Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Стегний Кирилл Владимирович
Должность: И.о. ректора
Дата подписания: 27.03.2026 13:45:52
Уникальный программный ключ:
d59234ba928aea5c04c54eb9013e367220b6b2ae

Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY
Head of the Department of Humanities
and Social Studies and Economy
_____ / Chernaya I.P./
"28th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.О.02 History of Russia
of the basic educational program
of Higher Education

Specialty	**31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English)** (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system)
Mode of study	**Full-time**
Period of mastering the BEP	**6 years** (nominal length of study)
Department	of Humanities and Social Studies and Economy

Vladivostok, 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Collection of Assessment Tools is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system).

(BEP HE for the 31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English) specialty, section 3 Learning Outcomes Requirements of the Basic Educational Program of Higher Education)

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

No.	Types of assessment	Assessment Tools Format
1	**Continuous assessment**	**Tests**
		Interview Questions
		Mini-Case Studies
2	**Interim assessment**	**Tests (http://fepo.i-exam.ru)**
		Interview Questions

3. The contents of assessment tools for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

Test questions

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		1. The Neolithic Revolution marks +1) the transition from the appropriating to the producing type of economic activity 2) the transition from stone tools to metal tools 3) the origin of religion 4) the emergence of a tribal community 2. Specify the phenomenon that is characteristic of a slave-owning society. 1) the formation of childbirth

		2) the appearance of tools +3) formation of the state 4) worship of nature 3. Primitive beliefs include 1) Taoism +2) totemism 3) Buddhism 4) Judaism 4. The center of Mediterranean trade at the turn of the III-II millennium BC became 1) India +2) Phoenicia 3) Palestine 4) Greece 5. Rome was founded in 1) 594 BC +2) 776 BC 3) 338 BC 4) 753 BC 6. The beginning of the Russian princely dynasty was laid by this prince who was called to Russia: 1) Askold 2) Deer 3) Oleg +4) Rurik 5) Truvor 7. Vladimir Monomakh reigned in Kiev in 1) 1068-1076 2) 1078-1093 3) 1125-1132 4) 1125-1157 +5) 1113-1125 8. Specify the reason that led to the disintegration of the territory of Kievan Rus: 1) the influx of population into the lands of Northeastern Russia 2) the disintegration of the tribal community, its property stratification +3) political separatism of local princes 4) formation of tribal unions 5) the emergence of a neighborhood community 9. The Russian Principality that was part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania is 1) Ryazan 2) Tverskoye 3) Muromskoye 4) Vladimir-Suzdalskoye +5) Kievskoe

10. The raid on Moscow in 1382 was undertaken by this Horde Khan
1) Batu
2) Mom
+3) Tokhtamysh
4) Ahmad
5) Timur

11. The main reason for the feudal war in the XV century was
1) the struggle for the Vladimir grand ducal table
+2) the ambiguity of the succession system to the Moscow throne
3) non-fulfillment of debt obligations by the Moscow prince
4) the struggle for Novgorod
5) the struggle for the Kievan Grand ducal throne

12. What reforms have been implemented by the Government of the Elected Rada?
1) publication of the first all-Russian collection of laws
2) introduction of the all-Russian coin
3) creation of a noble army
4) the abolition of localism
+5) transfer of the court into the hands of locally elected people

13. Moscow was liberated from the Poles during the Time of Troubles in
1) 1583
2) 1609
+3) 1612
4) 1618
5) 1605

14. Which peasants fared better in the 17th century?
+1) state
2) landlords
3) Boyarsky
4) monastic
5) palace

15. The essence of the mercantilist policy for Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries was
1) encouraging the export of capital from the country
+2) concentration of precious metals within the country and maintenance of an active trade balance
3) the introduction of uniform internal customs duties
4) the conquest of foreign markets by military means
5) the introduction of a single coin system

16. The document issued by Peter the Great to regulate the civil service was called
1) the Decree on single inheritance
2) the new Code
3) a certificate of merit

		+4) Table of ranks 5) the Cathedral Code 17. Which of the listed events took place during the reign of Elizaveta Petrovna? +1) the abolition of internal customs in Russia 2) abolition of compulsory noble service 3) work on the draft constitution 4) reform of the education system in Russia 5) partial abolition of serfdom 18. The reasons for the war of 1812 with Napoleon included 1) Russia's violations of the U.S. continental blockade 2) the anti-Russian uprising in Poland 3) aggressive policy of Alexander I +4) the aggressive policy of Napoleon I. 5) disagreements between Russia and France in the Middle East 19. The author of the program document of the Northern Society of Decembrists was 1) S.P. Trubetskoy +2) N.M. Muravyov 3) P.I. Pestel 4) K.F. Ryleev 5) M.S. Lunin 20. The reforms implemented by Alexander I in 1801-1804 was 1) the publication of a new Statute on succession to the throne +2) the publication of a decree on "free farmers" 3) creation of the State Council, the highest legislative body 4) creation of a system of military settlements 5) adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Empire 21. Which zemstvo institutions were established in 1864? 1) city councils 2) the Council of Governors of Russia 3) noble councils +4) zemstvo assemblies and councils 5) municipalities 22. Among the tactical means of struggle, this party actively used individual terror 1) the Octobrists +2) the Social Revolutionaries 3) people's freedom 4) the Mensheviks 5) anarchists 23. The highest executive power in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century belonged to 1) the State Council 2) the Council of Ministers 3) the Senate +4) the Emperor

		5) the Synod 24. In 1903-1906, S.Y. Witte was 1) the leader of the Cadet Party +2) Head of the Cabinet of Ministers 3) Minister of War 4) Chairman of the First State Duma 5) Minister of Foreign Affairs 25. According to the Bolsheviks, Soviet power in 1917 was a form of +1) the dictatorship of the proletariat 2) local government 3) the national state 4) the parliamentary Republic 5) compromise with the bourgeoisie 26. In what year was St. Petersburg founded? +1) 1703 2) 1710 3) 1715 4) 1723 27. Russia became known as the Russian Empire in 1) 1709 2) 1714 +3) 1721 4) 1725 28. During the reign of Peter the Great, an uprising took place under the leadership of 1) I. I. Bolotnikov +2) K. A. Bulavin 3) T. Kosciusko 4) S. T. Razin 29. What document was created during the era of palace coups? 1) Table of ranks 2) Cathedral Code 3) Judicial Code +4) Conditions 30. During which war did the Battle of Narva take place? 1) Seven year war +2) North war 3) The Patriotic War of 1812. 4) Russian-Turkish 1877-1878 31. The military commander in the Russian-Turkish wars of the era of Catherine II was 1) A.D. Menshikov +2) P.A. Rumyantsev 3) V.A. Kornilov 4) M.D. Skobelev

32. Promotion according to the "Table of Ranks" adopted by Peter the Great depended on
+1) personal merits
2) the nobility of the family
3) Ancestral ranks
4) the size of the estates

33. The creation of the Holy Synod and the abolition of the Patriarchate was the result of the reform implemented by
1) Paul I
2) Anna Ioanovna
3) Catherine II
+4) Peter the Great

34. Which educational institution is directly related to the activities of M. V. Lomonosov?
1) The Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy
2) Higher women's courses in St. Petersburg
3) Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum
+4) Moscow University

35. Which of the listed events led to the strengthening of Russia on the Black Sea in the XVIII century?
+1) the annexation of the Crimean Khanate to Russia
2) Russia's participation in the Northern War
3) establishment of diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire
4) Russia's participation in the Seven Years' War

36. Which of the above was one of the reasons for the aggravation of social tension during the reign of Peter the Great?
1) allowing landlords to exile undesirable peasants to Siberia
2) exemption of nobles from compulsory public service
3) the establishment of an indefinite search for fugitive peasants
+4) increased taxes and duties

37. What event is reflected in this diagram?
+1) The Battle of Maloyaroslavets.
2) The Battle of Borodino.
3) The Battle of Poltava.
4) The Battle of Lesnaya.

38. Look at the image and answer the question.
The picture shows a social event introduced by Peter the Great, what is it called?
1) Conditions
+2) The Assembly
3) Engraving
4) The Synod

39. Modernization is a transition
1) from manufactory to factory

		+2) from a traditional society to an industrial one 3) from Antiquity to the Middle Ages 4) from manual labor to machine labor 40. The conditions of peace at the end of the Franco-Prussian War included +1) transfer of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany 2) the prohibition of France to have artillery and navy 3) restoration of the monarchy in France 41. The result of modernization is 1) transition to a traditional society 2) equalization of the level of development of countries +3) renewal of all aspects of life 4) the creation of huge colonial empires 42. The desire for national independence and the creation of an independent state was one of the reasons for the revolution of 1848-1849 1) in France +2) in Hungary 3) in the Czech Republic 4) in Italy 43. The revolutions of 1848-49 contributed to 1) establishment in the countries of the Republic 2) completion of the unification of countries +3) the elimination of feudal duties 44. Features of the economic development of France in the last third of the 19th century included. +1) active export of capital in the form of government loans 2) the formation of the first monopolies 3) lagging agriculture 4) the highest rates of industrial development in Europe 45. National revolutions in Latin America have led to 1) the creation of a single state on the continent +2) the emergence of independent States 3) elimination of feudal remnants 46. Extreme nationalism, which glorified the right of the British to rule over all other peoples, glorified the colonial conquests was called +1) jingoism 2) chauvinism 3) Pan-Germanism 4) socialism 47. The leader of the reform movement in China at the end of the 19th century, the mastermind of the "hundred days of reforms" 1) Sun Yat-sen +2) Kang Yuwei

3) Guangxi
4) Hongxiuquan

48. At the end of the 19th century, an independent African state was
+1) Liberia
2)Angola
3) Nigeria
4) Gambia

49. The transition from manual labor to machine labor, from manufacture to factory, which took place in Russia in 1830-1880 is called
1) Industrial revolution
+2) the Industrial Revolution
3) Industrial reform
4) All of the above is true

50. Alexander III's reign took place in
1) 1825-1855
2) 1855-1881
+3) 1881-1894
4) 1894-1917

51. As a result of the military reform carried out during the reign of Alexander II, the recruitment of the army began to be carried out on the basis of
1) the noble militia
2) conscription
+3) compulsory military service
4) contractual services

52. What was the name of the category of former landowner peasants who were freed from serfdom by the Provisions of February 19, 1861, but did not pay the redemption payments for the land?
1) Session-by-session
2) Capitalists
+3) Temporarily liable
4) State

53. The Zemstvo reform was initiated by Alexander II in
1) 1861
+2) 1864
3) 1874
4) 1880

54. What new type of transport began to develop in Russia in the second quarter of the 19th century?
1) Horse-drawn
2) Automobile
+3) Railway
4) River

		55. Representatives of Russian public thought in the 1830s and 1850s, who believed that Russia should develop in an original way, rather than following the models of leading European countries, were called 1) the Decembrists 2) Westerners +3) Slavophiles 4) Anarchists 56. Which of the following applies to the economic processes of the last quarter of the 19th century? +1) the completion of the industrial revolution 2) the beginning of railway construction 3) increase in acreage 4) the introduction of household taxation 57. The Code of Laws of the Russian Empire was compiled by 1) A. A. Arakcheev 2) A. H. Benkendorf 3) S. S. Uvarov +4) M. M. Speransky 58. What was the consequence of the adoption of the Manifesto on October 17, 1905? 1) nationalization of landed estates +2) limitation of the legislative power of the tsar 3) the introduction of a republican form of government in Russia 4) the refusal of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party to fight the autocracy 59. The members of the creative community "Mighty Bunch" were 1) I. N. Kramskoy, V. G. Perov 2) N. G. Chernyshevsky, N. A. Dobrolyubov 3) F. I. Chaliapin, L. V. Sobinov +4) M. P. Mussorgsky, A. P. Borodin 60. The decisions of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 include 1) the preservation of the Napoleon Bonaparte dynasty on the French throne 2) establishing Russian control over the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits +3) transfer of most of the Polish lands to the Russian Empire 4) the establishment of the continental blockade of England 61. Read an excerpt from the memoirs of a contemporary and identify the missing name of the emperor. "Having entered on March 2 on the Russian throne, bloodied by the murder of the Tsar-Liberator, <.....> forced a vast empire into a state of near-chaos… Constant terrorist attacks against those in power have kept the country in a state of chronic internal unrest. ...During the

		thirteen years the reign of <....> the situation has changed radically." 1. Paul I 2. Alexander II 3. Nicholas I +4. Alexander III 62. The events of which war are reflected in this diagram? +1. The Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878. 2. The (Eastern) War of 1853-1856. 3. The annexation of Central Asia 4. The Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905. 63. Adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation took place in 1. 1991 2) 1993 +3) 1994 4) 1999 64. The operation of the United States and its allies in Afghanistan took place in 1). 1994 2). 2000 +3). 2002 4). 2012 65. As a result of the elections to the State Duma in December 2007, the dominant position was taken by 1) LDPR 2) The Communist Party of the Russian Federation +3) United Russia 4) "Fair Russia" 66. January 1, 2009 was the beginning of the gas conflict between Russia and +1) Ukraine 2) Belarus 3) Abkhazia 4) Kazakhstan 67. What unites S.Kiriyenko, E. Primakov, and S. Stepashin? 1) tenure as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 2) participation in the 1996 elections as presidential candidates 3) joining the State of Emergency Group in 1991 +4) serving as head of Government in the second half of 1990 68. The adjustments made by the Government of V. Chernomyrdin to the course of reforms in the mid-1990s consisted in +1) support was provided to enterprises 2) the privatization process has stopped 3) the government has rejected foreign investments

4) receiving loans from international organizations has stopped

69. Production, exchange and consumption uncontrolled by society goods and services developed in the USSR during the period of "stagnation" and subsequent decades are called
1) market infrastructure
3) special supply
+3) the shadow economy
4) private property.

70. What features characterized the development of the economy in the USSR during the period of perestroika?
1) privatization of all state property
2) permission for self-employment
+3) granting economic independence to enterprises
4) creation of a banking system
5) introduction of state acceptance at enterprises
6) price liberalization.

71. An Eastern European country that broke up into independent States in 1993
1) Hungary
2) Bulgaria
3) Germany
+4) Czechoslovakia

72. Arrest of members of the State Emergency Committee and the failure of the "coup" took place on
1) August 21, 1991
2) July 30, 1992
+3) August 27, 1992
4) September 19, 1991

73. On the territory of which State was the Agreement on the Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) signed?
1) Russia
2) Ukraine
3) Kazakhstan
+4) Belarus

74. Resignation of the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin took place on
+1) December 28, 1999
2) September 15, 1998
3) March 30, 2000
4) January 1, 2001

75. The post of the head of the United Nations is called
1) president
2) the great helmsman
+3) General Secretary
4) the manager

76. Russia's admission to the International Monetary Fund took place on
1) May 3, 1993
2) September 1, 2000
+3) April 27, 1992
4) July 1, 1990

77. The Partnership Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union (EU) was signed
+1) in 1993
2) 1994
3) 1995
4) 1996

78. The largest Asian state in which the process of economic reforms is fruitfully underway while maintaining the socialist system is
+1) China
2) Korea
3) Singapore
4) Japan

79. The post-Soviet space is
1) modern Russia
2) South Stream
+3) the territory of the former USSR
4) the Customs Union.

80. Since what year has the Russian Federation become a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
1) 1991
+2) 1992
3) 1997
4) 1999

81. Who was not a member of the Emergency Committee, established in August 1991?
1) Vice-president G.I. Yanaev
2) Minister of Defense D.T. Yazov
3) Chairman of the KGB V.A. Kryuchkov
+4) Chairman of the Supreme Council R.I. Khasbulatov.

82. The unification of Germany took place in
+1) 1990
2)1992
3) 1991
4) 1993

83. The policy of "Thatcherism" included
1) full employment of the population
2) budget deficit
3) the creation of a "welfare state"
4) state regulation of the economy
+5) restriction of state regulation of the economy

84. The years of the French-Vietnamese War
1) 1945-1954
+2) 1946-1954
3) 1946-1955
4) 1947-1954
5) 1947-1953

85. The Berlin Wall has fallen on
+1) September 9, 1989
2) October 9, 1989
3) November 9, 1989
4) August 9, 1989
5) December 9, 1989

86. "Desert Storm" is
+1) the actions of the multinational UN forces against the Iranian invasion of Kuwait
2) the war in Africa
3) the conflict in Ethiopia
4) an environmental disaster
5) the events in the Khalkhin Gol area

87. The years of Mikhail Gorbachev's rule
+1) 1985 – 1991
2) 1963 – 1982
3) 1982 – 1985
4) 1953 – 1964
5) 1991 - 1995

88. After the unification of Germany and the GDR, the head of the first all-German government was Chancellor
1) A. Merkel
2) V. Brand
3) G. Schroeder
+4) G. Kohl
5) E. Honecker

89. The Berlin Wall was erected in
1) 1960
+2) 1961
3) 1962
4) 1963
5) 1964

90. Germany was divided into two parts
1) in 1945
2) in 1947
3) in 1948
+4) in 1949
5) in 1950

91. The State included in the Warsaw Pact
1) Belgium

2) Austria
+3) Hungary
4) Mongolia
5) Greece

92. On August 19-21, 1991, _____ took place in the USSR
1) the next Congress of People's Deputies
2) withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan
+3) attempted coup d'etat
4) the election of the President of Russia
5) a referendum on the problem of preserving the USSR

93. In 1947-1948, the process of establishing autocracy was completed in the countries of Eastern Europe, which was called
1) the "Bourgeois Revolution"
2) the "Bourgeois-democratic revolution"
3) the "Liberal Democratic Revolution"
+4) "National Liberation Movement"
5) the "People's Democratic Revolution"

94. The establishment of the German Democratic Republic was proclaimed on
+1) October 7, 1949
2) June 20, 1948
3) August 14, 1948
4) September 7, 1949
5) September 20, 1949

95. The Emergency Committee was established on August 19, 1991,
+1) because a new Union Treaty was supposed to be signed on August 20
2) to solve the problem of the Baltic Republics
3) by accident
4) because on August 17, M.S. Gorbachev's health deteriorated sharply.
5) because on August 18, Mikhail Gorbachev transferred his powers to the Vice President.

96. The United States and NATO bombed territory of ____ in March 1999
1) Iran
+2) Serbia and the province of Kosovo
3) Iraq
4) The Grenada Islands
5) Kuwait

97. Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was formed in
1) 1951
2) 1945
3) 1948
4) 1947
+5) 1949

		98. In 1962, Soviet missiles were deployed 1). in Vietnam 2) in Czechoslovakia 3) in the GDR 4) in Mongolia +5) in Cuba 99. The GDR authorities, in coordination with the USSR, erected a wall around West Berlin overnight and set up checkpoints on the border on 1) March 5, 1960 2) July 4, 1959 3) May 10, 1967 +4) August 13, 1961 5) September 1, 1975 100. In 1978, the regime of _____ was overthrown in Afghanistan 1) M.Dauda 2) H.Amin +3) M.Yusuf 4) N. Taraki 5) B.Karmal
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. Which of the following concepts originated in the 19th century? A) "seven-boyars" +B) Arakcheevism +C) Slavophilism D) the People's Volunteers E)Oprichnina F) Bironovism 2. Select events related to the 19th century from the list A) the Battle of Poltava +B) Tarutinsky march-maneuver +C) the Battle of Borodino +D) the annexation of Central Asia to Russia E) Russia's defeat at Narva F) A.V. Suvorov's capture of the Turkish fortress of Izmail 3. The states with which the Russian Empire fought under Alexander I include A) Japan +B) Turkey +C) France; D) Great Britain E) Italy 4. Specify two correct statements. Ethnic groups that participated in the formation of the Great Russian nationality +A) Slavs

		+B) Ugro-Finns C) the Germans D) The Turks 5. Relations with _____ remain the main directions of Russia's foreign policy at the beginning of the 21st century. +A) neighboring countries +B) with the former countries of popular democracy C) with the USA +D) with China. 6. Which two of the historical figures listed below in the 19th century were the authors of liberal reforms in Russia? +A) S.Y. Witte B) G.V. Plekhanov C) A.I. Herzen +D) M.M. Speransky E) N.M. Karamzin 7. Select from the list military events related to the XVIII century. +A) the Battle of Poltava B) Tarutinsky march-maneuver C) the Battle of Borodino D) the defense of Sevastopol +E) Russia's defeat at Narva +F) A.V. Suvorov's capture of the Turkish fortress of Izmail 8. Which of the following countries did Russia fight in the 19th century? Specify two of the five suggested countries. +A) France B) Great Britain C) Italy +D) Turkey E) USA 9. Which of these figures are famous writers of the 19th century? A) G. Derzhavin +B) I. Turgenev C) I. Bunin D) A. Kantemir +E) I. Goncharov 10. Specify which diplomats led the Soviet foreign policy? +A) M. Litvinov, B) K. Nesselrode, C) A. Czartoryski D) S. Lavrov +E) A. Gromyko 11. Peter the Great's policy towards Russian industry was +A) protectionism B) mercantilism

		+C) sociality D) humanism 12. Features of Peter's modernization in Russia included +A) the policy of state protectionism +B) strengthening of serfdom +C) development of heavy industry D) preferential development of light industry 13. The causes of palace coups was +A) Decree of Peter the Great "On succession to the Throne" +B) the ambition of the political elite +C) the growing importance of the nobility and its influence on the monarchy D) the influence of Western European culture 14. The initial period of Alexander I's reign was associated with A) the enslavement of the peasantry +B) the easing of the oppression of the peasantry +C) the spread of liberal ideas +D) reforming the policy of Paul I 15. The phenomenon of "Arakcheevism" at the beginning of the century is associated with +A) the organization of military settlements for state peasants B) increased serfdom of the peasants +C) increased regulation of public life D) the spread of liberal ideas 16. Political organizations of the Decembrists included +A) Union of Salvation B) Land and freedom +C) The Union of Prosperity D) The Northern Union of Russian Workers 17. Currents of social thought of the liberal trend of the 19th century included +A) Slavophilism B) Westernism +C) Eurasianism +D) Constitutional democracy 18. Prerequisites for bourgeois reforms in the first half of the 19th century were +A) the industrial revolution of the 30-40s. +B) the government's prohibition to give free peasants for personal use +C) strengthening of serfdom D) the spread of liberal ideas 19. Russia's victory in the Patriotic War of 1812 contributed to +A) strengthening the autocracy B) strengthening the international authority of the country C) creating favorable conditions for the implementation of

reforms
+D) the spread of conservatism

20. The abolition of serfdom is
+A) the granting of personal freedom to peasants
+B) purchase of land by peasants
C) relocation of serfs to state lands
D) strengthening the influence of the landlords

21. The industrial stage of economic development in the 19th century is
+A) the spread of the factory industry
+B) the formation of a special layer of specialists serving production – engineers
+C) the scientific and technological revolution
D) the invention of gunpowder

22. Socio-political organizations of a liberal orientation included
A) Land and Freedom
+B) the Party of Constitutional Democrats
+C) the Octobrist Party
+D) the Progressive Party

23. Organizations of the revolutionary-democratic trend included
+A) the South Russian Union of Workers
+B) "Earth and Freedom"
+C) Nechaev's circle
D) the Union of the Russian People

24. The main consequences of the bourgeois reforms were
+A) the formation of an agrarian-industrial economy in Russia
+B) high rates of industrial development
+C) democratization of public life
D) the growth of Russia's international prestige

25. The main consequences of the first Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 were
+A) Stolypin agrarian reform
+B) creation of the First State Duma in Russia
C) the solution of the work issue
+D) democratization of public life

ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)

1. Match events and years: for each position of the first column, select the corresponding position from the second column.

EVENTS	YEARS
A) Christianization of Rus	1) 2013
B) salt rebellion	2) 1564
C) the beginning of the Great Patriotic War	3) 1648
D) the beginning of book printing in Russia	4) 1054

		5) 988
		6) 1941

Correct answer: A-5, B-3, C-6, D-2

2. Match events and years: for each position of the first column, select the corresponding position from the second column.

EVENTS	YEARS
A) the first mention of Moscow in the chronicle	1) 988
B) The Caribbean crisis	2) 1147
C) The Battle of Borodino	3) 1662
D) The Copper Rebellion	4) 1812
	5) 1939
	6) 1962

Correct answer: A-2, B-6, C-4, D-3

3. Match the historian authors and the rulers:

A) Nicholas II	1) S.M. Solovyov
B) Catherine II	2) V.N. Tatishchev
C) Peter I	3) M.M.Shcherbatov
D) Alexander II	4) V.O. Klyuchevsky

Correct answer: A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

Assessment criteria

"Very good" – over 80% correct answers of questions of every level
"Good" – 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level
"Satisfactory" – 55-69% correct answers of questions of every level
"Unsatisfactory" – less than 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Interview questions

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS** 1. The Eastern Slavs in ancient times: settlement, way of life, economy, beliefs. 2. The science of history, its subject and methods. Forms of historical consciousness. 3. The main stages of the world historical process. 4. Methods of historical science 5. Principles of historical science 6. The main periods of the history of Russia. 7. The formation of the ancient Russian state. Theories of the origin of the ancient Russian state. 8. Socio-political system and socio-economic development of

		Kievan Rus. 9. Adoption of Christianity and its significance in the history of Russia. 10. Kievan Rus in the system of international relations. 11. Culture of Kievan Rus in the 9th-12th centuries. 12. Political fragmentation of Kievan Rus: causes and consequences. 13. Features of the development of Russian lands in the XII-XIII centuries. 14. The struggle of the Russian people against foreign invaders in the northwest of Russia in the 13th century. 15. The Tatar-Mongol yoke: myths and reality. The problem of the dependence of Russian lands on the Golden Horde. 16. Culture of the period of feudal fragmentation (XII-XV centuries). 17. Causes and conditions of the rise of the Moscow Principality. 18. The activity of the Moscow princes in collecting Russian lands of the XIII - XIV centuries. 19. The role of the Russian Orthodox Church in strengthening the Moscow Principality. 20. Prerequisites, course and features of the formation of the Russian centralized state. 21. Ivan III - the Sovereign of All Russia: domestic and foreign policy. 22. The causes of ecclesiastical heresies. The non-possessors and the Josephites. 23. The Russian state under Basil III. 24. The internal policy of Ivan IV. The reforms of the 50s - 60s of the XVI century. 25. The foreign policy of Ivan IV. Capture of Astrakhan and Kazan. The Livonian War. 26. The annexation of Siberia: causes and specifics of the process. 27. Peculiarities of Russian culture in the XV-XVI centuries. 28. The troubles in the Moscow state: causes, course, consequences. 29. The accession of the Romanovs and overcoming the consequences of the Troubles in the first half of the 17th century. 30. Foreign and domestic policy of Russia under Alexei Mikhailovich. 31. The Church schism in the 17th century. Patriarch Nikon and Archpriest Avvakum. 32. Russia's foreign policy in the 17th century. 33. Russian culture in the 17th century: the causes of "secularization". 34. The transformative activity of Peter I. 35. The main directions of Peter the Great's foreign policy. 36. Russia in the era of palace coups: domestic and foreign policy aspects. 37. "Enlightened Absolutism" by Catherine II. 38. Catherine II's foreign policy. 39. Domestic and foreign policy of Paul I. His identity and

		destiny. 40. The culture of Russia in the XVIII century. 41. Alexander I: reformist plans and problems of their implementation. 42. The foreign policy of Russia in the first quarter of the 19th century. The Patriotic War of 1812. 43. The social thought of Russia in the first half of the 19th century. The Decembrists and their significance for the development of the socio-political movement. 44. Domestic and foreign policy of Nicholas I. 45. The Eastern question. The Crimean War: causes, course, results, significance. 46. The abolition of serfdom in Russia. 47. Bourgeois reforms of the 60s - 70s of the XIX century in Russia. 48. Socio-political movement in Russia in the 60s -90s of the XIX century. 49. The specifics of the development of Russian capitalism in the post-reform period (60s -90s of the XIX century). 50. The foreign policy of the Russian Empire in the second half of the XIX century. The Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878 . 51. The emergence and development of Marxism in Russia. V.G. Plekhanov. V.I. Lenin. 52. Culture of Russia in the 19th century. 53. Socio-economic development of Russia in the late XIX - early XX century. Reforms of S.Y. Witte. 54. The culture of the "Silver Age" of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. 55. Russia's foreign policy in the early 20th century. The Russian-Japanese War. 56. The Revolution of 1905-1907 in Russia: causes, course, results and significance. 57. Russia in 1907-1914 The regime of the June third monarchy. The State Duma of the III-IV convocations. 58. Socio-economic development of the Russian Empire in the early 20th century. Stolypin agrarian reform. 59. Russia's participation in the First World War. 60. The February bourgeois-democratic Revolution and its significance in the history of the state. 61. From February to October 1917, the search for political ways out of the national crisis. 62. The October Revolution of 1917 The first steps of the Soviet government. 63. The causes and the beginning of the Civil War and foreign intervention. The course of military operations in 1918-1919. 64. The Civil War in 1920 The end and outcome of the war. 65. The essence of the policy of "war communism". Its tasks and results. 66. Russia during the NEP period (1921-1929). 67. Political struggle within the Bolshevik Party in the 20s of the XX century. 68. The origins and essence of Stalinism, the cult of personality. The collapse of the Soviet totalitarian system. 69. Industrialization and collectivization in the USSR: problems

		of theory and practice. 70. The foreign policy of the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s . 71. The beginning of the Second World War. Preparing the USSR for war. 72. The initial period of the Great Patriotic War. The reasons for the failures of the Red Army. 73. The fundamental turning point in the Great Patriotic War. The Battles of Stalingrad and Kursk. The Tehran Conference. Creation of the anti-Hitler coalition. 74. The final stage of the Great Patriotic War: the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. The end of the Second World War. 75. Soviet society after the Great Patriotic War (1945-1953). 76. Socio-economic and socio-political development of Soviet society (ser. 50s - s. 80s XX century.). 77. Kosyginsky economic reform 78. N.S. Khrushchev. Attempts to democratize and reform socio-economic life in the USSR. The "Thaw". 79. The increase of crisis phenomena in the country in the 70s - the first half of the 80s . 80. The foreign policy of the USSR in the conditions of the "cold" war. 81. Culture of the Soviet state. 82. The policy of perestroika (1985-1991). 83. The sovereignty of Russia. The collapse of the USSR in 1991 The emergence of the CIS. 84. The cardinal transformation of Russian society in the 90s of the XX century. 85. Features of the post-socialist development of Russian society at the turn of the XX – XXI centuries. 86. Radical changes in the geopolitical situation in Eurasia and the world 87. The Russian Federation in 1992-2004. 88. V.V. Putin's domestic and foreign policy

Assessment criteria
"Very good" – over 80% correct answers of questions of every level
"Good" – 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level
"Satisfactory" – 55-69% correct answers of questions of every level
"Unsatisfactory" – less than 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Standardized case studies and checklists for the **Б1.О.02 History of Russia** course

Case Study No. 1

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE

		DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read an excerpt from a historical source and briefly answer the questions. The answers involve the use of information from the source, as well as the application of historical knowledge in the course of the history of the relevant period. [From the work of N. M. Karamzin "The History of the Russian State"] "Autocracy in Russia was established with the general consent of the citizens: this is how our chronicler tells us — and the scattered Slavic tribes founded the state. Our fatherland, which is weak and divided into small regions, owes its greatness to the happy introduction of monarchical power. The Varangians... They ruled them without oppression or violence, took light tribute and observed justice. Dominating the seas, the Varangians, or Normans, should have been more educated than the Slavs or Finns, could have given them some benefits of the new industry and trade, beneficial to the people. The Slavic boyars, dissatisfied with the power of the conquerors, which was destroying their own, drove them out; but through personal strife they turned freedom into misery... and they plunged the fatherland into the abyss of the evils of civil strife. Then the citizens remembered, perhaps, the advantageous and peaceful rule of the Normans: the need for improvement and silence ordered them to forget national pride; and the Slavs, convinced — so the legend says — by the advice of the Novgorod elder Gostomysl, demanded rulers from the Varangians. Brothers named Rurik, Sineus and Truvor, famous either by birth or deeds, agreed to take power over people who, knowing how to fight for freedom, did not know how to use it."
Q	1	Question: What historical event is reflected in the document?
Q	2	Question: How do historians define the role of this event? Name the century to which it belongs.
Q	3	Question: Using the text of the document, indicate what was the basis for the unification of the East Slavic tribes into a single state? Please indicate what advantages, in the author's opinion, prompted the Eastern Slavs to summon "rulers from the Varangians" after the Slavic boyars drove them out? In total, specify at least three advantages.

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions

C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read an excerpt from a historical source and briefly answer the questions. The answers involve the use of information from the source, as well as the application of historical knowledge in the course of the history of the relevant period. [From the work of N. M. Karamzin "The History of the Russian State"] "Autocracy in Russia was established with the general consent of the citizens: this is how our chronicler tells us — and the scattered Slavic tribes founded the state. Our fatherland, which is weak and divided into small regions, owes its greatness to the happy introduction of monarchical power. The Varangians... They ruled them without oppression or violence, took light tribute and observed justice. Dominating the seas, the Varangians, or Normans, should have been more educated than the Slavs or Finns, could have given them some benefits of the new industry and trade, beneficial to the people. The Slavic boyars, dissatisfied with the power of the conquerors, which was destroying their own, drove them out; but through personal strife they turned freedom into misery... and they plunged the fatherland into the abyss of the evils of civil strife. Then the citizens remembered, perhaps, the advantageous and peaceful rule of the Normans: the need for improvement and silence ordered them to forget national pride; and the Slavs, convinced — so the legend says — by the advice of the Novgorod elder Gostomysl, demanded rulers from the Varangians. Brothers named Rurik, Sineus and Truvor, famous either by birth or deeds, agreed to take power over people who, knowing how to fight for freedom, did not know how to use it."
Q	1	Question: What historical event is reflected in the document?
A		Correct answer: The document reflects the event of the Vikings' (Normans') vocation to power over the East Slavic tribes, which marked the beginning of the formation of the Russian state. Historians consider this event as a key milestone in the establishment of centralized power in Eastern Europe, along with the founding of Kievan Rus. This event dates back to the 9th century.
Q	2	Question: How do historians define the role of this event? Name the century to which it belongs.
A		Correct answer: The unification of the East Slavic tribes into a single state was based on the need for stable and effective governance, as the tribes were in a state of constant internecine wars and fragmentation. The Eastern Slavs were looking for a way to end

		internal conflicts and restore order.
Q	3	Question: Using the text of the document, indicate what was the basis for the unification of the East Slavic tribes into a single state? Please indicate what advantages, in the author's opinion, prompted the Eastern Slavs to summon "rulers from the Varangians" after the Slavic boyars drove them out? In total, specify at least three advantages.
A		Correct answer: According to the author, the following advantages prompted the Eastern Slavs to summon "rulers from the Varangians": Peaceful rule: The Varangians provided a more stable and peaceful government compared to the chaos that arose after the expulsion of the Normans and internecine wars. Fairness: The Varangians had a higher level of culture and managerial skills, which allowed them to establish fair rules and ensure the rule of law. Economic benefits: Under the leadership of the Varangians, the Slavs could gain access to new technologies and methods of trade, which was necessary to develop the economy and improve living conditions. Thus, the call of the Varangians was motivated by the desire of the Eastern Slavs to ensure stability, justice and economic development.
R2	Very good	A complete, accurate, logical answer with deep understanding, argumentation, competent speech, and no mistakes was given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is generally complete and correct; 1-2 minor errors were made, corrected on when pointed out, minor flaws in the presentation or speech. The answer partially answers the question, there are inaccuracies, significant errors, insufficient argumentation, speech is incorrect in places
R0	Fail	The answer is incomplete, there are significant errors, lack of understanding, logic, literacy, and independence

Case Study No. 2

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE

		DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read an excerpt from a historical source and briefly answer the questions. The answers involve the use of information from the source, as well as the application of historical knowledge in the course of the history of the relevant period. [From a historical document] "Where are those who once said that Boris was innocent of murdering the tsar's child and that he did not envy him as the heir to the kingdom? And is his commandment of lawless murder not revealed by the fact that his malice did not tolerate those many citizens who, during the massacre, raised their hands against the murderers and did not spare them? For some of them, for their audacity in killing the prince's murderers after his slaughter, he tortured and put to various torments.; After suffering, he sent others to be imprisoned in the western lands, where the sun sets, and others were killed by all kinds of disasters and fetters when they went there the hard way. And if they had not done this to the murderers against his will, then he would have done the same to the murderers of the emperor along with them. The family and tribe of the tsarevich's murderers, who fulfilled Boris's will, he not only did not put to death or punish them in any way, but, having found them all, filled their hands with awards, estates and many gifts. He unwittingly showed the world his real regret for the murderers when, for the sake of these very murderers, their relatives, worthy of execution, he made them rich. Oh, what a darkness of darkness blinded his mind, tainted by the murder that he considered hidden! The "God-hating" cruelty of the master of Boris's murder towards the baby he killed and after his death was such that he did not carry out a decent and thorough investigation of the murder, which would have been conducted strictly, with torture… With regard to the kingdom and all dominion, he was so envious of all his peers around him, especially those who were nobler than him, that he did not allow any of them, except himself, to touch it either by deed, word, or thought, and for this reason, in the early years of his reign, he removed the noblest from the king. he identified himself by origin and sent them to the ends of the earth."
Q	1	Question: Specify the decade when the prince was killed. Name the tsar who was on the Russian throne at that time.
Q	2	Question: Specify the decade when the prince was killed. Name the tsar who was on the Russian throne at that time.
Q	3	Question: Please indicate the three arguments given by the author in support of Boris' guilt in Tsarevich's death. When answering, avoid quoting redundant text that does not contain the provisions that should be given according to the assignment condition.

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read an excerpt from a historical source and briefly answer the questions. The answers involve the use of information from the source, as well as the application of historical knowledge in the course of the history of the relevant period. [From a historical document] "Where are those who once said that Boris was innocent of murdering the tsar's child and that he did not envy him as the heir to the kingdom? And is his commandment of lawless murder not revealed by the fact that his malice did not tolerate those many citizens who, during the massacre, raised their hands against the murderers and did not spare them? For some of them, for their audacity in killing the prince's murderers after his slaughter, he tortured and put to various torments.; After suffering, he sent others to be imprisoned in the western lands, where the sun sets, and others were killed by all kinds of disasters and fetters when they went there the hard way. And if they had not done this to the murderers against his will, then he would have done the same to the murderers of the emperor along with them. The family and tribe of the tsarevich's murderers, who fulfilled Boris's will, he not only did not put to death or punish them in any way, but, having found them all, filled their hands with awards, estates and many gifts. He unwittingly showed the world his real regret for the murderers when, for the sake of these very murderers, their relatives, worthy of execution, he made them rich. Oh, what a darkness of darkness blinded his mind, tainted by the murder that he considered hidden! The "God-hating" cruelty of the master of Boris's murder towards the baby he killed and after his death was such that he did not carry out a decent and thorough investigation of the murder, which would have been conducted strictly, with torture… With regard to the kingdom and all dominion, he was so envious of all his peers around him, especially those who were nobler than him, that he did not allow any of them, except himself, to touch it either by deed, word, or thought, and for this reason, in the early years of his reign, he removed the noblest from the king. he identified himself by origin and sent them to the ends of the earth."
Q	1	Question:

		Specify the decade when the prince was killed. Name the tsar who was on the Russian throne at that time.
A		Correct answer: Tsarevich Dmitry (Dmitry Uglitsky) is mentioned.
Q	2	Question: Specify the decade when the prince was killed. Name the tsar who was on the Russian throne at that time.
A		Correct answer: The tsarevich was killed in the 1590s, more precisely in 1591. The King is on the throne: At that time, Tsar Boris Godunov was on the Russian throne.
Q	3	Question: Please indicate the three arguments given by the author in support of Boris' guilt in Tsarevich's death. When answering, avoid quoting redundant text that does not contain the provisions that should be given according to the assignment condition.
A		Correct answer: Boris did not take appropriate measures to investigate the murder, which indicates his disregard for the case. He punished the citizens who took revenge on the murderers of the prince, while he left unpunished those who carried out his will. Boris rewarded the relatives of the tsarevich's murderers, which indicates his de facto support for their actions and lack of regret for the crime.
R2	Very good	A complete, accurate, logical answer with deep understanding, argumentation, competent speech, and no mistakes was given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is generally complete and correct; 1-2 minor errors were made, corrected on when pointed out, minor flaws in the presentation or speech. The answer partially answers the question, there are inaccuracies, significant errors, insufficient argumentation, speech is incorrect in places
R0	Fail	The answer is incomplete, there are significant errors, lack of understanding, logic, literacy, and independence

Case Study No. 3

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions

C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read a fragment of a historical source and answer the questions: An excerpt from the memoirs "No matter what anyone said or thought about March 1, its significance was enormous.… It interrupted the 26-year reign of the emperor, who opened a new era for Russia, putting it on the path of universal development; after centuries of stagnation, he gave it a huge boost with reforms: peasant, zemstvo and judicial. Both the first and the greatest of these reforms, the peasant reform, did not economically meet the demands of the best representatives of society.… The Works of Janson, book. Vasilchikov and other researchers have shown a complete breakdown in the economic life of the peasants: low land, the development of the rural proletariat and ... the discrepancy between peasant payments and the profitability of their lands… Other transformations, under the increased influence of opponents of the reforms and the reaction manifested in the emperor himself, were curtailed and distorted by various additions, exceptions, and clarifications. Little by little, the social forces and the government power went apart, the social elements lost all influence on the course of state life and on the course of government… The instructive nature of March 1 lies precisely in the fact that it was the finale of a twenty-year struggle between the government and society."
Q	1	Question: What are the disadvantages of the reforms (the reform process) carried out during this reign, the author notes? Specify at least two disadvantages.
Q	2	Question: What is the main consequence of these shortcomings for the socio-political situation according to the author?
Q	3	Question: On the basis of historical knowledge, give at least three provisions that reveal the basic principles of one (to choose from) of the reforms named in the text, the Cromecresty reform. First, specify the name of the reform, then its principles

Case Study No.3 Checklist

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and

		deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read a fragment of a historical source and answer the questions: An excerpt from the memoirs "No matter what anyone said or thought about March 1, its significance was enormous.… It interrupted the 26-year reign of the emperor, who opened a new era for Russia, putting it on the path of universal development; after centuries of stagnation, he gave it a huge boost with reforms: peasant, zemstvo and judicial. Both the first and the greatest of these reforms, the peasant reform, did not economically meet the demands of the best representatives of society.… The Works of Janson, book. Vasilchikov and other researchers have shown a complete breakdown in the economic life of the peasants: low land, the development of the rural proletariat and ... the discrepancy between peasant payments and the profitability of their lands… Other transformations, under the increased influence of opponents of the reforms and the reaction manifested in the emperor himself, were curtailed and distorted by various additions, exceptions, and clarifications. Little by little, the social forces and the government power went apart, the social elements lost all influence on the course of state life and on the course of government… The instructive nature of March 1 lies precisely in the fact that it was the finale of a twenty-year struggle between the government and society."
Q	1	Question: What are the disadvantages of the reforms (the reform process) carried out during this reign, the author notes? Specify at least two disadvantages.
A		Correct answer: Disadvantages of the reforms: Peasant dissatisfaction: The peasant reform failed to meet the demands of the best representatives of society and led to economic disruption, including land poverty and the development of the rural proletariat. Distortion of reforms: Other transformations were curtailed and distorted under the influence of opponents of reforms, which led to a discrepancy between the intentions of the reformers and the actual changes.
Q	2	Question: What is the main consequence of these shortcomings for the socio-political situation according to the author?
A		Correct answer: The author points out that as a result of these shortcomings, public forces and government authorities began to diverge, and public elements lost influence on public life and governance, which indicated a deepening crisis between the government and society.

Q	3	Question: On the basis of historical knowledge, give at least three provisions that reveal the basic principles of one (to choose from) of the reforms named in the text, the Cromecresty reform. First, specify the name of the reform, then its principles
A		Correct answer: The name of the reform: The Peasant Reform of 1861. Principles: Abolition of serfdom: Liberation of peasants from dependence on landlords and granting them the right to own land. Allotment: Allotment of land to the peasantry, which was supposed to ensure their economic independence, although often the allotment area was insufficient. Peasant obligations: The peasants were burdened with land purchase payments, which created financial difficulties and did not contribute to their full-fledged economic development.
R2	Very good	A complete, accurate, logical answer with deep understanding, argumentation, competent speech, and no mistakes was given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is generally complete and correct; 1-2 minor errors were made, corrected on when pointed out, minor flaws in the presentation or speech. The answer partially answers the question, there are inaccuracies, significant errors, insufficient argumentation, speech is incorrect in places
R0	Fail	The answer is incomplete, there are significant errors, lack of understanding, logic, literacy, and independence

Case Study No. 4

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read a fragment of a historical source and answer the questions. "Later, His royal majesty directed, according to a decree signed by his majesty with his own hand, the brigadier and captain of the Life Guards, Mr. Prince Trubetskoy, to declare the chief president over the local and other magistrates, and that he should be in charge of all merchant people's court and report their affairs to the Senate. ...Citizens belong to the magistrate, and the two guilds

		consist of the following: bankers (who give money for bills of exchange), noble merchants who have large auctions and who trade in many different goods in the ranks, city doctors, pharmacists, healers, shipers of merchant ships, goldsmiths, silversmiths, icon painters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, joiners, rivermen, turners, and the like, of whom the first guild or the first class are composed, and from other vile citizenship the privileges and advantages are excellent; like bankers, noble merchants who have large auctions going away, and who sell various goods in the ranks, city doctors, pharmacists, healers, shipers of merchant ships, goldsmiths, silversmiths, icon painters. In the second guild, which sells small goods and all kinds of grub supplies... And by this definition, each art and craft has its own special cunfts (workshops) or gatherings of artisan people, and aldermans (or elders) over them according to the grandeur of the city and the number of artists it has... Since the magistrate, as the head and superiors are the whole of citizenship, this position consists in judging citizens, keeping the police in their care, collecting income from them, and giving it according to decrees, where it will be determined from the chamber, to establish all economy (or house building)cities, like merchants, every craft, art, and so on, and to take care of all needs, and what belongs to civil benefit, the necessary proposals are brought to the chief magistrate: for this reason, [these] magistrates should not be subordinate to the governors and voivodes in what concerns the city court and economy, Similarly, it is not proper for either a civilian or a military commander to summon a citizen to his court (office); but it is necessary to beat such a (philistine) with his forehead in the magistrate, and according to civil rights, to seek a court against him from the civil authorities. Similarly, no commandant should have apartments in cities at will, but it should be repaired as announced in chapter 12. And if any of the magistrates in the service entrusted to him shows careful patience, and at all times maintains himself honestly: his royal majesty is allowed to beat his forehead, which can be awarded by the nobility on merit."
Q	1	Question: What new forms of citizens' association did this decree introduce? Specify at least two forms. How was service in the city government encouraged?
Q	2	Question: Who had judicial and administrative power in the cities before this decree appeared? What happened to the city government bodies introduced by this decree afterwards?
Q	3	Question: What decree in the second half of the same century, in which this document appeared, defined the rights of citizens and urban self-government?

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-1	Is able to analyze of problems critically using system approach and devise a plan of action
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	GPC-1	Is able to abide by moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activity
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Read a fragment of a historical source and answer the questions. "Later, His royal majesty directed, according to a decree signed by his majesty with his own hand, the brigadier and captain of the Life Guards, Mr. Prince Trubetskoy, to declare the chief president over the local and other magistrates, and that he should be in charge of all merchant people's court and report their affairs to the Senate. ...Citizens belong to the magistrate, and the two guilds consist of the following: bankers (who give money for bills of exchange), noble merchants who have large auctions and who trade in many different goods in the ranks, city doctors, pharmacists, healers, shipers of merchant ships, goldsmiths, silversmiths, icon painters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, joiners, rivermen, turners, and the like, of whom the first guild or the first class are composed, and from other vile citizenship the privileges and advantages are excellent; like bankers, noble merchants who have large auctions going away, and who sell various goods in the ranks, city doctors, pharmacists, healers, shipers of merchant ships, goldsmiths, silversmiths, icon painters. In the second guild, which sells small goods and all kinds of grub supplies... And by this definition, each art and craft has its own special cunfts (workshops) or gatherings of artisan people, and aldermans (or elders) over them according to the grandeur of the city and the number of artists it has... Since the magistrate, as the head and superiors are the whole of citizenship, this position consists in judging citizens, keeping the police in their care, collecting income from them, and giving it according to decrees, where it will be determined from the chamber, to establish all economy (or house building)cities, like merchants, every craft, art, and so on, and to take care of all needs, and what belongs to civil benefit, the necessary proposals are brought to the chief magistrate: for this reason, [these] magistrates should not be subordinate to the governors and voivodes in what concerns the city court and economy, Similarly, it is not proper for either a civilian or a military commander to summon a citizen to his court (office); but it is necessary to beat such a (philistine) with his forehead in the magistrate, and according to civil rights, to seek a court

		against him from the civil authorities. Similarly, no commandant should have apartments in cities at will, but it should be repaired as announced in chapter 12. And if any of the magistrates in the service entrusted to him shows careful patience, and at all times maintains himself honestly: his royal majesty is allowed to beat his forehead, which can be awarded by the nobility on merit."
Q	1	Question: What new forms of citizens' association did this decree introduce? Specify at least two forms. How was service in the city government encouraged?
A		Correct answer: New forms of citizens' association: Guilds: The decree introduced a system of guilds dividing citizens into two categories — "first" and "second" guilds, depending on their status and the volume of trade operations. Workshops: The creation of workshops (cunts) for each art and craft, which allowed for the unification of artisans and ensured their rights and duties. Encouragement of service in the city government: Service in the magistrate was encouraged by the opportunity to receive a nobility (noble title) for his diligence and honesty in service.
Q	2	Question: Who had judicial and administrative power in the cities before this decree appeared? What happened to the city government bodies introduced by this decree afterwards?
A		Correct answer: Holders of judicial and administrative power: Prior to the appearance of this decree, judicial and administrative power in cities usually belonged to local landlords and voivodes, as well as representatives of the central government. The fate of the governing bodies: The introduction of this decree further led to the strengthening of urban self-government and a clearer division of power between city magistrates and head administrations, however, in subsequent years this system was subject to various changes and restrictions.
Q	3	Question: What decree in the second half of the same century, in which this document appeared, defined the rights of citizens and urban self-government?
A		Correct answer: The decree that defined the rights of citizens: The second half of the 17th century was marked by the decree of Peter the Great in 1720 — the "Decree on the right of Citizens", which expanded the rights of citizens and approved the system of urban self-government.
R2	Very good	A complete, accurate, logical answer with deep understanding, argumentation, competent speech, and no mistakes was given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is generally complete and correct; 1-2 minor errors were made, corrected on when pointed out, minor flaws in the presentation or speech.

		The answer partially answers the question, there are inaccuracies, significant errors, insufficient argumentation, speech is incorrect in places
R0	Fail	The answer is incomplete, there are significant errors, lack of understanding, logic, literacy, and independence

Assessment criteria

"Very good" – over 80% correct answers of questions of every level

"Good" – 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level

"Satisfactory" – 55-69% correct answers of questions of every level

"Unsatisfactory" – less than 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Final testing - http://fepo.i-exam.ru .

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"Pass" is given to a student who has shown a sufficiently strong knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject; is able to complete specific practical tasks outlined in the program with no outside help, use recommended reference material, and correctly evaluate the results.

"Fail" is given to a student who has significant gaps in knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject, is not able reach the correct solution to a specific practical task outlined in the curriculum even with outside help.