and a stable supply of agricultural products of the country. Changed social structure and expanded (to 65% of the population, instead of 15% in 1928) the area of social policy. But this was achieved at the expense of huge human losses, falling living standards and social services accompanied by the nationalization and increased imbalances in the national economy.

In the mid-1930s. it was concluded that the construction of socialism in the main and the disappearance of private property owners who exploit the labor of others. Therefore, the Constitution of the USSR in 1936, keeping the Soviet regime as a dictatorship of the proletariat, has introduced a universal, equal and direct suffrage and changed the system of government. supreme body functions become elected by the citizens to perform 4 the Supreme Council, and administrative – territorial units – regional and district Soviets. Last USSR Constitution of 1977 defined the Soviet regime as a whole people, changed the name of its bodies on the Soviets, but the system of state bodies preserved old. The formation of the totalitarian system. The cult of Stalin's personality. Soviet propaganda has created a semi-divine aura around Stalin infallible 'great leader and teacher. "In the name of Stalin and his closest associates were called cities, factories, farms, military equipment. His name was mentioned in the same breath with Marx, Engels and Lenin. January 1, 1936 in the "News" there are the first two poems glorifying Stalin, which were written by Boris Pasternak. According to Korney Chukovsky and Nadezhda Mandelstam, he "just raved about Stalin". The image of Stalin was one of the central problems in the Soviet literature; works about the leader wrote as foreign writers-communists, including Henri Barbusse (author published posthumously "Stalin" of the book), Pablo Neruda, these works were translated and printed in the USSR works glorifying Stalin in abundance appeared in folklore publications, almost all nations The USSR.

The theme of Stalin is constantly present in the Soviet painting and sculpture of the period, including the monumental art (lifetime Stalin monuments as monuments to Lenin, established en masse in most cities of the USSR, and after 1945, and Eastern Europe). It was Stalin who in his lifetime was called the a huge number of objects, including settlements (the first of which, apparently, became Stalingrad in 1927 – in the defense of Tsaritsyn Stalin participated in the Civil War), streets, factories, cultural centers. NS Khrushchev claimed that Stalin strongly encouraged this state of affairs. Khrushchev said that editing prepared to print his own biography, Stalin has entered to the whole page called himself the leader of the people, a great general, the highest theoretician of Marxism, a brilliant scientist.

Topic 7. The Soviet Union during the Second World War

1. The crisis of the Versailles system and the struggle of the USSR for collective security in Europe.
2. The beginning of world war II, folding of the anti-Hitler coalition.
3. The Great Patriotic War.
4. Feat and tragedy: the peoples and countries of the world in the fight against fascism.
5. The end of the Second world war, the results and lessons of the war, the price of victory.

Key words (terms and concepts): the Second world war, anti-Comintern Pact, anti-Hitler coalition, the Holocaust, fascism, Nazism, collaborationism, and Resistance (underground), concentration camp, Second front, lend-lease, the Rate.

Significant events: he Pact Briand – Kellog, Moscow a Protocol on the early entry into force of the obligations of the Covenant, the Briand – Kellogg between the USSR, Poland, Romania, Estonia and Latvia, 1931 – Japan seized Manchuria, the arrival in 1933 to power in Germany of the Nazi party, the exit of Germany from the League of Nations and the refusal to participate in the Geneva conference on disarmament. 1934 – non-aggression Pact between Germany and Poland. Germany

and Italy during the Austrian crisis of 1934, Italy captures Ethiopia in 1935 – 1936 proclamation of the Italian Empire, the entry of German troops into the Rhineland demilitarized zone, the anti-Comintern Pact of 1936, Italy's accession to anti-Comintern Pact, 1937 – Sino-Japanese war, 1938 – Anschluss of Austria, the "Munich conspiracy", the Franco-German Declaration, the armed conflict at lake Khasan, 1939 – the occupation of the Czech Republic, Germany and Poland, Carpathian Ukraine – Hungary, Slovakia education, the Civil war in Spain, the accession of Spain and Hungary to anti-Comintern Pact. The seizure by Italy of Albania, the Anglo-French military guarantees Poland, Romania, Turkey and Greece. The struggle of the USSR for "collective security", Khalkhin-Gol, the failure of the Moscow talks, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, a Treaty of friendship and border. Germany's attack on Poland, beginning world war II, Winter war, expanding the territory of the USSR in the Baltic States, Bessarabia and Western Ukraine, the beginning of the Battle of the Atlantic (1939-1945), 1940 – Danish-Norwegian campaign of the Wehrmacht, Blitzkrieg France, Battle of Britain, the Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 26 June 1940, the plan "Barbarossa", the 1941, April 13 – The Moscow Treaty of neutrality between Japan and the USSR for a period of 5 years, the German attack on the USSR, Japan's attack on the U.S., pearl Harbor, the folding of the anti-Hitler coalition, the siege of Leningrad, battle for Moscow, battle of Stalingrad, the battle of El Alamein, the allied landing in Italy, the battle of Kursk, the War in the Pacific, the Tehran conference, the opening of the Second front, Yalta conference, battle of Berlin, the surrender of Nazi Germany, the Potsdam conference, the defeat of Japan, the problem of nuclear weapons, the post-war world.

Problems for self-study:

The reasons of toughening of political and ideological regime in the Great Patriotic War.

The transition of the Soviet economy on a "war" footing.

Stalinist repressions against former prisoners of war and deported people.

The Soviet-Finnish war 1939-1940 (Winter war).

Soviet-German cooperation and the expansion of the Western borders of the USSR.

Military action of state anti-Hitler coalition against the Axis countries.

The post-war world and the Cold war.

Questions for self-control:

1. The reasons for the inconsistency of Stalin's foreign policy in the late 1930s.
2. What is generally accepted periodization of the history of the Great Patriotic War?
3. What are the causes of the delay of opening the second front.
4. Name the allies of the fascist Germany in the war against the USSR.
5. Describe the solution to the Tehran conference.
6. Yalta and Potsdam conference on the post-war world.
7. The beginning and the outcome of the battle of Kursk.
8. The first major defeat of the German troops during the Second world war – the battle of Moscow: beginning of the end or missed a chance of Hitler.

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. The Great Patriotic War: victory or tragedy?
2. Was it possible to do without World war II?
3. Why Nazi ideology is a threat to all humanity?

Abstracts and presentations:

1. The role of the State in the Great Patriotic War.
2. The heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.
3. The role of lend-lease in the victory over fascism.
4. The talent of Soviet designers during the Great Patriotic War.
5. Levitan – the voice of war.
6. The feat of the heroes of the Tatars in the Great Patriotic War.
7. The economy of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War.

8. The Russian Orthodox Church during the Great Patriotic War.
9. Literature and art during the Great Patriotic War.
10. Science and education in the years of the Great Patriotic War.
11. The battle of Kursk.
12. Mukden-Khingan operation of 1945.
13. Lead us, Budyonny: Rostov operation 1941.

Short lecture: Early in the morning of June 22, 1941, after artillery and air preparation, German troops crossed the border of the USSR. The same day, the Soviet Union declared war on Italy and Romania. June 23 – Slovakia, and on June 27 – Hungary. Finland June 25 announced that once again in a state of war with the USSR. At 12 pm, June 22, 1941, Molotov spoke on the radio on an official appeal to the citizens of the Soviet Union, saying the attack on the Soviet Union and Germany announcing the beginning of World War II. In accordance with the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 22 June 1941, the mobilization of reservists was announced 23 June. June 23 has been created Command Headquarters (8 August GHQ), headed by Stalin, who since August 8, was also the Supreme Commander. June 30 the State Defense Committee (SDC) was established. Since June, began to form a people's militia.

July 3, 1941, Stalin appealed to the people with the slogan "Everything for the front! All for victory!" Slogan was supported by all the layers of the Soviet population, so the summer of 1942 (less than 1 year) completed the translation of the Soviet economy on a war footing. The outbreak of war in the Soviet Union began a massive evacuation of the population, the productive forces, institutions and material resources. In the eastern regions of the country were evacuated to a significant number of enterprises exported 2.3 million head of cattle. German troops seized the strategic initiative and dominance in the air and in the border battles have caused the defeat of the Soviet troops, who lost 850 killed and wounded thousands. Man and captured about 1 million people. By December 1, 1941, German troops occupied Lithuania, Latvia, Belarus, a significant part of Estonia, Ukraine and Moldova, have moved inland to 850-1200 km, while losing 740 thousand. People (including 230

thousand. Killed). USSR lost the most important commodity and industrial centers. Caught in the hands of the enemy or were cut off from the center of the most important sources of food in the Ukraine and southern Russia. In the occupied territories were millions of Soviet citizens. Hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed or deported to slavery in Germany. The German army was stopped near Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov-on-Don. During the winter campaign of 1941-1942 was carried out counter-offensive near Moscow. The attack turned into a strategic offensive of the Soviet troops. The Supreme Command of the USSR in the summer-autumn campaign of 1942 was set an impossible task forces: completely destroy the enemy and liberate the entire country. The main military events have occurred in the south-west: the German troops advanced 500–650 km and reached the Volga, took possession of part of the passes of the Main Caucasian Ridge. November 19, 1942 began a counter-offensive of the Soviet troops, 23 November of the Stalingrad and South-Western Fronts joined the town of Kalach-on-Don and surrounded by 22 enemy divisions. And although the offensive undertaken by the central sector of the Soviet-German front (operation "Mars"), were unsuccessful, but even by itself a success in the southern direction ensured the success of the winter campaign of Soviet troops in general. In the summer of 1943 in the course of operation "Citadel" ended with a radical change in the course of World War II, and the strategic initiative is completely taken over by the Soviet command. In the summer and autumn of this year he was released the left-bank Ukraine. November 28th – December 1st Tehran Conference Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The main issue of the conference was to open a second front.

Winter campaign in 1943-1944. Red Army launched a grand offensive on the right bank of Ukraine As a result, 4-month offensive group "South" armies were defeated and Army Group "A". Soviet troops liberated the Right-Bank Ukraine, the western region, reached the state border in the south of the Soviet Union, in the foothills of the Carpathians, and on March 28 crossed the river Prut, joined to Romania. Simultaneously with the release of Right-Bank Ukraine, began Leningrad-Novgorod Offensive. The result was the removal of the blockade of Leningrad. In

June 1944, the Allies opened a second front, which considerably worsened the situation of the German military. In the summer-autumn campaign of 1944 the Red Army held a number of major operations, liberated the northern Arctic and northern regions of Norway. They were forced to surrender and join the war against Germany, Romania and Bulgaria. In the summer of 1944, Soviet troops entered the territory of Poland. Operations of Soviet forces troops in the western sector resumed in January 1945. By the beginning of February 1945 the whole of Poland was liberated from German troops. 4–11 February 1945 Yalta Conference was held Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt. It discussed the basic principles of post-war politics.

April 16, 1945 began the Berlin offensive operation of Soviet troops. April 25, 1945, Soviet troops at the Elbe River first met with American troops advancing from the west. May 2, 1945 Berlin garrison capitulated. After the capture of Berlin, Soviet troops carried out an operation Prague – last strategic operation in the war. At midnight on May 8 the war ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany's armed forces. The fighting lasted for 1,418 days. On June 24, Moscow hosted the Victory Parade. At last in July – August 1945 Potsdam Conference leaders of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States has reached an agreement on postwar Europe.

Topic 8. The USSR under conditions of confrontation between two world systems. 1945 – 1980-ies

1. Changes in the international arena after the end of World war II. The beginning of the "cold war".
2. "The thaw": the first attempts at democratization of Soviet society.
3. The contradictions of socio-economic development of the country in the second half of 1960 – first half 1980th years.
4. Soviet foreign policy in 1960-80-ies: between "cold war" and détente.

Key words (terms and concepts): cold war, the superpower de-Stalinization, thaw, councils, subjectivism, voluntarism, economic reform, developed socialism, stagnation, dissidents,

"construction of the century", a single economic complex, socio-political and spiritual crisis, the military-strategic parity, discharge, the "Brezhnev doctrine".

Significant events: the beginning of the "cold war", the struggle for power after Stalin's death, the development of virgin and fallow lands, the criticism of Stalin's personality cult, the democratization of political life in the period of the Khrushchev thaw, the creation of Councils of national economy, active housing construction, the successful development of rocket and space complex, the course towards peaceful coexistence of the two bipolar systems, the Cuban missile crisis, the collapse of the world colonial system, the ouster of N. Khrushchev, the policy of "easing" of international tension, aggravation of crisis phenomena in the Soviet society and the country's entry into a phase of stagnation, the emergence of the dissident movement, the economic crisis of the late 1970s.

Problems for self-study:

Soviet society in the postwar years.

Changes in the theory and practice of Soviet foreign policy.

Transformations of the 1960s in the social sphere.

Objective and subjective limits of the "thaw".

New trends in the cultural development of the USSR period of "thaw"

The change of government and policy in 1964

The main trends of economic development of the country in the 1970s – early 1980s

The international tensions in the late 1970s and the first half of the 1980s

Yuri Andropov: a search of the system reserves.

Questions for self-control:

1. Describe the new processes and phenomena in the development of postwar Europe.
2. How and by what sources had restored the national economy?
3. What are the causes of scientific and technological achievements of the USSR?

4. What took the place of the decisions of the twentieth Congress of the CPSU in the Soviet society?
5. Indicate why policy was made possible discharge?
6. What was the concept of "developed socialism"?
7. Show achievements and contradictions in the social and spiritual development of Soviet society.

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. Soviet foreign policy 1945-1985, in: reality, paradigms, and tasks.
2. The Helsinki principles and the modern world.
3. The reasons for the crisis in social and spiritual spheres of Soviet society.
4. The dissident movement in the USSR.

Abstracts and presentations:

1. Soviet life in the 1950s – 1970s
2. The collapse of the world colonial system.
3. Arms race: the struggle for nuclear parity.

Short lecture: The Soviet leadership was put forward the concept of the need for peaceful coexistence of nations. USSR make proposals on the reduction of armaments and nuclear testing. However, these initiatives were not supported by the Western powers continue to build military and NATO capabilities. To counterbalance this union, as well as military cooperation between the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in May 1955 was created the Warsaw Pact, and, in spite of the consolidation, within the "socialist camp," observed the contradictions that had led to the anti-Soviet statements (in Hungary recovery in 1956 and the Berlin crisis in 1961). Following the "Berlin crisis" was followed by "Caribbean" missile crisis that put the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The situation at the last moment was resolved only after direct talks US President John. F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev (22–27 October 1962). Caribbean missile crisis was the culmination of the "cold war", after which the process of improving relations between the USSR and the capitalist countries and the transition from confrontation to "peaceful

coexistence." At the beginning of 1955 G. Malenkov was removed from the post of the Prime Minister because of accusations of involvement in the fabrication of "Leningrad case", in the weak management of agriculture. After, removal of the head of state actually Malenkov, Khrushchev becomes. XX Congress of the CPSU in February 1956 and the performance of it with Khrushchev report on Stalin's personality cult became a turning point in history, the beginning of the partial de-Stalinization and the democratization of the country. The report cites examples of transgressions of the Stalinist regime, which were associated mainly with the activities of a specific individual personalities, but the existence of a totalitarian system the question was not raised. This performance reinforced the authority of Khrushchev, which angered the other party leaders. In June, 1957 the Plenum of the Central Committee, Voroshilov and Kaganovich, Khrushchev attempted to remove from the leadership. But thanks to the support of party leaders of the opposition were condemned by the Communists as "anti-Party group." At the same Plenum, Khrushchev made the introduction of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the new faces who supported him in the hour of need, -. Brezhnev, Zhukov, Ignatov, etc. Continuing his reformist line, Khrushchev had to make radical steps in the restructuring of the ruling party. At the XXII Congress in October 1961 amended the Rules of the CPSU, which related to the democratization of the party itself, the reception conditions in it, the empowerment of local party organizations, the empowerment of the Union republics. In 1957 restore the right of peoples deported by Stalin in the late 50s. began to emerge various forms of social self-government, etc. Having reached the course using a certain liberalization of the regime of relative political stability, Khrushchev faced with economic problems. Reform was decided to start with agriculture. It was supposed to increase the state purchasing prices for the products of the collective farms, expand the acreage at the expense of virgin and fallow lands. Since March 1955 reform of the agricultural planning has begun. The aim proclaimed combination of centralized management of agriculture to the empowerment and economic initiatives in the field. The decentralization of management of the republics. Almost 15 thousand. Companies was transferred to the

national administrative bodies. In 1957 Government has embarked on the abolition of ministries and their replacement by territorial authorities in the Republic created CHX (economic councils). The central control unit of the national economy grew CHX USSR Supreme Economic Council. At the end of 1962 it held one of the most unsuccessful reforms: party organizations were divided into industrial and rural. The development of the industry a lot of attention was paid to the development of light and food industries. A significant place in the overall strategy of Khrushchev was given to scientific and technical progress in the development of heavy and light industry. Serious shortcomings of economic reforms began to management failures, politicization and indoctrination in the management of the national economy. Widely known for such experiments as the so-called "Ryazan meat experiment", "corn epic" eviction agricultural scientists from Moscow in the village, others. The growing crisis has led to social destabilization (suppression of speech of workers in Novocherkassk in 1962, the dispersal of the students demonstration in 1958). In order to reduce tensions authorities have to increase wages in the public sector, the doubling of pensions, reducing the retirement age, reduction of working hours. Economic and political Khrushchev reforms were limited and democratization. It was reduced to a formal restructuring, which inevitably attracted the crisis. Reform The crisis led to the emergence of conservative tendencies and the restoration of some of the elements of totalitarianism. Khrushchev's line on the sole rule of the party and state apparatus was considered the party and the state apparatus as a desire for a new dictatorship. As a result, in October 1964 at the Plenum of the Central Committee, Khrushchev was removed from his posts in the party and government. The period of the 1970s-1980s in the sources of that time was called the era of developed socialism. Due to the liberalization of some dissident movement appeared, they became well-known names such as Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn. C 1965 the Soviet Union provided military assistance to North Vietnam in the fight against the US and South Vietnam, which lasted until 1973 and ended with the withdrawal of US troops (see. The war in Vietnam). In 1968, the Soviet army invaded Czechoslovakia to suppress anti-government riots. In 1979 the Soviet Union introduced a limited military

contingent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan government (see. The Afghan War (1979-1989)). In 1989, Soviet troops were withdrawn from both the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and with other controlled areas. Mid 60s – mid 80s. – The period of a gradual slowdown in the socio-economic development of the country ("standstill") due to the failure of the transformation, return to the policy-planning and centralized management. Despite the favorable external ("discharge", the rise in energy prices) and internal (increase in working-age population) conditions, growth rates fell in 60 years. The average annual growth of national income on official data was 6-8% in the first half of the 80-ies – 3-3.5%). When you save a policy to a permanent increase in incomes of the population and the development of social consumption funds, this led to difficulties in supplying the population with food and manufactured goods, especially durables.

Topic 9. The USSR in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Emergence of a new Russia. Current challenges and problems of globalization

1. Restructuring: concept, milestones, content, results and lessons. The collapse of the USSR.
2. Russian Federation: establishment of market economy and the political system in the country.
3. The vectors of Russian foreign policy in the twenty-first century in the context of transformation of international relations.

Key words (terms and concepts): the state emergency Committee, "restructuring", CIS, BRICS, SCO, the Customs Union of the Eurasian economic Union, Islamic fundamentalism, multipolar world.

Significant events: the reforms of Gorbachev, the end of the cold war, the disintegration of world system of socialism, the victory of the democratic opposition at national elections in the RSFSR – the formation of dual power, the putsch, the collapse of communism, the collapse of the USSR, the establishment of a zone of the EAEC and regional international organizations, "the may decrees of Vladimir Putin",

the XXVII world summer Universiade-2013 in Kazan and the XXII winter Olympic games in Sochi in 2014, the return of the Crimea to Russia, the sanctions of the European Union.

Problems for self-study:

Federalization and regionalization in the Russian Federation in the 1990-ies: causes and content. The Constitution of 1993.

The social consequences of new economic policy in Russia in the 1990-ies.

Parliamentary and presidential elections in Russia in the 1990s and early 2000-ies and their results.

Russia in regional developments in the Caucasus and Ukraine in the context of the issue of global security.

Western vector of the foreign policy interests of Russian diplomacy. Russia and NATO. Russia and the EU.

New challenges in the foreign policy of the Russian Federation. Russia and international organizations in the middle East. BRICS, and EurAsEC – new actors in international relations.

Globalization and antiglobalists movement in the context of European integration.

Questions for self-control:

1. Consider the policy of privatization in the Russian Federation in 1991-2000
2. Analyze the causes of the default of 1998.
3. Analyze the dynamics of the relationship between the centre and the regions in 1990-e and 2000-ies.
4. Describe the main "national projects" of the modern Russian Federation.
5. Analyze the role of the Council-NATO in shaping the global security system.
6. Describe the role of the BRICS and the Eurasian economic community in foreign economic and political vector of Russia.
7. Consider the foreign policy interests of Russia in the Muslim East.

Issues for discussion and debate:

1. Why perestroika ended with the collapse?
2. What is the phenomenon of the popularity of the original B. Yeltsin? And what are the similarities of his actions in the struggle for power with the tactics of V. Lenin?
3. What analogy – for reasons of character, the balance of forces and consequences can be drawn between the Kornilov revolt of 1917 and the August coup?
4. Whether the inevitable collapse of the USSR? Is it possible to save the Soviet Union? Explain your answer.
5. The "velvet revolution" and the collapse of the Soviet bloc in Europe?
6. What was the essence of the idea of "common European home"?
7. Federalization and regionalization in the Russian Federation: content, examples?
8. National geopolitical interests of Russia?

Abstracts and presentations:

1. The reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR and Deng Xiaoping in China: comparative characteristics (initial conditions, contents and targets, results, the role of personality).
2. Belovezhskaya agreements: causes and consequences.
3. "Strengths" and "weaknesses" of high energy prices.

Short lecture: By the middle 80-ies of the Soviet Union it was on the eve of an economic, social and political crises. Falling rates of socio-economic growth, reducing the efficiency of production, ignoring the mounting problems was fraught with serious social upheavals. The most severe consequences caused by retraction of the Soviet Union into a ruinous arms race. The military confrontation in the international arena has led to the danger of a thermonuclear war. It has become acutely felt need for a radical revision of international relations, an update of all spheres of Soviet society. However, in the current political system in the USSR, it

became possible only after the arrival of top party and government posts realistically minded politicians capable to abandon stereotypes and dogmas of the past ideology.

In March 1985, after the death of Konstantin Chernenko, the post of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General Secretary. Out of the complex socio-political situation has seen new leadership in overcoming the economic slowdown, the country's lag in scientific and technological progress. April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU proclaimed policy of "acceleration of socio-economic development and the achievement of new qualitative state of Soviet society." However, as subsequent events showed, the real picture of the crisis of Soviet society were not even the top leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. XXVII Congress of the CPSU, held in the spring of 1986 gave a generally positive assessment of the prospects for the development of the country, adopted a new version of the CPSU Program. At the XIX All-Union Party Conference (June-July 1986) it was concluded – the state control mechanism should be radically democratized. It was decided to elect the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR (2250 people), two thirds of whom were elected by the people, and represent one-third of non-governmental organizations. Congress had to take important decisions. He formed the Supreme Council, which was supposed to work on a permanent basis. In fact, the decision XIX Party Conference paved the way for political radicalism. 12th Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in December 1988, adopted the Law "On amendments and additions to the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR." The changes concerned the electoral system, the principles of alternative were introduced for the election of People's Deputies, Congress of Soviets Institute, which existed in the early years of Soviet power. During the restructuring has undergone great changes in the cultural life of the country. For the first time complete creative freedom opened before culture, in which talented artists create beautiful works of art. In 1986, on the screens of the country came T. Abuladze film "Repentance", saw the light novel Rybakov "Children of the Arbat", which was an important moment in the turn of the consciousness of people. In 1987 – 1989, in the newspapers and magazines are printed materials that contribute to the promotion of reforms. On television there journalistic program

"Vzglyad", "The Fifth Wheel", "600 seconds". The aggravation of the political struggle in the country led to a split in the art and literature figures environment. Most of the cultural community supported Mikhail Gorbachev and then Boris Yeltsin. Another part of the intelligentsia was on the side of the opposition, it criticized the restructuring. Perestroika marked the lifting of the ban on all types and genres of art, the termination of total control, access to the screens banned movies and publishing works previously banned. Due to the sharp decline in public funding has eroded the material basis of culture. V1989-1990 Already, there has been reduction in the number of new movies, books, a place which took foreign products are not of the best quality on the market freely formed. The market has forced all to make money, look for patrons and sponsors to engage in marketing their products. The Western buyers are successful works of the avant-garde and realistic painting. Due to financial difficulties in the difficult situation was science many fundamental and applied research were folded, closed dozens of industrial research institutes, tens of thousands of scientists were forced to go abroad to do business. Many have lost their jobs or were on the verge of poverty. Created in previous years, the potential of science was largely eroded. A separate research teams, thanks to competent management could still be involved in the market. This keeps the hope for the revival of the scientific potential of the country. May 25, 1989 opened the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of the Soviet Union, the election of delegates which took place on an alternative basis. The congress was broadcast on television and caused an increased interest in the country, were first publicly displayed political disputes. Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Mikhail Gorbachev was elected, his deputy Lukyanov. The Congress formed an inter-regional deputy group, which was the spiritual leader of academician Andrei Sakharov. At the 2nd Congress of People's Deputies Andrei Sakharov, on behalf of my group put forward the demand for the abolition of article 6 of the USSR Constitution, enshrines the leading role of the Communist Party (December 14, Academician died). The new leader of the interregional group became Yeltsin. In an effort to stay in power, Gorbachev in early 1990 he agreed with the requirement to cancel the article 6 of the Constitution, proposed the adoption of a new platform of the CPSU, which recognized political

pluralism, a mixed economy and a multiparty system, the need to introduce the post of president. The only real candidate became Mikhail Gorbachev, who was elected in 1990, the first President of the USSR. The campaign prompted the formation of new parties. During 1990 we formed the Social Democratic, Democratic, Constitutional-Democratic, Republican and other parties. The Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR headed by Yeltsin, who on June 12, 1991. in the general election, he was elected President of the RSFSR. Thus, the restructuring nominated in the category of urgent task of the general democratization of the Soviet society. Calling unprecedented politicization of society, democratization has led to radical changes in the political system of the USSR. The current processes have been designed to ensure a transition to a parliamentary republic.

Socio-economic development of the USSR in the 1980s. At the turn of 80-90-ies in the USSR there was an upsurge of national movements. 1990 was marked by a unilateral decision of some of the Union republics (especially Baltic) on self-determination and the establishment of independent national states. Attempts by the union center economic measures to influence these decisions have not been successful. As a wave of the proclamation of the sovereignty of the Union republics, elected them as their presidents, the introduction of new titles. Republic sought to get rid of the dictates of the center, declaring its independence. The real danger of an uncontrolled collapse of the USSR forced the center and the republic to find a way to compromises and agreements, but Russia could not remain aloof from this process. The main event that influenced the subsequent development of the country, became the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of Russia, which opened May 16, 1990. The agenda of the congress included the issue "On the Sovereignty of Russia, the Union Treaty and democracy". 29 May Boris Yeltsin was elected Chairman of the Supreme Council, and on 30 May at a press conference, he said that after the adoption of the Declaration on the Sovereignty of Russia, it will be independent and its laws are above the Union. Yeltsin proposed to begin negotiations with the republics of the new Union Treaty without any preconditions. June 12, 1990 the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of the RSFSR adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Russia. She began abroad in the development of the Russian Federation, and the

whole of the Soviet Union, which could be as long as Russia was the rallying point. On the same day the Federation Council decided to establish a working group for the preparation of the Union Treaty of representatives of all the republics. Council proposed to form a union of sovereign states, which combines elements of the federation, confederation and community. Selection of Russian deputies was largely predetermined by the behavior of other Soviet republics to declare its independence. Following Russia for several months the declaration of sovereignty took Uzbekistan, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. While it was a question of sovereignty within the USSR. But the logic of the development of the national movement pushing for a radical solution – full independence. Sovereignty Russia initiated the bilateral relations of the republic, bypassing the union center on 28 July in Journal meeting with the Russian delegation of leaders of the Baltic states declared their refusal to participate in the negotiation of the Union Treaty, but are ready to negotiate a bilateral agreement with Russia. Yeltsin said even the united front of the Baltic states and Russia against the Centre. In August, consultations were held between the working groups of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and RSFSR on the preparation of the Union Treaty, as well as consultative meetings with representatives of the 12 Soviet republics. August 30-31, held a joint meeting of the Federation Council and the Presidential Council on which it was decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the development of a new Union treaty consisting of plenipotentiary delegations of the Republic, led by their top leaders and with the participation of the President of the USSR. August 18-19, a new draft Union Treaty was sent to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the republics to discuss. 1 September an agreement was reached on the comprehensive cooperation between the RSFSR and Georgia. Russia has concluded bilateral agreements with Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Lithuania, Moldova on international relations and economic cooperation. In the higher echelons of power both in Moscow and in the field is ripe fear of uncontrolled collapse of the USSR, which could bring untold hardships to people. In December 1990, the 4th Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR Union discussed the draft agreement and considered it expedient to further work on the preparation and conclusion of the agreement, the

Preparatory Committee held among senior officials of the Republic. December 24th congress decided to hold a referendum on the preservation of the USSR. In fact, the public is invited to discuss the desirability of maintaining the integrity of the state. The referendum on 17 March 1991. It was attended by 148.6 million. People (80% of the eligible votes), of which 113.5 million. In favor of preserving the Union (76.4%). on 23 April the President and the leaders of 9 republics in Novo-Ogaryovo adopted "joint statement" meeting, called journalists the statement "9 + 1". It said that to overcome the crisis, the first priority is the conclusion based on the outcome of the referendum of the new Union Treaty. However, the results were interpreted not so much in favor of national unity of the country, but in favor of renewal, understood as the consolidation of the sovereignty of the republics. At the head of almost all the republics were already president, elected by the people and, therefore, is not depended on the Central Committee of the CPSU, while actually in the country really supranational power structure remained the party. May 22, seeing the contradictions in the draft Union Treaty, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR demanded the lead text of the agreement in line with the outcome of the referendum on March 17, 1991. The Preparatory Committee for the development of a new treaty of the Union of the concept has been established. According to this document the Republic received more rights, the Center of the control turned into a coordinating. As a result, many union structures, first of all ministries and departments, the cabinet would have undergone serious changes. In the hands of the union leadership remained only defense, financial policy, internal affairs; all the rest had to be solved at the national level. The agreement fixed the property of the Republic on the land, minerals, water. Within the limits of the powers of the republic could suspend actions of federal law, to determine the state languages. The language of international communication was declared Russian. This agreement was to form the basis of a new union treaty, the signing of which is scheduled for August 20. Gorbachev was going to rest in the Crimea. Shortly before the holidays, he met in Novo-Ogaryovo with Boris Yeltsin and Nursultan Nazarbayev. In a confidential conversation they talked about reshuffle in the upper echelons of power the Soviet Union after the signing of the Union Treaty. August 18, Foros, where rested Gorbachev arrived senior officials from

government, military and party structures, demanded his administration on the whole territory of the state of emergency of the USSR, but received an unexpected failure. It immediately transformed all the initiators of the conspirators. In the morning, it was announced on the radio about Gorbachev's disease on 19 August and took full power State Committee on the State of Emergency (Emergency Committee). The structure consisted of his Janaev, Pavlov, Pugo, Kryuchkov and others. Emergency Committee issued a manifesto which spoke of the collapse of the economy and unrest in the country, the humiliation of the Soviet people abroad. His decrees Emergency Committee announced the suspension of the activities of political parties and public organizations impeding normalization of the situation, to disband act contrary to the Constitution of the USSR government structures, banning rallies and demonstrations, the establishment of control over the media. In order to reassure the population, it was supposed to implement a series of economic and social measures: Reduce the prices of certain goods, to help a village, etc. In the morning on August 19, Boris Yeltsin issued a number of decrees that qualify actions as a coup putsch. In Moscow, the troops were introduced, declared a curfew. The putschists have miscalculated in the main – for the years of perestroika Soviet society has changed dramatically. Freedom was the highest value for the people, the fear disappeared. The designs putsch failed, gekachepisty were arrested, Gorbachev returned to Moscow. August 23 at the meeting with the deputies of the Supreme Soviet Gorbachev was actually presented ultimatum to dissolve the Communist Party, which he accepted. Party ceased to exist as a state governing structure. As a result, the basis of the old system was abolished. Yeltsin signed a decree to suspend the activities of the Communist Party of the RSFSR. Former party property was confiscated. Communist "Pravda" newspaper were closed, "Soviet Russia", "Transparency", "Moskovskaya Pravda", "Day" newspaper. A number of Union Republics have begun the processes that led to reconsider the foundations of a new union treaty. Unitary Union collapsed. August 20 Estonian Parliament adopted a resolution on the state independence of the republic, and a day later the Constitutional Law on the Statehood of the Republic of Latvia adopted the Parliament. September 9, 1991. State Council of the Soviet Union recognized the independence of the Baltic states. August 24, the Supreme Rada of

Ukraine proclaimed a republic as an independent state. August 25, Belarus declared its independence. By the end of the month its example was followed by Moldova, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan. Union was collapsing before our eyes. All attempts to Mikhail Gorbachev to resume work on the signing of the agreement were unsuccessful. In this situation, the union with the other republics of the lost meaning. Held from 2 to 5 September 1991. V Extraordinary Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR decided to terminate its authority as the highest authority in the country. The congress announced the formation of a transitional period for the new public relations system based on the will of free republics. During the transition period, the highest authority was the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consists of two chambers: the Council of the Republic and the Council of the Union. State Council composed of the President of the USSR and the senior officials of the Union Republics was established. For the management of the economy has been formed Interrepublican economic committee headed by the Prime Minister of Russia I. Silaev. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev attempted to sign a new union treaty. October 18, 1991. 8 republics signed an agreement on economic community (except for Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan). November 14 at the Novo-Ogaryovo 7 republics (Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan) have agreed on the establishment of the Union of Sovereign States (SSG). December 8, 1991 in the Bialowieza Forest in the residence "Viskuli" Belarus leaders (S. Shushkevich, V. Kebich), Ukraine (Leonid Kravchuk, Valery Fokin), Russia (Boris Yeltsin, G. Burbulis) signed an agreement on Commonwealth establishment of Independent States (CIS). Three States joined the CIS and invited to join the Commonwealth of the new states of the former USSR. Why does the 15 republics of the Union of these three "appropriated" to themselves the right to cancel the Agreement in 1922? Legally soon as they were at that time the founders, and, consequently, the successors of the former contract (fourth contracting party – Transcaucasian SFSR long time did not exist). This was the legal hook, which decided to take advantage of the initiators of the Bialowieza agreement. It is in the Bialowieza Forest was first proclaimed principles of coexistence in the framework of the CIS: a common economic space, a common currency, common armed forces, etc.

It is on this basis, to join the CIS Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan and Armenia. December 21, 1991. Alma-Ata held a meeting of leaders Brest "troika", "Ashgabat Five" and Armenia, which adopted the Declaration on the final dissolution of the Soviet Union and the settlement of related problems. By the end of 1991. CIS to join Moldova and Azerbaijan. Thus, in the CIS it was involved the vast majority of the former republics of the Union – the exception was the Baltic republics and Georgia joined the Commonwealth of just over two years later. The participants of the Almaty meeting noted the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth states, the inviolability of existing borders, retain joint command voennostrategicheskimi forces and unified control over nuclear weapons, ensure the fulfillment of international obligations of the former Soviet Union. December 25, 1991 Gorbachev announced his resignation as President of the USSR. And this evening in Moscow over the Kremlin was lowered a red flag with the state coat of arms of the Soviet Union, and in its place was taken up Russian tricolor. This act of changing the state symbols put the last point in the dramatic fate of the vast country, which was called the Soviet Union. During its existence, the CIS showed a lack of vitality. Deepened disintegration of production is not carried out economic and trade agreements. I got a number of challenges before the CIS. The standard of living of the population in the CIS is now even lower than it was in the USSR. The situation was compounded by the lack of a unified approach to addressing the creation of the national army, the collective security system. Especially painful problems experienced by the collapse of the state at the level of household, family and kinship, as they covered 75 million. People of the 300 million population of the former Soviet Union. Men and women, old men and children drank a full measure of grief, being one refugee who the victims of bombings or other forms of violence, who are second-class citizens, deprived of their basic civil rights. The fact that the operation to "destroy the empire" initially looked bloodless, turned bitter illusion. After a few months flashed inter- and intra-state conflicts on the basis of national-state self-determination, which led to an armed struggle in Moldova and Transnistria, Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Tajikistan, North Ossetia and Ingushetia, Chechnya. There is no shortage of gloomy prophecies about the prospects of the states formed on the ruins of the Soviet Union.

They are characterized by a deep economic recession, the collapse of the moral foundations of life. This can not last long. It is necessary to form a civil society and rule of law, an efficient economy with a developed system of social guarantees, including the economy of independent countries in the world economic system, to revive the culture of such historical and traditional values of the society, such as home, family, respect for elders, care for the weak. CIS Centre determined the capital of Belarus – the city of Minsk. CIS is currently in search of the most appropriate for all members of the new Commonwealth principles. Developed and adopted a number of documents, including the Charter of the CIS. Effective inter-parliamentary association, the center of which is located in St. Petersburg. Recently, however, more and more clearly delineated unifying tendencies of the former USSR. And it is quite natural. The countries of Western Europe and the US to seek greater integration and cooperation (economic cooperation within the EEC). World experience shows that the path to recovery, progress is through the freedom of economic activity at a reasonable system of taxation and fiscal policy, with decisive disposal of national and ideological arrogance, with the revival of the best national and cultural traditions. Only on how to integrate on the basis of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation of the CIS states can emerge from the current crisis and become a dynamic community, whose interests will be considered as other centers of power in world politics and economy. After the collapse of the Soviet Union began the development of Russia as a sovereign state on the path of modern upgrades.

One of its areas become radical economic reform, the aim of which was the transfer of the economy to market methods of management. Another important direction of modernization was the formation of a new Russian statehood, and it happened in a sharp confrontation between the legislative (Congress of People's Deputies and the Supreme Council) and the executive (the President) branches...

RECOMMENDED ELECTRONIC RESOURCES:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Russia
2. History of Russia: Primary Documents
3. Guides to Sources on Russian History and Historiography
4. http://www.portalus.ru/modules/english_russia/rus_readme.php?category=4
(Russian history, topics)
5. <http://www.historywiz.com/russia.htm> (Topics in Russian History)
6. Seventeen Moments in Soviet History (An on-line archive of primary source materials on Soviet history)
7. http://schools-wikipedia.org/wp/h/History_of_Russia.htm
8. <https://www.library.cornell.edu/colldev/slav/history.html#3>
9. <http://net.abimperio.net/ru>
10. <http://russiapedia.rt.com/russian-history/>
11. <http://www.pbs.org/weta/faceofrussia/reference-index.html>
12. The Library of Congress site with links to their extensive Russian collection
13. The Annenberg/CPB project, Russian exhibit collection
14. The Orthodox Church in America home page
15. Home page for the American Council of Teachers of Russian and American Council for Collaboration in Education and Language Study (ACTR/ACCELS). Links to over 50 college, university, and international education sites
16. University of Toronto. Up to date information about Russia and the Former USSR and an illustrated history of Russia
17. <http://urokiistorii.ru/>
18. <http://kpfu.ru/imoiv/elektronnye-resursy/uchebnye-i-metodicheskie-materialy>
19. <http://kpfu.ru/imoiv/elektronnye-resursy/prepodavateli-rekomendujut-prochitat>

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Kheifits, Iosif: The Lady with the Little Dog (1960)

Tarkovsky, Andre: Andrei Rublev (1971), Mirror (1975)

Yevtushenko, Yevgeni: Stalin's Funeral (1990)

LIST OF REPORTS AND ESSAYS:

1. Rus and Varangians.
2. The First Rurikovich.
3. Prince Vladimir and the baptism of Rus.
4. Yaroslav The Wise. "True Russian" and customary law.
5. The Byzantine Empire and Rus.
6. Rus and nomads.
7. The life and death of Andrei Bogolyubsky.
8. Veche in medieval Russia.
9. People and power in Russia. Features of fragmentation and the consequences.
10. "Batu's capture."
11. Battle Of Alexander Nevsky. His image in the history of Russia.

12. Rus and the Horde.
13. Sergius of Radonezh and Dmitry Donskoy.
14. Ivan III – the Tsar of all Russia.
15. Sophia Paleolog and Ivan III.
16. Martha Governor's wife, and the annexation of Novgorod to Moscow.
17. Rus and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the XIII – XVI centuries.
18. Ivan the terrible in the public consciousness, Russian literature and art.
19. Argument of Ivan the terrible and Andrey Kurbsky.
20. Ivan the terrible was a tyrant on the throne or ordinary medieval ruler?

(Comparative characteristics of Russian and European government).

21. The phenomenon of samozvanets in the time of Troubles.
22. The Siberian expedition of Yermak. The Development Of Siberia, North,

Far East.

23. The state and the Church XV – XVI centuries: enemies or allies?
24. The non-possessors and easyplane: actors and events.
25. Muscovy and Western Europe in the middle ages: General and special.
26. Alexei Mikhailovich “Quietest” and “Buntashny century”.
27. Stepan Razin and don Cossacks.
28. Great Schism: Patriarch Nikon and protopope Avvakum.
29. XVII century in world history. Features of development of Russia and

Europe.

30. The Reforms Of Peter I.
31. Alexander the great: statesman, military leader, family man.
32. Petrova Is The Daughter (Elizabeth).
33. Catherine The Great.
34. European and Russian “enlightened absolutism”: similarities and differences.
35. Yemelyan Pugachev and his associates and opponents.
36. Russian Freemasonry.
37. Paul I: familiar and unfamiliar.

38. M. Speransky.
39. A. Arakcheev: “without flattery betrayed”.
40. The Decembrists: ideas, things, people.
41. A. Benkendorf and part III.
42. The Caucasian war of the XIX centuries.
43. The Russo-Turkish war of the nineteenth century.
44. The Crimean war and foreign policy of Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century.
45. Westerners and Slavophiles in the XIX century and at the end of the XX century.
46. Alexander II – personality and reform.
47. Alexander III, K. Pobedonostsev and Russian idea.
48. S. Vitte: the rise and fall.
49. G. Plekhanov and V. Lenin.
50. P. Stolypin: “We need great Russia”.
51. P. Milyukov politician and historian.
52. Nicholas II and Alexandra Fedorovna.
53. Grigory Rasputin.
54. Parliamentarism in Russia beginning of the XX century.
55. Police and provocateurs (the Zubatov and Gapon).
56. Russia and the East in the XIX – early XX century.
57. Russian soldiers during the First world war.
58. A. Kerensky, Lavr Kornilov – Russian “Bonapartism”.
59. The Establishment Of The Red Army.
60. The leaders of the White movement.
61. The first wave of Russian emigration – a tragic destiny?
62. Foreign policy of the Bolsheviks for world revolution.
63. The formation of the Soviet Union – Federation or autonomy?
64. L. Trotsky and Trotskyism.
65. The main provisions and contradictions of the NEP.

66. And Stalin – history assessment.
67. A. Stakhanov and the Stakhanovite movement.
68. The non-aggression Pact of 23 August 1939.
69. Winter (Soviet-Finnish) war.
70. Nine hundred days of blockade of Leningrad.
71. General Vlasov: historical portrait.
72. The Nuremberg process.
73. Zhukov and disputes about him.
74. “The thaw”: the society and culture.
75. The Cuban missile crisis: USSR, Cuba, United States.
76. Prague spring and the autumn of 1968.
77. The “cold war”: winners and losers?
78. The tragedy of the Afghan war.
79. L. Brezhnev, associates, heirs.
80. The collapse of the USSR: the betrayal or the inevitability?
81. The relationship of the countries-participants of the CIS at the turn of XX – XXI centuries.
82. Reforms in modern Russia (2000 – 2015).
83. Russia in global politics at the turn of the centuries (XX-XXI centuries).
84. Historical events in the interpretation of modern historiography.

QUESTIONS FOR CLASSIFICATION (EXAM):

1. Subject, principles and functions of historical science.
2. Basic approaches, methods and sources of historical science.
3. Place of the history (science) at the humanities.
4. The formation of Christian civilization: Western Europe, Byzantium, Russia.
5. The formation and development of the Old Russian state in IX-XII centuries.
6. Russian land and the Golden Horde. Duchy of Lithuania.

7. The features and the main steps of the establishment of a unified, centralized Russian state. Up rise of an autocracy.

8. Background of the modernization of Russia. European references of internal and external policies of Peter I.

9. The political and socio-economic reforms of the first quarter of XVIII century.

10. The era of palace coups: problems of the political and socio-economic development.

11. "Enlightened absolutism" of Catherine II and the European enlightenment: general and special.

12. Forms and ways of the expansion of the Russian Empire in the XVIII century.

13. Major trends of the world history development in the XIX century: the industrial revolution and the sunset of the old order in Europe.

14. The Russian Empire in the first half of the XIX century: reform or stagnation?

15. The Russian society quest for a civilizational development: Westerners, Slavophiles, noble liberalism and revolutionary democracy.

16. Domestic and foreign culture in the first half of the nineteenth century.

17. Socio-economic processes and the consolidation of constitutional and parliamentary system in Europe and North America.

18. Domestic and foreign policy crisis in Russia and ways of solution in the middle of the XIX century.

19. The Great Reforms of 1860-70-ies and their impact on the socio-economic and socio-political life in Russia. The historical interweaving of reforms and counter-reforms as a reflection of the growth of various social and political forces.

20. Global development on the threshold of the XX century: new processes and complicacy of interactions in the world community.

21. Alternatives to resolve key socio-economic and political problems of Russia in the early XX century.

22. The first Russian revolution of 1905-07: strategy and tactics of the main social and political forces. Progress, results and consequences of the revolution.
23. The State Duma 1906-17. The first experience of Russian parliamentarism.
24. Reforms of S. Witte and P. Stolypin – the latest attempt of evolutionary modernization of the Russian Empire, the reasons for the incompleteness of reforms.
25. Domestic and foreign culture at the beginning of the XX century.
26. The growth of contradictions in the world. Russia in World War I. The collapse of the great-power imperial ambitions, the growth of the general crisis in the country. February 1917.
27. "The second Russian Strife".
28. Creation of the Soviet political and economic system.
29. Development of industrial countries in 1920-1930.
30. Socialist modernization option: the idea, the constituent elements, special aspects.
31. "Versailles system" and the first attempts to form a single world space. The League of Nations.
32. The crisis of the Versailles system and the fight of the Soviet Union for collective security in Europe.
33. Start of the Second World War, creation of an anti-Hitler coalition.
34. The Great Patriotic War.
35. Heroical deeds and tragedy: the peoples and nations of the world in the fight against fascism.
36. The end of the Second World War, results and lessons of the war, the price of victory.
37. Changes on the international arena after the end of World War II. Start of the "Cold war".
38. "Thaw": the first attempts of the democratization of Soviet society.
39. Challenges of the socio-economic development in the second half of the 1960's – the first half of the 1980's.

40. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union in 1960-80-ies: between the "Cold war" and discharging.

41. Restructuring: plan, milestones, content, results and lessons. The collapse of the Soviet Union.

42. The Russian Federation: establishment of a market economy and political system in the country.

43. The vector of Russian foreign policy in the XXI century in the context of the transformation of international relations.

44. The culture of modern Russia and global trends in the globalization era.

GLOSSARY OF RUSSIAN HISTORICAL TERMS

Academy of Sciences (Akademiya nauk)

Russia's most prestigious scholarly institute, established in 1725 by Peter the Great. The Academy of Sciences has historically carried out long-range research and developed new technology. The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union conducted basic research in the physical, natural, mathematical, and social sciences. In 1991 Russia established its own academy for the first time in the Soviet era.

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty)

A 1972 agreement limiting deployment of United States and Soviet anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems. A protocol signed in 1974 limited each party to a single ABM system deployment area. In 1996 the United States and Russia negotiated to modify the terms of the treaty in order to permit testing of technology against non-intercontinental delivery systems.

balance of payments

A record of receipts from and payments to the rest of the world by a country's government and its residents. The balance of payments includes the international financial transactions of a country for commodities, services, capital transactions, and gold movements.

balance of trade

A record of a country's trade in goods with the rest of the world. The balance of trade differs from the balance of payments (*q.v.*) because the latter includes transactions for services and the former does not. When the exports of merchandise exceed imports, a country is said to have a balance of trade surplus or to have a favorable balance of trade. When the imports of merchandise exceed exports, a country is said to have a balance of trade deficit or to have an unfavorable balance of trade.

Bank for International Standards (BIS)

Established in 1930 to assist national central banks in managing and investing monetary reserves and to promote international cooperation among those banks.

Bolshevik

Originally referring to a member of the majority (*bol'shinstvo*), a name adopted by the radical members of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in 1903. In March 1918, the Bolsheviks formed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). That Party was the precursor of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU-*q.v.*).

boyar

Between the tenth and seventeenth centuries, a member of the upper level of the nobility and state administration in Kievan Rus' and Muscovy. Abolished as a class by Peter the Great.

Brezhnev Doctrine

The Soviet Union's declared right to intervene in the internal affairs of another socialist state if the leading role of that state's communist party was threatened. Formulated as justification for the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. Mikhail S. Gorbachev implicitly abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1989.

chernozem

Literally, black earth. A type of rich, black soil indigenous to large parts of Ukraine and southwestern Russia.

collective farm (kollektivnoye khozyaystvo-kolkhoz)

In the Soviet agricultural system, an agricultural "cooperative" where peasants, under the direction of party-approved plans and leaders, were paid wages based in part on the success of their harvest. Still in existence in the 1990s.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Created on December 21, 1991, when eleven heads of state signed the Alma-Ata Declaration, expanding membership of the all-Slavic CIS established at Minsk two weeks earlier by Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine. The eight other members were Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The CIS aims to coordinate intracommonwealth relations and oversee common interests of its members in economics, foreign policy, and defense matters. In October 1993, Georgia became the twelfth member of the CIS. Efforts to strengthen CIS authority and interaction generally have not been successful.

communism/communist

A doctrine based on revolutionary Marxist socialism (*q.v.*) and Marxism-Leninism (*q.v.*). As the official ideology of the Soviet Union, it provided for a system of authoritarian government in which the CPSU (*q.v.*) alone controlled state-owned means of production. Communism nominally sought to establish a society in which the state would wither away and goods and services would be distributed equitably.

Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)

The official name of the communist party in the Soviet Union after 1952. Originally the Bolshevik (*q.v.*) faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, the party was named the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) from March 1918 to December 1925, then the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) from December 1925 to October 1952. After the August 1991 Moscow coup, Russian president Boris N. Yeltsin banned the party in Russia and ordered its property turned over to the government.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

See Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Congress of People's Deputies

Established in 1988 by constitutional amendment, the highest organ of legislative and executive authority in the Soviet Union. As such, it elected the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's standing legislative body. The Congress of People's Deputies elected in March-April 1989 consisted of 2,250 deputies. The congress ceased to exist with the demise of the Soviet Union.

Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE Treaty)

An agreement signed in November 1990 by the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO-*q.v.*) and the Warsaw Pact (*q.v.*) states. The CFE Treaty sets ceilings from the Atlantic to the Urals on armaments essential for conducting a surprise attack and initiating large-scale offensive operations. The treaty includes a

strict system of inspection and information exchange. The CFE Treaty entered into force in November 1992.

Cossacks

Originally an amalgamation of runaway peasants, fugitive slaves, escaped convicts, and derelict soldiers, primarily Ukrainian and Russian, settling frontier areas along the Don, Dnepr, and Volga rivers. They supported themselves by brigandry, hunting, fishing, and cattle raising. Later the Cossacks organized military formations for their own defense and as mercenaries. The latter groups were renowned as horsemen and were absorbed as special units in the Russian army.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon; also CEMA or CMEA)

A multilateral economic alliance created in January 1949, ostensibly to promote economic development of member states and to provide a counterweight to the United States-sponsored Marshall Plan. Shortly before its demise in January 1991, organization members included Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam.

Council of Europe

Founded in 1949, an organization overseeing intergovernmental cooperation in designated areas such as environmental planning, finance, sports, crime, migration, and legal matters. In 1995 the council had thirty-five members. Russia achieved membership in January 1996.

demokratizatsiya (democratization)

Campaign initiated in the late 1980s by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to expand the participation of a variety of interest groups in political processes.

duma (pl., dumy)

An advisory council to the princes of Kievan Rus' and the tsars of the Russian Empire.

Duma (In full, Gosudarstvennaya дума-State Assembly)

Lower chamber of the legislature of Russia, established by Nicholas II after the Revolution of 1905, and functioning until 1917. Unlike advisory bodies such as the boyar (*q.v.*) *dumy* of the Kievan Rus' period and *citydumy* of the nineteenth and early twentieth century's, the Duma originally was to be a national representative body with the power to approve legislation. The first two Dumy (1905-07) were quickly dissolved because they opposed tsarist policies; the next two (1907-17) were more conservative and served full five-year terms.

East Slavs

A subdivision of Slavic peoples including Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians.

European Union (EU)

Successor organization to the European Community. Began official operation in November 1993 to promote the economic unification of Europe, leading to a single monetary system and closer cooperation in matters of justice and foreign and security

policies. In 1995 members were Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

five-year plan

A comprehensive plan that set the middle-range economic goals in the Soviet Union. Once the Soviet regime stipulated plan figures, all levels of the economy, from individual enterprises to the national level, were obligated to meet those goals. Such plans were followed from 1928 until 1991.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

An integrated set of bilateral trade agreements among more than 100 contracting nations. Originally drawn up in 1947 to abolish quotas and reduce tariffs among members. The Soviet Union eschewed joining GATT until 1987, when it applied for membership. It achieved observer status in 1990. In January 1995, GATT became the World Trade Organization (WTO-q.v.).

general secretary

The title of the head of the Communist party Secretariat, who presided over the Politburo and was the Soviet Union's de facto supreme leader. From 1953 until 1966, the title was changed to first secretary.

glasnost

Russian term for public discussion of issues and accessibility of information to the public. Devised by Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev to provoke public discussion, challenge government and party bureaucrats, and mobilize support for his policies through the media.

Golden Horde

A federative Mongol state that extended from western Siberia to the Carpathian Mountains from the mid-thirteenth century to the end of the fifteenth century. Generally, it exacted tribute and controlled external relations but allowed local authorities to decide internal affairs.

Great Terror

A period from about 1936 to 1938 of intense repression in the Soviet Union when millions were imprisoned, deported, and executed by Stalin's secret police for spurious political or economic crimes. The Great Terror affected all of Soviet society, including the highest levels of the party, government, and military.

gross domestic product (GDP)

A measure of the total value of goods and services produced by the domestic economy during a given period, usually one year. Obtained by adding the value contributed by each sector of the economy in the form of profits, compensation to employees, and depreciation (consumption of capital). Only domestic production is included, not income arising from investments and possessions owned abroad.

gross national product (GNP)

The total market value of final goods and services produced by an economy during a year. Obtained by adding the gross domestic product (GDP-q.v.) and the income

received from abroad by residents and subtracting payments remitted abroad to nonresidents. Real GNP is the value of GNP when inflation has been taken into account.

Group of Seven (G-7)

Formed in September 1985 to facilitate cooperation among the seven major noncommunist economic powers: Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States. Russia took part in numerous G-7 meetings, and when Japan ended its opposition, Russia achieved full membership in the renamed G-8 in 1997.

hard currency

Currency freely convertible and traded on international currency markets.

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF Treaty)

A bilateral treaty signed in Washington in December 1987, eliminating United States and Soviet land-based missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. Most of the Soviet missiles were deployed inside the Soviet Union; all of the United States missiles were in Belgium, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), and Britain.

internal passport (propiska)

Government-issued document presented to officials on demand, identifying citizens and their authorized residence. Used in both the Russian Empire (*q.v.*) and the Soviet Union to restrict the movement of people. More limited use continued in some parts of Russia in the 1990s.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Established along with the World Bank (*q.v.*) in 1945, the IMF has regulatory surveillance and financial functions that apply to its more than 150 member countries. The IMF is responsible for stabilizing international exchange rates and payments. Its main function is to provide loans to its members (including industrialized and developing countries) when they experience balance of payments (*q.v.*) difficulties. These loans frequently have conditions that require substantial internal economic adjustments by the recipients, most of which are developing countries.

KGB (Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti)

Committee for State Security. The predominant Soviet agency for espionage and internal security since 1954. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia inherited the central agency in Moscow. Governments of other former Soviet republics took over KGB property on their territory.

kolkhoz

See collective farm.

kray (territory)

Term for six widely dispersed administrative subdivisions whose boundaries are laid out primarily for ease of administration. Two include subdivisions based on nationality groups--one autonomous oblast (*q.v.*) and two autonomous regions (*okruga-q.v.*).

kremlin (kreml')

Central citadel in many medieval Russian towns, usually located at a strategic spot along a river. Moscow's Kremlin is the seat and symbol of the Russian government.

Lisbon Protocol

Agreement that implemented the first phase of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START-*q.v.*) after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The protocol is an amendment to the START agreement by which Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakstan undertook the Soviet Union's obligations under START I.

Marshall Plan

A plan announced in June 1947 by United States secretary of state George Marshall for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II. The plan was extended to all European countries, but the Soviet Union refused the offer and forbade the East European countries to accept aid under the Marshall Plan. As a counterweight, the Soviet Union created the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon-*q.v.*).

Marxism/Marxist

The economic, political, and social theories of Karl Marx, a nineteenth-century German philosopher and socialist, especially his concept of socialism (*q.v.*).

Marxism-Leninism/Marxist-Leninist

The ideology of communism (*q.v.*) developed by Karl Marx and refined and adapted to social and economic conditions in Russia by Vladimir I. Lenin. Marxism-Leninism was the guiding ideology for the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Menshevik

A member of a wing of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party that existed until 1917. Unlike the Bolsheviks (*q.v.*), the Mensheviks believed in the gradual achievement of socialism (*q.v.*) by parliamentary methods. The term Menshevik is derived from the word *men'shinstvo* (minority).

near abroad (blizhneye zarubezh'ye)

Collective Russian term for the other fourteen newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Frequently used in policy discussions about Russia's continued domination of certain of those states, especially in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

New Economic Policy (Novaya ekonomicheskaya politika-NEP)

Instituted in 1921, it let peasants sell produce on an open market and permitted private ownership of small enterprises. Cultural restrictions also were relaxed during this period. NEP declined with the introduction of collectivization and was officially ended by Joseph V. Stalin in December 1929.

nomenklatura

The communist party's system of appointing reliable party members to key government positions and other important organizations. Also refers to the individuals as a social group.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Founded in 1949, NATO served as the primary collective defense alliance in the containment of Soviet expansionism. Its military and administrative structure remain intact. The question of expanding NATO to include former Warsaw Pact (*q.v.*) members and successor states to the Soviet Union became a key issue in Russian foreign policy in the mid-1990s. In 1994 the alliance introduced a program for the former Soviet republics and the former Warsaw Pact countries called Partnership for Peace (*q.v.*).

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

(NPT; full title Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons) Went into effect in 1970 to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy over a period of twenty-five years. In May 1995, it was extended indefinitely. Only thirteen countries have not joined the NPT.

oblast

A major territorial and administrative subdivision in the newly independent states. Russia has forty-nine such divisions, which approximate provinces.

okrug (pl., okruga)

An autonomous territorial and administrative subdivision of a territory (*kray-q.v.*) or oblast (*q.v.*) in the Russian Federation that grants a degree of administrative autonomy to a nationality; most are in remote, sparsely populated areas. In 1997 the Russian Federation had ten such jurisdictions.

Old Believers

A sect of the Russian Orthodox Church that rejected the liturgical reforms made by Patriarch Nikon in the mid-seventeenth century.

Old Church Slavonic (also known as Old Church Slavic)

The first Slavic literary language, which influenced the development of the modern Slavic languages, including literary Russian. Used in liturgies of the Slavic Orthodox churches. After the twelfth century, known as Church Slavonic.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Founded by Western nations in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It also coordinated economic aid to less developed countries. In late 1996, twenty-eight nations were members, and Russia had been invited to join at an unspecified date.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Established as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in July 1972 by Canada, the United States, and all of the European states except Albania. In August 1975, these states signed the Helsinki Accords, confirming existing, post-World War II boundaries and obligating signatories to respect basic principles of human rights. Subsequently the CSCE held sessions and consultations on European security issues. The Charter of Paris (1990) established the CSCE as a permanent organization. In 1992 new CSCE roles in conflict prevention and management were defined, potentially making the CSCE the center of a Europe-

based collective security system--a role advocated by Russia in the mid-1990s. The CSCE became the OSCE in January 1995. As of 1996, fifty-three nations were members.

Partnership for Peace (PfP)

An initiative by NATO (*q.v.*) for the former Warsaw Pact (*q.v.*) member countries and the former Soviet republics, including Russia, to expand political and military cooperation and promote democratic principles in those countries. PfP aims to facilitate transparency in defense planning and budgeting, ensure democratic control of defense forces, maintain readiness to contribute to United Nations and OSCE (*q.v.*) operations, and develop cooperative military relations with NATO for peacekeeping, search-and-rescue, and humanitarian operations. All former Soviet and Warsaw Pact states were members by 1996, and many had conducted joint military exercises with NATO forces.

patriarch

Head of an independent Orthodox Church, such as the Russian Orthodox Church or one of the Uniate (*q.v.*) churches.

perestroika

Literally, rebuilding. Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to revitalize the communist party, the Soviet economy, and Soviet society by reforming economic, political, and social mechanisms.

permafrost

Permanently frozen condition of soil except for surface soils that thaw when air temperatures rise above freezing. Thawing and refreezing cause instability of the soil, which greatly complicates the construction and maintenance of roads, railroads, and buildings. Permafrost covers roughly the northern one-third of the Russian Federation.

rayon

A low-level territorial and administrative subdivision for rural and municipal administration. A rural *rayon* is a county-sized district in a territory (*kray-q.v.*), oblast (*q.v.*), republic (*q.v.*), region (*okrug-q.v.*), or autonomous oblast. A city *rayon* is similar to a borough in some large cities in the United States.

republic

A territorial and administrative subdivision of the Russian Federation created to grant a degree of administrative autonomy to some large minority groups. In 1996 the Russian Federation had twenty-one republics (before 1992 called autonomous republics), including the war-torn Republic of Chechnya.

ruble

The monetary unit of the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation; divided into 100 kopeks. The exchange rate as of July 1997 was 5,790 rubles per US\$1. Historically, the ruble has not been considered hard currency (*q.v.*). It became convertible on the international market in June 1996.

ruble zone

Name given the group of newly independent states that continued to use the Soviet, then Russian, ruble as the primary currency for financial transactions after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The ruble zone existed from December 1991 until July 1993, when the Russian Central Bank withdrew all ruble notes issued before January 1993.

Russian Empire

Successor state to Muscovy. Formally proclaimed by Tsar Peter the Great in 1721 and significantly expanded during the reign of Catherine II, becoming a major multinational state. The empire's political structure collapsed with the revolution of February 1917, but most of its territory was included in the Soviet Union, which was established in 1922.

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

(Rossiyskaya Sovetskaya Federativnaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika--RSFSR). Official name of the largest of the fifteen union republics of the Soviet Union. Inhabited predominantly by Russians, the RSFSR comprised approximately 75 percent of the area of the Soviet Union, about 62 percent of its population, and more than 60 percent of its economic output.

serf

Peasant legally bound to the land. Serfs were emancipated by Tsar Alexander II in 1861.

Slavophiles

Members of the Russian intelligentsia in the mid-nineteenth century who advocated the preservation of Slavic, and specifically Russian, culture rather than opening Russian society and institutions to the influences of West European culture. Philosophically opposed to Westernizers (*q.v.*).

socialism/socialist

According to Marxism-Leninism (*q.v.*), the first phase of communism (*q.v.*). A transition from capitalism in which the means of production are state owned and whose guiding principle is "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work." Soviet socialism bore scant resemblance to the democratic socialism that some West European countries adopted in the twentieth century.

sovkhoz

state farm (*sovetskoye khozyaystvo, sovkhoz*) – A government-owned and government-managed agricultural enterprise where workers are paid salaries. Still in existence in 1997.

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

Name of two treaties. START I, signed in July 1991 by the Soviet Union and the United States, significantly reduced limits for the two parties' intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and their associated launchers and warheads; submarine-launched ballistic missile launchers and warheads; and heavy bombers and their armaments, including long-range nuclear air-launched cruise missiles. START II, signed in January 1993 by Russia and the United States but still unratified by Russia

in mid-1997, further reduced strategic offensive arms of both sides by eliminating all ICBMs with multiple-warhead independently targeted reentry vehicles (MIRVs) and reducing the overall total of warheads for each side to between 3,000 and 3,500. In 1997 an important part of Russia's debate over future military and foreign policy.

taiga

The extensive, sub-Arctic evergreen forest of the Soviet Union. The taiga, the largest of the five primary natural zones, lies south of the tundra (*q.v.*).

tundra

The treeless plain within the Arctic Circle that has low-growing vegetation and permanently frozen subsoil (permafrost--*q.v.*). The northernmost of the five primary natural zones of the Soviet Union.

Uniate

A branch of the Roman Catholic Church that preserves the Eastern Rite (Orthodox) liturgy and discipline but recognizes papal authority.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Successor state to the Russian Empire. Officially founded by Vladimir I. Lenin, head of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), in 1922. Dissolved on December 25, 1991.

value-added tax (VAT)

A tax applied to the additional value created at a given stage of production and calculated as a percentage of the difference between the product value at that stage and the cost of all materials and services purchased or introduced as inputs.

Warsaw Pact

Political-military alliance founded by the Soviet Union in 1955 as a counterweight to NATO (*q.v.*). Members included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Served as the Soviet Union's primary mechanism for keeping political and military control over Eastern Europe. Disbanded in March 1991.

Westernizers

Russian intellectuals in the mid-nineteenth century who emphasized Russia's cultural ties with the West as a vital element in the country's modernization and development. Opposed by the Slavophiles (*q.v.*).

White armies

Various noncommunist military forces that attempted to overthrow the Bolshevik (*q.v.*) regime during the Civil War (1918-21). Operating with no unified command, no clear political goal, and no supplies from the Russian heartland, they were defeated piecemeal by the Red Army.

World Bank

Name used to designate a group of four affiliated international institutions that provide advice on long-term finance and policy issues to developing countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International

Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The IBRD, established in 1945, has the primary purpose of providing loans to developing countries for productive projects. The IDA, a legally separate loan fund administered by the staff of the IBRD, was set up in 1960 to furnish credits to the poorest developing countries on much easier terms than those of conventional IBRD loans. The IFC, founded in 1956, supplements the activities of the IBRD through loans and assistance designed specifically to encourage the growth of productive private enterprises in the less developed countries. The president and certain senior officers of the IBRD hold the same positions in the IFC. The MIGA, which began operating in June 1988, insures private foreign investment in developing countries against such noncommercial risks as expropriation, civil strife, and inconvertibility. The four institutions are owned by the governments of the countries that subscribe their capital. To participate in the World Bank group, member states must first belong to the International Monetary Fund (IMF-*q.v.*).

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The legal and institutional foundation of the multilateral trading system and successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT--*q.v.*) as of January 1, 1995. The WTO acts as a forum for multinational trade negotiations, administers dispute settlements, reviews the trade policies of member nations, and works with organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (*q.v.*) and the World Bank (*q.v.*) in developing coherent global economic policies. The WTO also covers new commercial activities beyond the jurisdiction of GATT, such as intellectual property rights, services, and investment. Russia sought membership in 1996, but it had not been accepted as of mid-1997.

Yalta Conference

Meeting of Joseph V. Stalin, Winston Churchill, and Franklin D. Roosevelt in February 1945 that redrew post-World War II national borders and established spheres of influence in Europe.

CYRILLIC ALPHABET

The Cyrillic Alphabet was named for St. Cyril, although there is some dispute as to whether this is the alphabet he invented or not. Cyril was a Greek monk who, with Methodius, brought written language to Christian converts in the mid-9th century (c.860) in what is now Russia. The Cyrillic alphabet is closely based on the Greek alphabet, with about a dozen additional letters invented to represent Slavic sounds not found in Greek. In Russia, Cyrillic was first written in the early Middle Ages in clear-cut, legible ustav (large letters). Later a succession of cursive forms developed. In the early eighteenth century, under Peter the Great, the forms of letters were simplified and regularized, with some appropriate only to Greek being removed. Further unnecessary letters were expunged in 1918, leaving the alphabet as it is today – still in use in many Slavic Orthodox countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia. The Central Asian republics, Moldova, and Azerbaijan used a modified Cyrillic alphabet in the Soviet period).

(Letters in parenthesis indicate the English transliteration of the Cyrillic letters.)

А а (A)	Р р (R)
Б б (B)	С с (S)
В в (V)	Т т (T)
Г г (G)	У у (U)
Д д (D)	Ф ф (F)
Е е (E)	Х х (KH)
Ё ё (YO)	Ц ц (TS)
Ж ж (ZH)	Ч ч (CH)
З з (Z)	Ш ш (SH)
И и (I)	Щ щ (SHCH)
Й й (Y)	Ъ (-)
К к (K)	Ы (Y)
Л л (L)	Ь (')
М м (M)	Э э (E)
Н н (N)	Ю ю (YU or IU)
О о (O)	Я я (YA or IA)
П п (P)	

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