Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации ФГАОУ ВО «Северо-Восточный федеральный университет имени М.К. Аммосова

ПРИНЯТО

Научно-методическим советом по довузовскому образованию и профориентации

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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_Л.А Сивцева

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ПРОГРАММА

вступительного испытания по истории для приема иностранных граждан и лиц без гражданства, поступающих на обучение по программам бакалавриата и специалитета в СВФУ в 2022 году

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1. Разработчики

Программу вступительного испытания по истории разработали:

- 1) Ермолаева Юлия Никифоровна, к.и.н., зав.кафедры «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология» ИФ СВФУ;
- 2) Радченко Наталья Николаевна, к.и.н., доцент кафедры «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология» ИФ СВФУ;
- 3) Яковлев Айтал Игоревич к.и.н., доцент кафедры «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология» ИФ СВФУ;
- 4) Маркова Марианна Филипповна, к.и.н., доцент кафедры «Всемирная, Отечественная история, археология, этнология» ИФ СВФУ, председатель экзаменационной комиссии.

2. Форма 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 2022 году, могут быть проведены в форме письменного тестирования, устного собеседования по экзаменационным билетам очно или дистанционно с использованием приложений видео-конференц-связи 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 Ш.	
	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 1.	
	Дворцовые перевороты. Екатерина 11.	
4. Россия в XIX в. Россия		
в начале XX в.	1812 г. Декабристы. Россия в второй половине XIX в.	
	Реформы Александра 11. 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	Russia in the first half of the XIX
the beginning of the XX century.	century. The Patriotic war of 1812.
	Decembrists. Russia in the second half of the
	XIX century. The Reforms Of Alexander 11.
	Development of capitalism in Russia. Russia
	in the early twentieth century. The revolution
	of 1905-1907 P. A. Stolypin's Reforms.
THE CO. LANSING	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

<u>Процедура проведения вступительного испытания в форме теста</u>. 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:	Разработано:	M	.Ф. Маркова	
	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

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

	Khrushchev
7. Serfdom in Russia was finally established by a) the Russkaya Pravda of Yaroslav the Wise b) the Sudebnik of Ivan III c) the Sudebnik of Ivan IV d) the Sobornoye Ulozheniye of 1649 e) the decree of Vasily Shuisky in 1608.	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
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	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
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	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
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	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.
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) Prokopiy Lyapunov	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
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	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
13. Zemsky Sobor of 1653 was called for a) entry of Ukraine into Russia	38. Leader of the Party and the Country, who debunked the cult of Stalin's personality and began the process of

b) Declaration of war on Turkey	democratization of the socio-political system and the
c) adoption of a new set of laws	liberalization of the regime
d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian	a) Andropov
Commonwealth	b) Beria
e) election of a new king	c) Malenkov
-)g	d) Khrushchev
	e) Brezhnev
	C) Bicziniev
14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy	39. What event happened later than the others?
established in Russia?	a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization
a) Peter II	b) the Korean war
	l /
b) Alexey Mikhailovich	c) the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan
c) Peter I	d) the Caribbean crisis
d) Elizaveta Petrovna	e) construction of the "Berlin wall»
e) Catherine II	
15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative	40. Which of these foreign policy events occurred
Authority created by Peter I in 1711?	in 1992-1999?
a) Legislative Collegia	a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc
b) the Boyar Duma	b) the construction of the Berlin wall
c) the Senate	c) creation of the UN
d) Synod	d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's
e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz	leading countries
·	e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan
16. Bironovschina is	41. Declaration of a state of emergency in
a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the	Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White
reign of Catherine II	house were connected with
b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign	a) the miners' strike
of Anna Ioannovna	b) the fight against international terrorism
c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad	c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the
d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of	USSR
Catherine I	d) formation of State Committee on the State of
e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an	Emergency (GKChP)
Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III	e) the confrontation between the President and the
Amance with Flussia during the reign of Feter in	Supreme Council
17 Who was the augmizon and shief of the	1
17. Who was the organizer and chief of the	42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the
"military settlements" in Russia?	twentieth century was characterized by
a) A. A. Arakcheev	a) the fight for freedom to leave the country
b) A. Kh.Benckendorf	b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works
c) M. M. Speransky	c) holding uncontested elections
d) S. S. Uvarov	d) ideological pluralism
e) P. D. Kiselev	e) lack of democracy
18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812	43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof
took place near the city of	(GKChP) in 1991 was headed by
a) Maloyaroslavets	a) M.S. Gorbachev
b) Smolensk	b) B. N. Yeltsin
c) Kiev	c) V. S. Pavlov
d) Ryazan	d) G. I. Yanaev
e) Poltava	d) D. T. Yazov
19. What was the name of the Treaty under which	44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia
Russia joined the continental blockade of England?	in the 90s of the XX century included
a) Adrianople	a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises
b) Parisian	b) provision of land for farms
c) Tilsit	c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the
d) San Stefano	population
e) Erfurt	d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private
v) Limit	investors
	e) all of the above.
20. Which of the following secret organizations	45. What event happened before the others?
rose up on December 14, 1825 in St. Petersburg?	a) the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant
a) Union of Salvation	b) the signing of the Belavezhky agreement
b) Union of Prosperity	c) the beginning of privatization
c) Narodnaya Volya	d) the creation of the GKChP
J) NI Al C	1 - 1 41 -
d) Northern Society	
e) Southern Society	Russia
	e) the first national election of the President of Russia 46. Economic reforms of the early 1990s in Russia are called

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

2 Option

1. Which of the following tribes was not East	26. S.U. Witte was
Slavic?	a) Leader of the Cadet party
a) Vyatichi	b) Minister of Internal Affairs during the first
b) Pomorians	Russian revolution
c) Polyans	c) Minister of Finance of Russia 1892-1903.
d) Radimichi	d) Chairman of the First state Duma
d) Drevlyane	e) Leader of the Oktyabristi party
2. "Russkaya Pravda" began to be compiled	27. An attempt to carry out an armed seizure
under the Prince	of power in August 1917 was made by
a) Vladimir the Saint	a) A. F. Kerensky
b) Yaroslav the Wise	b) A. A. Brusilov
C) Svyatopolk the Accursed	c) V. I. Lenin
d) Yuri Dolgorukiy	d) L. G. Kornilov
e) Andrey Bogolyubskiy	e) P. N. Milyukov
3. Prince Igor was killed while collecting	28. The largest counter tank battle in the history of

tribute from the tribe	World War II took place at
a) Slovene	a) December 18, 1942 near city of Kotelnikovo
b) Volynyan	b) July 12, 1943 in the area of the village Prokhorovka
c) Krivichy	c) August 17, 1943 in Sicily
d) Polyan	d) March 15, 1945 near the city of Potsdam
e) Drevlian	e) November 21, 1941 near Moscow
4. The founder of Moscow was Prince	32. What new provision was included in the
a) Yuri Dolgoruky	Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1977?
b) Yuri Vsevolodovich	a) denouncing the cult of Stalin's personality
c) Andrey Bogolyubsky	b) building a Communist society in twenty
d) Vsevolod the Big Nest	
	c) introduction of the principle of separation of
e) Alexander Nevsky	
	powers
	d) building a developed socialist society in the USSR
	e) introduction of alternative elections
5. What event is considered to be the	30. What is unites the dates: 1949 and 1953?
conditional date of the beginning of feudal	a) implementation of economic reforms in
fragmentation in Kievan Rus?	industry
a) The attack of the Polovtsians on the Kiev	b) milestone dates of stages in space exploration
Principality	c) the entry of Soviet troops into Poland and the
b) Council of Liubech	GDR
c) The uprising in Kiev after the death of Prince	d) the first tests of the atomic bomb and the
Svyatopolk Izyaslavich	hydrogen bomb in the USSR
d) Publication of "Russkaya Pravda"	e) the death of I. V. Stalin and the rise to power
e) Capture of Kiev by Andrey Bogolyubski's	of N. S. Khrushchev
troops	of N. S. Killushenev
6. Which of these events occurred during the	31. What was one of the reasons for the
reign of Prince Ivan Kalita?	return to the pre-war version of the development of
a) construction of the Church of St. Sophia in	the economic system in the USSR after the Great
Kiev	Patriotic war?
b) Tatar-Mongol invasion of Russia	a) complication of the international situation,
C) the uprising in Nizhny Novgorod against the	the beginning of the "Cold war"
Tatar Ambassador Saraika	b) priority development of agriculture
d) relocation of the Metropolitan of All Russia	c) activation of national movements in all the
from Vladimir to Moscow	republics of the USSR
e) feudal war with Prince Yuri of Zvenigorod	d) the need to improve the living standards of
o) reduct with remove run er zweingereu	the population
	e) growth of social tension in society
7. Which of the military leaders led the	32. What event occurred in the USSR during
Mongol troops while standing on the Ugra river?	the Khrushchev "thaw"?
a) Akhmat	a) opening of traffic on the Baikal-Amur
b) Batu Khan	mainline
c) Mamay	b) construction of the Dnieper Hydroelectric
d) Genghis Khan	Station State Stat
e) Devlet Geray	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	33. What document established the official
first Russian Tsar?	limits of criticism of the cult of Stalin's personality?
a) Ivan III	a) Resolution of the Central Committee of the
b) Ivan IV	CPSU "On the cult of personality and its
c) Vasily II	consequences"
d) Vasily III	b) CPSU Program adopted at the XX Congress
e) Boris Godunov	of the CPSU
,	C) Resolution of the XXI Congress of the
	, , ,
	CPSU
	d) Resolution of the XXII Congress of the
	d) Resolution of the XXII Congress of the CPSU.
	d) Resolution of the XXII Congress of the CPSU. e) Khrushchev's report at the Closed Plenum of
9, Zemsky Sobor at 1550 is	d) Resolution of the XXII Congress of the CPSU. e) Khrushchev's report at the Closed Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU
9. Zemsky Sobor at 1550 is a) declared Ivan IV Tsar of all Russia	d) Resolution of the XXII Congress of the CPSU. e) Khrushchev's report at the Closed Plenum of

b) adopted a new Sudebnik c) approved the introduction of oprichnina d) declared the beginning of the Livonian war e) completed the registration of the absolute monarchy in Russia	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
10. What event belongs to the time of Vasily Shuisky's reign? 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) introduction of indefinite investigation of fugitive peasants	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.
11. Semiboyarschina is a) system of appointment to public positions b) the authority in Novgorod the Great c) the right of boyars to occupy the seven highest positions in the system of state administration d) boyar rule during the time of Troubles e) execution of seven boyars by the oprichniks of Ivan the Terrible in 1569	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
12. What century in the history of Russia is called "rebellious"? a) XIII century b) XIV century c) XV century d) XVI century e) XVII century	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
13. Under what ruler was the secret Chancery established in Russia? a) Ekaterina I b) Peter I C) Anna Ioannovna d) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Ekaterina II	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 a) Andropov b) Beria c) Malenkov d) Khrushchev e) Brezhnev
14. The battle of Poltava became the main land battle a) the Prut campaign of Peter I 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 15. Which of the Russian rulers publicly	39. What event happened later than the others? a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization b) the Korean war c) the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan d) the Caribbean crisis e) construction of the "Berlin wall» 40. Which of these foreign policy events
broke the "Condition" - a document that restricts the absolute power of the Emperor? a) Anna Ioannovna b) Anna Leopoldovna	occurred in 1992-1999? a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN

c) Elizaveta Petrovna d) Ekaterina II e) Ekaterina II f) My bo and when signed the" Charter to the Gentry"? b) Anna loannovna in 1730 c) Elizaveta Petrovna in 1754 d) Peter III in 1762 e) Ekaterina II in 1785 17. The Main event of the first stage of the peasant war under the leadership of E. Pagachev was a) Ekaterina II declared herself a "Kazan landowner" a) Ekaterina II declared herself a "Kazan landowner" a) Ekaterina II declared herself a "Kazan d) the siege of Orenburg by the rebels e) transfer of troups led by A.V. Suvurov from the Turkish front to fight the rebeks 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 c) State Duma 19. Which famous statesman was entrusted by Nicholas I to compile the Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire? a) A.A. Arakcheve b) A. H. Benekendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 20. What battle of 1813 went down in history as the "Battle of the Nations"? a) Austerlitz b) Borodino c) Waterlon d) Leipzig e) Friedland 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 d) the Crimean war c) decisions of the Congress of Vienna c) P. P. Bestel d) M. P. Bestuzhev-Ryumin e) P. S. Ruszhev-Ryumin e) D. Kakhovsky e) M. P. Bestuzhev-Ryumin e) election at the Congress of People's Deputies event the Congress of People's		
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42 TI D ' D T	40 E' 4 4 1 1 4 1 41		
23. The Paris Peace Treaty has ended	48. First countries who created the		
a) the Patriotic war of 1812	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) were:		
b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.	a) Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan		
C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812.	b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan		
d) the Crimean war	C) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus		
e) the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878.	d) Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan		
	e) Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan		
24. The Slavophiles believed that	49. One of the authors of the program "500		
a) in Russia, the monarchy should be preserved	days" was		
with the unlimited power of the Tsaring	a) V. S. Pavlov		
b) Peter I brought foreign traditions and political	b) B. N. Yeltsin		
institutions to Russia	c) E. T. Gaidar		
C) centuries-old serfdom has become a tradition	d) G. A. Yavlinskiy		
	,		
of the Russian people	e) M.S. Gorbachev		
d) a democratic parliamentary Republic should			
be introduced in Russia			
e) nobles are the best people in Russia			
25. the Main event of the Russian-Japanese	50. What slogan was adopted in the foreign policy		
war of 1904-1905, which determined its course,	of the USSR during the period of perestroika?		
was	a) "quick victory in the cold war"		
a) defense of Port Arthur by Russian troops	b) "uniting all people of good will"		
b) the Japanese fleet's blockade of Vladivostok			
C) completion of the construction of the	d) "new political thinking"		
Chinese Eastern Railway (KVZhD)	e) " defusing international tension»		
d) signing of the Union agreement between			
Russia and China			
e) battle of Tsushima island			

Ключи к тестам

#3HAЧ!	O-1		O-2
1	b	1	b
2	С	2	b
3	е	3	е
4	е	4	а
5	d	5	b
6	е	6	d
7	d	7	a
8	b	8	b
9	С	9	b
10	С	10	b
11	С	11	d
12	d	12	е
13	а	13	b
14	С	14	d
15	С	15	a
16	b	16	е
17	а	17	d
18	b	18	d
19	С	19	С
20	d	20	d
21	b	21	b
22	е	22	b
23	d	23	d
24	С	24	b

25	e	25	а
26	С	26	С
27	b	27	d
28	С	28	b
29	а	29	d
30	d	30	d
31	d	31	а
32	d	32	С
33	С	33	a
34	С	34	С
35	е	35	е
36	d	36	d
37	b	37	b
38	d	38	d
39	С	39	С
40	d	40	d
41	е	41	e
42	d	42	d
43	d	43	d
44	е	44	а
45	а	45	е
46	е	46	е
47	е	47	е
48	С	48	С
49	d	49	d
50	d	50	d

Программа утверждена на заседании НМС по ДОиП протокол №3 от «26» апреля 2022г.