

APPROVED

Director of the Institute of Social-
Humanitarian Technologies

_____ D.V. Tchaykovskiy

" _____ " _____ 2016

**COURSE SYLLABUS
HISTORY OF RUSSIA**

STUDY MAJOR:

15.03.01 Mechanical Engineering

QUALIFICATION (DEGREE) **Bachelor**

Admission of 2015 year

YEAR 2 Semester 3

CREDITS 3

DISCIPLINE CODE (ДИСЦ. Б 1)

FORM OF STUDY	STUDY TIME ALLOCATION:
LECTURES, h	16
PRACTICAL CLASSES, h	16
CLASS HOURS, h	32
SELF-STUDY, h	76
TOTAL, h	108

FINAL ASSESSMENT

Examination

DEPARTMENT

Interdisciplinary

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

_____ G.V. Kashkan

HEAD OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL

PROGRAM

V.N.Kozlov _____

LECTURER

E.Y. Kosheleva _____

2016

1. Course objectives

The main objective is to introduce students to aspects of history of Russia and to develop universal competencies necessary for the methodology of history analyzing.

The course aims to enable students to:

- have the scientific knowledge of the basic stages of the Russian history;
- understand the role of the Russian civilization in the world historical process ;
- be aware of the basic methodological approaches to the past;
- have the knowledge about scientific technical revolution and its influence upon social progress; contribution of the Russian science in scientific technical process;
- analyze the key points of the historical science, analyze historical processes and events;
- be able to express and base their position in the situations referring to the historic past ;
- have knowledge about Siberian history;
- understand the place and role of Siberia in Russian history;
- have knowledge about scientific, technical and educational issues in Siberia.
- have knowledge of the history and role of the Tomsk Polytechnic University in Russian and Siberian scientific, educational life.
- know the traditions of the Tomsk Polytechnic University
- have a practice of the working with historical literature, the composing of bibliography, historical and graphical analysis.

2. The rank of the course in the educational program structure

“History of Russia” is one of the basic disciplines of a cycle B.1 - "The humanitarian, social, economic disciplines."

The objectives of the discipline "History of Russia", arising from its content, contribute to the formation of general cultural competences. History of Russia provides students with a minimum of methodology of history.

3. Student Learning Outcomes (Results)

Upon completion of this course, students should:

know:

- Theoretical foundations of historical knowledge, methods of historical science, and its social function;

- Driving forces and laws of the historical process, the individual's place in history;
- Basic concepts and terms of historical science
- Contentious issues of Russian history;
- Milestones, key events in the Russia's history, chronology;
- Values and major achievements that characterize the historical development of Russia and its socio-cultural specific;
- The names of prominent figures in Russia, their contribution to the development of the country;
- The place and role of Russia in the context of world-historical process;
- The relationship of scientific and technological progress and development of society, the contribution of Russian science to the world progress;
- The major milestones in the development of Siberia and Tomsk Polytechnic University.

be able to:

- Establish causal relationships between historical events and identify links between the past and present;
- Identify the essential features of historical processes, phenomena and relate them to the events;
- Use the key concepts, methods of historical science in analyzing processes, phenomena, events of the past and contemporary social problems;
- Analyze historical data, guided by the principles of scientific objectivity and historicism;
- Find historical information in printed and electronic sources, process and reproduce it in oral and writing speech.

own:

- Scientific skills in defending their own positions on historical issues, including public speech;
- Methods of evaluation of historical experience;
- Skills of a bibliography, historiography analysis, analysis of historical sources;
- Skills of reflection, adequate assessment of their actions.

Upon completion of this course, students develop the following competencies:

1. General (universal) competences:

- Ability to use basic knowledge in the humanities, their fundamentals and techniques in professional activity (GC-1.);
- Ability to perceive cultural diversity and acceptance of peace and tolerance towards it (GC -2);
- Ability to care and respect the historical heritage and cultural traditions, recognize the value of Russian culture and its place in world culture (GC-3);
- Ability to recognize the humanistic values for the preservation and development of modern civilization, (GC -4);
- Ability to interpret social consequences of scientific and technological progress (GC -5);
- Ability to understand the driving forces and laws of the historical process, the role of violence and non-violence, man's place in it (GC -6);
- Ability to see the relationship between past and present (GC -7)
- Ability to self-reflection, adequate evaluation of their results (GC-8).
- Ability to use the terminology of historical science (GC -9);

2. Professional competences:

- Ability to get new knowledge, using modern educational and information technology, and be ready for re-evaluation of everything learned (PC-1);
- Ability to understand and express the information received orally and in writing (PC-2);
- Ability to interpret social consequences of scientific and technological progress (PC-3);
- Ability to build a promising line of their intellectual, moral, cultural, professional development (PC -4).

4. Course structure and content

4.1 Course content

The Lecture material is composed of the following sections:

Theme 1. Methodological aspects of the historical knowledge.

Federal component:

The subject of the historical science. Historical perception. The problems of the historical methodology; the correlation of political, economical, spiritual factors in history; the part of religion and religious conception. New approaches to the problem of “a person in history”; a history of everyday life; a way of life and morals; political leaders; military leaders and reformers in history. Social history, interaction of reforms and revolution. Criterion of historical knowledge; models and forms of civilization.

The history of Russia as an integral part of human history. The basic patterns and peculiarities of the world history through the prism of the national Russian history. The influence of Russian history on the world process. The place and role of Russia, Russian civilization and culture in the human history.

Regional component:

Advances and problems of domestic and international studies of Siberia. Siberian centers for historical researches. The historical scientific schools in Siberia and Tomsk.

University component:

The scientific researches at the department for history and political science, Tomsk Polytechnic University.

Theme 2. Traditional community in Russia in the context of ancient and medieval history.

Federal component:

The problem of the origin of the Slavs. The disintegration of the Slavic unity.

Ethnogeny of the Eastern Slavs. The settling of the Eastern Slavs.

The culture of the Eastern Slavs. The problems of the social and political ethnogeny of the Slavs.

The ethnic culture and social, political and economical factors in the formation of the Russian state system. The Norman, Slavic and other concepts in the origin of the Kiev Russia.

Social and political structure the Old Russian state. The admission of Christianity. The political decentralization in Russia. Russia and Golden Horde.

The distinctive features in the formation of Russian centralized state. The state of Moscow in XVI-XVII centuries. The formation of the traditional Russian culture in XVI-XVII centuries.

Regional component:

Siberia in antiquity. The annexation of Siberia. The development of Siberia in XVI-XVII centuries.

University component:

Technical environment of the traditional Russian society.

Theme 3. Russia under the conditions of forming industrial society (XVIII-beginning XX centuries)

Federal component:

The industrial challenge from the West and the traditional Russia.

The inevitability modernization of Russia. The reforms by Peter the Great and Katherine II. The features of public, political, social and economical development of Russia (XVIII-first half XIX century).

Aggravation of the modernization problem in the middle XIX century.

The reforms by Alexander II and their consequences. The formation of industrial reality in Russia. The peculiarity of industrial revolution.

Appearance and development of social sphere in industrial society. The

enlargement of Russian Empire. Public movements in the epoch of early

industrialism. The development of domestic culture. The reforms in

autocracy. The revolution of 1905-1907 years. The political parties and their

programs for renovation of the state system in Russia. The State Duma and

their work in 1906-1916 years. The participation of Russia in the First World

War. The revolution process in Russia in 1917 year. Communist's coming to power.

Regional component:

Siberia as part of Russian Empire. The development of Siberia in industrial epoch.

University component:

The foundation of Tomsk State University and Tomsk Polytechnic University. The formation of Tomsk scientific schools. Professors and students of TTU.

Theme 4. Soviet Russia (October 1917 – 1991).

Federal component:

Formation of the Soviet State Institutes. V.Lenin – a founder of the Soviet State. Home Policy of the Soviet Government in 1917 – 1920 years. Civil War in Russia. The main idea and the contradictions of the New Economy Policy. Foundation of the USSR. Socialist Industrialization. Radical reorganization of the agriculture. “Cultural Revolution” in the USSR. Soviet

system and Stalin's regime of the personal dictatorship. Mass repressions. Home and foreign policy of the soviet government in 30th years. Great Patriotic War, its results. Social, economic and politic development of the USSR in the 40 – 50th years. International position of the USSR after the Second World War. Reforms of the 50 – 80th years and their consequences. Disintegration of the USSR and the World Socialist System.

Regional component

Siberia during the period of the socialism establishment. The Science and Technology Revolution and Siberia.

University component

The reforming of the TPU during the period of the socialism establishment. The soviet power and the fait of the Russian scientists. Achievements of the TPU scientists and students in 20 century.

Theme 5. Post - communist Russia.

Federal component:

The sovereignty of the Russian Federation' proclamation. The soviet power destruction and the President's republic establishment. Constitutional process in the post – soviet Russia. Political parties and their programs. Political elite in the contemporary Russia. Federal Congress and their activities. Problems and difficulties of the Democracy and the market economy development' in the Russian Federation.

Regional component:

The place and the role of the Siberia in the Russian Federation. Siberian society and its democratic transformation.

University component:

The TPU activity' reconstruction. Appearing of a new traditions. The TPU scientific schools' development on the eve of the 21st century. TPU as a part of the Russian and Siberia scientific complex.

The basic notions and terms.

Theme 1.

Anthropogenesis, historical phenomena, historical analysis, historical synthesis, historical source, mentality, methodology, social and economical structure, civilization, cause and effect, ethnogenesis.

Theme 2.

Agrarian civilization, Traditional society, boyars, Boyar's Duma, barshina, veche, votchina, community, nobility, tribute, Orthodoxy, "difaith", dynasty, bodyguard, the Varangians, " the norman theory", " the slavonic theory", the Kievan Russia, monarchy, Moscow Tsardom, serfdom, agriculture, prince, principality, the Golden Hord, estate, polyudye, handicrafts, kin, tribe, the east Slavs, the Slavs, cattle breeding, reciprocity, redistribution, rent, the Middle Ages, autocracy, "Time of Troubles", Feudal society, paganism.

Theme 3.

Absolutism, bureaucracy, the Bolsheviks, the Mensheviks, the Provisional Government, the State Duma, the Decembrists, Zemstvo, the Westerners, the Slavophiles, the Russian Empire, the Industrial society, Modernization, the Cadets, the Octobrists, liberalism, manufactory, Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution, reform, revolution, factory.

Theme 4.

The communist party, totalitarianism, dictatorship, civil war, "food dictatorship", decree, Soviets, Soviet of the People's Commissars, soviet constitution, committees of the poor peasants, the Brest Peace, USSR, New Economy Policy, the socialist industrialization, collectivization, "cultural revolution", repression, state property, concentration camp, Second World War, fascism, the Communist International, the World Socialist system, dissident, "reorganization".

Theme 5.

Democracy, market economy, Federal Congress, State Duma, Soviet of federation, civil society.

The subjects of the seminars

Theme 1. Introduction.

1. The "entrance control" – checking the basics of the Russian history.
2. Informing the students about score – plan, the main points of the score – system.

Theme 2. Methodology of History.

1. Historical science: achievements and problems.
2. The structure historical model: K. Marx and F. Engels' conception of the "historical materialism"
3. Culture – civilization historical models.
4. The outstanding Russian Historians and their works.

Theme 3. Foundation of the Kievan Rus. Social and cultural development of the Kievan society. Conversation.

1. The formation of the ancient Russian ethnos.
2. The transition from the tribal relations to the society. Formation of the Kievan State.
3. Russian lands in the 11 – 12 centuries.
4. Rus and the Golden Hord in the 13 – 15 centuries.

Theme 4. Formation and development of the Moscow principality. Creation of the Moscow Tsardom.

1. The eminence of the Moscow Principality.
2. Formation of the Moscow State. Establishment of the autocracy institutes.
3. The social structure of Moscovia.
4. The Russians' mode of life in the 15 – 17 centuries.
5. Medieval Russia.
6. Social and political crisis of the Moscow State at the beginning of the 17 c.
7. The confirmation of the Romanov as a ruling dynasty.

Theme 5. Reporting the prepared individual works on “the history of the Traditional society” in Russia.

Theme 6. Working with the original historical texts on the formation and development of the soviet society.

1. The first decrees of the Soviet Government.
2. Constitution of the Russian Federation (1918).
3. The works of V.Lenin, N.Bukcharin, J.Stalin and other leaders of The Communist Party.
4. The draft laws of the soviet government.
5. The works of P. Sorokin, Brutskus and other opponents of the soviet system.

Theme 7. Defend of the works on a “Traditional society of Russia”.

Theme 8. Russia and an Industrial Challenge of Europe. Peter the Great and his reforms.

1. Formation of the Industrial civilization in Europe and its influence in Russia.
2. Peter's reforms and its place in the Russian Modernization.

Theme 9. Development of the Russian culture in 18 – beginning of the 20th centuries.

1. The peculiarities of the cultural process in Russia during the transition the Traditional society to the industrial one.
2. Russian culture from the “golden age” to the “silvery” one.

Theme 10. Soviet State and society in 1920 –30.

1. Formation of the regime of Stalin’s dictatorship.
2. A man in the USSR.

Theme 11. Disintegration of the USSR.

1. USSR – multinational Empire.
2. Disintegration of the USSR.

4.2 Course structure

The course consists of eight sections based on a single theme. Table 1 outlines the sections, learning activities and study time allocation.

Table 1.

Structure of discipline on sections and forms of the organization of training

The name of the unit	Total contact hours		Self-Study Hours	Tests	Total Hours
	Lectures	Practical classes			
Theme 1. Methodological aspects of the historical knowledge.	3	4	4		11
Theme 2. Traditional community in Russia in the context of ancient and medieval history	6	4	10		20
Theme 3. Russia under the conditions of forming industrial society (XVIII-beginning XX centuries)	4	3	8	Test.	15
Theme 4. Soviet Russia (October 1917 – 1991)	6	8	16		30
Theme 5. Post - communist Russia	8	8	16	Test	32
Total	16	16	76		108

4.3 Distribution of competencies according to the course sections

Student outcomes articulated by the General Educational Program are given in Table 2.

Table 4.

№	Competences*	The name of the theme				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	K.1.1	+	+	+	+	+
2.	K.1.2	+	+	+	+	+
3.	K.2.1	+	+	+	+	+
4.	K.2.2			+	+	+
5.	K.3.1		+	+	+	+
6.	S.1.1.	+	+	+	+	+
7.	S.1.2.	+	+	+	+	+
8.	S.2.1.			+	+	+
9.	S.2.2.		+	+	+	+
10.	S.3.1		+	+	+	+
11.	C.1.1.	+	+	+	+	+
12.	C.1.2		+		+	+
13.	C.2.1.		+	+	+	+
14.	C.2.2				+	+
15.	C.3.1.		+	+	+	+

* K – knowledge, S – skills, C – competencies

5. Educational technologies

The combination of educational technologies, given in Table 2, provides achievement of the expected outcomes (results).

Teaching methods and learning forms

Table 3

<i>Methods</i>	<i>Learning forms</i>		
	Lectures	Practical classes	Self-Study
<i>IT- Methods</i>	+	+	+
Teamwork		+	+
Experience-based learning		+	
Advanced self-study			+
Search	+	+	
Investigation		+	+

6. Self-study program

6.1 Current self-study

Current self-study is aimed at deepening student's knowledge, developing practical skills. It includes studying theoretical and lecture

material, research, completing individual projects, preparing for practical classes, tests and examination.

6.2 Creative problem-oriented autonomous work is aimed at developing intellectual skills, common cultural and professional competencies through the participation in student's scientific conferences and Olympiads, completion of individual reports.

6.3 Self-study content

Themes for self-learning:

1. A conception of the Russian History in the works of the outstanding Russian Historians: N.M.Karamzin, S.M.Solovyev, V.O.Kluchevsky, S.M.Platonov, G.V.Vernadsky.
2. The Russian Faith in the context of Gumilev's conception of the Russian history. The Historical and the Futuristic prognosis.
3. History and psychology. Using the psychological method in the historical scientific researches.
4. The beginnings of the Kievan Rus. Discussions continues.
5. The Russians from the Paganism to the Christianity.
6. The mode of life of the Russians in the Kievan Rus.
7. The Russian Traditional society: the peculiarities of the development.
8. The Russians and the Golden Horde.
9. The Foreigners about the Medieval Russia.
10. The "Scientific Revolution" of the 17 – 18 centuries.
11. Were the Decembrists revolutionaries? Analyzes of the Decembrists' programs, ideas and practice.
12. Origins of the Russian liberalism.
13. Foundations of the "Industrial Reality" in Russia.
14. Katherine the Great: the woman and the empress.
15. Peter the Great: historical portrait.
16. The October of the 1917. Points of view of the contemporaries.
17. The Siberian merchants in the 19th century.
18. TPU: the First departments and the First professors.
19. Soviet Power and the outstanding engineers of Russia.
20. Leaders of the Post – communist Russia.

6.4 Self-study assessment

The assessment of self-study results is organized as synthesis of two forms: self-check and teacher's control (at lectures, practical classes, examinations)

6.5 Methodical support

Basic textbooks:

- Экарева, Ирина Леонидовна История России в мировом контексте = The History of Russia in the World Context : учебное пособие для вузов / И. Л. Экарева; Российская экономическая академия им. Г. В. Плеханова (РЭА). — 3-е изд., перераб. и доп.— Москва: Изд-во Российской экономической академии, 2007. — 104 с.. — На английском языке.. — ISBN 978-5-7307-0661-3.
- History of Russia: Manual / N. I. Guzarova [и др.]. — Tomsk: TPU Press, 1998. — 116 p.
- Michael Kort A Brief History of Russia // Google books <http://books.google.com>
- Charles E. Ziegler The History of Russia // **Google books** <http://books.google.com>
- The Cambridge History of Russia: Volume 1, From Early Rus' .// Google books <http://books.google.com>

Additional literature:

- Book of Peoples of the World. A Guide to Cultures / edited by W. Davis, K. D. Harrison, C. H. Howell. — Washington: National Geographic Society, 2007. — 384 p.: il.. — Index: p. 379-383.— ISBN 978-1-4262-0238-4. — ISBN 978-1-4262-0239-1
- Strezova, Anita Hesychasm and Art : The Appearance of New Iconographic Trends in Byzantine and Slavic Lands in the 14th and 15th Centuries // **OAPEN Library** <http://www.oapen.org>
- Torbiorn, Kjell M. Destination Europe: The political and economic growth of a continent // **OAPEN Library** <http://www.oapen.org>

7. Current and final assessment

Entry Test. □□ Includes test tasks related to secondary school program on "History" and "Social studies", carried out in written form.

Current assessment. □□ During a semester, tests are carried out after completion of each course section. Aim is to measure the level of the theoretical and practical knowledge, and attained skills.

Individual tasks (reports and presentations). Goal: to measure an ability of making independent decision on specific targets

Final control in 2 forms: midterm test and final test.

Examination (in written and oral form) at the end of a semester includes theoretical questions and practical tasks on all course sections.

Rated learning activities are presented in the Table 4

Table 4

Rated learning activity	Result
Practical tasks completion	R-1; R-2; R-3
Reports on individual task	R-1; R-2; R-3
Presentations of research at a “conference week”	R-1; R-2; R-3
Active participation in scientific discussions	R-1; R-2; R-3
Test completion	R-1; R-2; R-3
Final Test	R-1; R-2; R-3

Test Sample

Russia in the XII-XV centuries. Practice test.

Variant 1.

1. Early Russian history was recorded by monks who wrote chronicles. The earliest of these is the _____ Chronicle. It describes events in Kievan Russia up to the year 1110.

- A.Primary
- B.Initial
- C.Principle
- D.Crucial

2. The Cyrillic alphabet is closely based on the _____ alphabet.

- A.Slavic
- B.Greek
- C.Latin

3. When did the new Byzantine Christianity spread in Russia?

4. Who ruled Russia from 1019- 1054?

5. What are the names of two big rivers in Russia?

6. TRUE OR FALSE? Kiev enjoyed it's golden age under Yaroslav.

7. Which young leader united the nomadic mongols in 1200?
8. Did the Golden Horde tolerate the Roman Orthodox church?
9. How did Moscow get some of the power from the Mongols?
10. WHO was the driving force behind Moscow's rise?
11. What was the Golden Horde?
12. Which city starts to take control away from the Mongols?
13. What title did IVAN III the Great take?
14. _____ made alliances with other Russian princes and finally ended Mongol rule.
 - A. Ivan I
 - B. Ivan III
 - C. Prince Dimitry
 - D. Alexander Nevskiy
15. True or false: The Mongol onslaught had destroyed the Rus kingdom's unity, breaking it into several smaller states?
16. In what way did the rivers of Russia influence its history?
 - 1) They provided a network for trade between the Byzantine Empire and Russia.
 - 2) They allowed Japan to defeat Russia in the Russo-Japanese War.
 - 3) They were used by Polovtsians to invade Russia.
 - 4) They gave the Mongols a route to conquer Russia.
17. What was one influence of Mongol rule on the history of Russia?
 - 1 Contacts with kingdoms in western Europe greatly increased
 - 2The Chinese writing system was introduced and adopted
 - 3Most Russians converted from Orthodox Christianity to Islam
 - 4Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong centralized control of the empire
18. Which development in Russian history led to the other three?
 - 1 Orthodox Christianity was adopted in Russia

- 2Trade developed along rivers linking Russia and the Byzantine Empire
- 3The Cyrillic alphabet became the basis of Russian language
- 4Russian rulers took the title of czar, or Caesar

19. The Eastern Orthodox Church was led by the
- A patriarch
 - B emperor
 - C pope
 - D Justinian Code

Questions for final test

1. The culture of the Eastern Slavs. The problems of the social and political ethnogeny of the Slavs.
2. The Norman , Slavic and other concepts in the origin of the Kiev Russia.
3. Social and political structure the Old Russian state. The admission of Christianity. The political decentralization in Russia.
4. Russia and Golden Horde.
5. The distinctive features in the formation of Russian centralized state. The state of Moscow in XVI-XVII centuries.
6. The industrial challenge from the West and the traditional Russia.
7. The inevitability modernization of Russia. The reforms by Peter the Great and Katherine II. The features of public, political, social and economical development of Russia (XVIII-first half XIX century).
8. Aggravation of the modernization problem in the middle of XIX century.
9. The reforms by Alexander II and their consequences. The formation of industrial reality in Russia. The peculiarity of industrial revolution.
10. Appearance and development of social sphere in industrial society. The enlargement of Russian Empire. Public movements in the epoch of early industrialism. The reforms in autocracy.
11. The revolution of 1905-1907 years. The political parties and their programs for renovation of the state system in Russia.
12. The State Duma and their work in 1906-1916 years.
13. The participation of Russia in the First World War.
14. The revolution process in Russia in 1917 year. Communist's coming to power.
15. Formation of the Soviet State Institutes. V.Lenin – a founder of the Soviet State. Home Policy of the Soviet Government in 1917 – 1920 years.
16. The main idea and the contradictions of the New Economy Policy. Foundation of the USSR.
17. Socialist Industrialization. Radical reorganization of the agriculture.

18. Soviet system and Stalin's regime of the personal dictatorship. Mass repressions.
19. Home and foreign policy of the Soviet government in 30th years.
20. Great Patriotic War 1941 - 1945, its results.
21. Social, economic and political development of the USSR in the 40 – 50th years.
22. International position of the USSR after the Second World War.
23. Reforms of the 50 – 80th years and their consequences.
24. Disintegration of the USSR and the World Socialist System. The Soviet power destruction and the President's republic establishment.
25. Constitutional process in the post – Soviet Russia.
26. Political elite in the contemporary Russia. Federal Congress and its activity.
27. Issues of the contemporary development of the Russian Federation.
28. The place and the role of the Siberia in the Russian Federation.
29. The history of TPU.
30. The TPU activity reconstruction. Appearing of a new traditions. The TPU scientific schools' development on the eve of the 21st century. TPU as a part of the Russian and Siberia scientific complex.

8. References

Basic textbooks:

- Экарева, Ирина Леонидовна История России в мировом контексте = The History of Russia in the World Context : учебное пособие для вузов / И. Л. Экарева; Российская экономическая академия им. Г. В. Плеханова (РЭА). — 3-е изд., перераб. и доп.— Москва: Изд-во Российской экономической академии, 2007. — 104 с.. — На английском языке.. — ISBN 978-5-7307-0661-3.
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Additional literature:

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- Strezova, Anita Hesychasm and Art : The Appearance of New Iconographic Trends in Byzantine and Slavic Lands in the 14th and 15th Centuries // OAPEN Library <http://www.oapen.org>
- Torbiorn, Kjell M. Destination Europe: The political and economic growth of a continent // OAPEN Library <http://www.oapen.org>

Internet Links.

- "Chronology of Russian History" at <http://www.bucknell.edu/x20136.xml> or the Soviet
- History Internet Archive at <http://www.marxists.org/history/ussr/>.
- Russian studies sites in history, politics, and culture at <http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/acrl/publications/crlnews/2000/jan/russianstudies.cfm>
- Digital library of Staliniana is available at <http://images.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/i/image/image-idx?c=stalinka>
- Russia today ranging from tourism to business, see <http://www.russiatoday.com>.

9. Facilities

№	The name (educational audiences, computer classes, the equipment)	Building - Room
1	Educational audience, projector	19- 503
2	Educational audience, projector, interactive board,	19 - 505
3	Computer class, computers	19 - 403

The syllabus is written on the basis of State Educational Standard for international students following the major:

15.03.01 Mechanical Engineering

CONSIDERED and **APPROVED** at the meeting of the Interdisciplinary Department of the Institute for International Education and Language Communication “ _____ ” _____ 2016_, minutes № _____.

Author:

Associate Professor, Interdisciplinary Department _____ E.Y. Kosheleva