

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod»**

Институт информационных технологий, математики и механики

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

решением Ученого совета ННГУ

протокол № 10 от 02.12.2024 г.

Working programme of the discipline

History of Russia

Higher education level

Bachelor degree

Area of study / speciality

02.03.02 - Fundamental Informatics and Information Technology

Focus /specialization of the study programme

General Profile

Mode of study

full-time

Nizhny Novgorod

Year of commencement of studies 2025

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина Б1.О.02 История России относится к обязательной части образовательной программы.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства	
	Индикатор достижения компетенции (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	Для текущего контроля успеваемости	Для промежуточной аттестации
УК-5: Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах	УК-5.1: Применяет основные категории философии к анализу мировоззренческой специфики различных культурных сообществ УК-5.4: Проявляет в своём поведении уважительное отношение к историческому наследию и социокультурным традициям различных социальных групп, опирающееся на знание этапов исторического развития России в контексте мировой истории и культурных традиций мира	УК-5.1: <i>Know: the main dates, historical figures and results of the most important historical events;</i> <i>Be able to: comprehend the global historical process, analyze historical events, social and political institutions and ideologies.</i> <i>Master: skills of evaluative activity (ability to determine and justify one's attitude towards historical and modern events, their participants).</i> УК-5.4: <i>Know: the place and role of Russia in the history of mankind and in the modern world; the most significant connections and features of historical phenomena and processes.</i> <i>Be able to: determine one's own position in relation to the surrounding reality, recognize the uniqueness of Russian history and its direct relationship with various ethical, religious and value systems, communities.</i> <i>Master: techniques of historical description (narration of events, processes, phenomena) and explanation (disclosure of causes and effects of events, identification of common and different in them, determination</i>	<i>Тест</i> <i>Эссе</i>	<i>Зачёт:</i> <i>Контрольные вопросы</i> <i>Зачёт с оценкой:</i> <i>Контрольные вопросы</i>

		of their nature, classification, etc.).		
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3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

	очная
Общая трудоемкость, з.е.	4
Часов по учебному плану	144
в том числе	
аудиторные занятия (контактная работа):	
- занятия лекционного типа	96
- занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия / лабораторные работы)	32
- КСР	2
самостоятельная работа	14
Промежуточная аттестация	0 Зачёт, Зачёт с оценкой

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

(структурированное по темам (разделам) с указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и виды учебных занятий)

Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)	в том числе			
		Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы из них			Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы
		Занятия лекционного типа	Занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия/лабораторные работы), часы	Всего	
	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	0 Ф 0
THEME 1. GENERAL COURSE OUTLINES	2	1		1	1
THEME 2. PEOPLES AND STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF MODERN	13	10	2	12	1
THEME 3. RUS' FROM AD 1223 TO 1505	11	8	2	10	1
THEME 4. RUSSIA FROM AD 1505 TO 1682	15	10	4	14	1
THEME 5. RUSSIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY	21	15	4	19	2
THEME 6. RUSSIAN EMPIRE FROM 1801 TO 1914	20	14	4	18	2
THEME 7. THE SOVIET ERA (1917– 1991)	46	28	12	40	6
THEME 8. POST-SOVIET RUSSIA (1991–2022)	14	10	4	14	
Аттестация	0				

КСР	2			2	
Итого	144	96	32	130	14

Contents of sections and topics of the discipline

THEME 1. GENERAL COURSE OUTLINES

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

THEME 2. PEOPLES AND STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF MODERN RUSSIA IN ANCIENT TIMES. RUS' IN THE 9TH - FIRST THIRD OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

The world in ancient times. Peoples and political entities on the territory of modern Russia in ancient times. The beginning of the Middle Ages. Eastern Europe in the middle of the 1st millennium AD. Formation of the state of Rus'. Rus' in the late 10th - early 13th centuries. Features of the social system during the Middle Ages in the countries of Europe and Asia.

THEME 3. RUS' FROM AD 1223 TO 1505

Russian lands in the mid-13th - 14th centuries. Formation of a unified Russian state in the 15th century. Europe and the world in the Late Middle Ages. Old Russian culture.

THEME 4. RUSSIA FROM AD 1505 TO 1682

The world at the beginning of the New Age. Russia at the beginning of the 16th century. The era of Ivan IV the Terrible. Russia at the turn of the 16th–17th centuries. The Time of Troubles. Russia in the 17th century. Leading countries of Europe and Asia, international relations. The culture of Russia in the 16th–17th centuries.

THEME 5. RUSSIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY

Russia in the era of Peter I's reforms. The era of "palace coups". 1725–1762. Russia in the second half of the 18th century. The era of Catherine II. Russian culture of the 18th century.

THEME 6. RUSSIAN EMPIRE FROM 1801 to 1914

Russia in the first quarter of the 19th century. Russia in the second quarter of the 19th century. The time of the Great Reforms in Russia. Europe and the world in the 19th century. Russia on the threshold of the 20th century. The first Russian revolution. The Russian Empire in 1907–1914. The First World War and Russia. Culture in Russia in the 19th — early 20th centuries.

THEME 7. THE SOVIET ERA (1917– 1991)

The Great Russian Revolution (1917–1922) and its main stages. The Soviet Union in the 1920s–1930s. The Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945. The fight of the Soviet people against German Nazism was a key component of World War II. Russia and the world after World War II. Overcoming the consequences of the war. The apogee and crisis of Soviet society. 1945–1984. Foreign policy of the USSR in 1945–1985. The beginning of the Cold War and the formation of a bipolar world. The development of culture and art in the USSR in the post-war period. The period of perestroika and the collapse of the USSR (1985–1991).

THEME 8. POST-SOVIET RUSSIA (1991–2022)

Russia in the 1990s. Russia in the 21st century.

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся включает в себя подготовку к контрольным вопросам и заданиям для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины приведенным в п. 5.

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся используются:

Электронные курсы, созданные в системе электронного обучения ННГУ:

1. История России с древнейших времен до начала XX века; 2. История России: XX век, 1. <https://e-learning.unn.ru/course/view.php?id=9187> ; 2. <https://elearning.unn.ru/course/view.php?id=11333>.

5. Assessment tools for ongoing monitoring of learning progress and interim certification in the discipline (module)

5.1 Model assignments required for assessment of learning outcomes during the ongoing monitoring of learning progress with the criteria for their assessment:

5.1.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency УК-5:

*Multiple choice questions (basic level)**

1. The legendary arrival of Prince Rurik to Novgorod happened in:

a) 856

b) 862

c) 879

d) 882

2. Political fragmentation of Kievan Rus started after the death of

a) Oleg

b) Igor

c) Vladimir I

d) *Yaroslav the Wise*

3. Choose the proper variant: "Slavs referred themselves as "Grandsons of a) Perun, **b) Dajdbog**, c) Stribog, d) Veles"

4. When was Ivan IV crowned as *Tsar*?

A) 1462

B) 1533

C) 1547

D) 1552

5. Non-formal government, group of noble loyalists and advisers of Ivan IV:

A. Oprichnina

B. Chosen Council

C. Zemsky Sobor

D. Prikaz

6. Russian Academy of Science & University in St. Petersburg was established in

A) 1699

B) 1702

C) 1711

D) 1724

7. Under Peter I, Boyar Duma was replaced by

A) Holy Synod

B) Kunstammer

C) Senate

D) Colleges

8. The Supreme Privy Council was formed by

A) *Menshikov*

B) Dolgorukov

C) Biron

D) Shuvalov

9. The founder and theorist of anarchism was

A) Uvarov

B) Herzen

C) Milyukov

D) Bakunin

10. The manifesto of October 17, 1905 provided for:

- A) Cancellation of elections;
- B) establishment of the State Council;
- C) cancellation of redemption payments;
- D) convocation of the State Duma with legislative powers.**

11) The "Stolypin tie" is:

- A) a costume detail
- B) a personalized design
- C) a gallows**
- D) a policy towards the opposition.

12) As a result of the October Revolution the Provision government was overthrown by:

- A) Bolsheviks**
- B) Constitutional democrats
- C) Monarchists
- D) Progressists

13. The name of the Constitutional democrats' leader was:

- A) Kerensky
- B) Milyukov**
- C) Lenin
- D) Chernov

14. The death penalty in the USSR was abolished in:

- A) 1946
- B) 1950
- C) 1947**
- D) 1953.

15. The scientific director of the atomic project was:

A) I.V. Kurchatov

B) N.I. Vavilov

C) A.D. Sakharov

D) A.P. Alexandrov.

16. In 1947, the plan to revive the Western economies through the injection of large sums of money and so block the spread of Communism was announced by:

A) Churchill

B) Truman

C) Marshall

D) Stalin

17. The name of the leader of Yugoslavia:

A) Ulbricht

B) Gomulka

C) *Tito*

D) Hoxha

18. When was the North Atlantic Treaty signed?

A) 1947

B) 1948

C) 1949

D) 1950

19. When did the War in Korea begin?

A) 1947

B) 1948

C) 1949

D) 1950

20. The name of the KGB station chief in Washington who prevented escalation of the Cuban missile crisis was:

A) Anastas Mikoyan

B) John A. Scali

C) Georgi Malenkov

D) Aleksandr Feklisov

21. The Moscow treaty was signed by the USSR and FRG in:

A) 1970

B) 1972

C) 1975

D) 1979

22. The 'Brezhnev Doctrine' was abandoned by the Soviet leadership in:

A) 1959

B) 1969

C) 1979

D) 1989

23. The speech delivered by President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin at the Munich Security Policy Conference took place in:

A) 2001

B) 2003

C) 2006

D) 2007

Matching (intermediate level) **

24. Match centuries and events:

10 c. a) Novgorod Boyar Republic foundation

11 c. b) Baptism of Rus'

12 c. c) Battle of Kalka River

13 c. d) Publication of *Russian Pravda* code

Correct answer: a) 12, b) 10, c) 13, d) 11

25. Match the rulers and their activities

i) Yuri Dolgoruky ii) Dmitry Donskoi iii) Ivan the Great iv) Ivan the Terrible

a) was the first one to call himself "tzar"

b) founded Moscow

c) crushed Tatar army at Kulikovo Battle

d) joined Kazan

Correct answer: i) b, ii) c, iii) a, iv) d.

26. Match the monarchs and dates of their rule.

A) Catherine I 1682–1725

B) Elizabeth 1725–1727

C) Catherine II 1727–1730

D) Peter I 1741–1761

1762–1796

Correct answer: A) 1725-1727, B) 1741-1761, C) 1762-1796, D) 1682-1725.

27. Match the rulers and the activities.

i) Ivan IV, ii) Feodor Ivanovich iii) Boris Godunov iv) Alexey Mikhailovich

A) Fought against Pseudo-Dmitry I

B) Suppressed the Salt Riot

C) Captured Astrakhan

D) Established the Moscow Orthodox Patriarchate

Correct answer: i) C, ii) D, iii) A, iv) B

28. Match the wars and events.

i) Great Northern War ii) War of Polish Succession iii) 7-Years War iv) Russo-Turkish war of 1768–1774.

A) Capture of Berlin by the Russians

B) The first partition of Poland

C) Siege of Danzig

D) Battle of Poltava

Correct answer: i) D, ii) C, iii) A, iv) B.

29. Match the monarchs and dates of their rule.

A) Nicholas I 1796–1801

B) Alexander I 1801–1825

C) Alexander II 1825–1855

D) Paul I 1855–1881

1881–1894

Correct answer: A) 1825-1855, B) 1801-1825, C) 1855-1881, D) 1796-1801

30. Match the persons and events

A) Michael Chernyaev i) Battle of Borodino

B) Paul Kiselev ii) Submission of the first constitutional draft

C) M. Loris-Melikov iii) Issuance of Decree "On owing peasants"

D) Napoleon iv) Russia's advance in Central Asia

Correct answer: A) iv, B) iii, C) ii, D) i.

31. Match the events and dates

A) Russia joins Finland i) 1809

B) The start of the Crimean war ii) 1814

C) Denunciation of the Treaty of Paris iii) 1853

D) Capture of Paris by the Russian led iv) 1871

coalition forces

Correct answer: A) i, B) iii, C) iv, D) ii.

32. Match the policies and descriptions:

a. War Communism

i. Kolkhozes are created to sell the price

b. New Economic Policy

ii. Restrictions on private businesses a to sell their surplus yields on the open

c. Industrialization

iii. The government applies to the fore surpluses

d. Collectivization

iv. The mobilization of resources by s country's industrial base

Correct answer: a) iii, b) ii, c) iv, d) i.

33. Match the events and date.

A) The Kronstadt rebellion	1917
B) Constituent Assembly elections	1921
C) Five Year Industrial Production Plan approved	1922
D) Formation of the USSR	1928

Correct answer: A) 1921, B) 1917, C) 1928, D) 1928.

34. Match the events and dates.

A) German invasion of Poland	i) 1939
B) The Battle of Kursk	ii) 1941
C) Battle of Berlin	iii) 1943
	iv) 1945

Correct answer: A) i, B) iii, C) ii.

a) Nikita Khrushchev i) advocated for good relations between the USSR and USA

b) General MacArthur ii) died in 1953

c) Georgi Malenkov iii) suggested to use nuclear weapons against the Chinese

d) Joseph Stalin iv) became First Secretary of the Russian Communist Party in 1953

36. Match the names and activities.

- a) Khrushchev i) dreamt of becoming a leader of the Soviet bloc
- b) Tito ii) nationalised the Suez Canal
- c) Nagy iii) announced the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact
- d) Nasser iv) delivered a speech at the 20th Party Conference

37. Match the events and dates.

a) Moscow Conference of international Communist leaders	i) 1956
b) The Cuban Missile Crisis	ii) 1957
c) The construction of the Berlin Wall	iii) 1959
d) The Hungarian uprising	iv) 1961
	v) 1962

38. Match the events and dates.

a) France's withdrawal from NATO	i) 1949
b) The reunification of Vietnam	ii) 1960
c) The communist victory in China	iii) 1966
d) The Prague Spring	iv) 1968
	v) 1975

Correct answer: a) iii, b) v, c) i, d) iv.

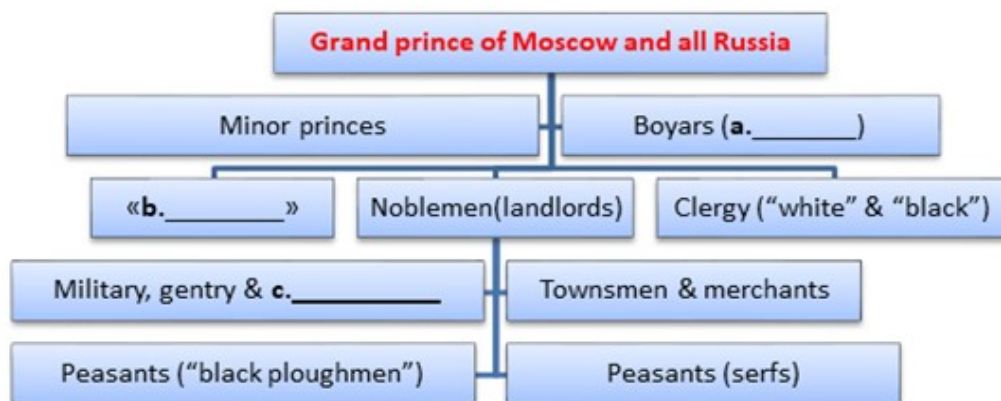
39. Match the persons and activities.

- A) Mao i) committed himself to negotiate force reductions with Moscow
- B) Khrushchev ii) was removed from his office in 1964
- C) Brezhnev iii) stated that his aim was to create world communism
- D) Johnson iv) announced that any threat to socialism in a Warsaw Pact country was also a threat to its allies

Correct answers: A) ii, i B) ii, C) iv, D) i.

Filling in gaps (upper-intermediate level) **

40. Fill in the gaps.



Correct answers: a) Duma, b) Boyar scions, c) cossacks.

41. Without lowering the flag during the Russian-Japanese War, the cruiser was sunk _____ (specify the name).

Correct answer: Varyag.

Advanced level questions ***

42. Read an excerpt from the work of the historian V. O. Klyuchevsky, indicate which century the described events belong to, answer the question. "Then we had two worldviews against each other, two hostile orders of concepts and feelings. Russian society was divided into two camps, into admirers of native antiquity and adherents of novelty, i.e. foreign, Western... The Old Believers, thrown out of the church fence, began to hate the imported innovations all the more stubbornly, attributing to them the damage of the Ancient Orthodox Russian Church." A) 15th century.; B) 16th century.; C) 17th century.; D) 18th century. What were the causes of the schism in the Russian Orthodox Church?

Correct answer: 17th c., the schism began with Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov's desire to reform the Russian Church through Patriarch Nikon, modeling it on contemporary Greek and Ukrainian practices.

43. Read an excerpt from the decree, indicate which of the sovereigns was its author, answer the question. "... now the year 1699 comes from the birth of Christ, and next January, from the 1st, the new year 1700 will come, and the new centennial century: and for that good and useful cause, the great emperor pointed out, henceforth summers should be counted in orders and in all cases and fortresses, starting from this January, from the 1st of the Birth of Christ, 1700". A) Mikhail Fedorovich; B) Alexey Mikhailovich; C) Peter I; D) Pavel I. Why does the author consider the reform to be a "good and useful cause"?

Correct answer: Peter I, the tsar intended to bring Russia closer to Western Europe; the difference in chronology with European countries created difficulties in international trade, diplomacy, and scientific exchange.

44. Read the text, indicate which phenomenon in Russian history is described, explain the origin of the concept. "This concept is collective, and, in our opinion, it should mean the entire complex of events during the reign of Anna Ioannovna: the concentration of supreme power in the hands of a handful of Germans, their patronage of the Empress, terror against aristocratic families and church hierarchs, looting of the treasury, trade policies that harmed state interests, and blunders of diplomacy." A) Arakcheevshchina; B) Khovanshchina; C) Bironovshchina; C) Oprichnina.

Correct answer: Bironovshchina, originating from the name of Ernst Johann Biron, Anna's favorite, who was the inspiration and creator of this regime.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Test)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	No less than 51% percent of the answers are correct.
fail	Less than 51% percent of the answers are correct.

5.1.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Essay) to assess the development of the competency YK-5:

Topics for a 250-300 words essay. It must contain no less than 2 historical facts and concepts. The structure of the essay: introduction (1-2 sentences to formulate the aim), arguments, conclusion.

1. Formation of the State of Rus: the role of the Varangians.
2. Russia from the late 10th to early 13th centuries: advantages and disadvantages of political fragmentation.
3. Russian lands in the middle of the 13th and 14th centuries and their relations with the Golden Horde and its khanates.
4. The formation of a unified Russian state in the 15th century: hardline policy and diplomacy.
5. Ancient Russian culture at the intersection of Europe and Asia

6. Russia at the beginning of the 16th century: Moscow as the "third Rome".
7. The Era of Ivan IV the Terrible: main achievements and failures.
8. The Time of Troubles and its consequences.
9. Why is the 17th century in Russia referred to as the "age of riots".
10. Did culture of Russia develop in the 16th and 17th centuries?
11. Russia in the era of Peter the Great's Transformations: historical significance.
12. The era of "palace coups", 1725-1762.
13. Main achievements of Catherine II of Russia
14. Russian culture of the XVIII century.
15. Alexander I: a liberal or conservative.
16. Nicholas I: why a Gendarme of Europe?
17. The time of Great Reforms in Russia under Alexander II.
18. Alexander III as a peacemaker.
19. Russian parliamentarism.
20. How did Russia become an ally of France and Great Britain by 1907?
21. The First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907: causes, main stages, results, significance.
22. The Russian Empire in 1907-1914: political parties and political movements.
23. The First World War and Russia: the causes and prerequisites of the outbreak of war.
24. The Great Russian Revolution of 1917: main causes and events.
25. The Civil War: why did the Red Army win?
26. What was "War communism"?
27. Why was the NEP abandoned?
28. Industrialization of the USSR: achievements and controversies.
29. The causes of the Second World War.
30. The struggle of the Soviet people against German Nazism: path to victory.

31. Why and how did the Cold War begin?
32. "Thaw" under Khrushchev.
33. The Detente of the 1970s.
34. What went wrong with "perestroika"?
35. The 1990s as a controversial period in Russian history.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Essay)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The knowledge of no less than 2 historical facts is demonstrated (up to 4 points), as well as correct usage of historical concepts (2 points). The text is logical and structured (2 points), complies with volume and format requirements (2 points).
fail	The total number is less than 5 points.

5.2. Description of scales for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline during interim certification

Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций

Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций)	плохо	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отлично	превосходно
	не зачтено		зачтено				
<u>Знания</u>	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Ошибок нет.	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки.
<u>Умения</u>	Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки	Продемонстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками.	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с отдельным	Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном

			все задания, но не в полном объеме	Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	и несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	объеме без недочетов
<u>Навыки</u>	Отсутствие базовых навыков. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторым и недочетами	Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторым и недочетами	Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продемонстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продемонстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач

Scale of assessment for interim certification

Grade		Assessment criteria
pass	outstanding	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "outstanding", the knowledge and skills for the relevant competencies have been demonstrated at a level higher than the one set out in the programme.
	excellent	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "excellent",
	very good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "very good",
	good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "good",
	satisfactory	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "satisfactory", with at least one competency developed at the "satisfactory" level.
fail	unsatisfactory	At least one competency has been developed at the "unsatisfactory" level.
	poor	At least one competency has been developed at the "poor" level.

5.3 Model control assignments or other materials required to assess learning outcomes during the interim certification with the criteria for their assessment:

5.3.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency UK-5

Answer the following questions in a written or verbal form.

1. On what territory was the Ancient Russian state created?

On the territory along the trade route from the Varangians to Greeks.

2. Who created the Ancient Russian state?

The Ancient Russian state was created as a result of the unification of a number of East Slavic and Fino-Ugric tribes under the rule of the princes of the Rurik dynasty.

3. Which city became the capital of the Ancient Russian state?

The capital of the Ancient Russian state was Kiev.

4. When did Russia adopt Christianity?

Christianity was adopted in 988.

5. Who baptized Rus'?

The baptism took place under Vladimir I.

6. Which state did Russia become dependent on in the 13th century?

In the 13th century, Russia became dependent on the Golden Horde.

7. Who was Alexander Nevsky?

Alexander Nevsky was a great Russian commander and defender of the Russian land.

8. When did the Kulikovo Battle take place?

8 September 1380.

9. Who won the Kulikovo Battle?

Russian principalities won the Battle of Kulikovo under the leadership of Dmitry Donskoy.

10. Which city became the center of the unification of the Russian lands?

Moscow

11. When did the Russian lands unite around Moscow?

The Russian lands united around Moscow in the middle of the 15th century.

12. In what year was the liberation of Russia from the Horde dependence?

The year 1480, associated with Standing on the Ugra.

13. What nick name did Tsar Ivan IV get?

Ivan the Terrible.

14. Which artist of the XV century painted the famous icon "Trinity"?

Andrey Rublev.

15. What is the name of the architectural monument-fortress in Moscow, which was built as a symbol of the formation of a single Moscow state?

The Moscow Kremlin.

16. When was Moscow liberated from the Polish army by the people's militia led by Minin and Pozharsky?

October 1612.

17. Which dynasty began to rule in Russia in 1613?

The Romanovs.

18. Who modernized and westernized Russia at the beginning of the 18th century?

Peter I.

19. What is the name of the city that became the capital of Russia in the era of Peter the Great?

Saint-Petersburg.

20. In which city was the first Russian university established?

Moscow.

21. Which Russian scientist played a major role in the creation of Russia's first university?

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov.

22. When and under which Russian Empress did the Crimean Peninsula become part of Russia?

On April 8, 1783, Catherine II.

23. Who was A.V. Suvorov?

Count, then Prince Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov – the great Russian commander, military theorist, national hero of Russia.

24. In which city is the largest museum in Russia, the Hermitage?

The Hermitage Museum is located in St. Petersburg.

25. When was the Patriotic War? Specify the year.

The Patriotic War was in 1812.

26. What is the name of the largest battle of the Patriotic War?

The Battle of Borodino.

27. Who won the Patriotic War?

The victory of Russia; the almost complete destruction of Napoleon's army.

28. Who was the commander-in-chief of the Russian army during the war?

Mikhail Illarionovich Kutuzov.

29. Who were the Decembrists?

The Russian revolutionaries who raised an uprising against the autocracy in December 1825 and serfdom.

30. When was serfdom abolished in Russia?

The abolition of serfdom took place in 1861.

31. Under which Russian emperor was serfdom abolished?

Under Alexander II.

32. When did Central Asia join Russia?

In 1880.

33. What is Pushkin famous for?

Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin is a Russian poet, playwright and novelist.

34. Which Russian scientist discovered the periodic law of chemical elements in the second half of the nineteenth century?

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev.

35. Who was Leo Tolstoy?

Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy is a Russian writer and thinker, revered as one of the greatest writers in the world.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Control questions)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	The volume of the material learned is 51% and higher. The basic knowledge of the program and all basic skills is demonstrated. It is possible that several minor errors are made or all basic tasks are solved with minor errors. All tasks are completed in full, but some had shortcomings. Basic skills are

Grade	Assessment criteria
	demonstrated in solving standard tasks with some shortcomings.
fail	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There are gross errors. Basic skills are not demonstrated. There are gross errors. The volume of material learned is 21 - 50%.

5.3.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency YK-5

Answer the following questions in a written or verbal form.

1. When did the First Russian Revolution take place?

In 1905.

2. What was the main result of the First Russian Revolution?

New state bodies have been formed which led to the beginning of the development of parliamentarism; some restrictions on the autocracy; democratic freedoms were introduced, censorship was abolished, trade unions and legal political parties were allowed; the bourgeoisie was given the opportunity to participate in the political life of the country; living conditions of workers improved, wages were increased, the working day was reduced to 9-10 hours; peasants' ransom payments were abolished, their freedom of movement was expanded; the power of the zemstvo chiefs was limited.

3. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party?

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

4. What is the timeframe of the First World War?

1914-1918.

5. What was the name of the last Russian emperor?

Nicholas II.

6. Which party came to power in Russia in the autumn of 1917?

The Bolsheviks.

7. What was the name of the state that was established in 1922 on the territory of the former Russian Empire?

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

8. Under which Soviet leader was the church separated from the state and the school from the church?

Under Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

9. What was the name of the policy of creating large-scale industry in the USSR?

Industrialization in the USSR.

10. What was the name of the policy of creating collective farms in the countryside in the USSR?

Collectivization in the USSR.

11. What was the most important achievement of the USSR in the field of education in the first half of the twentieth century?

Victory over illiteracy.

12. When did the Great Patriotic War begin?

June 22, 1941

13. Which countries were allies of the USSR in the struggle against Hitler's Germany?

The allies of the USSR were the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. Along with The United Kingdom and the United States also included the Mongolian People's Republic and The Tuvan People's Republic.

14. What was the name of the most important (turning point) battle of the Great Patriotic War?

The Battle of Stalingrad.

15. Who won the Great Patriotic War?

The USSR.

16. In which city did Soviet soldiers M. Egorov and M. Kantaria raise the banner Victory in May 1945?

In Berlin.

17. How many Soviet people died during the Great Patriotic War?

27 million people.

18. What holiday is celebrated in Russia on May 9th?

Victory Day.

19. In what year and on the initiative of which Soviet leader was Crimea transferred from the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR?

On February 19, 1954, on the initiative of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev.

20. Who was the Chief designer of the first Soviet spacecraft of the USSR?

Sergey Pavlovich Korolev.

21. What was the name of the world's first cosmonaut?

Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin.

22. When did Yuri Gagarin make the world's first space flight?

On April 12, 1961.

23. What is the name of the world's first female astronaut?

Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova.

24. What important international sporting event took place in Moscow in 1980 the year?

The Olympics.

25. What was the name of Mikhail Gorbachev's reform policy?

Perestroika.

26. Who was the president of the USSR?

Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev.

27. How many Soviet republics were part of the USSR in the 1960s and 1980s?

15 Republics.

28. When did the USSR collapse?

December 26, 1991.

29. Which organization was created after the collapse of the USSR by some former Soviet republics?

The Commonwealth of Independent States.

30. When was the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Russia adopted?

June 12, 1990.

31. Who was the first president of Russia?

Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin.

32. What reforms did Boris Yeltsin implement in Russia?

The liberalization of retail prices, the liberalization of foreign trade, the reorganization of the tax system and other transformations that have radically changed the economic situation in the country. The result of the reforms marked Russia's transition to a market economy.

33. When was the Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?

On December 12, 1993.

34. In what years were Vladimir Putin and Dmitry Medvedev presidents of the Russian Federation?

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin – from May 2, 2000 to May 7, 2008, from May 7, 2012 to the present; Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev – from May 7, 2008 to May 7, 2012.

35. Which new republic became part of Russia in 2014?

The Republic of Crimea.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Control questions)

Grade	Assessment criteria
outstanding	All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "excellent", knowledge, skills, and proficiency in relevant competencies are demonstrated at a level higher than stipulated by the program.
excellent	All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "excellent", while at least one competence is formed at the "excellent" level.
very good	All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "very good", while at least one competence is formed at the "very good" level.
good	All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "good", while at least one competence is formed at the "good" level.
satisfactory	All competencies (parts of competencies) that the discipline is aimed at forming are formed at a level not lower than "satisfactory", while at least one competence is formed at the "satisfactory" level.
unsatisfactory	At least one competence has been formed at the "unsatisfactory" level, none of the competencies has been formed at the "poor" level.
poor	At least one competence is formed at the "bad" level.

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Основная литература:

1. Русская история: с древнейших времен до начала XXI века / Перевезенцев С.В. - Москва : Академический Проект, 2018., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=662479&idb=0>.
2. Алексеева Т.А. Современная политическая мысль (XX-XXI вв.): Политическая теория и международные отношения : учебное пособие / Алексеева Т.А. - Москва : Аспект-Пресс, 2019. - 640 с. - ISBN 978-5-7567-1020-5., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=772905&idb=0>.
3. Данилевский Николай Яковлевич. Россия и Европа: взгляд на культурные и политические отношения Славянского мира к германо-романскому : Монография. - 1. - Москва : ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА-М", 2022. - 431 с. - ДПО - повышение квалификации. - ISBN 978-5-16-010447-8. - ISBN 978-5-16-102428-7., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=832354&idb=0>.
4. Орлов В.В. История России. IX - начало XX века : учебное пособие / Орлов В.В. - Москва : Дашков и К, 2021. - 448 с. - ISBN 978-5-394-04522-6., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=808179&idb=0>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Орлов В.В. История России. IX - начало XXI века: схемы, таблицы, термины, тесты : учебное пособие / Орлов В.В. - Москва : Дашков и К, 2023. - 260 с. - ISBN 978-5-394-05224-8., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=868670&idb=0>.
2. История Отечества: политический и социальный опыт (IX - XX вв.) : учебное пособие / А. В. Медведев, А. А. Кузнецов, А. В. Морохин [и др.] ; под ред. А. А. Кузнецова, А. В. Медведева ; ННГУ им. Н. И. Лобачевского. - Нижний Новгород : Изд-во ННГУ, 2015. - 711 с. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=823776&idb=0>.
3. Медведев В. Г. История политических и правовых учений : электронное учебно-методическое пособие / Медведев В. Г. - Тольятти : ТГУ, 2021. - 46 с. - Библиогр.: доступна в карточке книги, на сайте ЭБС Лань. - Книга из коллекции ТГУ - Право. Юридические науки. - ISBN 978-5-8259-1564-7., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=758835&idb=0>.

Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы (в соответствии с содержанием дисциплины):

Российское общество «Знание». URL: <https://znanierussia.ru/>

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими средствами обучения, компьютерами, специализированным оборудованием: Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими средствами обучения, компьютерами, специализированным оборудованием: Для обеспечения дисциплины «История России» используется современная техника демонстрации презентаций, мультимедийное оборудование, интерактивные технические средства обучения (интерактивные

доски) и компьютерные классы, позволяющие эффективно контролировать процесс усвоения

материала.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ННГУ по направлению подготовки/специальности 02.03.02 - Fundamental Informatics and Information Technology.

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