**FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION "KUBAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY" OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY**

**QUESTIONS ON THE SUBJECTS OF THE DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF RUSSIA»**

**FOR CONDUCTING**

**INTERVIEWS**

to prepare a specialist with higher education in the specialty

31.05.01-medical case

Krasnodar

**TOPIC 1. THE ESSENCE AND FORMS OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE. ANCIENT RUSSIA IN THE IX-XI CENTURIES. THE PERIOD OF FEUDAL FRAGMENTATION (XII-XIII CENTURIES.)**

1. Define the formational and civilizational approaches to the study of history. Which approach, in your opinion, is the most objective?

2. Justify the main provisions of the Norman theory of the origin of statehood in Russia.

3. Give a description of the activities of the first princes in Russia. What is common and special about their rule?

4. Can we say that in the period up to the end of the X century. Russia was a European state, with all the attributes of power and domination inherent in it, and the level of development was on a par with other Slavic and European state formations?

5. Evaluate the significance of the adoption of Christianity under Prince Vladimir for the socio-political development of the state.

6. Describe the essence of early feudal relations in Kievan Rus, highlight their features.

7. What were the features of the development of Russian lands during the period of feudal fragmentation? Describe the largest of the principalities.

8. What are the consequences of the Mongol-Tatar yoke in Russia? What was the backwardness in the development of Russian lands?

9. What are the reasons for the Crusader invasion of Russia? What tasks did the crusaders set themselves? Appreciate the historical significance of the Ice battle.

TOPIC **# 2. FORMATION OF THE MOSCOW STATE. RUSSIA in the XVI Century the REIGN OF IVAN the TERRIBLE.**

1. Identify the reasons that contributed to the victory of the Russian Kulikovo field, the significance of this victory. Emphasize the role of Moscow.
2. Was Russia really on the way to forming a centralized state in the XV-XVI centuries? Describe the signs of a single state.
3. Under what conditions was the final liberation of Russia from the Mongol-Tatar yoke?
4. What is the Chosen Rada? What was the expression of Ivan the terrible's reformatory activity at the beginning of his reign?
5. Describe the policy of oprichnina. What was its destructive influence on Russian lands?
6. What are the main trends in the development of Russian culture of the XVI century?

TOPIC 3. «TIME OF TROUBLES». THE EPOCH OF PETER'S REFORMS. RUSSIA IN the XVIII Century.

1. Describe the main events of the time of Troubles. What do you think is the essence of the Turmoil?

2. What was the impact of the Church schism on the national character and political culture?

3. Identify the main trends in the development of the political system of Russia in the first quarter of the XVIII century.

4. Describe the transformation of Peter the Great in the army and Navy.

5. Can the decree on the succession to the throne of 1722 be considered the cause of "Palace coups"?

6. What is "enlightened absolutism"? What are its features, content, and contradictions?

7. Why was Paul's foreign policy controversial? What were these contradictions?

**TOPIC 4. RUSSIAN SOCIETY IN the FIRST HALF of the XIX Century.**

1. What alternatives faced the country at the beginning of the XIX century? Give an assessment of the personality of Alexander I. How did the character traits of the young Emperor affect his political course?

2. What do you see as the main purpose of the "Secret Committee"? How can you assess its role? Give a General assessment of the first transformations of Alexander I.

3. Why did the wars against France have a coalition character? What were the positive and negative consequences of the Tilsit peace of 1807?

4. What goals did Alexander I pursue in the foreign campaign of the Russian army?

5. What are the prospects for the continuation of reforms in Russia was opened after the end of world war II?

6. What were the main reasons for the birth of an organized social movement in Russia? How do you see the similarities and differences between the program documents of the Northern and southern societies?

7. How do you think the circumstances of his accession to the throne could have influenced the character of the internal policy of Nicholas I?

8. What aspects of the internal policy of Nicholas I speak of its reactionary nature?

9. Mark the main directions of the foreign policy of Nicholas I.

**TOPIC # 5. RUSSIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY.**

1. Reveal the reasons for the reforms of the 1860-1870s in Russia. Can we say that the reforms have become a natural stage in the development of Russia? Argue your point of view.

2. Did the reforms of the 1860-1870s in Russia solve their main task-to create conditions for the development of capitalism?

3. What are the feudal and capitalist features in the agriculture and industry of post-reform Russia?

4. Identify the reasons for the lack of broad social support for the reforms of the 1860-1870s.

5. The period of 1860-1870-ies of liberal activists called the era of "great reforms". Express your point of view on this statement.

6. Identify the main features of Russia's foreign policy interests in the second half of the XIX century.

**TOPIC #6. RUSSIA in the EARLY twentieth Century. REVOLUTION of 1917. CIVIL WAR. NEP. EDUCATION OF THE USSR.**

1. Describe the features of Russia's economic development in the early twentieth century. Why did the state actively interfere in the country's economy?

2. What is the role of foreign capital in the country's economy? What types of monopolies existed in Russia at the beginning of the XX century?

3. What unshakable foundations was Nicholas II going to protect when he came to the throne?

4. What are the causes, nature, and consequences of the Russian-Japanese war? Briefly describe the course of military operations. What did Russia lose under the Portsmouth Treaty?

5. What are the causes of the revolution of 1905-1907? Why is Bloody Sunday considered the beginning of the revolution?

6. What caused the agrarian reform by P. A. Stolypin? Why is the main direction of the reform considered the destruction of the peasant community?

7. What are the reasons and goals of the participants in the First world war?

8. What is an intervention? What were the goals of the foreign States that invaded Russia?

9. Compare the policy of " war communism "and the" new economic policy " of the Soviet government. What measure, in your opinion, was the most effective for that time?

**TOPIC # 7. SOVIET SOCIETY IN THE 1930S. THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR.**

**THE USSR IN THE POST-WAR YEARS (1945-1953)**

1. Identify the goals of modernization in the 1930s, its sources and methods. What were its features?

2. What caused the collectivization of agriculture? How was it implemented?

3. Describe the levers of power and the methods used by Stalin in the fight against his political opponents.

4. How did the position of the USSR in the international arena change in the 1930s?

5. What role did the secret agreements between the USSR and Germany play?

6. What lessons did the Soviet government learn from the war with Finland?

7. Tell us about the preparation of the USSR for the second world War, the state of the red Army.

8. What is the anti-Hitler coalition? When did it occur?

9. Highlight the main periods of the second world War. What, in Your opinion, is the price of a great Victory?

10. What allowed the Soviet people to achieve a rapid economic recovery in the post-war years?

**TOPIC # 8. ATTEMPT TO LIBERALIZE SOVIET SOCIETY: THE KHRUSHCHEV DECADE (1953-1964).**

**THE USSR IN THE MIDDLE OF 1960-1980.**

**«ERA OF STAGNATION»**

1. Why did Khrushchev at the twentieth Congress of the CPSU made a speech about the "cult of personality"? What was the public reaction to his speech?

2. What was the policy of "de-Stalinization"? What role did the twentieth party Congress play in it?

3. What processes in the spiritual life of the Soviet people represented the "thaw"?

4. How did the policy pursued by Khrushchev cause dissatisfaction with the state apparatus?

5. Sum up the results of the reforms of the mid-1960s. Name their positive and negative sides.

6. What are the causes of stagnation in the country's economy? Were they objective?

7. What are the main directions of Soviet foreign policy in 1965-1984? What theoretical principles did the Soviet leadership use in implementing the foreign policy of the USSR?

8. Highlight the main stages of the evolution of the foreign policy of the USSR in 1964-1984 and explain its reasons.

**TOPIC # 9. THE SOVIET UNION IN 1985-1991. RESTRUCTURING. USSR collapse**

1. What can explain the need for restructuring?

2. In what direction did the economic reform of the USSR evolve during the years of perestroika?

3. What is the General and fundamental difference between the "new political thinking" and the previous foreign policy course of the Soviet leadership?

4. In what forms did interethnic conflicts unfold in the regions? What demands were made?

5. Can the collapse of the USSR be considered a natural process? Describe the main events of this phenomenon.

**TOPIC 10. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.**

1. What measures were taken by the President of Russia at the beginning of the XXI century to strengthen the state?

2. Describe the political situation in the country at the beginning of the XXI century.

3. How did Russia's electoral system change at the beginning of the third Millennium?

4. What is the essence of the reform of the local government system?

5. What is the current geopolitical situation in the modern world?

6. What are the measures taken by the Russian leadership to strengthen the fight against international extremism?

What are the features of the spiritual life of Russian society in the last decade?