

ПРИНЯТО

Научно-методическим советом по
довузовскому образованию и
профориентации
Протокол № 5
«17» апреля 2020 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по непрерывному
образованию и кадровой политике

М.П. Федоров

«17»

апреля

2020 г.



ПРОГРАММА

вступительного испытания по истории
для приема иностранных граждан и лиц без гражданства, поступающих на
обучение по программам бакалавриата и специалитета
в СВФУ в 2020 году

Якутск, 2020

Содержание

1. Разработчики
2. Формы проведения вступительного экзамена
3. Требования к уровню подготовки абитуриентов
4. Программа вступительного экзамена по истории
5. Критерии оценивания
6. Рекомендуемая литература для подготовки к экзамену
7. Образцы экзаменационных билетов вступительных испытаний по истории

1. Разработчики

Программу вступительного испытания по истории разработали:

- 1) Ермолаева Юлия Никифоровна, к.и.н., завкафедрой «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология»;
- 2) Радченко Наталья Николаевна, к.и.н., доцент кафедры «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология»;
- 3) Яковлев Айтал Игоревич к.и.н., доцент кафедры «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология».

2. Формы проведения вступительного экзамена

Вступительные испытания по Истории для приема иностранных граждан и лиц без гражданства, поступающих на обучение по программам бакалавриата и специалитета в СВФУ в 2020 году могут быть проведены в форме устного собеседования по экзаменационным билетам очно или дистанционно с использованием ВКС (Skype, Zoom и др.) в режиме реального времени и/или формате компьютерного онлайн тестирования.

3. Требования к уровню подготовки абитуриентов

1. Способен применять знания, умения, личностные качества и практический опыт для успешной деятельности в определенной области.
2. Быть подготовлен по основным датам, событиям Истории России, знать основные периоды истории России
3. Знать основные даты, события и периоды Всемирной истории в XX века

4. Программа вступительного испытания по истории

Таблица 1. Программа

Модуль	Содержание модуля
1. Древняя история Руси	Восточные славяне в VI – IX вв. Древнерусское государство. Принятие христианства.
2. Средневековая Русь.	Феодальная раздробленность. Борьба Руси с иноземными захватчиками. Образование централизованного Российского государства. Иван III. Россия в XVI в. Эпоха Ивана Грозного.
3. Россия в новое время.	Россия в XVII в. Первые Романовы. Воссоединение Украины с Россией. Россия в XVIII в. Реформы Петра I. Дворцовые перевороты. Екатерина II.
4. Россия в XIX в. Россия в начале XX в.	Россия в первой половине XIX в. Отечественная война 1812 г. Декабристы. Россия в второй половине XIX в. Реформы Александра II. Развитие капитализма в России. Россия в начале XX в. Революция 1905-1907 гг. Реформы П.А. Столыпина. Февральская революция 1917 г.

5. Советское государство.	Октябрьская революция 1917. Гражданская война. Курс на строительство социализма. Великая Отечественная война. Причины поражений Красной Армии в 1941-1942 гг. Коренной перелом в войне. Завершение войны в Европе и Азии. Послевоенное развитие СССР. Восстановление народного хозяйства. «Холодная война». «Оттепель» и период «застоя» в стране. «Перестройка» в СССР. Изменения во внутренней и внешней политике. Распад СССР
6. Современная Россия.	Становление новой российской государственности. Политические и социально-экономические реформы.

Unit	Content of the Unit
1. Ancient History of Russia	Eastern Slavs in the VI-IX centuries. Old Russian state. Adoption of Christianity.
2. Medieval Russia	Feudal fragmentation. The struggle of Russia with foreign invaders. Formation of a centralized Russian state. Ivan III. Russia in the XVI century. The Era of Ivan The Terrible.
3. Russia in Modern Time	Russia in the XVII century. The First Romanovs. Reunification of Ukraine with Russia. Russia in the XVIII century. Peter the First Reforms. Palace coups. Ekaterina II.
4. Russia in the XIX century. Russia at the beginning of the XX century.	Russia in the first half of the XIX century. The Patriotic war of 1812. Decembrists. Russia in the second half of the XIX century. The Reforms Of Alexander II. Development of capitalism in Russia. Russia in the early twentieth century. The revolution of 1905-1907 P. A. Stolypin's Reforms. February revolution of 1917
The Soviet state.	October revolution of 1917. Civil war. The course of building socialism. Great Patriotic war. The reasons for the defeat of the red Army in 1941-1942. A radical change in the war. The end of the war in Europe and Asia. Post-war development of the USSR. Restoration of the national economy. «Cold war». "Thaw" and the period of "stagnation" in the country. "Perestroika" in the USSR. Changes in domestic and foreign policy. Collapse of the USSR
Modern Russia.	Formation of a new Russian state. Political and socio-economic reforms.

5. Критерии оценивания

Процедура проведения вступительного испытания в форме теста. Для выполнения экзаменационной работы по истории отводится 1 час (60 минут). Экзамен проводится в письменной форме в виде тестов. Тест содержит 50 вопросов.

К каждому вопросу дается 5 вариантов ответа, из которых правильный только один.

Внимательно прочитайте каждое задание и предлагаемые варианты ответа. Отвечайте только после того, как вы поняли вопрос и проанализировали все варианты ответа.

Выполняйте задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Если какое-то задание вызывает у вас затруднение, пропустите его. К пропущенным заданиям можно будет вернуться, если у вас останется время.

Баллы, полученные вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

6. Рекомендуемая литература для подготовки к экзамену

1 История России: учебник / под ред. Г.Б. Поляк. - 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: Юнити-Дана, 2015. - 687 с.

2 История России: учебное пособие / под ред. Б.В. Улезко, Б.А. Схатум ; сост. Н.П. Курусканова, Б.В. Улезко и др. - Краснодар : НОУВПО «ИВЭСЭП», 2008. - 311 с

Дополнительная литература

1 История России с древнейших времен до конца XVII века: учебное пособие / А.П. Новосельцев, А.Н. Сахаров, В.И. Буганов, В.Д. Назаров; отв. ред. А.Н. Сахаров, А.П. Новосельцев. - М.; Берлин: Директ-Медиа, 2014. - 606 с.

2 Бычков, С.П. История России: учебное пособие / С.П. Бычков, Ю.П. Дусь. - Омск: Омский государственный университет, 2008. - 396 с

7. Образцы экзаменационных билетов вступительных испытаний по Истории

Образец экзаменационного билета вступительного испытания в форме устного собеседования по истории

Время начала экзамена:	1) Разработано: Ермолаева Юлия Никифоровна, Радченко Наталья Николаевна, Яковлев Айтал Игоревич _____ Председатель экзаменационной комиссии по истории
Время окончания экзамена:	Утверждено: _____ А. Н. Николаев Председатель приемной комиссии СВФУ

Абитуриент _____

(Фамилия, имя, отчество)

Год окончания школы _____

Гражданство _____

Тестовое задание

1 Option

<p>1. Novgorod was located on the territory of the East Slavic tribe of ...</p> <p>a) Polyan b) Slovene c) Volynyan d) Krivichy e) Drevlian</p>	<p>26. In the first world war fought...</p> <p>a) England, Russia, Germany vs France, Italy, Austria-Hungary b) England, France Russia vs Germany, Italy, Turkey c) England, France, Russia vs Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey d) England, Germany, France vs Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy e) France, Russia, Italy vs. Germany, England, USA</p>
<p>2. Poliudie is...</p> <p>a) payment of tribute to the Golden Horde by Rus b) a fiefdom that can be given, bequeathed, or sold c) the system of collecting tribute by Kievan Princes from the dependent territories d) the system of transfer of princely power in Russia e) payment by the peasant to the feudal Lord for the use of land and yard</p>	<p>27. Collectivization in the USSR is characterized by</p> <p>a) creating a system of large agro-towns b) association of individual peasant households c) farm development d) voluntary nature of the cooperative movement e) establishment of agricultural communes</p>
<p>3. Council of Liubech was aimed at...</p> <p>a) the consolidation of separate Russian lands b) creation of a unified well-armed army c) election of the new Grand Prince of Kiev d) taking measures to combat the boyar opposition e) termination of princely feuds</p>	<p>28. The plan of the Soviet counterattack at Stalingrad was called ...</p> <p>a) "Saturn» b) "Pluto" c) "Uranus" d) "Marx" e) " Ring»</p>
<p>4. Dmitry Donskoy commanded Russian troops</p> <p>a) in the Battle of the Kalka river b) in the Battle of the Neva river c) in the Battle of the Syt river d) in Standing on the Ugra river e) in the Battle of Kulikovo</p>	<p>29. Economic reforms in the USSR in the second half of the 1960s are associated with the name...</p> <p>a) A. N. Kosygin b) L. P. Beria c) N. S. Khrushchev d) G. M. Malenkov e) Yu. V. Andropov</p>
<p>5. What Russian Prince completed the unification of Russian lands around Moscow?</p> <p>a) Vasili I b) Vasili II c) Ivan III d) Vasili III e) Ivan IV</p>	<p>30. The Repressions carried out in the so-called "Leningrad case" in the late 1940s and early 1950s affected</p> <p>a) supporters of L. D. Trotsky b) leaders of foreign Communist parties c) representatives of the top leadership of the army d) employees of the party and state apparatus e) cultural and artistic figures</p>
<p>6. What city in 1327, broke out anti-Horde uprising?</p> <p>a) in Moscow b) in Nizhny Novgorod c) in Novgorod the Great d) in Ryazan e) in Tver</p>	<p>31. What are unites the dates: 1949 and 1953?</p> <p>a) implementation of economic reforms in industry b) milestone dates of stages in space exploration c) the entry of Soviet troops into Poland and the GDR d) the first tests in the USSR of the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb e) the death of Stalin and the rise to power of Khrushchev</p>
<p>7. Serfdom in Russia was finally established by...</p> <p>a) the Russkaya Pravda of Yaroslav the Wise b) the Sudebnik of Ivan III c) the Sudebnik of Ivan IV</p>	<p>32. What new provision was included in the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1977?</p> <p>a) denouncing the cult of Stalin's personality b) building a Communist society in twenty years</p>

<p>d) the Sobornoye Ulozheniye of 1649 e) the decree of Vasily Shuisky in 1608.</p>	<p>c) introduction of the principle of separation of powers d) building a developed socialist society in the USSR e) introduction of alternative elections</p>
<p>8. Mestnichestvo is a) the system of local self-government in Moscow Rus b) the procedure for holding public offices, depending on the antiquity of the family and the merits of the ancestors to the king c) service of the Cossacks to the Tsar of Moscow d) administrative unit introduced under Ivan III e) part of the land allocated by Ivan the Terrible to special management</p>	<p>33. What event occurred in the USSR during the Khrushchev "thaw"? a) opening of traffic on the Baikal-Amur Mainline b) construction of the Dnieper river hydroelectric power station c) implementation of the first human space flight d) construction of Magnitogorsk iron and steel works e) Soviet troops entering Afghanistan</p>
<p>9. The Chosen Rada is... a) the Council, which regularly met Zaporozhye Cossacks b) Selected troops c) the Council of Ivan the Terrible closest associates d) the authority in Kievan Rus e) national holiday in Ukraine</p>	<p>34. This party leader was the Ambassador to Hungary in 1956, served as the Chairman of the KGB in the 70s and early 80s, and was one of those who made the decision to send Soviet troops to Afghanistan. After becoming General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he was perceived by his compatriots as a "pendulum of hope". a) Brezhnev b) Yeltsin c) Andropov d) Gorbachev e) Chernenko</p>
<p>10. Which of the following events occurred during the reign of Boris Godunov? a) the murder of Tsarevich Dmitry in Uglich b) Ivan Bolotnikov's revolt c) the famine of 1601-1603. d) gathering of the people's militia of Minin and Pozharsky e) arrest and execution of the voivode Skopin-Shuisky</p>	<p>35. What event is considered the conditional date of the beginning of the "cold war"? a) the test of the first Soviet atomic bomb in 1949 b) the beginning of the Korean war in 1950. c) the beginning of the "Marshall plan" in 1947. d) the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. e) speech of the former Prime Minister of great Britain in Fulton in 1946.</p>
<p>11. "Tushinsky thief" during the time of Distemper was called... a) Sigismund III b) False Dmitry I c) False Dmitry II d) Boris Godunov e) Prokopy Lyapunov</p>	<p>36. The Warsaw Pact Organization united... a) the USSR, the USA and other countries in the fight against international terrorism b) charitable foundations that help post-Communist countries c) economically developed countries of Central Europe d) countries that were allies of the USSR during the cold war e) politicians fighting for the preservation of peace in Europe</p>
<p>12. The first Tsar of the Romanov dynasty was... a) Ivan IV the Terrible b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Yuri Dolgorukiy d) Mikhail Fedorovich e) Fedor Alekseevich</p>	<p>37. Industry of USSR, giving the greatest revenue during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev becomes... a) agriculture b) oil and gas industry c) military industry d) light industry e) housing and communal services</p>
<p>13. Zemsky Sobor of 1653 was called for... a) entry of Ukraine into Russia b) Declaration of war on Turkey c) adoption of a new set of laws</p>	<p>38. Leader of the Party and the Country, who debunked the cult of Stalin's personality and began the process of democratization of the socio-political system and the liberalization of the regime...</p>

<p>d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth</p> <p>e) election of a new king</p>	<p>a) Andropov</p> <p>b) Beria</p> <p>c) Malenkov</p> <p>d) Khrushchev</p> <p>e) Brezhnev</p>
<p>14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia?</p> <p>a) Peter II</p> <p>b) Alexey Mikhailovich</p> <p>c) Peter I</p> <p>d) Elizaveta Petrovna</p> <p>e) Catherine II</p>	<p>39. What event happened later than the others?</p> <p>a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization</p> <p>b) the Korean war</p> <p>c) the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan</p> <p>d) the Caribbean crisis</p> <p>e) construction of the " Berlin wall»</p>
<p>15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711?</p> <p>a) Legislative Collegia</p> <p>b) the Boyar Duma</p> <p>c) the Senate</p> <p>d) Synod</p> <p>e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz</p>	<p>40. Which of these foreign policy events occurred in 1992-1999?</p> <p>a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc</p> <p>b) the construction of the Berlin wall</p> <p>c) creation of the UN</p> <p>d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries</p> <p>e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan</p>
<p>16. Bironovschina is...</p> <p>a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II</p> <p>b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna</p> <p>c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad</p> <p>d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I</p> <p>e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III</p>	<p>41. Declaration of a state of emergency in Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White house were connected with...</p> <p>a) the miners' strike</p> <p>b) the fight against international terrorism</p> <p>c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the USSR</p> <p>d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP)</p> <p>e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council</p>
<p>17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?</p> <p>a) A. A. Arakcheev</p> <p>b) A. Kh. Benckendorf</p> <p>c) M. M. Speransky</p> <p>d) S. S. Uvarov</p> <p>e) P. D. Kiselev</p>	<p>42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by...</p> <p>a) the fight for freedom to leave the country</p> <p>b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works</p> <p>c) holding uncontested elections</p> <p>d) ideological pluralism</p> <p>e) lack of democracy</p>
<p>18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of ...</p> <p>a) Maloyaroslavets</p> <p>b) Smolensk</p> <p>c) Kiev</p> <p>d) Ryazan</p> <p>e) Poltava</p>	<p>43. State Committee on the State of Emergency of (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by...</p> <p>a) M.S. Gorbachev</p> <p>b) B. N. Yeltsin</p> <p>c) V. S. Pavlov</p> <p>d) G. I. Yanaev</p> <p>e) D. T. Yazov</p>
<p>19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?</p> <p>a) Adrianople</p> <p>b) Parisian</p> <p>c) Tilsit</p> <p>d) San Stefano</p> <p>e) Erfurt</p>	<p>44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century included...</p> <p>a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises</p> <p>b) provision of land for farms</p> <p>c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population</p> <p>d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors</p> <p>e) all of the above.</p>
<p>20. Which of the following secret organizations rose up on December 14, 1825 in St. Petersburg?</p> <p>a) Union of Salvation</p> <p>b) Union of Prosperity</p> <p>c) Narodnaya Volya</p> <p>d) Northern Society</p> <p>e) Southern Society</p>	<p>45. What event happened before the others?</p> <p>a) the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant</p> <p>b) the signing of the Belavezhky agreement</p> <p>c) the beginning of privatization</p> <p>d) the creation of the GKChP</p> <p>e) the first national election of the President of Russia</p>
<p>21. Cookwomen's Children Circular is...</p>	<p>46. Economic reforms of the early 1990s in</p>

<p>a) gave the right to serfs who worked in the houses of landlords to marry and have children without the permission of the owners</p> <p>b) forbade children of domestic servants to enter high schools</p> <p>c) regulated the number of children in the families of serfs</p> <p>d) freed the children of domestic servants from serfdom</p> <p>e) obliged the sons of domestic servants to serve in the army</p>	<p>Russia are called...</p> <p>a) "Administrative and Command system"</p> <p>b) "New Economic Policy"</p> <p>C) "Economic Stabilization"</p> <p>d) "Market Gallop"</p> <p>e) "Shock Therapy»</p>
<p>22. What Russian Emperor was nicknamed "Peacemaker"?</p> <p>a) Pavel I</p> <p>b) Alexander I</p> <p>c) Nikolay I</p> <p>d) Alexander II</p> <p>e) Alexander III</p>	<p>47. Mikhail Gorbachev became President of the USSR as a result of...</p> <p>a) decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU</p> <p>b) national voting</p> <p>c) appointments by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR</p> <p>d) a state coup</p> <p>e) election at the Congress of People's Deputies</p>
<p>23. Who was the author of the "Theory of Official Nationality"?</p> <p>a) A. A. Arakcheev</p> <p>b) A. Kh. Benckendorf</p> <p>c) M. M. Speransky</p> <p>d) S. S. Uvarov</p> <p>e) P. D. Kiselev</p>	<p>48. First countries who created the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) were:</p> <p>a) Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan</p> <p>b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>C) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus</p> <p>d) Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan</p> <p>e) Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan</p>
<p>24. Conservatives believed that...</p> <p>a) Russia should get as close as possible to the West</p> <p>b) Russia needs immediate liberal reforms</p> <p>C) Russia does not need reforms, it needs 50 honest governors</p> <p>d) Russia should return to the old pre-Petrine traditions</p> <p>e) it is necessary to organize a peasant uprising in Russia</p>	<p>49. One of the authors of the program "500 days" was...</p> <p>a) V. S. Pavlov</p> <p>b) B. N. Yeltsin</p> <p>c) E. T. Gaidar</p> <p>d) G. A. Yavlinskiy</p> <p>e) M.S. Gorbachev</p>
<p>25. During the revolution of 1905-1907, there was:</p> <p>a) the assassination of the Emperor by the narodovolts</p> <p>b) establishment of Soviet power</p> <p>c) proclamation of the democratic Republic</p> <p>d) the abdication of Nikolay II</p> <p>e) establishment of the State Duma</p>	<p>50. What slogan was adopted in the foreign policy of the USSR during the period of perestroika?</p> <p>a) "quick victory in the cold war"</p> <p>b) "uniting all people of good will"</p> <p>C) "uniting the countries of socialism"</p> <p>d) "new political thinking"</p> <p>e) " defusing international tension»</p>

2 Option

<p>1. Which of the following tribes was not East Slavic?</p> <p>a) Vyatichi</p> <p>b) Pomorians</p> <p>c) Polyans</p> <p>d) Radimichi</p> <p>d) Drevlyane</p>	<p>26. S.U. Witte was...</p> <p>a) Leader of the Cadet party</p> <p>b) Minister of Internal Affairs during the first Russian revolution</p> <p>c) Minister of Finance of Russia 1892-1903.</p> <p>d) Chairman of the First state Duma</p> <p>e) Leader of the Oktyabristi party</p>
<p>2. "Russkaya Pravda" began to be compiled under the Prince...</p> <p>a) Vladimir the Saint</p> <p>b) Yaroslav the Wise</p> <p>C) Svyatopolk the Accursed</p>	<p>27. An attempt to carry out an armed seizure of power in August 1917 was made by...</p> <p>a) A. F. Kerensky</p> <p>b) A. A. Brusilov</p> <p>c) V. I. Lenin</p>

d) Yuri Dolgorukiy e) Andrey Bogolyubskiy	d) L. G. Kornilov e) P. N. Milyukov
3. Prince Igor was killed while collecting tribute from the tribe... a) Slovene b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian	28. The largest counter tank battle in the history of World War II took place at... a) December 18, 1942 near city of Kotelnikovo b) July 12, 1943 in the area of the village Prokhorovka c) August 17, 1943 in Sicily d) March 15, 1945 near the city of Potsdam e) November 21, 1941 near Moscow
4. The founder of Moscow was Prince... a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubskiy d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky	32. What new provision was included in the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1977? a) denouncing the cult of Stalin's personality b) building a Communist society in twenty years c) introduction of the principle of separation of powers d) building a developed socialist society in the USSR e) introduction of alternative elections
5. What event is considered to be the conditional date of the beginning of feudal fragmentation in Kievan Rus? a) The attack of the Polovtsians on the Kiev Principality b) Council of Liubech c) The uprising in Kiev after the death of Prince Svyatopolk Izyaslavich d) Publication of "Russkaya Pravda" e) Capture of Kiev by Andrey Bogolyubskiy's troops	30. What unites the dates: 1949 and 1953? a) implementation of economic reforms in industry b) milestone dates of stages in space exploration c) the entry of Soviet troops into Poland and the GDR d) the first tests of the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb in the USSR e) the death of I. V. Stalin and the rise to power of N. S. Khrushchev
6. Which of these events occurred during the reign of Prince Ivan Kalita? a) construction of the Church of St. Sophia in Kiev b) Tatar-Mongol invasion of Russia c) the uprising in Nizhny Novgorod against the Tatar Ambassador Saraika d) relocation of the Metropolitan of All Russia from Vladimir to Moscow e) feudal war with Prince Yuri of Zvenigorod	31. What was one of the reasons for the return to the pre-war version of the development of the economic system in the USSR after the Great Patriotic war? a) complication of the international situation, the beginning of the "Cold war" b) priority development of agriculture c) activation of national movements in all the republics of the USSR d) the need to improve the living standards of the population e) growth of social tension in society
7. Which of the military leaders led the Mongol troops while standing on the Ugra river? a) Akhmat b) Batu Khan c) Mamay d) Genghis Khan e) Devlet Geray	32. What event occurred in the USSR during the Khrushchev "thaw"? a) opening of traffic on the Baikal-Amur mainline b) construction of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station c) implementation of the first human space flight d) construction of Magnitogorsk iron and steel works e) Soviet troops entering Afghanistan
8. Which of the Russian rulers became the first Russian Tsar? a) Ivan III b) Ivan IV c) Vasily II d) Vasily III e) Boris Godunov	33. What document established the official limits of criticism of the cult of Stalin's personality? a) Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On the cult of personality and its consequences" b) CPSU Program adopted at the XX Congress of the CPSU c) Resolution of the XXI Congress of the

	<p>CPSU</p> <p>d) Resolution of the XXII Congress of the CPSU.</p> <p>e) Khrushchev's report at the Closed Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU</p>
<p>9. Zemsky Sobor at 1550 is</p> <p>a) declared Ivan IV Tsar of all Russia</p> <p>b) adopted a new Sudebnik</p> <p>c) approved the introduction of oprichnina</p> <p>d) declared the beginning of the Livonian war</p> <p>e) completed the registration of the absolute monarchy in Russia</p>	<p>34. This party leader was the Ambassador to Hungary in 1956, served as the Chairman of the KGB in the 70s and early 80s, and was one of those who made the decision to send Soviet troops to Afghanistan. After becoming General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he was perceived by his compatriots as a "pendulum of hope".</p> <p>a) Brezhnev</p> <p>b) Yeltsin</p> <p>c) Andropov</p> <p>d) Gorbachev</p> <p>e) Chernenko</p>
<p>10. What event belongs to the time of Vasily Shuisky's reign?</p> <p>a) the murder of Tsarevich Dmitry in Uglich</p> <p>b) Ivan Bolotnikov's revolt</p> <p>c) the famine of 1601-1603.</p> <p>d) gathering of the people's militia of Minin and Pozharsky</p> <p>e) introduction of indefinite investigation of fugitive peasants</p>	<p>35. What event is considered the conditional date of the beginning of the "cold war"?</p> <p>a) the test of the first Soviet atomic bomb in 1949</p> <p>b) the beginning of the Korean war in 1950.</p> <p>c) the beginning of the "Marshall plan" in 1947.</p> <p>d) the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.</p> <p>e) speech of the former Prime Minister of great Britain in Fulton in 1946.</p>
<p>11. Semiboyarschina is...</p> <p>a) system of appointment to public positions</p> <p>b) the authority in Novgorod the Great</p> <p>c) the right of boyars to occupy the seven highest positions in the system of state administration</p> <p>d) boyar rule during the time of Troubles</p> <p>e) execution of seven boyars by the oprichniks of Ivan the Terrible in 1569</p>	<p>36. The Warsaw Pact Organization united...</p> <p>a) the USSR, the USA and other countries in the fight against international terrorism</p> <p>b) charitable foundations that help post-Communist countries</p> <p>c) economically developed countries of Central Europe</p> <p>d) countries that were allies of the USSR during the cold war</p> <p>e) politicians fighting for the preservation of peace in Europe</p>
<p>12. What century in the history of Russia is called "rebellious"?</p> <p>a) XIII century</p> <p>b) XIV century</p> <p>c) XV century</p> <p>d) XVI century</p> <p>e) XVII century</p>	<p>37. Industry of USSR, giving the greatest revenue during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev becomes...</p> <p>a) agriculture</p> <p>b) oil and gas industry</p> <p>c) military industry</p> <p>d) light industry</p> <p>e) housing and communal services</p>
<p>13. Under what ruler was the secret Chancery established in Russia?</p> <p>a) Ekaterina I</p> <p>b) Peter I</p> <p>c) Anna Ioannovna</p> <p>d) Elizaveta Petrovna</p> <p>e) Ekaterina II</p>	<p>38. Leader of the Party and the Country, who debunked the cult of Stalin's personality and began the process of democratization of the socio-political system and the liberalization of the regime...</p> <p>a) Andropov</p> <p>b) Beria</p> <p>c) Malenkov</p> <p>d) Khrushchev</p> <p>e) Brezhnev</p>
<p>14. The battle of Poltava became the main land battle...</p> <p>a) the Prut campaign of Peter I</p>	<p>39. What event happened later than the others?</p> <p>a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact</p>

<p>b) the Russian-Turkish war of 1768-1774. C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1787-1791. d) the Northern war e) the Seven Years ' war</p>	<p>Organization b) the Korean war c) the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan d) the Caribbean crisis e) construction of the "Berlin wall»</p>
<p>15. Which of the Russian rulers publicly broke the "Condition" - a document that restricts the absolute power of the Emperor? a) Anna Ioannovna b) Anna Leopoldovna c) Elizaveta Petrovna d) Ekaterina I e) Ekaterina II</p>	<p>40. Which of these foreign policy events occurred in 1992-1999? a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan</p>
<p>16. Who and when signed the " Charter to the Gentry"? a) Ekaterina I in 1726 b) Anna Ioannovna in 1730 C) Elizaveta Petrovna in 1754 d) Peter III in 1762 e) Ekaterina II in 1785</p>	<p>41. Declaration of a state of emergency in Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White house were connected with... a) the miners' strike b) the fight against international terrorism c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the USSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council</p>
<p>17. The Main event of the first stage of the peasant war under the leadership of E. Pugachev was... a) Ekaterina II declared herself a "Kazan landowner" b) capture of the Tatishchev fortress by the pugachevites c) Pugachev's defeat at Kazan d) the siege of Orenburg by the rebels e) transfer of troops led by A.V. Suvorov from the Turkish front to fight the rebels</p>	<p>42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by... a) the fight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy</p>
<p>18. What legislative authority was created in Russia in the reform of 1810? a) Legislative Assembly b) The Constituent Assembly C) The Senate d) State Council e) State Duma</p>	<p>43. State Committee on the State of Emergency of (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by... a) M.S. Gorbachev b) B. N. Yeltsin c) V. S. Pavlov d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov</p>
<p>19. Which famous statesman was entrusted by Nicholas I to compile the Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. H. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev</p>	<p>45. What event happened before the others? a) the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant b) the signing of the Belavezhky agreement c) the beginning of privatization d) the creation of the GKChP e) the first national election of the President of Russia</p>
<p>20. What battle of 1813 went down in history as the "Battle of the Nations"? a) Austerlitz b) Borodino c) Waterloo d) Leipzig e) Friedland</p>	<p>45. "Vouchers" in Russia at the end of the twentieth century were called... a) rapidly depreciating money b) informal industrial markets c) documents for the privatization of apartments d) shares of privatized enterprises e) privatisation checks</p>
<p>21. Finland became part of Russia as a result of... a) the Treaty of San Stefano b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809. c) the Patriotic war of 1812</p>	<p>44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century included... a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to</p>

d) the Crimean war e) decisions of the Congress of Vienna	the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.
22. Who of the Decembrists was the author of "Russkoy Pravdy"? a) N.M. Muravyov b) P. I. Pestel c) K. F. Ryleev d) P. G. Kakhovsky e) M. P. Bestuzhev-Ryumin	47. Mikhail Gorbachev became President of the USSR as a result of... a) decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU b) national voting c) appointments by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR d) a state coup e) election at the Congress of People's Deputies
23. The Paris Peace Treaty has ended ... a) the Patriotic war of 1812 b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809. c) the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812. d) the Crimean war e) the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878.	48. First countries who created the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) were: a) Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan c) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus d) Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan e) Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan
24. The Slavophiles believed that... a) in Russia, the monarchy should be preserved with the unlimited power of the Tsaring b) Peter I brought foreign traditions and political institutions to Russia c) centuries-old serfdom has become a tradition of the Russian people d) a democratic parliamentary Republic should be introduced in Russia e) nobles are the best people in Russia	49. One of the authors of the program "500 days" was... a) V. S. Pavlov b) B. N. Yeltsin c) E. T. Gaidar d) G. A. Yavlinskiy e) M.S. Gorbachev
25. the Main event of the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905, which determined its course, was... a) defense of Port Arthur by Russian troops b) the Japanese fleet's blockade of Vladivostok c) completion of the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway (KVZhD) d) signing of the Union agreement between Russia and China e) battle of Tsushima island	50. What slogan was adopted in the foreign policy of the USSR during the period of perestroika? a) "quick victory in the cold war" b) "uniting all people of good will" c) "uniting the countries of socialism" d) "new political thinking" e) " defusing international tension»

Программа утверждена на заседании
НМС по ДОиП протокол №5 от «17» апреля 2020г.

Ключи к тестам

#ЗНАЧ!	О-1		О-2
1	b	1	b
2	c	2	b
3	e	3	e
4	e	4	a
5	d	5	b
6	e	6	d
7	d	7	a
8	b	8	b
9	c	9	b
10	c	10	b
11	c	11	d
12	d	12	e
13	a	13	b
14	c	14	d
15	c	15	a
16	b	16	e
17	a	17	d
18	b	18	d
19	c	19	c
20	d	20	d
21	b	21	b
22	e	22	b
23	d	23	d
24	c	24	b
25	e	25	a
26	c	26	c
27	b	27	d
28	c	28	b
29	a	29	d
30	d	30	d
31	d	31	a
32	d	32	c
33	c	33	a
34	c	34	c
35	e	35	e
36	d	36	d
37	b	37	b
38	d	38	d
39	c	39	c
40	d	40	d
41	e	41	e
42	d	42	d
43	d	43	d
44	e	44	a
45	a	45	e

46	e	46	e
47	e	47	e
48	c	48	c
49	d	49	d
50	d	50	d

