

СТОМ-21 ИН

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Северо-Осетинская государственная медицинская академия»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации**

Кафедра общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
протоколом заседания
Центрального координационного
учебно-методического совета
«23» мая 2023 г. № 5

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

по дисциплине «История России»

основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке) утвержденной 24 мая 2023 г

**для студентов 1 курса
по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология
Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании кафедры
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Заведующий кафедрой
д.м.н., профессор



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**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ» МИНИСТЕРСТВА
ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на оценочные материалы

**по дисциплине «История России»
для студентов 1 курса
по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология
(программа частично реализуемая на английском языке)**

Оценочные материалы составлены на кафедре общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук на основании рабочей программы дисциплины «История России» основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке), утвержденной в 2023 г., и соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО 3++ (Блок 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология(программа частично реализуемая на английском языке))

Оценочные материалы включает в себя:

- вопросы к модулю,
- вопросы к зачету,
- эталоны тестовых заданий (с титульным листом и оглавлением),
- билеты к зачету

Эталоны тестовых заданий включают в себя следующие элементы: тестовые задания, шаблоны ответов. Все задания соответствуют рабочей программе дисциплины «История России», формируемым при ее изучении компетенциям и охватывают все её разделы. Сложность заданий варьируется. Количество заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины достаточно для проведения контроля знаний и исключает многократное повторение одного и того же вопроса в различных вариантах. Эталоны содержат ответы ко всем тестовым заданиям.

Билеты к зачету выполнены на бланках единого образца по стандартной форме, на бумаге одного цвета и качества. Билеты к зачету включает в себя 2 вопроса. Формулировки вопросов совпадают с формулировками перечня вопросов, выносимых на зачет. Содержание вопросов одного билета относится к различным разделам рабочей программы дисциплины, позволяющее более полно охватить материал дисциплины.

Сложность вопросов в билетах распределена равномерно.

В целом, оценочные материалы по дисциплине «История России» способствуют качественной оценке уровня владения обучающимися универсальными компетенциями.

Рецензируемые оценочные материалы по дисциплине «История России» могут быть рекомендованы к использованию для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации на стоматологическом факультете у обучающихся 1 курса.

Рецензент:

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Вопросы к модулю

MODULE 1

Option 1

1. History as a science. Object, subject, methods and principles of historical science. Chronology in ancient times.
2. The history of the opening of the North Ossetia State Medical Institute in Ordzhonikidze SOASSR.
3. The first states on the territory of Russia
4. The state of Russia (IX - the beginning of the XII century). Features of the socio-economic structure.
5. Formation of a unified Russian (Moscow) state in the XV century.

Option 2

1. The first states on the territory of Russia.
2. The main stages of the formation of the North Ossetian State Medical Institute.
3. Eastern Slavs and their neighbors.
4. Russian lands in the period of feudal fragmentation.
5. Mongol-Tatar and Swedish-German aggression and its impact on the further history of Russia. The struggle of the peoples of our country against the conquerors in the XIII- XV centuries.

MODULE 2.

Option 1.

1. Russia in the era of Ivan the Terrible. Reforms of the "Elected Rada". Oprichnina, its essence, political and socio-economic consequences.
2. Russia's foreign policy in the XVI – XVII centuries: main directions, results, consequences.
3. State-administrative and military reforms of Peter I. Formation of the Russian Empire.
4. The policy of enlightened absolutism of Catherine II
5. Russia's foreign policy in the XVIII century: main directions, goals, results.

Option 2.

1. Class-representative monarchy as a form of the state structure of Russia in the XVI-XVII centuries. Zemstvo cathedrals and their significance in the history of Russia.
1. 2. The "Time of Troubles" in the history of Russia: causes, stages and role in the awakening of national consciousness.
2. Peter I and the beginning of Russia's modernization: prerequisites, main ideas, methods, features. Evaluation of Peter's transformations.
3. Palace coups of the XVIII century: prerequisites, changes in state governance structures, social consequences.
4. Culture of Russia in the XVIII century
5. Russia's foreign policy in the XVIII century: main directions, goals, results.

MODULE 3

Option 1.

1. The internal policy of the Russian Empire in the item / item of the XIX century.
2. Foreign policy of the Russian Empire in the century / P. XIX in
3. The First World War: prerequisites, course, results. Impact on European development
4. The Civil War in Russia: causes, nature, features and main stages. Military intervention.
5. Features of international relations in the interwar period. Adaptation of Soviet Russia on the world stage

Option 2.

1. Foreign policy of the Russian Empire in the XIX century.
2. The internal policy of the Russian Empire in the century / P. XIX in
3. The First Russian Revolution. Reasons, results, meaning
4. The revolutionary events of 1917, causes, course, results, significance.
5. Foreign policy of the USSR and international relations in the 1930s. The position of the USSR in the conditions of the outbreak of the Second World War.

MODULE 4

Option 1

1. The Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Stages, results and lessons. Creation of an anti-Hitler coalition. Socio-economic and political development of the country in the mid-1950s-1980s
2. Sources and price of the victory of the Soviet people in the war, its decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism.
3. The "Cold War" as a form of bipolar confrontation.
4. Russia in the 90s of the twentieth century. The Constitution of the Russian Federation 1993 The results of the reforms.
5. Russia in the 90s of the twentieth century. Constitution of the Russian Federation 1993. Science, culture, education in market conditions. The results of the reforms.

Option 2.

1. The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The policy and practice of the genocide of the Soviet people in the occupied territories in the years.
2. Internal and foreign policy of the USSR in the post-war period (1945-1953) the main tasks, difficulties of their solution, results.
3. The international situation and foreign policy of the Soviet state in 1953-1985
4. "New political thinking" and the change in the geopolitical position of the USSR.
5. The role of the Russian Federation in the modern world community. Russia's regional and global interests

ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. The place of history in the system of sciences. The object and subject of science. Theory and methodology. The main directions. The History of Russia as part of World History
2. Scientific chronology and chronology in the history of Russia. Chronological and geographical framework of the course of Russian history
3. The history of the opening of the North Ossetian State Medical Institute in Ordzhonikidze SOASSR.
4. The main stages of the formation of the North Ossetian State Medical Institute.
5. Ancient people and their sites on the territory of modern Russia.
6. The first states on the territory of modern Russia.
7. Formation of the Old Russian state, theories of its origin, social and political system in the IX – early XII centuries.
8. The internal and foreign policy of the first Russian Grand dukes, their role in the formation of the statehood of Russia. IX – early XII centuries .
9. Adoption of Christianity in Russia: reasons and historical significance. The influence of the Byzantine factor on Russian history.
10. Political fragmentation in Russia.
11. Mongol-Tatar and Swedish-German aggression and its influence on the further history of Russia. The struggle of the peoples of our country against the conquerors in the XIII- XV centuries.
12. The reasons for the rise of the Moscow Principality in the XIII- XV centuries and its struggle for leadership in the political unification of Northeastern Russia.
13. The causes and main stages of the formation of the Russian centralized state.
14. Russia in the era of Ivan the Terrible. Reforms of the "Elected Rada". Oprichnina, its essence, political and socio-economic consequences.
15. The estate-representative monarchy as a form of the state structure of Russia in the XVI- XVII centuries. Zemstvo cathedrals and their significance in the history of Russia.
16. The "Time of Troubles" in the history of Russia: causes, stages and role in the awakening of national consciousness.
17. Russia's foreign policy in the XVI – XVII centuries: main directions, results, consequences.
18. Peter I and the beginning of Russia's modernization: prerequisites, main ideas, methods, features. Evaluation of Peter's transformations.
19. State-administrative and military reforms of Peter I. Formation of the Russian Empire.
20. Economic and social reforms of Peter I, transformations in the spiritual sphere, their results.
21. Palace coups of the XVIII century: prerequisites, changes in state governance structures, social consequences.
22. The policy of enlightened absolutism of Catherine II.
23. Russia's foreign policy in the XVIII century: main directions, goals, results.
24. Culture of Russia in the XVIII century
25. Foreign policy results of the Patriotic War of 1812 Foreign policy of Russia in the first half of the XIX century .
26. The Decembrist movement: prerequisites, ideological foundations, organizations and their programs. Historical significance.
27. The crisis of the feudal-serfdom system of Russia. The abolition of serfdom and the mechanism of the peasant reform of 1861.
28. Socio-political reforms of Alexander II, their bourgeois orientation. Counter - reforms of Alexander Sh .
29. Russia's foreign policy of the second half of the XIX- early XX centuries.
30. Socio-political movements in Russia in the 60-80s of the XIX century.

31. Russia is on the path of capitalist development. Reformatory activity of S.Y. Witte.
32. Political parties in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century: genesis, classification, programs, tactics. The experience of Duma "parliamentarism" in Russia.
33. The First World War: prerequisites, course, results. Influence on European development.
34. Revolutions of the early twentieth century in Russia.
35. The Civil War in Russia: causes, nature, features and main stages. Military intervention.
36. The policy and practice of "war communism" and NEP.
37. Formation of the USSR: prerequisites, stages, projects of unification and development of national-state construction in the country.
38. Features of international relations in the interwar period. Adaptation of Soviet Russia on the world stage. Comintern. The anti-Comintern Pact.
39. Foreign policy of the USSR and international relations in the 1930s. The position of the USSR in the conditions of the outbreak of the Second World War.
40. The Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)
41. The sources and price of the victory of the Soviet people in the war, its decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism.
42. Internal and foreign policy of the USSR in the post-war period (1945-1953): main tasks, difficulties of their solution, results.
43. The "Cold War" as a form of bipolar confrontation.
44. Socio-economic and political development of the USSR in the mid-1950s - 1980s
45. The international situation and foreign policy of the Soviet state in 1953-1985.
46. "New political thinking" and the change in the geopolitical position of the USSR.
47. Russia in the 90s of the twentieth century. Constitution of the Russian Federation 1993. Science, culture, education in market conditions. The results of the reforms.
48. Election of Vladimir Putin as President of the Russian Federation. The formation of a new political situation in the country.
49. The role of the Russian Federation in the modern world community. Russia's regional and global interests.
50. The current geopolitical situation

Test on topic № 1: "The Kiev state of the IX-XII centuries. The period of "feudal fragmentation" (XI-XIII centuries). Reflection of German-Swedish aggression. Mongol conquests and the system of management of Russian lands"

1. Kiev became the capital of the new state during the reign of:
 - 1) Oleg
 - 2) Olga
 - 3) Igor
 - 4) Rurik

2. Arrange in the correct chronological order of Russian princes of the IX - X centuries:
 - 1) Rurik
 - 2) Olga
 - 3) Vladimir the Saint
 - 4) Oleg

3. Prince Vladimir I, who baptized Russia, is known by his nickname:
 - 1) Great
 - 2) Monomakh
 - 3) Saint
 - 4) Wise

4. Two military campaigns of Prince Igor against Byzantium were in _____ year
 - 1) 944
 - 2) 941
 - 3) 950
 - 4) 988

5. Vladimir Monomakh became the prince of Kiev in _____ year.
 - 1) 988
 - 2) 1097
 - 3) 1107
 - 4) 1113

6. The date of the beginning of the period of political fragmentation of Russia is _____ a year.
 - 1) 1125
 - 2) 1132
 - 3) 1054
 - 4) 1097

7. Two reasons for political fragmentation were ...
 - 1) the decline of the land of Kiev because of the raids of nomads
 - 2) the invasion of Batu's troops into Northeast Russia
 - 3) the struggle of the princes for the best reigns and territories
 - 4) creation of tribal unions

8. The reasons for the political disunity of Russia did not apply
 - 1) weakening of external danger
 - 2) the movement of trade routes
 - 3) sections of princes of their estates between heirs

4) the spread of pagan beliefs

9. The two most important political centers of Russia during the period of political fragmentation were ...

- 1) The Novgorod Republic
- 2) The Vladimir-Suzdal Principality
- 3) Chernigov Principality
- 4) The Ryazan Principality

10. Correlate the date and event:

1) the appearance in the written sources of single information about the boyar and monastic estates

2) The appearance of the first "great princes", the disintegration of Kievan Russia into several principalities

3) Long and fierce internecine wars in Russian lands

a) Mid XII century.

b) 30-ies. XIII century.

c) XI century.

11. The first meeting of Russian troops with the Mongols occurred in ____.

- 1) 1147
- 2) 988
- 3) 1223
- 4) 1380

12. During the Battle of Kalka, the allies of the Russian army were ...

- 1) the Khazars
- 2) Pechenegs
- 3) Byzantines
- 4) Polovtsy

13. Russia became dependent on the Golden Horde as a result of

- 1) invasions of Khan Batu
- 2) campaigns of Genghis Khan
- 3) the campaign of Khan Mamaia
- 4) raids of the Polovtsians

14. Set the correct chronological sequence of the listed events:

- 1) Battle on the river. Kalka
- 2) the campaign of Khan Tokhtamysh to Moscow
- 3) The Ice Slaughter
- 4) The Battle of Neva

15. Correlate the dates and events of the period of struggle against foreign invaders.

- 1) Battle on the river Kalka
- 2) the battle on the river Neva
- 3) Battle on the Lake Chud
- A) 1223
- B) 1242
- C) 1240

16. Officials who led the collection of tribute in Russia, were called ...

- 1) noyons
- 2) baskaks
- 3) viziers
- 4) temniki

17. Explain the term “yoke”

- A) system of domination over Russian lands
- B) The annual fee of the Rusys Horde
- C) khan's charter, which gave the right to reign

18. Two reasons for the rise of the Moscow Principality were:

- 1) personal qualities of the first Moscow princes
- 2) advantageous geographical location
- 3) the beginning of military clashes with Lithuania
- 4) expansion of the boundaries of the Moscow Principality

19. The two main values of the Battle of Kulikovo were ...

- 1) the revival of Russian culture
- 2) Russia's access to the Baltic Sea
- 3) the first defeat of the Horde
- 4) good relationship with the Horde

20. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- 1) the formation of the Golden Horde
- 2) Tohtamysh's march to Moscow
- 3) Battle of the Kalka River
- 4) The Battle of Kulikovo Field

21. The territorial core of the formation of the Moscow state was land:

- 1) Novgorod
- 2) Ryazan
- 3) Galicia-Volyns'ka
- 4) Vladimiro-Suzdal

22. The Moscow prince, the first to receive the right to collect tribute from the Russian lands in favor of the Horde:

- 1) Ivan III
- 2) Ivan Kalita
- 3) Dmitry Donskoy
- 4) Daniel

Test on topic No. 2: «Representative monarchy in Russia in the XIV - beginning of XVII centuries»

1. Which names of the rulers of Russia related with the centralization of Russian lands in the XIV - XV centuries

- 1) Vasily the Dark, Ivan Kalita
- 2) Yaroslav the Wise, Ivan III
- 3) Vasily Kosoy, Vladimir Monomakh
- 4) Dmitry Donskoy, Vladimir I

2. Two features of the formation of the Russian state were ...

- 1) the formation of a bourgeois democratic society
- 2) domination of the feudal mode of economy
- 3) the need to combat external danger
- 4) the folding of the all-Russian market

3. In the reign of Ivan III there was (are):

- 1) the convocation of the Zemsky Sobor
- 2) the creation of the Streletsky troops
- 3) suppression of the Rurik dynasty
- 4) the introduction of the "rule of St. George's Day"

4. Specify the correct correspondence between the date and the event associated with the reign of Ivan III:

- 1) 1480
- 2) 1497
- 3) 1485
- A) "standing" on the river. Ugra - the overthrow of the Horde yoke
- B) joining Tver to Moscow
- C) the adoption of the "Code of Law", the first all-Russian code of laws

5. Two events related to the era of Ivan III, were:

- 1) introduction of collegiums
- 2) the creation of ministries
- 3) the introduction of the title "the sovereign of all Russia"
- 4) the overthrow of the Horde yoke

6. In the reign of Ivan III was entered:

- 1) the wedding of the kingdom
- 2) the title "the sovereign of all" Rus "
- 3) the code "The Basic Laws of the Russian Empire"
- 4) "Cathedral Code"

7. Establish a correspondence between the date and the event from the history of the second half of the 15th century. - I third of the XVI century.

- 1) the accession to the throne of Ivan III
- 2) Khan Ahmad's recognition of Russia's complete independence
- 3) adoption of the Code of Law

- A) 1462
- B) 1497
- C) 1480

8. With the rule of Ivan III, the following event is connected ...

- 1) the emergence of a new coat of arms - a two-headed eagle
- 2) feudal internecine strife

- 3) the introduction of "lesson years"
- 4) Oprichnina

9. The wedding of Ivan IV to the kingdom took place in ____ year.
- 1) 1533
 - 2) 1547
 - 3) 1550
 - 4) 1584

10. The convocation of the first Zemsky Sobor refers to the government ...
- 1) Ivan Kalita
 - 2) of Ivan III
 - 3) Ivan IV
 - 4) Vladimir I

11. To the reign of Ivan IV is:
- 1) the introduction of a poll tax
 - 2) the conquest of the Kazan and Astrakhan khanates
 - 3) the creation of oprichnina
 - 4) the convocation of the Stoglav church cathedral

12. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
- 1) the introduction of an indefinite search for fugitives
 - 2) the introduction of oprichnina
 - 3) gaining access to the Baltic Sea
 - 4) the annexation of the Crimea to Russia

13. Relate the term and its definition.
- 1) Boyar Duma
 - 2) Oprichnina
 - 3) corvee

- A) state management body
- B) policies aimed at strengthening the autocracy by harsh methods
- C) land developmental rent

14. Establish a correspondence between the date and the event from the history of the second half of the 16th century.

- 1) the wedding of Ivan IV to the kingdom
 - 2) Stoglav Cathedral
 - 3) the beginning of the reign of Tsar Feodor Ivanovich
- A) 1584
 - B) 1551
 - C) 1547

15. The introduction of oprichnina had a consequence ...
- 1) the proclamation of Russia by the empire
 - 2) registration of a caste-representative monarchy
 - 3) strengthening of autocracy
 - 4) the beginning of the enslavement of peasants

16. The opponents of Russia in the Livonian War were ...
- 1) England

- 2) Poland
- 3) Lithuania
- 4) Austria

17. Zemsky Sobor elected Tsar Boris Godunov in ____ year.

- 1) 1549
- 2) 1566
- 3) 1589
- 4) 1598

18. The beginning of the Time of Troubles was connected with the government:

- 1) V. Shuisky
- 2) "Semiboyarschiny"
- 3) B. Godunov
- 4) False Dmitry I

19. Two causes of the Troubles in Russia in the early 17th century were:

- 1) toughening serfdom of peasants
- 2) introduction of recruitment
- 3) suppression of the Rurik dynasty
- 4) the abolition of "school years"

Test on topic No. 3: " The transformation of the representative monarchy in autocracy (XVII – first quarter of XVIII century)."

1. During the Troubles in the beginning of the XVII century. the peasant uprising took the lead ...

- 1) Ivan Bolotnikov
- 2) Stepan Razin
- 3) Emelyan Pugachev
- 4) Kondraty Bulavin

2. In May 1606 there was...

- 1) the siege of Moscow by the troops of Sigismund III
- 2) the defeat of the troops of False Dmitry II
- 3) the overthrow of False Dmitry I
- 4) the overthrow of the Godunov dynasty, the accession of False Dmitry I

3. The government of the Russian state, formed after the overthrow of Tsar VI. Shuisky is called:

- 1) "Semiboyarschina"
- 2) The Supreme Privy Council
- 3) Council of all the earth
- 4) Boyar Duma

4. The beginning of the board of "Semiboyarschina" is ____ a year.

- 1) 1600

- 2) 1607
- 3) 1598
- 4) 1610

5. The Board of the Romanov dynasty began in ____ year.

- 1) 1606
- 2) 1609
- 3) 1613
- 4) 1645

6. In the chronological order, place the following events:

- 1) the acceptance by Peter I of the title of Emperor
- 2) establishment of the "Table of Ranks"
- 3) the establishment of the Senate
- 4) the beginning of the Northern War

7. Which of the above refers to the activities of Peter I's domestic policy:

- 1) the introduction of a poll tax
- 2) publication of letters of commendation to the nobility and cities
- 3) the creation of provinces
- 4) the opening of the Smolny Institute of Noble Maidens

8. Two transformations of Peter I, which contributed to the strengthening of bureaucratization of government, were:

- 1) the convocation of the Zemsky Sobor
- 2) the creation of the State Duma
- 3) the creation of the Senate
- 4) establishment of collegiums

9. The acceptance by Peter I of the title of emperor and the proclamation of Russia by the empire occurred in:

- 1) 1721
- 2) 1709
- 3) 1785
- 4) 1711

10. In whose reign was finally established the absolute monarchy in Russia:

- 1) Peter I
- 2) Catherine II
- 3) Elizabeth Petrovna
- 4) Catherine I

11. The accelerator of the Petrine reforms was:

- 1) The Seven Years' War
- 2) The Thirty Years' War
- 3) the Russo-Turkish War
- 4) The Northern War

12. What were the central state institutions created by Peter I called:

- 1) orders
- 2) Board
- 3) ministries

4) Assemblies

Test on topic № 4: «The transformation of the autocracy to absolutism (XVIII – first half XIX centuries)».

1. Note the reason for the palace coups:
 - 1) the interest of the nobility in expanding their privileges
 - 2) the desire of foreign powers to strengthen their influence on the policy of Russian emperors
 - 3) inability of rulers to solve internal economic problems
 - 4) dissatisfaction of higher society with the foreign policy of autocrats

2. Establish a correspondence between the names of Russian rulers and the names of the documents adopted in their reign:
 - 1) Peter I
 - 2) Alexey Mikhailovich
 - 3) Ivan IV
 - 4) Peter III
 - A) "Sobornoe Ulozhenie"
 - B) "Table of Ranks"
 - C) "Manifesto on Liberty of Nobility"
 - D) "Sudebnik"

3. Relate the names of the rulers of the XVII-XVIII century and their contemporaries.
 - 1) Catherine II
 - 2) Anna Ioannovna
 - 3) Alexey Mikhailovich
 - 4) Peter I
 - A) Patriarch Nikon
 - B) E. Biron
 - C.) N. Novikov
 - D) F. Lefort

4. Two features of the policy of "enlightened absolutism" of Catherine II were:
 - 1) Creation of the Commission
 - 2) establishment of ministries
 - 3) publication of the "Charter of Honor to Cities"
 - 4) the transition from a caste-representative monarchy to an absolute

5. Two events of the reign of Alexander I were:
 - 1) abolition of serfdom
 - 2) zemstvo reform
 - 3) the establishment of new universities
 - 4) the creation of military settlements

6. Relate the name of the historical person and the event:
 - 1) A.A. Arakcheev

- 2) D.V. Davydov
- 3) M.M. Speransky

- A) Establishment of the State Council
- B) Participation in the Patriotic War of 1812
- B) the introduction of military settlements

7. For the reign of Alexander I was not (a) typical (a):

- 1) the establishment of new universities
- 2) the creation of military settlements
- 3) drafting the first constitution
- 4) abolition of serfdom

8. An attempt to solve the peasant question in the first quarter of the nineteenth century characterizes the decree signed by Alexander I ...

- 1) about "obligated peasants"
- 2) on the prohibition of serfs from complaining about the landowners
- 3) on "free-grain farmers"
- 4) prohibiting the sale of domestic people and landless peasants from a hammer

9. Arrange the most important events of the reign of Nicholas I in the correct sequence:

- 1) the trial of the Decembrists
- 2) codification of legislation
- 3) the beginning of the Crimean War

10. Specify the chronological framework of the Crimean War:

- 1) 1812-1814 гг.
- 2) 1817-1864 гг.
- 3) 1853-1856 гг.
- 4) 1877-1878 гг.

11. Note the author of the theory of official nationality:

- 1) P.Ya. Chaadaev
- 2) I.D. Delyanov
- 3) D.A. Tolstoy
- 4) S.S. Uvarov

12. What event happened on December 14, 1825:

- 1) the assassination of Alexander II by the People's Will
- 2) the Decembrist uprising
- 3) the first strike of workers in Russia
- 4) the formation of the "Northern Society"

13. In the reign of Nicholas I had (o) a place:

- 1) establishment of the State Council
- 2) the creation of military settlements
- 3) codification of laws
- 4) Patriotic War with Napoleon

14. In 1805, at Austerlitz, a battle took place between the armies:

- 1) Russian-Austrian and French
- 2) Russian-French and English

- 3) Russian-Swedish and English
- 4) Russian-French and Austrian

Test on topic No. 5: «The history of the development of capitalism in Russia.»

1. During the reign of Alexander II occurred:

- 1) the publication of the decree on "free-grain farmers"
- 2) abolition of serfdom
- 3) cancellation of localism
- 4) the introduction of recruitment services

2. The dates of 1825, 1855, 1881, 1894 refer to:

- 1) the process of liberating the peasants from serfdom
- 2) the beginning of the reign of Russian emperors
- 3) public administration reforms
- 4) the beginning of military campaigns

3. The weakening of censorship bans, the open discussion of liberation projects peasants from serfdom refers to the beginning of the reign:

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

4. Two transformations of 1860 - 1870 gg. were:

- 1) the adoption of the "Cathedral Code"
- 2) the introduction of broad autonomy for universities
- 3) the transition to universal military service
- 4) the establishment of a regular army

5. Establish a correspondence between the concepts and names of historical personalities with which they are associated:

- 1) temporarily liable peasants
- 2) The Synod
- 3) The theory of official nationality
- 4) Arakcheevshchina

- A) Peter I
- B) Catherine II
- C) Alexander I
- D) Nicholas I
- E) Alexander II

6. One of the main theses of the theory of revolutionary populism in Russia was the thesis:

- 1) Russia must consistently go through the stage of capitalism, and then move on to socialism
- 2) the ideal form of government for Russia is a constitutional monarchy
- 3) Russia will pass to socialism, having passed capitalism

7. Arrange the most important events of Alexander II's reforms and counter-reforms of Alexander III in the right order.

- 1) abolition of serfdom
- 2) the assassination of Alexander II by the "Narodnaya Volya"
- 3) introduction of new principles of the judicial system - advocacy, publicity, openness of court sessions, etc.

8. The Economics of Russia 1880 - 1890 gg. characterized

- 1) the rise
- 2) the recession
- 3) the crisis
- 4) prosperity

9. Which of the listed transformations refer to the reign of Alexander III?

- 1) the establishment of military settlements
- 2) the liberation of the peasants from serfdom
- 3) abolished university autonomy
- 4) the establishment of ministries in Russia
- 5) the establishment of the III department
- 6) he did not make any changes

10. Peasants, forced after the reform of 1861 and before the conclusion of the redemption deal to pay duty in favor of the landowner, were called

- 1) attributable
- 2) Temporarily Obligated
- 3) by session
- 4) freedmen

11. Features of economic development in Russia in the 90-ies. XIX-early XX century:

- 1) low rates of development of industry and agriculture;
- 2) High rates of industrial development and the backwardness of rural economy;
- 3) high degree of concentration of production and monopolization in industry;
- 4) combination of the newest forms of capitalism in industry and financial system with feudal and semi-feudal relations in the village;
- 5) state-monopoly character of the development of capitalism;

12. Alexander's desire to stabilize the domestic political situation in Russia after the assassination of the People's Will by Alexander II led:

- 1) to the decentralization of public administration
- 2) to strengthen the autocratic power of the tsar
- 3) to weaken the autocratic power of the tsar
- 3) to the introduction of the constitutional order
- 4) towards democratization of public administration

13. For Russia, the turn of the XIX - XX centuries. was characterized by:

- 1) dominance of subsistence economy
- 2) the creation of manufactory production
- 3) the emergence of monopolistic associations

4) the beginning of the industrial revolution

14. Two features of the socio-economic and political development of in the late XIX - XX centuries. were:

- 1) gratuitous transfer of landed estates to peasants
- 2) The impact of the global economic crisis
- 3) the widespread use of the corvee system
- 4) the growth of railway construction

Test on topic No. 6: «The history of the development of capitalism in Russia the beginning of the 20th century».

1. During the period of the First Russian Revolution, was published...

- 1) the manifesto "On the Liberty of the Nobility"
- 2) the first constitution of Russia
- 3) "State Charter of the Russian Empire"
- 4) decree "On the establishment of the State Duma"

2. Two parties of the liberal-centrist trend of the early twentieth century ...

- 1) The Union of October 17 (Octobrists)
- 2) The Union of Michael Archangel
- 3) "Union of the Russian people"
- 4) Constitutional-democratic party (cadets)

3. Two events of the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907 were ...

- 1) the June Third coup d'état
- 2) Lensky shooting on gold mines
- 3) publication of the first constitution of Russia
- 4) edition of the Manifesto on October 17

4. What political party at the beginning of the twentieth century represented the government camp?

- 1) The Union of October 17
- 2) The Constitutional Democratic Party
- 3) The Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party
- 4) Party of Socialist-Revolutionaries
- 5) "Union of the Russian people"

5. The First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907:

- 1) ended with the victory of the Bolsheviks
- 2) is famous for the fact that the tsar signed the "Manifesto of October 17", legalized the multi-party system, freedom of speech
- 3) introduced a constitution in Russia
- 4) is famous for the fact that the king abdicated
- 5) achieved the fact that Russia was declared a republic

Test on topic № 7: «Soviet period»

1"Indicate the correct chronological sequence of events in 1917.

- 1) "Kornilovism"

- 2) the abdication of Nicholas II from the throne
- 3) the creation of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers and soldiers' deputies
- 4) liquidation of dual power

2. The abdication of Nicholas II from the throne occurred ...

- 1) March 2, 1917
- 2) February 27, 1917
- 3) October 25, 1917
- 4) August 1, 1914

3. The first country to which the Provisional Government granted autonomy rights was ...

- 1) Mongolia
- 2) Serbia
- 3) Sweden
- 4) Finland

4. Match the date and event of 1917

- 1) August 1917
- 2) February 25, 1917
- 3) May 1917
- A) general political strike in Petrograd
- B) The Kornilov insurrection
- C) the formation of the first coalition Provisional Government

5. Two events of the October Revolution of 1917 were ...

- 1) the creation of the Provisional Government
- 2) storming the Winter Palace
- 3) confiscation of landed estates
- 4) the abdication of Nicholas II from the throne

6. What is the correct chronological sequence of the events of the October Revolution of 1917?

- 1) the Bolshevisation of the Soviets
- 2) the Bolsheviks establishing control over the strategic objects of Petrograd
- 3) the opening of the II All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies
- 4) storming the Winter Palace

7. On January 5, 1918, the _____ meeting was opened.

- 1) The state
- 2) a consultative
- 3) Federal
- 4) The constituent

8. The event that occurred before the others ...

- 1) Brest peace with Germany
- 2) dispersal of the Constituent Assembly
- 3) adoption of the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia"
- 4) adoption of the Constitution of the RSFSR

9. The event that occurred later than all of the following ... - ...

- 1) adoption of the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia"

- 2) Brest peace with Germany
- 3) dispersal of the Constituent Assembly
- 4) adoption of the Constitution of the RSFSR

10. The bourgeois revolution in February 1917 marked the

- 1) the abdication of the king from the throne
- 2) established dual power
- 3) the Bolsheviks came to power
- 4) power was only in the hands of the Cadets
- 5) the beginning of anarchy and anarchy.

11. The Bolsheviks won during the October Revolution of 1917 because

- 1) The Bolsheviks had enough money at the expense of German funding
- 2) The Bolsheviks were sent by the most talented leaders
- 3) The goals of the opponents of the Bolsheviks were unclear and unpopular among the people
- 4) The Bolsheviks put forward exactly the goals that the people expected
- 5) The means to seize power by the Bolsheviks were the most humane

12. Russia was proclaimed a republic in 1917 by decision:

- 1) The Constituent Assembly
- 2) Congress of Soviets
- 3) The State Duma
- 4) The Provisional Government
- 5) Decree of the Council of People's Commissars

13. Indicate the correspondence of the date and the events of the period of the civil war and foreign intervention.

- 1) May 1918
- 2) May 1919
- 3) April 1920

A) campaign of General NN. Yudenich to Petrograd

B) the beginning of the Soviet-Polish war

B) mutiny of the Czechoslovakian corps

14. Two events of the civil war in Russia were ...

- 1) the Soviet-Polish war
- 2) "Bloody Sunday"
- 3) liberation of the Crimea from Wrangel
- 4) the Kornilov revolt

15. The chronological framework of the New Economic Policy (NEP) was the period.

- 1) 1918 - 1921 years.
- 2) 1928 - 1937 gg.
- 3) 1945 - 1953
- 4) 1921 - 1928 gg.

16. The two events of the New Economic Policy (NEP) were ...

- 1) card system of distribution of products and goods
- 2) private trade in manufactured products
- 3) complete nationalization of all industry

4) private rental of medium and small enterprises

Test on topic No. 8: «The USSR in 1920-1953»

1. In the USSR, by 1941, there were ____ republics.

- 1) 4
- 2) 17
- 3) 20
- 4) 16

2. One of the principles laid down in the founding of the USSR was (-o) ...

- 1) the ban on the withdrawal of the Union republics from the USSR
- 2) the absence of authorities in the union republics
- 3) subordination of the union republics leadership of the RSFSR
- 4) complete equality of allied republics

3. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was established in: 1) 1918 г.

- 2) 1922 г.
- 3) 1924 г.
- 4) 1930 г.

4. In April 1922, Soviet Russia participated in the conference ...

- 1) Yalta
- 2) Potsdam
- 3) Genoa
- 4) Tehran

5. The first major western state to recognize Soviet Russia was the defeated World War I ...

- 1) Germany
- 2) Italy
- 3) France
- 4) United Kingdom

6. Country of Western Europe, with which in 1928 - 1933 gg. The USSR had allied relations, - ...

- 1) England
- 2) Germany
- 3) Italy
- 4) France

7. What is the correct chronological sequence of the foreign policy events of the 1920s-1930s?

- 1) the non-aggression pact of the USSR and Germany of 1939
- 2) the beginning of World War II
- 3) recognition of the USSR by the United States
- 4) The Genoa Conference

8. Two documents, which the USSR and Germany signed in 1939, were ...

- 1) nonaggression pact
- 2) agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance
- 3) secret additional protocol
- 4) military agreement on joint attack on Czechoslovakia

9. The battle for Moscow during the Great Patriotic War began in ____ year.

- 1) 1941
- 2) 1942
- 3) 1943
- 4) 1944

10. Correlate the dates of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945:

- 1) Time Operation Typhoon
- 2) The beginning of Operation Uranium
- 3) The surrender of Germany
- 4) Japan's surrender

- A) November 19-23, 1942
- B) September-November 1941
- C) May 8, 1945
- D) September 2, 1945

11. The operation of the Germans to seize Moscow in 1941 was called:

- 1) The Citadel
- 2) Typhoon
- 3) Uranium
- 4) Mars

12. Two statements that characterize the socio-economic and political development of the USSR in the post-war period (1946 - 1952), were ...

- 1) the transfer of the economy to peaceful tracks
- 2) the refusal of the state from a monopoly on foreign trade
- 3) the achievement of the prewar level of industrial production in 1948
- 4) the permission of individual labor activity

13. Indicate the correct chronological sequence of the events of the "cold war".

- 1) creation of ATS
- 2) the speech of W. Churchill in Fulton (USA)
- 3) The Caribbean crisis

14. The return to the homeland of prisoners of war and civilians caught during the Great Patriotic War outside the USSR is ...

- 1) deportation
- 2) repatriation
- 3) evacuation
- 4) emigration

15. With the onset of the cold war, (...) ...

- 1) the strengthening of the anti-Hitler coalition
- 2) the creation of the European Union
- 3) the creation of military-political blocs (NATO, ATS)
- 4) the dissolution of the Comintern

16. The policy of "military communism" established in Soviet Russia during the Civil War meant:

- 1) introduction of a tax
- 2) the creation of collective farms
- 3) the creation of food detachments and comrades
- 4) permission for free trade in bread
- 5) creation of food cooperatives

17. In 1930, the USSR disappeared:

- 1) emigration from the country
- 2) unemployment
- 3) low salary
- 4) attachment to the place of residence
- 5) non-electrified areas

18. The consequence of the policy of industrialization in the 1920s-1930s. in the USSR was:

- 1) creation of a powerful military-industrial complex
- 2) a significant increase in the standard of living of the population
- 3) attracting significant foreign investment in industry
- 4) the USSR is one of the most economically developed countries
- 5) absence of manual labor in industry and agriculture

19. In the Constitution of 1924 the USSR was proclaimed:

- 1) the Federation of the Republics;
- 2) the Union of Autonomies;
- 3) Confederation of regions;
- 4) a unitary state.

Тест по теме № 9: «The USSR in 1953-1985»

1. The concept of "cold war" refers ...

- 1) the creation of the Triple Alliance
- 2) the US war in Iraq in 2003
- 3) The Caribbean crisis
- 4) the design of the anti-Hitler coalition

2. The reason for the aggravation of the international situation in the early 1960s. was...

- 1) the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba
- 2) Truman's election as President of the United States
- 3) the creation in the USSR of an atomic bomb
- 4) armed conflict between the USSR and Germany

3. The period of "thaw" refers to ...

- 1) the development of the concept of "developed socialism"
- 2) the disintegration of the USSR
- 3) the adoption of the III Constitution of the USSR
- 4) the adoption of the III program of the CPSU - the Program for Building Communism

4. Indicate the date and the events of the "Thaw" period.

- 1) 1962
- 2) 1953

3) 1956

A) Arrest of L. Beria

B) XX Congress of the CPSU, debunked the cult of personality IV. Stalin

C) suppression of the performance in Novocherkassk

5. Specify an event that, by the date of the accomplishment, is earlier than the rest.

1) the creation of economic councils

2) the launch in the USSR of the world's first nuclear power plant

3) death of I.V. Stalin

6. The USSR and the US were on the verge of a thermonuclear war as a result of ...

1) "Prague Spring", 1968

2) The Caribbean crisis

3) expelling the USSR from the League of Nations

4) the introduction of troops into Afghanistan

7. The development of the USSR in 1964 - 1985. characterized by ...

1) the beginning of the development of virgin and fallow lands

2) strengthening of bureaucratization in management

3) acceleration of socio-economic development

4) the rate for the rejuvenation of cadres

8. For the social development of the USSR in 1965 - 1985 gg. was not (a) typical ...

1) the strengthening of the positions of the party-state apparatus

2) persecution of dissidents

3) approval of the concept of "developed socialism"

4) the abolition of the role of the CPSU as the guiding and guiding force of society

9. The beginning of the period of relaxation of international tension is the period ...

1) the first half of the 1970s

2) until the death of IV Stalin

3) the first half of the 1990s

4) post-war

10. Two features characterizing the development of the USSR in 1964 - 1985, were ...

1) transition to the territorial principle of management

2) approval of the concept of "developed socialism"

3) democratization of public life

4) strengthening of party control over society

11. What is characteristic for the first post-war years in the country?

1) the totalitarian-bureaucratic structure of power has disintegrated;

2) the level of food supply has increased;

3) difficulties and deprivations of the people continued;

4) discussions began on ways to develop the socialist economy;

5) the financial situation of the population has dramatically improved.

12. What is the reason for the turn to international tension at the turn of the 1970s-1980s?

1) the US refusal to comply with the SALT-2 treaty;

2) the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and the introduction of troops into Afghanistan;

3) participation of the USSR in the Czechoslovak events;

- 4) the disintegration of the world socialist system;
- 5) the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act.

13. In the years 1965-1970, in the USSR was conducted:

- 1) campaign against "cosmopolitanism"
- 2) reform of the political system
- 3) mass rehabilitation of victims of Stalinist repressions
- 4) economic reform A. Kosygin

14. What series of dates is associated with the creation of international organizations of the socialist countries headed by the USSR?

- 1) 1946, 1960.
- 2) 1949, 1955
- 3) 1953, 1965
- 4) 1961, 1967.

15. Which of the above events occurred in 1961.

- 1) the first flight of a person into space
- 2) The 20th Congress of the CPSU
- 3) launch of the first artificial Earth satellite
- 4) The Caribbean crisis.

16. What unites the dates of 1949 and 1953?

- 1) economic reforms in industry
- 2) conducting flights into space on manned ships
- 3) the entry of Soviet troops into other countries
- 4) the first tests in the USSR of an atomic bomb and a hydrogen bomb

17. What new provision was included in the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1977?

- 1) condemnation of Stalin's personality cult
- 2) the building of a communist society in twenty years
- 3) the introduction of the principle of separation of powers
- 4) the construction in the USSR of developed socialism

Test on topic № 10: The collapse of the USSR (1985-1991).

1. Two events of the perestroika period were ...

- 1) a complete solution to the food problem
- 2) the beginning of the formation of a multiparty system
- 3) the permission of individual labor activity
- 4) toughening the persecution of the free press

2. "New political thinking" is ...

- 1) the implementation of the "500 Days Program" by G. Yavlinsky and S. Shatalin
- 2) program of transition to market relations
- 3) the foreign policy course of MS. Gorbachev
- 4) reform of the political system

3. The consequences of perestroika are ...

- 1) strengthening the territorial integrity of the state
- 2) adoption of the Constitution of "developed socialism"
- 3) acceleration of economic development of the country

4) aggravation of interethnic relations

4. The event, which took place in October 1990, is connected with the unification ...

- 1) Poland
- 2) Germany
- 3) Yugoslavia
- 4) Czechoslovakia

5. Establish a correspondence between the date and the event of the period of the domestic history of 1985-1999.

1) the abolition of the sixth article of the Constitution, which proclaimed the leading role of the CPSU

2) the creation of the USSR State Emergency Committee

3) decree BN. Yeltsin "On the stage-by-stage constitutional reform" and the dissolution of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation, the assault of the White House

- A) March 1990
- B) September-October 1993
- C) August 1991

6. Changing the political system in Russia in the 1990s. associated with

- 1) improving the system of socialism
- 2) the liquidation of the USSR
- 3) reforming the CPSU
- 4) the transition to capitalism in the economy

7. One of the main tasks solved by the leadership of Russia in the 1990s was (o)

- 1) improving the command and administrative system
- 2) transition to a market economy
- 3) resettlement of Russian population from CIS countries to Russia
- 4) the buildup of nuclear weapons

8. Which of the above refers to the changes in the social structure of society in Russia in the 1990s?

- 1) appearance of a layer of owners of large capital
- 2) reducing the layer of bureaucracy
- 3) the emergence of a large middle class
- 4) a significant increase in the number of industrial workers

10. Socio-political life in the 1990s. characterized

- 1) struggle for freedom of departure from the country
- 2) Underground distribution of prohibited literary works
- 3) by holding non-alternative elections
- 4) ideological pluralism

11 The symbol "MMM" meant the largest in Russia in the 1990s ...

- 1) the financial pyramid
- 2) Commodity exchange
- 3) the national newspaper
- 4) film studio

12. What is the reason for the transition to the USSR in the mid-1980s? to the policy of restructuring:

- 1) sharp aggravation of the international situation;
- 2) the need to develop the territories of Siberia and the Far East;
- 3) a protracted economic and political crisis in the country;
- 4) mass demonstrations of the population.

13. The first years of market reforms in Russia (1992-1993) were noted

- 1) macroeconomic stabilization
- 2) falling production volumes
- 3) growth of state revenues
- 4) increase in incomes of the majority of the population

Theme test № 11: "The Russian Federation"

1. The first years of market reforms in Russia (1992-1993) were noted

- 1) macroeconomic stabilization
- 2) falling production volumes
- 3) growth of state revenues
- 4) increase in incomes of the majority of the population

2. Match the date and event of the 1990s:

- 1) elections to the First State Duma
 - 2) The beginning of the "shock therapy" program
 - 3) care BN. Yeltsin to resign
- A) 1992
B) 1993
C) 1999

3. The declaration of a state of emergency in Moscow in October 1993, the bombardment of the White House was associated with ...

- 1) strike of miners
- 2) the formation of the State Emergency Committee
- 3) holding a referendum on the preservation of the USSR
- 4) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council

4. What event happened on December 12, 1993?

- 1) the beginning of a radical market reform
- 2) political crisis caused by the actions of the State Emergency Committee
- 3) adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- 4) the adoption of the program "500 days".

5. The introduction of the state of emergency, shelling and assault of the "White House", are connected with ...

- 1) BN's election. Yeltsin President of the Russian Federation
- 2) the beginning of "shock therapy"
- 3) political crisis of 1993.
- 4) the collapse of the USSR

6. Indicate the correct chronological sequence of economic transformations of 1992 - the beginning of the XXI century.

- 1) creation of the system of state short-term liabilities (T-bills)

- 2) price liberalization and the beginning of privatization of state property
- 3) strengthening of agriculture as one of four national projects
- 4) replacement of benefits with monetary compensation (monetization)

7. What event, related to Russia's foreign policy, refers to 1992-1999?

- 1) joining the NATO bloc
- 2) erection of the Berlin Wall
- 3) creation of ATS
- 4) entry into the G8 leading countries of the world

8. Two provisions that characterized Russia's foreign policy in the 1990s and the beginning of the 21st century. There were

- 1) Russia's membership in NATO
- 2) the signing of an agreement with Belarus on the creation of a single union state
- 3) membership in the G-8
- 4) Russia's support for NATO's eastward expansion

9. Indicate the correct chronological sequence of the economic transformations of 1992 - the beginning of the 21st century.

- 1) replacement of benefits with monetary compensation (monetization)
- 2) strengthening of agriculture as one of four national projects
- 3) price liberalization and the beginning of privatization of state property
- 4) creation of the system of state short-term obligations (T-bills)

10 . Indicate the correspondence between the economic transformation of 1992 - the beginning of the 21st century. and the name of the head of government who conducted it.

- 1) price liberalization, the beginning of privatization of state property
 - 2) support of the fuel and energy complex, denomination of the ruble
 - 3) monetization of benefits
- A) M.E. Fradkov
B) V.S. Chernomyrdin
C) E.T. Gaidar

11. In 1991, 1996, 2000, the Presidents of the Russian Federation took office as a result of

- 1) election by the State Duma
- 2) appointment by the Federal Assembly
- 3) nationwide elections
- 4) appointment by the Constitutional Court

12. In 2011, Russia lives under the Constitution of _____ year.

- 1) 1996
- 2) 1990
- 3) 1993
- 4) 1991

13. Russia is a member of the organization of the leading countries of the world, known as:

- 1) the big seven
- 2) the big eight
- 3) the big nine
- 4) a large dozen

14. One of the tasks of the foreign policy of modern Russia is ...

- 1) the signing of the Russian-American treaty on the reduction of medium-range missiles
- 2) withdrawal of wax from Afghanistan
- 3) its integration into the world market
- 4) provision of economic assistance to countries of Eastern Europe

15. Changing relations between the center and regions in the presidency of V.V. Putin called the reform ...

- 1) municipal
- 2) "vertical of power"
- 3) management
- 4) bureaucratic

16. What event relates to the period of V.V. Putin?

- 1) the creation of the State Duma and the Federation Council
- 2) adoption of a declaration on the sovereignty of Russia
- 3) establishment of the institution of presidential representatives in the districts
- 4) creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States

1. Why did Kiev become the main political center of the Old Russian state?
 a) Kiev was in the geographical center of the Old Russian state;
 b) Kiev was the religious center of the Slavic tribes;
 c) Kiev was the oldest political and cultural center of the Eastern Slavs, occupying an extremely advantageous military-strategic position.

2. Why did Christianity become a state religion of Ancient Rus under Vladimir 1 Svyatoslavich?
 a) Vladimir Svyatoslavich was fascinated by the beauty of service in Christian churches;
 b) taking Christianity, Vladimir Svyatoslavich was primarily guided by the state interests of Rus;
 c) Vladimir Svyatoslavich wonderfully believed in Christian religious truths.

3. What impact did the Mongolian yoke have on the historical development of Russia?
 a) the Mongol yoke contributed to a more rapid overcoming of feudal disunity and the formation of a centralized state;
 b) the Mongolian yoke slowed the economic, political and cultural development of Rus, was one of the main factors determining its relative historical backwardness from Western Europe;

4. Which Moscow prince is called the first collector of the Russian land?
 a) Ivan Sh;
 b) Dmitry Donskoy;
 c) Ivan Kalita;
 d) Vasily Sh.

5. What was the name of the main form of boyar feudal land use in the XV-mid-XVI centuries.
 a) the patrimony;
 b) the feud;
 c) the estate.

6. What Moscow prince first published the written laws, called "Sudebnik"?
 - a) Basil the Dark;
 - b) Vasily Sh;
 - c) Ivan Sh;
 - d) Ivan the Terrible.

7. Did Russia in the second half of the XY - the middle XY1 BB. diplomatic, trade relations with countries with countries of the West and East?
 - a) extensive relations were developed with a number of countries in Europe and Asia;
 - b) Russia was in diplomatic isolation;
 - c) Russia restored the interrupted relations with the countries of the East and West and began to develop new ones.

8. Why did the Zemsky Sobor of 1613 elect Mikhail Fedorovich Romanov to the Russian throne?
 - a) the boyars wanted a strong king;
 - b) it was a compromise between different political camps of Russian society;

9. How can state policy be characterized after the Troubles?
 - a) as a liberal one;
 - b) as conservative;
 - c) as a democratic one.

10. Thanks to which document, natives of the "lower" estates could count on getting a noble title in Russia?
 - a) "Granted to the Nobility";
 - b) the General Regulations;
 - c) "Table of Ranks";
 - d) the charter of the Main Magistrate;
 - e) The Code of Law of 1649

11. What were the orders of XU1-XII centuries replaced?
 - a) by the ministries;
 - b) the Supreme Privy Council;
 - c) collegia;
 - d) by the State Council;
 - e) the Consulate of Ministers.

12. What is the main purpose of Peter 1?
 - a) strengthening the personal power of the monarch;
 - b) the desire to modernize Russian society;
 - c) strengthening the country's defense capability;
 - d) ensuring total control by the states both for the activities and for the personal life of the subjects.

13. What phenomenon in Russian history was called the policy of "enlightened absolutism"?
 - a) reform of Peter 1;
 - b) the policy of the Catherine II government;
 - c) the liberation of the peasants from serfdom by Alexander P;

14. At the end of HUSH in. three sections of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth were

produced. In which of them did Russia participate?

- a) in the first and second;
- b) in the third;
- c) in all three.

15. What is the "Secret Committee"?

- a) a committee on censorship, which appeared at the beginning of XIX;
- b) Alexander's inner circle, which influenced his policy;
- c) secret police.

16. What did the "Eastern Question" mean for Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century?

- a) the Caucasian War for the annexation of the North Caucasus;
- b) the inclusion of the Central Asian peoples in the empire;
- c) solving the problem of the Black Sea and the Black Sea straits, supporting the liberation movement of the Balkan peoples.

17. Choose three opposing social and political trends that developed in Russia at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries.

- a) governmental, liberal, revolutionary-democratic;
- b) liberal monarchist, populist;
- c) reactionary, constitutional, anarchistic;

18. Have there been any positive changes in Russia since the 1905-1907 revolution?

- a) the revolution was defeated and therefore did not lead to any changes in society;
- b) there has been some improvement in the economic situation of the workers and peasants;
- c) despite the defeat of the revolution, its outcome was a partial modernization of the state system and its further evolution on the road to becoming a bourgeois monarchy.

19. Determine the attitude of the main parties of Russia to the First World War?

- a) all parties refused to support the foreign policy of tsarism during the war years;
- b) the parties of the revolutionary-democratic camp refused to support the foreign policy of tsarism during the war years;
- c) only the RSDLP refused to support the foreign policy of tsarism during the war years;
- d) only the Bolsheviks refused to support the foreign policy of tsarism during the war years.

20. One of the most important steps towards the transition to civilian life after the civil war in Russia was the decision on:

- a) replacement of the surplus-fund by a tax in kind;
- b) the return of land to the landlords;
- c) resolution of the activity of parties of the Cadets and Octobrists;
- d) denationalization of large-scale industry.

1. In what century was the independence of Veliky Novgorod eliminated and it was annexed to Moscow?

- 1) XIII century.
- 2) XIV century.
- 3) XV century.
- 4) XVI century.

2. The first great victory of the Russian troops over the main military forces of the Horde occurred on

- 1) the Kalke River
- 2) the Sheloni River
- 3) the river Neve
- 4) Kulikovo field

3. What was the title of land in Russia that belonged to the owner as a full hereditary property?

- 1) the estate
- 2) feeding
- 3) tithing
- 4) manor house

4. The system of keeping officials at the expense of the local population in Russia was called

- 1) by localism
- 2) the pole
- 3) corvée
- 4) feeding

5. In which year did the Zemsky Sobor elect Mikhail Romanov as tsar?

- 1) 1549
- 2) 1613
- 3) 1682
- 4) 1711

6. In 1722 Peter I adopted a decree on succession to the throne, as a result of which the tsar received the right

- 1) personally choose and appoint an heir
- 2) choose an heir along with the Senate
- 3) transfer the throne strictly by inheritance
- 4) transfer the throne only through the male line

7. The implementation of the monetary reform of 1897 is connected with the activities

- 1) K.P. Pobedonostsev
- 2) With Yu. Witte
- 3) D.A. Tolstoy
- 4) M.N. Katkov

8. From 1861 to 1905 the concept of "peasant question" in Russia included

- 1) abolition of peasants' redemption payments
- 2) the personal liberation of the peasants
- 3) the right for peasants to trade
- 4) the right for peasants to be hired to work without the permission of the landowner

9. The state of the Russian economy by 1895 was described as

- 1) lifting
- 2) recession
- 3) the crisis
- 4) stagnation

10. What was one of the reasons for the slow introduction of cars in the landlords' manufactories in the first half of the nineteenth century?

- 1) widespread use, sharecropping
- 2) high labor productivity of landlord peasants
- 3) wide distribution of the development system
- 4) the use of cheap labor of serfs

11. The military clash between Soviet and Japanese troops on the Khalkhin-Gol River occurred in

- 1) 1928
- 2) 1934
- 3) 1939
- 4) 1941

12. The representative body, whose convocation, with a view to the final establishment of the form of government, was proclaimed one of the primary tasks of the Provisional Government, was called

- 1) The State Duma
- 2) The Constituent Assembly
- 3) Zemsky Sobor
- 4) the Congress of Soviets

13. During the NEP

- 1) the state monopoly of foreign trade was abolished
- 2) the policy of forced industrialization
- 3) freedom of trade was proclaimed
- 4) the land and its subsoil were transferred to private ownership

14. Which of the above was one of the reasons for the defeat of the White movement in the Civil War?

- 1) condemnation by the leaders of the White Movement of foreign intervention
- 2) the need to fight on two fronts - against the Red Army and against foreign interventionists
- 3) the support of the Entente of the Red Army
- 4) the lack of political unity among the leaders of the White Movement

15. Which of the following foreign policy events refer to the reign of Nicholas II?

- A) Russian-Japanese War
- B) The Berlin Congress, summing up the results of the Russo-Turkish War
- B) the creation of a Russian-French union
- C) The First World War
- D) the conclusion of the Rapallo treaty with Germany
- E) the conclusion of an agreement with England on the division of spheres of influence in Iran, Afghanistan and Tibet

16. In which of the named cities during the Great Patriotic War the first meeting of I.V. Stalin, W. Churchill and F. Roosevelt?

- 1) Moscow
- 2) Yalta
- 3) Tehran
- 4) Potsdam

17. In the early 1990's. Soviet troops were withdrawn from

- 1) Czechoslovakia
- 2) Austria
- 3) Korea
- 4) Finland

18. Which of the following events occurred in the first decade after the Great Patriotic War?

- 1) implementation of electoral reform
- 2) the trial of dissidents
- 3) performance of workers in Novochoerkassk
- 4) "the case of doctors"

19. What was one of the reasons for the transition of the USSR and the countries of the West from allied relations to the "cold war"?

- 1) the USSR's refusal to reduce the army after the end of World War II
- 2) the divergence of interests of former allies in the struggle for increasing influence in the world
- 3) the establishment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization
- 4) the beginning of the Korean War

20. What is one of the important foreign policy tasks of the Russian Federation at the beginning of the 21st century?

- 1) entry into the "big seven" of the world's leading countries
- 2) strengthening of integration processes in the CIS
- 3) joining NATO
- 4) the withdrawal of troops from the countries of Eastern and Central Europe

1. The first campaign against Russia, Khan Baty, was carried out in:

- 1) 1223
- 2) 1237
- 3) 1240
- 4) 1242

2. Dependence of Russia on the Golden Horde was eliminated in:

- 1) XIII century
- 2) XIV century
- 3) XV century
- 4) XVI century

3. Instead of the Boyar Duma, Peter I established:

- 1) Board
- 2) The Synod
- 3) The Senate
- 4) The third branch

4. V.Kochubey, N.Novosiltsev, P.Stroganov, P. Chartorsky is:

- 1) favorites of Catherine II
- 2) famous oprichniki
- 3) deputies of the State Duma
- 4) Members of the "secret committee" of Alexander I

5. Industrial coup is called:

- 1) the transition from the labor of a solitary craftsman to collective labor
- 2) the transition from manufactory to factory
- 3) transition to the development of metals
- 4) separation of craft from agriculture

6. With the peasant reform of 1861, the following concepts are connected:

- 1) bonded servants
- 2) temporarily liable peasants
- 3) freedmen of the peasants
- 4) Sessional peasants

7. In the 19th century zemstvos were:

- 1) government organizations that control local self-government
- 2) non-governmental organizations of local self-government
- 3) organs of the nobility self-government
- 4) church organizations engaged in charity

8. Stolypin's agrarian policy provided for:

- 1) strengthening of communal land tenure
- 2) the destruction of landed estates
- 3) prohibition of land lease
- 4) granting peasants the right to free exit from the community

9. 15. October 17, 1905 - this:

- 1) the Decembrist uprising
- 2) the accession of Nicholas II
- 3) the proclamation of political freedoms by the emperor
- 4) formed a government of the Communists

10. In March 1918, Soviet Russia concluded a separate peace with:

- 1) Great Britain
- 2) France
- 3) Germany
- 4) Turkey

11. After the fall of the monarchy in Russia, a dual power was established between:

- 1) The State Duma and the Provisional Government
- 2) The Provisional Government and the Soviets
- 3) Soviets and trade unions
- 4) The Soviets and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

12. What form of government is formalized in Russia as a result of reforms of the Elected Rada?

- 1) Autocratic monarchy
- 2) The regime of unlimited power of Ivan IV
- 3) Absolute monarchy
- 4) A caste-representative monarchy.

13. Point two documents that do not belong to the reign of Catherine II.

- 1) "Order" of the Standing Committee
- 2) "Granted certificate of the nobility"
- 3) Table of Ranks

4) Sobornoe Ulozhenie.

14. Indicate two, characterizing agrarian reform PA. Stolypin.

- 1) The right of free access of peasants from the community
- 2) Elimination of landed estates
- 3) Creation of farms
- 4) Prohibition of peasant withdrawal from the community.

15. With the reign of which monarch are associated the creation of zemstvos, the introduction of the bar, the transition to universal military duty?

- 1) Catherine I
- 2) Alexander II
- 3) Alexander III
- 4) Peter I.

16. What unites the names of NM. Karamzin, S.S. Uvarova, K.P. Pobedonostsev?

- 1) Commitment to revolutionary radicalism
- 2) Belonging to the royal family
- 3) Conservative-monarchical views
- 4) rejection of religion, atheism.

17. Give the reason forcing the Bolsheviks to go to the NEP.

- 1) Conclusion of the Brest peace
- 2) Political and socio-economic crisis in the country
- 3) The beginning of the Civil War
- 4) The beginning of the First World War.

18. What was the name of the foreign policy concept put forward by Brezhnev's leadership?

- 1) Discharge of international tension
- 2) New thinking
- 3) The principle of reasonable sufficiency
- 4) Race of armaments.

19. The main cause of the economic crisis in the USSR in the late 1980s and early 1990s. was (-a, -o)

- 1) discrepancy between the restructuring processes and the needs of the country's economic development
- 2) privatization of industrial enterprises
- 3) nationalization of all property
- 4) sabotage and resistance of opponents of reforms.

20. "New political thinking" is

- 1) program of transition to a market economy
- 2) the reform of the political system in the USSR
- 3) the implementation of the "500 Days Program" by G. Yavlinsky and S. Shatalin
- 4) foreign policy course of MS. Gorbachev.

1. To what age is the reign of Ivan III - the sovereign of all Russia?

- 1) XIII century.
- 2) XIV century.
- 3) XV century.

- 4) XVII century.
2. Who was at the head of the Russian troops that won the ice on Lake Peipsi?
 - 1) Dmitry Donskoy
 - 2) Alexander Nevsky
 - 3) Svyatoslav Igorevich
 - 4) Ivan Kalita
3. What was the name of the system of measures taken by Ivan the Terrible in 1565-1572. to strengthen their autocratic power?
 - 1) localism
 - 2) Oprichnina
 - 3) non-covetousness
 - 4) Zemshchina
4. One of the consequences of the adoption of the Code 1497 was
 - 1) the introduction of terms of investigation and the return of runaway peasants
 - 2) the emergence of new central government - orders
 - 3) the introduction of a single period of peasant transition from one landowner to another
 - 4) the introduction of a monetary tax - a poll tax
5. When in Russia was introduced a new chronology?
 - 1) January 1, 1700
 - 2) September 1, 1709
 - 3) January 1, 1725
 - 4) September 1, 1721
6. In the period of the Troubles (the beginning of the 17th century), whom was called "the Tushino thief"?
 - 1) False Dmitry II
 - 2) Vasily Shuisky
 - 3) Ivan Bolotnikov
 - 4) Ivan Zarutskiy
7. The requirement to solve all major state affairs with the participation of members of the Supreme Privy Council was contained in
 - 1) Cathedral Regulations
 - 2) conditions
 - 3) Table of Ranks
 - 4) Spiritual regulations
8. The conclusion of the "Eternal Peace" with Poland (1686) was that
 - 1) Russia received the left-bank Ukraine and Kiev
 - 2) Russia got access to the Baltic Sea
 - 3) Rzeczpospolita refused from Right-Bank Ukraine
 - 4) Rzeczpospolita returned Novgorod to Russia
9. Which of the above events happened later than all the others?
 - 1) the foundation of the Admiralty in St. Petersburg
 - 2) the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway
 - 3) the establishment of the Printing House in Moscow

4) the construction of a railway between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe Selo

10. A.I. Zhelyabov, S.L. Perovskaya, V.N. Figner headed

- 1) "Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class"
- 2) the organization "Narodnaya Volya"
- 3) Society of Petrashevists
- 4) Southern Society of the Decembrists

11. Which executive body created during the reign of Nicholas I, carried out the organization of political investigation and investigation, performed censorship functions?

- 1) The Secret Expedition
- 2) The government Senate
- 3) order of the Secret Affairs
- 4) III Department of the Imperial Chancery

12. The concept of "peasant question" in the 1890's. in particular, the provision on the need for

- 1) restrictions on the size of the dues
- 2) the abolition of the personal dependence of the peasants on
- 3) transfer of peasants for a month
- 4) the elimination of peasants' land shortage

13. Ideas of French and Russian Enlighteners of the late 18th century, acquaintance with Europe during the Russian Army's Abroad in 1813-1814. had a direct impact on ideological development

- 1) Decembrists
- 2) the Narodniks
- 3) Petrashevists
- 4) the Social Democrats

14. The class division of society in Russia was eliminated in

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

15. Which of the following applies to the policy of "War Communism"?

- 1) the introduction of gold chervontsa
- 2) universal labor service
- 3) the accelerated pace of industrialization
- 4) introduction of cost accounting

16. One of the reasons for the decision to collectivize agriculture was the striving of the Soviet leadership

- 1) preserve community self-government
- 2) replace the surplus-purchase with a tax in kind
- 3) abandon compulsory methods of agricultural management
- 4) find means to finance industrialization

17. Which of the following features characterize the Russian economy at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

- A) stopping the sale of bread abroad

- B) the rapid pace of industrial development
- B) development solely through self-reliance
- D) intensive railway construction
- E) the predominance of industrial products in Russian exports (exports)
- E) creation of trade and industrial monopolies

Specify the correct answer.

- 1) ABG
- 2) ADE
- 3) BSE
- 4) VEG

18. In what series are the heroes who performed outstanding feats during the Great Patriotic War?

- 1) V.I. Chapayev, S.M. Budyonny
- 2) A.P. Maresiev, A.M. Sailors
- 3) D.V. Davydov, V. Kozhina
- 4) A.G. Stakhanov, P.N. Angelina

19. What became the characteristic feature of the development of the Russian economy in the 1990s?

- 1) preferential development of heavy industry
- 2) strengthening of the military-industrial complex
- 3) development of various forms of ownership
- 4) financial support of state enterprises

20. Which of the listed dates refer to the Mongol-Tatar invasion of Russia?

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

21. Which of the named historical figures were contemporaries?

- 1) Ivan Kalita and Yaroslav the Wise
- 2) Andrei Rublev and Alexander Nevsky
- 3) Dmitry Donskoy and Mamai
- 4) Vladimir Monomakh and Khan Akhmat

22. In the XVI - early XVIII centuries. orders

- 1) decrees issued by the tsar
- 2) central authorities
- 3) the decision of the Zemsky Sobor
- 4) the orders of the Boyar Duma

1. Which of the above was one of the results of the military reform of the middle XVI century.?

- 1) the creation of the Streletsky troops
- 2) introduction of recruitment
- 3) the establishment of a regular army
- 4) the appearance of "regiments of the foreign system"

2. To what age does the proclamation of Russia belong to an empire?

- 1) XVI
- 2) XVII

- 3) XVIII
 - 4) XIX
3. Which of the above concepts and terms arose in the course of the state reforms of Peter I?
- A) The Code of Law
 - B) Board
 - C) The elected Council
 - D) Table of Ranks
 - E) The new charter
 - E) Spiritual regulations
4. Which of the provisions was contained in the "Cathedral Regulations" of 1649?
- 1) the declaration of serfdom of peasants hereditary
 - 2) prohibition to transfer estates by inheritance
 - 3) the establishment of the "St. George's Day"
 - 4) the introduction of oprichnina
5. What was the condition for Anna Johnovna to receive the Russian throne?
- 1) liquidation of the Supreme Privy Council, restoration of the role of the Senate
 - 2) concentration in the hands of the Empress command of the Guards regiments
 - 3) release of nobles from compulsory military service
 - 4) the joint rule of the empress with the Supreme Privy Council
6. In what year was the Third Department of the Nicholas I Own Chancellery created?
- 1) 1818
 - 2) 1826
 - 3) 1856
 - 4) 1877
7. As a result of the retreat of Russian troops at the beginning of the Patriotic War of 1812
- 1) Napoleon defeated the Russian armies separately
 - 2) the French army captured Kiev
 - 3) the French army approached St. Petersburg
 - 4) The 1st and 2nd Russian armies managed to connect under Smolensk
8. The weakening of censorship bans, the open discussion of projects for the liberation of peasants from serfdom, refers to the beginning of the reign
- 1) Nicholas I
 - 2) Nicholas II
 - 3) Alexander II
 - 4) Alexander III
9. The separatist peace between Germany and Soviet Russia was signed in
- 1) December 1917
 - 2) March 1918
 - 3) March 1920
 - 4) June 1921
10. The transition to state ownership of land, industrial enterprises, banks, transport, etc., carried out in Soviet Russia in 1917 - 1918, is called
- 1) nationalization
 - 2) privatization
 - 3) socialization
 - 4) an inventory
11. Collectivization in the USSR is characterized by
- 1) the creation of a system of large agro-cities

- 2) association of individual peasant farms
- 3) development of farming
- 4) the revival of the peasant community

12. Which of the following applies to the causes of the acute crisis of 1920 - early 1921?

- 1) negative consequences of surplus-appropriation
- 2) the offensive AI. Denikin to Moscow
- 3) the implementation of monetary reform
- 4) discontent of the peasants with the introduction of a tax

13. What unites the dates of 1949 and 1953?

- 1) economic reforms in industry
- 2) conducting flights into space on manned ships
- 3) the entry of Soviet troops into other countries
- 4) the first tests in the USSR of an atomic bomb and a hydrogen bomb

14. What new provision was included in the Constitution of the USSR adopted in 1977?

- 1) condemnation of Stalin's personality cult
- 2) the building of a communist society in twenty years
- 3) the introduction of the principle of separation of powers
- 4) the construction in the USSR of developed socialism