

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL INSTITUTE



APPROVED  
by the director  
of the Medical Institute

(Signature) A. N. Mitrochin  
(Last name, Initials)

» марта 2016

### SUBJECT'S SYLLABUS

C 1.1.5 History

Course – 31.05.01– General medicine

Graduate's Degree – medical doctor

Type of study – full time

Penza, 2016

## 1. Aims and goals

The aim of learning the discipline “History” is the formation of the holistic view of the political, socio-economic and cultural development of Russia and the world.

The goals of learning the discipline “History” are:

- the realization of the unity of the historical process and the diversity of ways of development within this unity;
- the identification of the operation of general laws of social development on the example of national history;
- the formation of civics and national identity, the development of philosophical beliefs of students on the basis of their understanding of historically existing cultural, religious, ethnic and national traditions, moral and social attitudes, ideologies;
- the development of the ability to understand the historical conditionality of phenomena and processes of the modern world, to determine their own position in relation to the surrounding reality, to relate their views and principles of the historically arisen philosophical systems;
- the familiarization of systematic knowledge in the history of Russia, the formation of a complete picture of the place and the role of national history in the world historical process;
- the acquirement of the skills of research, systematization and comprehensive analysis of historical information;
- the formation of historical thinking – the ability to consider the events and phenomena from the point of view of their historical implications, to compare and evaluate different versions of historical events and persons, to determine their own attitude to the controversial issues of the past and the present.

## 2. Subject’s place in MPEP’s structure

The discipline "History" in the curriculum is one of the basic disciplines of the basic cycle (C1) and is one of the disciplines that form the common cultural and general professional competence, characteristic for the specialist in the direction of learning. 31.05 .01 General Medicine.

The main provisions of the discipline can be used in future to study the following disciplines:

- Philosophy (C 1.1.1);
- Jurisprudence (C 1.1.3);
- History of Medicine (C 1.1.4).

## 3. Student competences developed as a result of learning the discipline

According to the state curriculum for the course, learning is oriented at developing the following competences and their elements.

### General educational competences (GEC)

Competence code	Name of the competence	Structural elements of the competence (knowledge, skill, application as a final learner outcome)
1	2	3

GEC–2	The ability to use knowledge in philosophy in forming life attitudes and views	knowledge: the main philosophical, socially and personally important philosophical problems, by relying on the historical experience of humanity
		skill: to use historical facts for analysis
		application: extrapolation of historical representations
GEC–3	The ability to analyze the major stages and laws of historical development of the society and develop public attitudes and views	knowledge: significant political events and trends
		skill: to master the basic concepts and laws of the world historical process, to relate to the historical heritage and traditions respectfully and carefully, to assess the policy of the state
		application: the terms of political and socio-cultural spheres
GEC–8	The ability to work in a team of professionals, be tolerant of moral, religious and cultural differences	knowledge: history of socially accepted moral and legal norms, traditions and values, ethnic stereotypes of behavior.
		skill: to use morality in practice
		application: information on the rules of ethical conduct

#### 4. Structure and contents of the discipline “History”

##### 4.1. Structure of the discipline “History”

The workload of the discipline includes 3 credit units, 108 hours.

№	Names of topics of the discipline	Semester	Week of the semester	Types of learner activities, including students' individual work and workload (in hours)									Forms of current assessment (divided in weeks)							
				Work in class				Out-of-class work					Discussion	Tutorial	Test assessment	Test paper grading	Research paper assessment	Essays and other creative work assessment	Term paper (project)	Practical Skills
				Total	Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Total	Preparation for class study	Abstract	Term paper (project)	Exam preparation								
1.1.	An introduction to the study of the discipline “History”	1	1	2	2															
1.2.	The theory of historical process. The historical periods	1	1	2		2		2	1				1							
1.3.	The Primitive world and the birth of Civilizations	1	2	2		2		2	1						2					
1.4.	The AncientCivilizations	1	3	2	2															
1.5.	The Ancient East	1	3	2		2		2	1						3					
1.6.	The Antique world	1	4	2		2		2	1						4					
1.7.	The Civilization of the West and the East during the Middle ages	1	5	2	2															
1.8.	The formation of Christian Civilization	1	5	2		2		2	1						5					
1.9.	India and the Far East in the Middle ages	1	6	2		2		2	1						6					
1.10	The History of new time	1	7	2	2															
1.11	The specifics of the formation of Civilization in Eastern Europe	1	7	2		2		2	1						7					

№	Names of topics of the discipline	Semester	Week of the semester	Types of learner activities, including students' individual work and workload (in hours)									Forms of current assessment <i>(divided in weeks)</i>							
				Work in class				Out-of-class work					Discussion	Tutorial	Test assessment	Test paper grading	Research paper assessment	Essays and other creative work assessment	Term paper (project)	Practical Skills
				Total	Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Total	Preparation for class study	Abstract	Term paper (project)	Exam preparation								
1.12	The countries of Europe in the XVI–XIX centuries	1	8	2		2		2	1			4			8					
1.13	The History of Russia in the XVII–XIX centuries	1	9	2	2															
1.14	The Traditional Oriental societies in the XVI-XIX centuries	1	9	2		2		2	1			4			9					
1.15	Russia in the XVII– XVIII centuries	1	10	2		2		2	1						10					
1.16	The World in the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century	1	11	2	2							4								
1.17	Russian Empire in the XIX century	1	11	2		2		2	1						11					
1.18	The World industrial Civilization in the first half of the XX century. The Second world war	1	12	2		2		2	1			4			12					
1.19	Russia in the first half of the XX century	1	13	2	2															
1.20	The World in the second half of the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century	1	13	2		2		2	1			4			13					
1.21	The revolution in Russia. Soviet Russia and the USSR in the 1920s - 1930s years	1	14	2		2		2	2			4			14					
1.22	The History of Russia in the second half of the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century	1	15	3	3							4								

№	Names of topics of the discipline	Semester	Week of the semester	Types of learner activities, including students' individual work and workload (in hours)								Forms of current assessment (divided in weeks)								
				Work in class				Out-of-class work				Discussion	Tutorial	Test assessment	Test paper grading	Research paper assessment	Essays and other creative work assessment	Term paper (project)	Practical Skills	
				Total	Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Total	Preparation for class study	Abstract	Term paper (project)									Exam preparation
1.23	The participation of the USSR in the Second world war. Great Patriotic war of 1941–1945 years	1	15	2		2		2	2						15					
1.24	The Soviet Union in 1950-s–1980-s years	1	16	2		2		2	2			4			16					
1.25	The collapse of the USSR and the emergence of a new Russian statehood	1	17	2		2		2	2			4			17					
	Exam preparation	1						34				36								
	Overall workload, in hours			51	17	34		54	20			36	Interim assessment							
													Type				Semester			
													pass-fail exam							
													exam				I			

## **4.2. Contents of the discipline**

### **Topic 1.1. An introduction to the study of discipline “History”**

History as a science and its subject. Goals and objectives of the study. Historical sources. The theories of historical process. The historical periods. Civilizations.

### **Topic 1.4. Ancient civilizations**

Sources about on the history of ancient civilizations. Anthropogeny. Primitive world and the birth of civilizations. The transition from savagery to civilization. The appearance of first States. Historical studies of the origin of the state and law. Culture of primitive society. The Ancient East. Formation of civilizations. Eastern state despotism. Features of the ancient Eastern civilization. Traditionalism. The antique world. Ancient Greece. The Greco-Persian war. Empire Of Alexander The Great. Ancient Rome. Primary social organization. The emergence of the Republic. Punic war. The rise and decline of the Roman Empire. The beginnings of Christianity. Cultural heritage of antiquity. Roman law.

### **Topic 1.7. Civilization of the West and the East during the Middle ages**

The middle ages as a stage of world history. The origin and meaning of the term Middle ages. The problems of the periodization of the era. The crisis of the antique civilization. Formation of Christian civilization. Feudalism. Western Europe, Byzantium, Russia. Barbarian kingdoms. The Church and the power. The Inquisition. Western European society. Picture of the world. World of Islamic civilization. The Caliphate. The Crusades. The formation of national States. Hundred year's war. The transition to absolutism. Culture and art in the Middle ages. India and the far East in the Middle ages. The specifics of the formation of civilization in Eastern Europe. Formation of ancient civilization. The adoption of Christianity. Culture of ancient Russia. The Mongol Empire and the invasion of Batu Khan. The emergence of the Moscow Kingdom. Russia in the epoch of Ivan IV. Smoot. Russian culture in XIII–XV centuries.

### **Topic 1.10. The history of new time**

The concept of “New time”. Problems of periodization. Great geographical discoveries and the beginning of European colonial expansion. Development of science and technology. The formation of the industrial society in the leading countries of Europe. The countries of Europe in the XVI-XIX centuries, the reformation and Counter-reformation. Absolutism. European revolutions. The war for the independence of the North American colonies and the education of USA. Culture of the European Nations. The Epoch of Renaissance. The Enlightenment. Traditional Oriental society in the XVI-XIX centuries the Ottoman Empire. India. China: Qing Empire. Japan. Eastern countries in the period of colonialism. International relations in modern time. Colonial division of the world.

### **Topic 1.13. The history of Russia in the XVII–XIX centuries**

Russia in XVII–XVIII centuries Socio-economic development in XVII century to the Beginning of the formation of absolutism. Social movements. Riot's century. Urban uprising. Church and state. Reforms of Peter I. the Northern war. The Russian Empire in the eighteenth century, the Epoch of Palace coups. Ekaterina II. Culture of Russia in XVII–XVIII centuries. The Russian Empire in the XIX centuries, the International position and foreign policy of Russia in the second half of the XVIII – the beginning XIX centuries. Patriotic war of 1812 to the Reforms of Alexander I. The Era of Nicholas I. The “Great reforms” of the 1860–1870. Economy of post-reform Russia. Socio-political movement. International position and foreign policy of Russia in the second half of XIX – the beginning XX centuries. Russian Culture of the XIX century.

### **Topic 1.16. The world in the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century**

Modernization. Scientific and technical progress. Mass society. World industrial civilization in the first half of the twentieth century. The United States of America. UK. France. Germany. International relations in the beginning XX century. The First World War. Western Europe and the USA in 1918-1939. Formation of the Versailles-Washington system. Post-war development of

the countries of Western Europe and the USA. The world economic crisis and the Great depression. Ways to overcome the crisis. The Nazis come to power in Germany. The emergence of a threat of a new war for the redivision of the world. East in 1918–1939. Revolution and reforms in Turkey. British India. China. Japan. The Second World War. Causes and the beginning of the Second world war. Stages and the main battles. The surrender of Germany. The defeat of Japan. The results of the Second World War. International relations during the Second world war. The world in the second half of XX – the beginning of XXI centuries Features of post-war development. The formation of the bipolar system of international relations. “The cold war”. Formation of the post-industrial civilization. Developed countries in conditions of globalization. Main trends of development of culture. Countries of Asia and Africa in the modern world. The struggle for independence and the collapse of the colonial system. Japan. China. The Islamic revolution in Iran. “Arab spring”. Modernization experience in the developing world.

### **Topic 1.19. Russia in the first half of the twentieth century**

The modernization, the aggravation of social contradictions and escalating of the systemic crisis. The revolution in Russia. The first Russian revolution. Formation of parliamentarism. Reform P. A. Stolypin. Russia’s participation in the First World War. The collapse of the monarchy. Russia in 1917. The Civil war. Soviet Russia and the USSR in the 1920–1930. Education of the USSR. New economic policy. Political development. I.V. Stalin comes to power. The formation of the totalitarian regime. “Stalin’s modernization”. Creation of a modern industrial basis for the economy. The collectivization of agriculture. The fight with the opposition. The repressive policies in the USSR. Achievements and contradictions of development of culture in the USSR. The participation of the USSR in the Second World War. Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945. The periodization. The folding of the anti-Hitler coalition. The course of hostilities. Sources and the price of victory in the Great Patriotic War. The surrender of Germany. The participation of the USSR in war with Japan.

### **Topic 1.22. The history of Russia in the second half of the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century**

The postwar USSR: choice of development path. Death of I.V. Stalin. The Soviet Union in the 1950–1980. The XXth Congress of the C.P.S.U. The era of L.I. Brezhnev and the growing of the crisis. The foreign policy of the USSR in the second half of the 1940–1970. Soviet culture in the second half of the twentieth century. “Perestroika” (rebuilding). M. S. Gorbachev. Attempts at economic and political reform. The downfall of the CPSU. The collapse of the USSR and the emergence of a new Russian statehood. The transition to a market economy. Social consequences of the “shock therapy”. Crisis of the power in Russia. The aggravation of the situation in the North Caucasus. Russia’s foreign policy in the 1990. The beginning of a stage of stabilization. The main trends of social and cultural development.

## **5. Educational techniques**

In order to implement an individual approach to the teaching of students who carry out the learning process on their own trajectory within the framework of an individual work plan, the study of this discipline is based on the following possibilities: providing out-of-class work with students in the electronic environment using appropriate software equipment, distance learning forms, internet recourse, individual consultations, etc.

Educational techniques that are used in classroom are the following.

- 1) Techniques of working with information (technique of search and selection of information, technique of the development of critical thinking, technique of working with texts, spreadsheets, questions.
- 2) Information and communication techniques. Electronic manuals and resources. Networking educational techniques.



- 3) Technique of effective pedagogical communication. Technique of conducting classes in the form of dialogue.
- 4) Technique of the assessment of the quality of the results of educational activities of students. Testing.

## 6. Educational and methodological support of students' out-of-class work.

### Assessment means

#### 6.1. Outline of students' individual work

№	Topic	Type of individual work	Task	Suggested reading material	Hours
<b>Semester I</b>					
Topic 1.2.	The theory of historical process. The historical periods	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) History as a science and its subject. 2) The theories and periodization of history. Civilization. 3) Human evolution. The periodization of the history of primitive society. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a)1,2 b)5,6 c) 1,2,3	2
Topic 1.3.	The Primitive world and the birth of Civilizations	Preparation for class study		a) 1,2 b) 3 c) 2,3	2
Topic 1.5.	The Ancient East	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) Eastern State despotism. 2) Features of the ancient oriental civilization. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a)2 b) 2 c) 2,3	2
Topic 1.6.	The Antique world	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) Ancient Greece. Empire of Alexander the Great. 2) Ancient Rome. The rise and decline of the Roman Empire. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a)3 b)1 c) 2,3	2
Topic 1.8.	The formation of Christian Civilization	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) Middle Ages as the stage of world history. Feudalism. 2) Western Europe, Byzantium, Russia in the early Middle Ages. The V–VIII centuries. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2 b) 3,4,6 c) 3	2

№	Topic	Type of individual work	Task	Suggested reading material	Hours
Topic 1.9.	India and the Far East in the Middle ages	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) India and the Far East during the Middle Ages. 2) The specificity of formation of civilization in Eastern Europe. The Mongol Empire and the invasion of Batu Khan. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 2 b) 1,3,4 c) 1,3	2
Topic 1.11.	The specifics of the formation of Civilization in Europe	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) Western Europe, Byzantium, Russia in the early Middle Ages. The V–VIII centuries. 2) Art and Culture in the Middle Ages. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2 b) 1 c) 2,3	2
Topic 1.12.	The countries of Europe in the XVI–XIX centuries	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 3) The Great geographical discoveries and the beginning of European colonial expansion. 4) The formation of an industrial society in the leading countries of Europe. 5) The Reformation and Counter-Reformation. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2 b) 2,3,4 c) 3	2
Topic 1.14.	The Traditional Oriental societies in the XVI–XIX centuries	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 3) Traditional societies in East in the XVI–XIX centuries. 4) The colonial division of the world. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2,3 b) 2 c) 1, 3	2
Topic 1.15.	Russia in the XVII–XVIII centuries	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) The era of Peter I of Russia's history. 2) Russia in the second half of the XVIII century. 3) The enlightened absolutism of Catherine II. Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2 b) 2,3,4 c) 3	2

№	Topic	Type of individual work	Task	Suggested reading material	Hours
Topic 1.17.	Russian Empire in the XIX century	Preparation for class study	<p>Study the questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The international situation and foreign policy of Russia in the second half of the XVIII – the beginning XIX centuries. The Patriotic War of 1812 year.</li> <li>2) The Russian Empire in the first half of the XIX century.</li> <li>3) The “Great Reforms” 1860 – 1870 in Russia.</li> <li>4) The economy of post-reform Russia.</li> </ol> <p>Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.</p>	<p>a) 3 b) 2,5,6 c) 3</p>	2
Topic 1.18.	The World industrial Civilization in the first half of the XX century. The Second world war	Preparation for class study	<p>Study the questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) International relations at the beginning of the XX century. The First World War.</li> <li>2) Western Europe and the United States in the years 1918–1939.</li> <li>3) The global economic crisis and the “great Depression”. Ways to overcome the crisis.</li> </ol> <p>Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.</p>	<p>a) 1,2, 3 b) 2,6 c) 3</p>	2
Topic 1.20.	The World in the second half of the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century	Preparation for class study	<p>Study the questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) The reasons and the beginning of the Second World War.</li> <li>6) Stages and main battles.</li> </ol> <p>Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.</p>	<p>a)3,4,9 b) 1 c) 1,2,3</p>	2
Topic 1.21.	The revolution in Russia. Soviet Russia and the USSR in the 1920s–1930s years	Preparation for class study	<p>Study the questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Russia in the early twentieth century. The first Russian revolution.</li> <li>2) The Revolution of 1917 in Russia.</li> <li>3) Soviet Russia and the Soviet Union in the 1920–1930.</li> </ol> <p>Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.</p>	<p>a) 6,8 b) 3,4,5,6 c) 1,2,3</p>	2

№	Topic	Type of individual work	Task	Suggested reading material	Hours
Topic 1.23.	The participation of the USSR in the Second world war. Great Patriotic war of 1941–1945 years	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) The reasons Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945. 2) The participation of the USSR in Second World War. 3) Stages and main battles.  Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 3 b) 2,4,6 c) 1,2	2
Topic 1.24.	The Soviet Union in 1950-s–1980-s years	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 1) The post-war USSR choice of the development path. Death of I.V. Stalin. 2) The Soviet Union in the 1950–1980.  Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2,3 b) 3,4,5 c) 1,3	2
Topic 1.25.	The collapse of the USSR and the emergence of a new Russian statehood	Preparation for class study	Study the questions: 8) The restructuring “Perestroika”. 9) Russian Foreign Policy in the 1990. 10) Russian culture in the twentieth century.  Preparing a presentation and testing developed practical skills.	a) 1,2,3 b) 3,4, 5,6 c) 1,3	2

## 6.2. Instructional guidelines on students’ out-of-class work organization

Doing the tests. Before doing the tests students should carefully revise the theoretical material. The tests include the following types.

- 1) Selection of the correct answer. In these tests, students have to choose the correct variant from the given ones.
- 2) Multiple choice (without a label). Students have to select all the correct answers from the given ones.
- 3) Questions rankings. In this case students have to arrange the items in the correct order.
- 4) Issues closed. Here, the response options are not available, students have to write their own answer.

## 6.3. Materials to carry out current monitoring and interim attestation of students’ knowledge

### Competence mastering assessment

№	Type of assessment	Topics assessed	Competences and elements assessed
	Test assessment	Topics 1.1–1.25	GEC–2,3,8
	Discussion	Topic 1.2	GEC–2,3,8

The process of teaching of the discipline “History” involves delivering lectures in accordance with the thematic plan. The presentation of lection material is accompanied by a presentation program PowerPoint, video fragments on the topics of lectures.

The consolidation of theoretical knowledge is carried out at the tutorials. The tutor determines the form of the classes.

The purposes of practical training are:

- the expansion and extension of knowledge on the most important issues of the discipline “History”;
- the formation of skills to express logically views on the nature and peculiarities of the historical process and the individual events and phenomena of human history;
- the consolidation of skills of education activities.

At the tutorials students discuss problematic questions and do the tests.

### **Demonstrative tests** **Variant №1 (№2, №3)**

**A1.** Read an excerpt from the writings of the historian and indicate the year in which the described event occurred.

«In ... Vladimir was baptized, he baptized his backyard, the residents of Kyiv were baptized in the waters of the Dnieper. However, in other parts of Russia, especially in the Novgorod and Pskov people were true to their pagan beliefs, closely associated with nature and the earth. And then force was also used. Preserved saying “Dobrynya baptized with the sword, and Putyata - fire”, reminding about the activities of the Governors of Vladimir, who forcibly baptized people in Russian lands».

- 1) 882
- 2) 980
- 3) 988
- 4) 996

**A2.** What was the name of the share of the member of the princely family in patrimonial owned in ancient Russia?

- 1) the separate principalities
- 2) the estate
- 3) the corvee
- 4) the fief

**A3.** When was the Mongol-Tatar invasion of Russian lands?

- 1) 882 - 980 years
- 2) 980 - 1025 years
- 3) 1113 - 1125 years
- 4) 1237 - 1240 years

**A4.** In the XVI century – at the beginning of the XVIII century “prikas” (orders) were called

- 1) the king decrees
- 2) the central management organ
- 3) the decision of the Zemsky Sobor (Assembly of the Land)
- 4) the disposal of the Boyar’s Duma

**A5.** What happened in the 17th century?

- 1) peasant war led by Pugachev
- 2) Copper Riot
- 3) Seven Year’s War
- 4) Great Northern War

**A6.** When was Russia proclaimed as empire?

- 1) XVI century
- 2) XVII century
- 3) XVIII century
- 4) XIX century

**A7.** In the XVIII - XIX centuries peasants paid a capitation tax to

- 1) landlord
- 2) state
- 3) Church
- 4) community

**A8.** As a result of the retreat of Russian troops at the beginning of Patriotic War in 1812

- 1) Napoleon defeated the Russian armies separately
- 2) the French army captured Kiev
- 3) The French army came up to St. Petersburg
- 4) 1-st and 2-nd Russian armies managed to connect at Smolensk

**A9.** In the first quarter of the XIX century contemporaries associated the concept of “arakhcheevshina” with

- 1) the development of projects that limited the power of the Emperor
- 2) the weakening of the censorship oppression, distribution of foreign books
- 3) the return from exile of those who fell out of favor under Paul I
- 4) the establishment of military settlements, the strengthening of the discipline in the army

**A10.** The weakening of the censorship oppression, open discussion of projects of peasants emancipation refers to the beginning of the reign of

- 1) Nicholas I
- 2) Nicholas II
- 3) Alexander II
- 4) Alexander III

**A11.** On the Congress, which was held in Berlin in 1878, were revised the results of

- 1) Seven Year's War
- 2) Patriotic War
- 3) Russian-Japanese War
- 4) The Russian-Turkish War

**A12.** In the middle of the XIX century the «Mighty handful» was called the Association, which was created

- 1) composers for the development of national musical school
- 2) by historians for the collection and publication of documents on Russian history
- 3) artists to organize exhibitions
- 4) theatre figures for the organization of tours abroad

**A13.** Read an excerpt from a telegram addressed to Nicholas II, and indicate the year in which the described event occurred.

“The government is absolutely powerless to quell the disorder. In the army garrison there is no hope. Spare battalion of the guards regiments covered by rebellion. You can command immediately urge the new government... Order to reconvene the legislative chamber... Sir, don't hesitate. If the revolutionary movement will cover the army will win the Germans, and the death of Russia, and with it the dynasty will be inevitable. On behalf of the entire Russian beg Your Majesty on the execution of the foregoing. Tomorrow may be too late. Chairman of the State Duma Rodzyanko”.

- 1) 1905
- 2) 1907
- 3) 1914
- 4) 1917

**A14.** The transition of land, industrial plants, banks, transport, etc. to the state ownership, that was carried out in Soviet Russia in 1917 - 1918 years, is called

- 1) nationalization
- 2) privatization
- 3) socialization
- 4) inventory

**A15.** Kombeds in the summer of 1918 were created in order to

- 1) enforce the decision on liquidation of landlordism
- 2) provide a transition from the food keyboard to tax in kind
- 3) overcome the split between the middle and poor peasants
- 4) set the mode of the dictatorship in the country

**A16.** Collectivization in the USSR is characterized by

- 1) the establishment of a system of large agro-towns
- 2) the union of individual farms
- 3) the development of the farms
- 4) the revival of the peasant community

**A17.** Read an excerpt from the work of the historian and determine, in what city of battle was happened.

“The deeper the Germans penetrated residential areas in the city with their many homes, their offensive developed the slower.

At the last stage of the siege of the front line was a few hundred meters from the Western Bank of the Volga, but by this time the onslaught of the Germans, due to extremely heavy losses, began to weaken. Every step forward was costing them more expensive and brought fewer results”.

- 1) Kharkov
- 2) Sevastopol
- 3) Stalingrad
- 4) Leningrad

**A18.** Read an excerpt from the memories of the military adviser of the President of the USA Harry Truman, and indicate when the described events took place.

“... Radiogram reported that U.S. planes dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese shipbuilding center of Hiroshima ...

Moscow announced ... that it considers itself to be at war with Japan. We assumed that the Russian offensive in Manchuria has probably started, and I have thought that after this we will have to share not only the war effort against Japan, but also the fruits of these efforts”.

- 1) in June 1941
- 2) in February 1943
- 3) in December 1944
- 4) in August 1945

**A19.** What statesman is associated with the inner struggle for ultimate power in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death?

- 1) G.M. Malenkov
- 2) A.A. Zhdanov
- 3) A.A. Gromyko
- 4) A.H. Kosygin

**A20.** What was the major event which happened in the USSR in Khrushchev's era?

- 1) The first elections to the State Duma
- 2) the formation of the Emergency Committee
- 3) The creation of the post of the President of the USSR
- 4) The adoption of the program of building communism

**A21.** Read an excerpt from the document and specify the year, when it was adopted.

“Commonwealth of Independent States consisting of the republics of Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine is open to the accession by all states - members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, and also to other states which share the goals and principles of the Agreement”.

- 1) 1985
- 2) 1991
- 3) 1993
- 4) 1998

**A22.** What was the title of one of the most important tasks of the federal government in Russia at the beginning of the XXI century?

- 1) the formation of new subjects of the federation
- 2) the creation of the Judiciary
- 3) preparation of a new edition of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- 4) to bring regional legislation into line with the all-Russian

### **Examination questions and tasks**

- 11) History as a science and its subject.
- 12) The theories and periodization of history. Civilization.
- 13) Human evolution. The periodization of the history of primitive society.
- 14) The science of history about the origin of the state and law.
- 15) Eastern State despotism. Features of the ancient oriental civilization.
- 16) Ancient Greece. Empire of Alexander the Great.
- 17) Ancient Rome. The rise and decline of the Roman Empire.
- 18) The cultural heritage of antiquity.
- 19) Middle Ages as the stage of world history. Feudalism.
- 20) Western Europe, Byzantium, Russia in the early Middle Ages. The V–VIII centuries.
- 21) The Church and its power in the era of the Middle Ages.
- 22) World Islamic civilization. Caliphate.
- 23) The formation of national states. Absolutism.
- 24) Art and Culture in the Middle Ages.
- 25) India and the Far East during the Middle Ages.
- 26) The specificity of formation of civilization in Eastern Europe. The Mongol Empire and the invasion of Batu Khan.
- 27) Time of Smoot in the history of Russia.
- 28) Russian Culture in the X–XV centuries.
- 29) The Great geographical discoveries and the beginning of European colonial expansion.
- 30) The formation of an industrial society in the leading countries of Europe.
- 31) The Reformation and Counter-Reformation.
- 32) European revolutions.
- 33) The war of Independence and the formation of the North American colonies of the United States.
- 34) Traditional societies in East in the XVI–XIX centuries.
- 35) The colonial division of the world.
- 36) Russia in the XVII–XVIII centuries.



- 37) The era of Peter I of Russia's history.
- 38) Russia in the second half of the XVIII century.
- 39) The enlightened absolutism of Catherine II.
- 40) The international situation and foreign policy of Russia in the second half of the XVIII – the beginning XIX centuries. The Patriotic War of 1812 year.
- 41) The Russian Empire in the first half of the XIX century.
- 42) The “Great Reforms” 1860 – 1870 in Russia.
- 43) The economy of post-reform Russia.
- 44) The international situation and foreign policy of Russia in the second half of the XIX – the beginning XX centuries.
- 45) Culture of Russia in the XIX century.
- 46) World of industrial civilization in the first half of the twentieth century.
- 47) International relations at the beginning of the XX century. The First World War.
- 48) Western Europe and the United States in the years 1918–1939. The global economic crisis and the “great Depression”. Ways to overcome the crisis.
- 49) East in the first half of the twentieth century.
- 50) The reasons and the beginning of the Second World War. Stages and main battles.
- 51) World in the “cold war”.
- 52) The formation of the post-industrial civilization. Developed countries in the context of globalization.
- 53) The struggle for independence and the collapse of the colonial system.
- 54) The Asia-Pacific region in the twentieth century – at the beginning of the XXI century. The experience of modernization in the developing world.
- 55) The Islamic Revolution in Iran. The “Arab Spring”.
- 56) Russia in the early twentieth century. The first Russian revolution.
- 57) The Revolution of 1917 in Russia.
- 58) Soviet Russia and the Soviet Union in the 1920–1930.
- 59) The participation of the USSR in Second World War. The Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945.
- 60) The post-war USSR choice of the development path. Death of I.V. Stalin.
- 61) The Soviet Union in the 1950–1980.
- 62) The restructuring “Perestroika”.
- 63) The collapse of the USSR and the emergence of a new Russian statehood.
- 64) The nature and consequences of radical reforms in Russia in the 1990.
- 65) Russian Foreign Policy in the 1990.
- 66) Russian culture in the twentieth century.

## **7. Information materials for the discipline “History”**

### **A) Basic literature**

- 1) Ilyina T. The history of art in Western Europe, from antiquity to the present day: A Textbook for bachelors. M., 2013. 435 p.
- 2) History: Program medicine Teaching aid for foreign first-year students (English for intermediate level learners) / Olga Sukhova / edited by Natalia Pavlova. Penza: PSU, 2014.
- 3) History for bachelors: a textbook. Rostov on/D, 2011. 573 p.

### **B) Additional literature**

- 1) Civilizations of the World: The Human Adventure. Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, 1990.
- 2) Hosking G. Russia: people and empire, 1552-1917. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1997. 548 p.
- 3) History of Russia XVIII - XIX centuries / ed. L.V. Milov. Moscow, 2006.
- 4) History of Russia from ancient times to the end of the XVII century / ed. L.V. Milov. Moscow, 2006.

- 5) History of Russia XX - beginning of XXI century / ed. L.V. Milov. Moscow, 2006.
- 6) Semennikova L.I. Russia in the world community civilizations. Moscow, 2005. 752 p.

**C) Online resources**

- 1) <http://www.president.kremlin> - Website of the President of the Russian Federation
- 2) <http://www.prilib.ru> - Yeltsin's library names
- 3) <http://www.hronos.km.ru/> -World history on the Internet. Biographical index.

**D) Software**

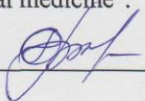
- 1) Microsoft Windows (DreamSparkImagine Standard) reg. number 00037FFEBA CF8FD7, contact № CD – 130712001 of 12.07.2013
- 2) Kaspersky Anti-Virus 2016-2017 reg. number KL486RAUFQ, contact № XII-576116 of 29.08.2016.
- 3) Open source Software: Adobe reader.

**8. Material and technical means provided  
for subject History**

Classroom number	Equipment
404, housing 4	Laptop -1 pc. Screen - 1 pc. Blackboard - 1 pc. Multimedia projector - 1 pc.
204, housing 7B	Laptop -1 pc. Screen - 1 pc. Blackboard - 1 pc. Multimedia projector - 1 pc.

The study program for the discipline "History" is compiled in accordance with the guidelines of the state curriculum and follows for the course "General medicine".

The program was compiled by T. V. Yurina.



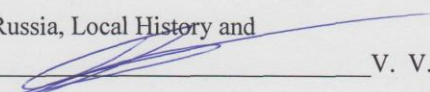
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The program was discussed and approved at a meeting of sub-department «History of Russia, Local History and teaching methods of History».

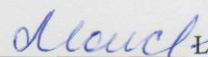
Report № 7

from « 15 » 02 2016

The program was approved by  
the Head of the sub-department «History of Russia, Local History and  
teaching methods of History»

  
V. V. Kondrachin

The program was approved by the Dean of the Medical Faculty  
Dean of the Medical Faculty

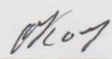
  
L. Y. Moiseeva

The program was approved by the Methodological Committee of Medical Institute.

Report № 7

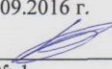

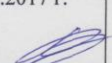
from « 5 » 05 2016

Head of the Methodological Committee of  
Medical institute

  
O. V. Kalmin



**Data on re-approval of the program for consecutive academic years  
and record of alterations**

Academic year	Sub-departments' decision (Report №, date, signature of sub-department's head)	Introduced alterations	Page numbers		
			changed	new	annulled
2016-2017	Протокол № 1, от (дата) 2.09.2016 г. 	Переутверждена без изменений на новый учебный год			
2016-2017	Протокол № 1, от (дата) 16.06.2017 г. 	Изменена квалификация выпускников	1		
2017-2018	Протокол № 1, от (дата) 5.09.2017 г. 	Переутверждена без изменений на новый учебный год			

