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

<b>УТВЕРЖ</b>	ДАЮ
Проректор	о по образовательной
деятельно	СТИ
	А.И. Голиков
« »	2024 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 2024 году

#### Содержание

- 1. Разработчики
- 2. Форма проведения вступительного экзамена
- 3. Требования к уровню подготовки абитуриентов
- 4. Программа вступительного экзамена 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 разработал:

Яковлев Айтал Игоревич, к.и.н., доцент кафедры всемирной, отечественной истории, этнологии, археологии И $\Phi$  – 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 2024 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

3.4	Тиолици 1. Программи	
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	
о. Тоссия в повос время.	Украины с Россией. Россия в XVIII в. Реформы Петра 1.	
	Дворцовые перевороты. Екатерина 11.	
4. Россия в XIX в. Россия	Россия в первой половине XIX в. Отечественная война	
	1812 г. Декабристы. Россия в второй половине XIX в.	
в начале XX 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.	
<b>5</b> C	Октябрьская революция 1917. Гражданская война. Курс	
5. Советское государство.	1 1 1	
	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.
	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 устного</u> собеседования.

Очное вступительное испытание проводится в форме устного собеседования. В начале экзамена испытуемые получают от секретаря комиссии билеты. Затем им предоставляется время для подготовки ответов (не более 20 минут). После подготовки поступающие устно отвечают на вопросы билета и уточняющие/дополнительные вопросы комиссии (не более 10 минут).

Экзаменационные билеты вступительного испытания в форме устного собеседования состоят из 2 вопросов. Задания соответствуют программе вступительных испытаний, представленных в п. 4. Ответ по одному вопросу оценивается вот 0 до 50 баллов, максимальное количество баллов - 100.

Процедура проведения дистанционных вступительных испытаний с использованием «Порядке проведения вступительных испытаний с использованием дистанционных технологий при приеме на обучение в ФГАОУ ВО «Северо-Восточный федеральный университет им. М.К. Аммосова» на 2024/25 учебный год.

Экзаменационные задания в формате компьютерного онлайн-тестирования состоят из 25 заданий. На выполнение заданий отводится 60 мин. Задания соответствуют программе вступительных испытаний, представленных в п. 4. Каждое задание оценивается в 4 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов - 100.

<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

7.1. Образец экзаменационного билета вступительного испытания в форме устного собеседования по истории

Билет № \_\_\_ Экзаменационная работа по истории

Разработано:

Время начала экзамена:

председатель экзаг	менационнои комиссии.
Утверждено:	Голиков А.И.,
проректор по обра	зовательной деятельности.
евности. 14 декабря 1825 г.	
	Гражданство
отчество)	
	Утверждено: проректор по обра евности. 14 декабря 1825 г.

Яковлев А. И.,

# **7.2.** Образец экзаменационного билета в форме компьютерного онлайн тестирования

Время начала экзамена:	Разработано:	Яковлев А. И	<b>1</b> .,
	председатель экзаменационной в	комиссии.	
Время окончания экзамена:	Утверждено:	_ Голиков А.И.,	
	проректор по образовательной д	еятельности.	

#### Экзаменационный билет №

- 1. Какое событие принято считать основанием древнерусского государства?
- а) приход восточных славян на территорию Восточно-Европейской равнины
- б) призвание варяжских князей восточными славянами
- в) объединение Киева и Новгорода князем Олегом
- г) поход войск князя Олега на Царьград
- д) основание Киева.
- 2. Одним из основоположников антинорманской теории основания государства у восточных славян являлся...
  - а) А.Л. Шлёцер;
  - б) Н.М. Карамзин;
  - в) М.В. Ломоносов;
  - г) Г.Ф. Миллер;
  - д) В.О. Ключевский.
  - 3. Период существования Киевской Руси:
  - a) VIII X BB.;
  - б) IX XII вв.;
  - B) XI XIII BB.;
  - $\Gamma$ ) VI XII BB.;
  - д) X XII вв.

#### 4. К истории Киевской Руси относится:

- а) поход князя Олега на Киев;
- б) начало великого переселения народов;
- в) первое упоминание о Москве;
- г) битва на р. Калка;
- д) появление поместного землевладения.
- 5. Укажите имя политического деятеля XIII в.:
- а) Иван Калита;
- б) Ярослав Мудрый;
- в) Александр Ярославович;
- г) Владимир Мономах;
- д) Дмитрий Донской.

#### 6. Период феодальной раздробленности на Руси:

- а) конец X 90-е годы XII вв.;
- б) 30-е годы XII конец XV вв.;
- в) конец XI середина XIII вв.;
- $\Gamma$ ) начало XIII 40-е годы XVI вв.;
- д) XI XIV вв.

#### 7. Денежный сбор с крестьян при их уходе от землевладельца:

- а) денежный оброк;
- б) пожилое;
- в) особый вид государственного налога;
- г) уплата недоимок;

- д) таможенная пошлина.
- 8. Первое Земское ополчение в годы Смуты возглавлял...
- а) М. Скопин-Шуйский;
- б) И. Болотников;
- в) П. Ляпунов;
- г) К. Минин;
- д) Г. Отрепьев.
- 9. Основным вопросом Земского собора 1613 г. было...
- а) издание нового свода законов;
- б) объявление войны Швеции;
- в) избрание нового царя;
- г) изгнание поляков из Москвы;
- д) принятия Украины в состав России.

#### 10. Укажите новое явление, характерное для России XVII в.:

- а) усиление роли церкви;
- б) завершение политического объединения русских земель;
- в) возникновение мануфактур;
- г) завоевание выхода к Балтийскому морю;
- д) возвышение Москвы.

### 11. Н.Н. Раевский, А.П. Ермолов, П.И. Багратион, А.П. Тормасов. Что объединяет эти имена?

- а) командующие русскими войсками в Кавказской войне;
- б) известные литераторы-славянофилы;
- в) адмиралы, защитники Севастополя;
- г) герои Отечественной войны 1812 г.;
- д) командующие русскими войсками в Крымской войне.

#### 12. План ГОЭЛРО предусматривал...

- а) переход к политике «военного коммунизма»;
- б) введение пятилетних планов развития народного хозяйства;
- в) выход СССР из международной изоляции;
- г) электрификацию страны;
- д) план ведения военных действий в гражданской войне.

#### 13. Коллективизацию в СССР характеризует:

- а) создание системы крупных агрогородов;
- б) объединение индивидуальных крестьянских хозяйств;
- в) развитие фермерского хозяйства;
- г) добровольный характер кооперативного движения;
- д) создание отрубов.

### 14. Какое событие, произошедшее в 1934 г., стало поводом к проведению массовых репрессий в СССР?

- а) арест советского посла в Англии;
- б) убийство С.М. Кирова;
- в) взрыв на Днепровской ГЭС;
- г) раскрытие заговора «врачей-вредителей»;
- д) покушение на В.И. Ленина.

#### 15. В чем состояло главное значение Сталинградской битвы?

- а) развеян миф о непобедимости германской армии;
- б) положен конец наступательным операциям вермахта;
- в) обозначен коренной перелом в ходе Великой Отечественной и второй мировой войны;
- г) сорван план наступления немцев на Москву;
- д) стало причиной открытия «второго фронта» в Европе.

#### 16. Основным содержанием плана «Багратион» являлось...

- а) нанесение мощных сходящихся ударов по флангам Белорусского выступа германских войск;
  - б) прорыв блокады Ленинграда в районе реки Волхов;
  - в) форсирование Днепра и освобождение Киева;
  - г) продвижение советских войск в Прибалтике;
  - д) нанесение танкового удара южнее города Курска.

#### 17. Какое из перечисленных ниже событий произошло в 1942 г.?

- а) пленение немецкого генерал-фельдмаршала Паулюса;
- б) битва на Курской дуге;
- в) создание Государственного Комитета Обороны;
- г) снятие осады Ленинграда;
- д) издание приказа № 227 «Ни шагу назад!».

#### 18. Акт о безоговорочной капитуляции Японии был подписан...

- а) в Токио;
- б) в Москве:
- в) в Вашингтоне;
- г) на острове Сахалин;
- д) на борту линкора США «Миссури».

## 19. Репрессии, проведенные по так называемому «ленинградскому делу» в конце 1940-х – начале 1950-х гг., затронули

- а) сторонников Л.Д. Троцкого;
- б) лидеров иностранных компартий;
- в) представителей высшего руководства армии;
- г) работников партийно-государственного аппарата;
- д) деятелей культуры и искусства.

#### 20. Какое событие считают условной датой начала «холодной войны»?

- а) испытание первой советской атомной бомбы в 1949 г.;
- б) начало войны в Корее в 1950 г.;
- в) начало реализации «плана Маршалла» в 1947 г.;
- г) атомная бомбардировка Хиросимы и Нагасаки в 1945 г.;
- д) речь экс-премьер министра Великобритании в Фултоне в 1946 г.

#### 21. Какое событие произошло позже остальных?

- а) создание Организации Варшавского договора;
- б) война в Корее;
- в) ввод советских войск в Афганистан;
- г) Карибский кризис;
- д) возведение «Берлинской стены».

#### 22. М.С. Горбачев стал Президентом СССР в результате...

- а) решения ЦК КПСС;
- б) всенародного голосования;
- в) назначения Верховным Советом СССР;
- г) государственного переворота;
- д) избрания на Съезде народных депутатов.

#### 23. Первыми странами, образовавшими СНГ, были:

- а) Россия, Казахстан, Узбекистан;
- б) Украина, Казахстан, Киргизия;
- в) Россия, Украина, Белоруссия;
- г) Россия, Украина, Казахстан;
- д) Россия, Белоруссия, Казахстан.

#### 24. Одним из авторов программы «500 дней» был...

- а) В.С. Павлов;
- б) Б.Н. Ельцин;

- в) Е.Т. Гайдар;
- г) Г.Я. Явлинский;
- д) М.С. Горбачев.

#### 25. Какой лозунг был принят во внешней политике СССР в период перестройки?

- а) «скорая победа в холодной войне»;
- б) «объединение всех людей доброй воли»;
- в) «сплочение стран социализма»;
- г) «новое политическое мышление»;
- д) «разрядка международной напряженности».

Абитуриент	
Гражданство	
(Фамилия, имя, отчество)	
Год окончания школы_	

#### 7.3. Образец экзаменационного билета в форме тестовых заданий

1 Option (Вариант 1)

1 Optio	п (Вариант 1)
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 uprising?  a) in Moscow b) in Nizhny Novgorod c) in Novgorod the Great d) in Ryazan e) in Tver  7. Serfdom in Russia was finally established by a) the Russkaya Pravda of Yaroslav the Wise	31. What are 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 in the USSR of the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb e) the death of Stalin and the rise to power of Khrushchev  32. What new provision was included in the Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1977?
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.	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
8. Mestnichestvo is a) the system of local self-government in Moscow Rus	e) introduction of alternative elections  33. What event occurred in the USSR during the Khrushchev "thaw"?  a) opening of traffic on the Baikal-Amur Mainline
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	b) construction of the Dnieper river hydroelectric power station c) implementation of the first human space flight d) construction of Magnitogorsk iron and steel
d) administrative unit introduced under Ivan III e) part of the land allocated by Ivan the Terrible to special management  9. The Chosen Rada is	works e) Soviet troops entering Afghanistan  34. This party leader was the Ambassador to
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	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
10. Which of the following events economic during	c) Andropov d) Gorbachev e) Chernenko  35. What event is considered the conditional date
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	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) arrest and execution of the voivode Skopin-Shuisky  11. "Tushinsky thief" during the time of	e) speech of the former Prime Minister of great Britain in Fulton in 1946.  36. The Warsaw Pact Organization united
Distemper was called  a) Sigismund III b) False Dmitry I c) False Dmitry II d) Boris Godunov e) Prokopiy Lyapunov	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
12. The first Tsar of the Romanov dynasty was a) Ivan IV the Terrible b) Alexey Mikhailovich	in Europe  37. Industry of USSR, giving the greatest revenue during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev becomes  a) agriculture

Authority created by Peter I in 1711?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava c) Tilsit d) San Stefano  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 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  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the flight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the USSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) b) the miners' strike b) the flight against international terrorism c) the diplements of the White house were connected with a) the flight against international terrorism c) the diplements of the White house were	V D-11:	10 - 1 1 1 - 1 1
o) Fedor Alckscevich  1.3. Zemsky Sobor of 1653 was called for a) entry of Ukraine into Russia b) Declaration of war on Turkey c) adoption of a new stor flaws d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth e) election of a new king  1.4. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Peter II b) Alcxey Mikhailovich c) Peter I b) Alcxey Mikhailovich d) Eirzaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II 1.5. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Prebrazhensky Prikaz  1.6. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined ficers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "wrshbovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) recroined fire the write firm a firm abroad of the White boundary of the State of Emergency of CKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  1.7. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth entury was characterized by a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiew c) President of the Patriotic war		
c) housing and communal services  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 d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth c) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Peter II b) Alexey Mishallovich c) Peter II d) Elizaveta Petrowa e) Catherine II l) Hay a the mame of the Supreme Legislative Albority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Probrazhensky Prikaz  16. Birnowschina is a) the policy of for strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of for verkhovniki' during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of D. Kiselev 11. What was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakchev b) A. Kh. Beneckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarow e) P. D. Kiselev 11. What was the name of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyarosalavets b) Smolensk c) Kiew e) Ryazam e) Poltava 11. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adaropole b) Parisian c) Tistis d) San Stefano e) Erfurt e) checked formal industrial enterprises to private investors in the spot, so the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors in the spot, so the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors in the spot, so the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors in the socio-political system and the liberalization of the socio-political system and the liberaliza		
a) entry of Ukraine into Russia b) Declaration of war on Turkey c) adoption of a new stor flaws d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth c) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Feter II b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter I d) Elizaveta Petrovna c) Catherine II 15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod c) Protorbarchensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II c) recription of Amna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine I c) correintation of Russia's forcign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) correintation of Russia's forcign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's forcign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's forcign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III c) A. A. Arakchev b) A. K. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvrov c) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiew d) Ryazan c) Pollava	e) Fedor Alekseevich	
a) entry of Ukraine into Russia b) Declaration of war on Turkey c) adoption of a new set of laws d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth e) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Peter II b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter II c) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II c) He Senate d) Synod e) Probrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of the "resting molinia for interior of Catherine II b) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Toreintation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) the Gatherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the po		e) housing and communal services
a) entry of Ukraine into Russia b) Declaration of war on Turkey c) adoption of a new set of laws d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth e) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Peter II b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter II c) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II c) He Senate d) Synod e) Probrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of the "resting molinia for interior of Catherine II b) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Toreintation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) the Gatherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the po	13. Zemsky Sobor of 1653 was called for	38. Leader of the Party and the Country, who debunked
b) Declaration of war on Turkey c) adoption of a new set of laws d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth e) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia?  a) Peter II b) Alexy Mishailovich c) Peter I d) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II 15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Logislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duna c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine II c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards and Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter II c) Problems of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine II c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards and Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III c) An A. Arakcheev b) A. K. Beneckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. N. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev d) A. R. Beneckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Allogavoralavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tisti d) San Stefano d) Sal of small industrial enterprises to private investors establishment of the regiment than the others?  a) Attachory d) Matt was then the policy of openization of the San Committee on the State of Emergency of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine II c) The policy of foreign domin	a) entry of Ukraine into Russia	
commonwealth c) election of a new set of laws d) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth c) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Peter II b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) ePeter I d) Elizaveta Petroma e) Catherine II  15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Probrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Antanonovna c) Peter I will dofficers and masters from abroad c) Catherine I c) Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White Nousewer 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) A Kh. Benekendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarow e) P. D. Kiselev  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Mulogavoralavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tisti d) San Stefano c) Erifurt d) San Stefano d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
a) signing a Peace Treaty with The Polish-Lithuanian		
Commonwealth e) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia? a) Peter I b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter I c) Heinzer and by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Dumu c) the Senate d) Synod c) Procobrachensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine I b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Aliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheve b) A. Kh.Benckendor c) Malen		
e) election of a new king  14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia?  a) Peter II b) Alexy Mikhailovich c) Peter I d) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II 15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III 17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. Arakchev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia plotated the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  20. Maladeva Handle and the Supreme Legislative d) Maloyaroslavets b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  21. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy b) the bolicy of the Supreme County b) the Korean war c) the Kor		a) Andropov
d) Khrushchev   established in Russia?     a) Peter I     b) Alexey Mikhailovich   e) Peter I     c) Elizaveta Petrovna   e) Catherine II     15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711?     a) Legislative Collegis   e) the Boyar Duma   e) Chesnate   d) Synod   e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz   e) withdrawal of Russia's accession to the NATO bloc   b) the Construction of the Berlin wall   e) creation of the Unit of the Warsaw Pact Organization   b) the Korean war   e) Post of the "serian of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711?   a) Legislative Collegis   e) the Boyar Duma   e) the Sonate   d) Mynod   e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz   e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan   e) creation of the Unit of the Warford		
a) Peter II	e) election of a new king	,
14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia?  a) Peter II  b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter I d) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II  15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Proporbazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine II T). Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakchev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiew d) Ryazan c) Poltura 19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  39. What event happened later than the others? a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization b) the Korean war c) the carbisena crisis e) che entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan d) the Carbisena crisis e) construction of the "Berlin wallo c) creation of the UN d) Russia's accession to the NATO bloe b) the Korean war c) the carbisena creasis e) construction of the Berlin wallo c) creation of the UN d) Russia's caresion to the NATO bloe b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russia's carety into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan c) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine II Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White housewere counceted with a) the miners' strike b) the fight against international terrorism c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the Emerge		d) Khrushchev
14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy established in Russia?  a) Peter II  b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter I d) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II  15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Proporbazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine II T). Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakchev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiew d) Ryazan c) Poltura 19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  39. What event happened later than the others? a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization b) the Korean war c) the carbisena crisis e) che entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan d) the Carbisena crisis e) construction of the "Berlin wallo c) creation of the UN d) Russia's accession to the NATO bloe b) the Korean war c) the carbisena creasis e) construction of the Berlin wallo c) creation of the UN d) Russia's caresion to the NATO bloe b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russia's carety into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan c) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine II Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White housewere counceted with a) the miners' strike b) the fight against international terrorism c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the Emerge		e) Brezhnev
a) Peter II b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter I c) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II 15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of free'reythovnikir' during the reign of Catherine II c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "revignor Peter III c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the "verkhovnikir' during the reign of Catherine I c) Policy of the Victoria of the UN d) the miner's rike b) the fight agains	14. Under what Tsar was the absolute monarchy	39. What event happened later than the others?
a) Peter II b) Alexey Mikhailovich c) Peter 1 d) Elizaveta Petrovna e) Caberine II  15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Athority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preborazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Alma loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Alma loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Alma loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Alma loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Catherine II c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the StSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) c) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakheev b) A. K. Benckendorf c) A. B. Bernst major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiew c) Robava c) Poltava		
c) the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan d) the Caribbean crisis e) construction of the "Berlin walls e) construction of the Berlin walls e) construction of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma e) the Boyar Duma e) the Senate e) the Boyar Duma e) the Senate e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz e) the Gallegian of Catherine II e) the policy of strengthening seridom during the reign of Catherine II e) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna loannowna e) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna loannowna e) Preorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Catherine I  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?  a) A. A. Arakcheev e) A. Kh. Benckendorf e) A		
c) Peter I d) (Bizaveta Petrovna e) Catherine II 15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711? a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Probrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna Ioannovna l) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia' a) A. A. Arakchev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. S. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Effurt  d) the Caribbean crisis e) construction of the "Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russias' accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d)	/	
e) Catherine II  15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhowniki" during the reign of Catherine II e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "millitary settlements" in Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "millitary settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kisslev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  e) c) canstruction of the Saction to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the NATO bloc b) the construction of the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the Berlin wall c) creation of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russia's accession to the Natro bloc be went's accuration of the Berlin wall c) creation of the White housewer connected with a) the miners' strike b) the fight against internation		
e) Catherine II  15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 1711?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna loannovna Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov c) M. S. Suzvarov d) S. S. Uvarov 18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava 19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parsisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  40. Which of these foreign policy events occurred in 1992-1999? a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) Russia's carter undle of the UN d) Russia's acretive in the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries c) withdrawal of Russia's terty into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries c) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan c) withdr	1	· ·
15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative Authority created by Peter I in 171?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "millitary settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) A. Arakone b) P. Brisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  40. Which of these foreign policy events occurred in 1992-1999? a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the UN d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan  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) 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) b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) die delonocracy  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	1	e) construction of the "Berlin wall»
Authority created by Peter I in 1711?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adriancple b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  in 1992-1999? a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russian troops from Afghanistan d1. Declaration of a state of emergency in Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White house were connected with b) the fight against international terrorism c) the dolling 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 d2. 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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by a) Maloyaroslavets b) B. N. Yeltsin c) V. S. Pavlov d) D.	,	
Authority created by Peter I in 1711?  a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adriancple b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  in 1992-1999? a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc b) the construction of the Berlin wall c) creation of the UN d) Russian troops from Afghanistan d1. Declaration of a state of emergency in Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White house were connected with b) the fight against international terrorism c) the dolling 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 d2. 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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by a) Maloyaroslavets b) B. N. Yeltsin c) V. S. Pavlov d) D.	15. What was the name of the Supreme Legislative	40. Which of these foreign policy events occurred
a) Legislative Collegia b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna d) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I c) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "millitary settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adriancple b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  a) It edintered in the Serigin policy towards 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 of the "wentieth century was characterized by 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 of the "wentieth century was characterized by 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 of the "wentieth century was characterized by a) the fight against international terrorism c) holding is referendum on the preservation of the USSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency of the "wentieth century was characterized by a) the Go		
b) the Boyar Duma c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Alma Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine II e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "millitary settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilisit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  b) the construction of the UN d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's leading countries e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the fight against international terrorism c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the Withouse vere connected with a) the miners' international terrorism c) holding a referendum on the president and the Supreme Council  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the fight against in		a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc
c) the Senate d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Amna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev 18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Snolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  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  41. Declaration of a state of emergency in Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White house were connected with a) the miner's trike 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 fight against international terrorism c) the fight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the twenteth century was characterized by a) the fight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the twenteth century was characterized by a) the fight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the twenteth century was charact		,
d) Synod e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "milliarry settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Advalancelye b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's ee withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the flight against international terrorism c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency of (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by a) Corroratio	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
e) Preobrazhensky Prikaz  16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  16. Bironovschina is 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) 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) 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	·	
16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which d) San Stefano e) Erfurt e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan  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 Stureme Council  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the fight against international terrorism c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Stureme Council  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 c) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) in 191 was headed by a) M.S. Gorbachev b) B. N. Yeltsin c) V. S. Pavlov d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90's of the XX century included a) corporatization of large i		
16. Bironovschina is a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Catherine II c) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov c) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) alwaloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which it of the Continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  41. Declaration of a 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 of the USSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the fight against international terrorism of the USSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the fight to rifectom to leave the country billegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia	e) Preobraznensky Prikaz	
a) the policy of strengthening serfdom during the reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "millitary settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) 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  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) disological pluralism e) lack of democracy  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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90's of the XV century included a) corporati		
reign of Catherine II b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna loannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 tok place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava 19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the fight parister d) lieval distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy 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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90's of the XX century included a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the		
b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentich century was characterized by a) the flight 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentich century was characterized by a) the flight against international terrorism c) the evidence of the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentich century was characterized by a) the flight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency of (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by a) M.S. Gorbachev b) B. N. Yeltsin c) N. Yeltsin c) N. Yeltsin c) S		Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White
b) the policy of foreign domination during the reign of Anna Ioannovna c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentich century was characterized by a) the flight 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentich century was characterized by a) the flight against international terrorism c) the evidence of the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentich century was characterized by a) the flight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency of (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by a) M.S. Gorbachev b) B. N. Yeltsin c) N. Yeltsin c) N. Yeltsin c) S	reign of Catherine II	house were connected with
b) the fight against international terrorism c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople 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  42. Socio-political life in Russia in the 90's of the twentieth century was characterized by a) the flight for freedom to leave the country b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy 43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90's of the XX century included a) corporatization of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		a) the miners' strike
c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad () the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I (e) recorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (a) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (a) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (a) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (a) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (a) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council (b) the confrontation of large industrial enterprises by industrial enterprises to private investors e) had a distribu		b) the fight against international terrorism
d) the policy of the "verkhovniki" during the reign of Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?  a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  USSR d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergency (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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90 sof the XX century included a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	c) Peter I invited officers and masters from abroad	
Catherine I e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia? a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) S. Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  d) formation of State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP) e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90's of the XX century included a) corporatization of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
e) reorientation of Russia's foreign policy towards an Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?  a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh. Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century included a) Adrianople b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
Alliance with Prussia during the reign of Peter III  17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?  a) A. A. Arakcheev  b) A. Kh. Benckendorf  c) M. M. Speransky  d) S. S. Uvarov  e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of  a) Maloyaroslavets  b) Smolensk  c) Kiev  d) Ryazan  e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople  b) Parisian  c) Tilsit  d) San Stefano  e) Erfurt  e) the confrontation between the President and the Supreme Council  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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population  d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors  e) all of the above.		
Supreme Council   17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?   a) A. A. Arakcheev   b) A. Kh. Benckendorf   b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works   c) holding uncontested elections   d) ideological pluralism   e) lack of democracy   la		
17. Who was the organizer and chief of the "military settlements" in Russia?   a) A. A. Arakcheev   b) A. Kh.Benckendorf   c) M. M. Speransky   c) A. C. Delition of prohibited literary works   c) M. M. Speransky   c) Holding uncontested elections   d) ideological pluralism   e) lack of democracy   d) ideological pluralism   e) lack of democracy   las. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812   took place near the city of   a) Maloyaroslavets   b) Smolensk   c) Kiev   d) Ryazan   e) Poltava   d) B. N. Yeltsin   c) V. S. Pavlov   d) Ryazan   e) Poltava   d) D. T. Yazov   d) G. I. Yanaev   d) D. T. Yazov   d) San Stefano   e) Erfurt   d) San Stefano   e) Erfurt   d) San Stefano   e) Erfurt   e) G. S. Gorbachev   e) all of the above.	Amance with Prussia during the reigh of Peter in	
"military settlements" in Russia?twentieth century was characterized bya) A. A. Arakcheeva) the fight for freedom to leave the countryb) A. Kh. Benckendorfb) illegal distribution of prohibited literary worksc) M. M. Speranskyc) holding uncontested electionsd) S. S. Uvarove) P. D. Kiseleve) P. D. Kiseleve) lack of democracy18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 181243. State Committee on the State of Emergencyoftook place near the city of(GKChP) in 1991 was headed bya) Maloyaroslavetsb) B. N. Yeltsinb) Smolenskc) V. S. Pavlovc) Kievc) V. S. Pavlovd) Ryazand) G. I. Yanaeve) Poltavad) D. T. Yazov19. What was the name of the Treaty under which44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century includedRussia joined the continental blockade of England?a) corporatization of large industrial enterprisesa) Adrianoplea) corporatization of large industrial enterprisesb) Parisianc) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the populationc) Tilsitc) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the populatione) Erfurtd) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investorse) all of the above.	45 337	
a) A. A. Arakcheev b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  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  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
b) A. Kh.Benckendorf c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  b) illegal distribution of prohibited literary works c) holding uncontested elections d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
c) M. M. Speransky d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  c) M. M. Speransky d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
d) S. S. Uvarov e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  d) ideological pluralism e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population e) Erfurt  d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	b) A. Kh.Benckendorf	
e) P. D. Kiselev  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of  a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  e) P. D. Kiselev e) lack of democracy  43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	c) M. M. Speransky	c) holding uncontested elections
18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of  a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	d) S. S. Uvarov	d) ideological pluralism
18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 took place near the city of  a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  18. First major battle of the Patriotic war of 1812 43. State Committee on the State of Emergencyof (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  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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) P. D. Kiselev	e) lack of democracy
took place near the city of  a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  (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  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 the population e) Erfurt d) Sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
a) Maloyaroslavets b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  a) M.S. Gorbachev b) B. N. Yeltsin c) V. S. Pavlov d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
b) Smolensk c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  b) B. N. Yeltsin c) V. S. Pavlov d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	1	
c) Kiev d) Ryazan e) Poltava  d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  c) Kiev d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
d) G. I. Yanaev e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England? a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  d) G. I. Yanaev d) D. T. Yazov  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 the population e) Erfurt d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	1	
e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  a) Adrianople b) Erfurt  d) D. T. Yazov  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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		
19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  a) England: 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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	ı d) Kvazan	d) G. I. Yanaev
Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  a) Adrianople b) provision of large industrial enterprises b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.		1) D. T. M.
a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit c) San Stefano e) Erfurt  a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava	
b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which	44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia
b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  b) provision of land for farms c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?	44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century included
c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?	44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century included
d) San Stefano e) Erfurt  d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople	44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia in the 90s of the XX century included a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises
e) Erfurt  d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian	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
investors e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit	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 the
e) all of the above.	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano	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 the population
	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano	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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private
20. Which of the following secret organizations   45. What event happened before the others?	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano	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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors
12	e) Poltava  19. What was the name of the Treaty under which Russia joined the continental blockade of England?  a) Adrianople b) Parisian c) Tilsit d) San Stefano e) Erfurt	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 the population d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private investors e) all of the above.

a) the accident at the Charnobyl nuclear power plant
<ul><li>a) the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant</li><li>b) the signing of the Belavezhky agreement</li></ul>
c) the beginning of privatization
d) the creation of the GKChP
e) the first national election of the President of
Russia
46. Economic reforms of the early 1990s in
Russia are called
a) "Administrative and Command system"
b) "New Economic Policy"
C) "Economic Stabilization"
d) "Market Gallop"
e) "Shock Therapy»
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
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
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
c) Wi.S. Goldachev
50 XXII4 -1
50. What slogan was adopted in the foreign policy of the
USSR during the period of perestroika?
a) "amak matary in the cold mor"
a) "quick victory in the cold war"
b) "uniting all people of good will"
<ul><li>b) "uniting all people of good will"</li><li>C) "uniting the countries of socialism"</li></ul>
b) "uniting all people of good will"

#### 2 Option (Вариант 2)

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 of
under the Prince	power in August 1917 was made by
a) Vladimir the Saint	a) A. F. Kerensky
b) Yaroslav the Wise	b) A. A. Brusilov

from the tribe  a) Slovene b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  World War II tool a) December 18, 19 b) July 12, 1943 in c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) November Constitution of the a) denouncing a c) introduction of the service	milov yukov ounter tank battle in the history of k place at 942 near city of Kotelnikovo the area of the village Prokhorovka
d) Yuri Dolgorukiy e) Andrey Bogolyubskiy  3. Prince Igor was killed while collecting tribute from the tribe a) Slovene b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  d) L. G. Kor e) P. N. Mill 28. The largest of World War II tool a) December 18, 19 b) July 12, 1943 in c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) November Constitution of the allowing allowing allowing allowing allowing allowing allowers	milov yukov  ounter tank battle in the history of k place at  942 near city of Kotelnikovo the area of the village Prokhorovka in Sicily near the city of Potsdam er 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
e) Andrey Bogolyubskiy  3. Prince Igor was killed while collecting tribute from the tribe  a) Slovene b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  e) P. N. Mily 28. The largest of World War II tool a) December 18, 19 b) July 12, 1943 in c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) November Constitution of the a) denouncing the collection of the coll	yukov ounter tank battle in the history of k place at  942 near city of Kotelnikovo the area of the village Prokhorovka in Sicily near the city of Potsdam er 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
3. Prince Igor was killed while collecting tribute from the tribe  a) Slovene b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  World War II tool a) December 18, 19 b) July 12, 1943 in c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) November 32. What Constitution of the dollar of th	ounter tank battle in the history of k place at  942 near city of Kotelnikovo the area of the village Prokhorovka in Sicily near the city of Potsdam or 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
from the tribe  a) Slovene  b) Volynyan  c) Krivichy  d) Polyan  e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince  a) Yuri Dolgoruky  b) Yuri Vsevolodovich  c) Andrey Bogolyubsky  d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  world War II tool  a) December 18, 19  b) July 12, 1943 in  c) August 17, 1943  d) March 15, 1945  e) November  32. What  Constitution of the  a) denouncing the constitution of the constitution	k place at  242 near city of Kotelnikovo the area of the village Prokhorovka in Sicily near the city of Potsdam or 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the te USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
a) Slovene b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky a) December 18, 19 b) July 12, 1943 in c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) Novembe 32. What Constitution of the a) denouncing b) building a c) introduct powers	242 near city of Kotelnikovo the area of the village Prokhorovka in Sicily near the city of Potsdam or 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the te USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
b) Volynyan c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky b) July 12, 1943 in c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) Novembe 32. What Constitution of the a) denouncin b) building a c) introduct powers	the area of the village Prokhorovka in Sicily near the city of Potsdam or 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
c) Krivichy d) Polyan e) Drevlian  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  c) August 17, 1943 d) March 15, 1945 e) November 32. What Constitution of the a) denouncing b) building a c) introduct powers	in Sicily near the city of Potsdam or 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
d) Polyan e) Drevlian d) March 15, 1945 e) Novembe 4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky d) March 15, 1945 e) Novembe 32. What Constitution of the a) denouncing b) building a c) introduct powers	near the city of Potsdam or 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
e) Drevlian e) Novembe  4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky Constitution of the b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky e) Novembe  32. What Constitution of the a) denouncing b) building a c) introduct powers	er 21, 1941 near Moscow new provision was included in the te USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
4. The founder of Moscow was Prince a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  32. What Constitution of the a) denouncing b) building a c) introduct powers	new provision was included in the e USSR, adopted in 1977?  ng the cult of Stalin's personality
a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  Constitution of the a) denouncing the big building a controduct of the big Nest introduct of the big Nest powers	e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
a) Yuri Dolgoruky b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  Constitution of the a) denouncing the big building a controduct of the big Nest introduct of the big Nest powers	e USSR, adopted in 1977? ng the cult of Stalin's personality
b) Yuri Vsevolodovich c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky  a) denouncin b) building a c) introduct powers	ng the cult of Stalin's personality
c) Andrey Bogolyubsky d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky b) building a c) introduct powers	
d) Vsevolod the Big Nest e) Alexander Nevsky c) introduct powers	a r communici savaem an imenta vearc
e) Alexander Nevsky powers	tion of the principle of separation of
	non of the principle of separation of
	a developed socialist society in the
USSR	
e) introducti	ion of alternative elections
5. What event is considered to be the conditional 30. What is	unites the dates: 1949 and 1953?
	ntation of economic reforms in industry
	e dates of stages in space exploration
	of Soviet troops into Poland and the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of Soviet goops into Folding and the
	t tests of the atomic bomb and the
c) The uprising in Kiev after the death of Prince hydrogen bomb in	
	of I. V. Stalin and the rise to power of
d) Publication of "Russkaya Pravda" N. S. Khrushchev	
e) Capture of Kiev by Andrey Bogolyubski's troops	
6. Which of these events occurred during the 31. What w	as one of the reasons for the return to
	on of the development of the economic
	R after the Great Patriotic war?
	ation of the international situation, the
C) the uprising in Nizhny Novgorod against the beginning of the "C	
	evelopment of agriculture
/ 1 /	on of national movements in all the
, 1	
Vladimir to Moscow republics of the US	
	to improve the living standards of the
population	
e) growth of	f social tension in society
7. Which of the military leaders led the Mongol 32. What ev	vent occurred in the USSR during the
troops while standing on the Ugra river?  Khrushchev "thav	
	of traffic on the Baikal-Amur mainline
	ion of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ntation of the first human space flight
	etion of Magnitogorsk iron and steel
e) Devlet Geray works	
	oops entering Afghanistan
8. Which of the Russian rulers became the first 33. What do	ocument established the official limits
Russian Tsar? of criticism of the	cult of Stalin's personality?
	on of the Central Committee of the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of personality and its consequences"
	rogram adopted at the XX Congress of
d) Vasily III the CPSU	and the congress of
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	on of the XXI Congress of the CPSU
	on of the XXII Congress of the CPSU.
	nev's report at the Closed Plenum of the
Central Committee	
9. Zemsky Sobor at 1550 is 34. This pa	arty leader was the Ambassador to
a) declared Ivan IV Tsar of all Russia Hungary in 1956,	served as the Chairman of the KGB
,	arly 80s, and was one of those who
	to send Soviet troops to Afghanistan.
	General Secretary of the CPSU
a, decided the organisms of the Divolitali wat	14

e) completed the registration of the absolute	Central Committee, he was perceived by his
monarchy in Russia	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	35. What event is considered the conditional date
Shuisky's reign?	of the beginning of the "cold war"?
a) the murder of Tsarevich Dmitry in Uglich	a) the test of the first Soviet atomic bomb in 1949
b) Ivan Bolotnikov's revolt	b) the beginning of the Korean war in 1950.
c) the famine of 1601-1603.	c) the beginning of the "Marshall plan" in 1947.
d) gathering of the people's militia of Minin and	d) the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Pozharsky	in 1945.
e) introduction of indefinite investigation of fugitive	e) speech of the former Prime Minister of great
peasants	Britain in Fulton in 1946.
11. Semiboyarschina is	36. The Warsaw Pact Organization united
a) system of appointment to public positions	a) the USSR, the USA and other countries in the
b) the authority in Novgorod the Great	fight against international terrorism
c) the right of boyars to occupy the seven highest	b) charitable foundations that help post-Communist
positions in the system of state administration	countries
d) boyar rule during the time of Troubles	c) economically developed countries of Central
e) execution of seven boyars by the oprichniks of	Europe
Ivan the Terrible in 1569	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	37. Industry of USSR, giving the greatest
"rebellious"?	revenue during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev
a) XIII century	becomes
b) XIV century	a) agriculture
c) XV century	b) oil and gas industry
d) XVI century	c) military industry
e) XVII century	d) light industry
o) II v II contaily	e) housing and communal services
13. Under what ruler was the secret Chancery	38. Leader of the Party and the Country, who
established in Russia?	debunked the cult of Stalin's personality and began the
a) Ekaterina I	process of democratization of the socio-political system
b) Peter I	and the liberalization of the regime
C) Anna Ioannovna	
	a) Andropov
d) Elizaveta Petrovna	b) Beria
e) Ekaterina II	c) Malenkov
	d) Khrushchev
44 500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	e) Brezhnev
14. The battle of Poltava became the main land	39. What event happened later than the others?
battle	a) establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization
a) the Prut campaign of Peter I	b) the Korean war
b) the Russian-Turkish war of 1768-1774.	c) the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan
C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1787-1791.	d) the Caribbean crisis
d) the Northern war	e) construction of the "Berlin wall»
e) the Seven Years ' war	
15. Which of the Russian rulers publicly broke	40. Which of these foreign policy events
the "Condition" - a document that restricts the absolute	occurred in 1992-1999?
power of the Emperor?	a) Russia's accession to the NATO bloc
a) Anna Ioannovna	b) the construction of the Berlin wall
b) Anna Leopoldovna	c) creation of the UN
c) Elizaveta Petrovna	d) Russia's entry into the "Big Eight" of the world's
d) Ekaterina I	leading countries
e) Ekaterina II	e) withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan
16. Who and when signed the" Charter to the	41. Declaration of a state of emergency in
Gentry"?	Moscow in October 1993 and the shooting of the White
a) Ekaterina I in 1726	house were connected with
b) Anna Ioannovna in 1730	a) the miners' strike
oj mina maniovna in 1730	a) the finites stake

C) Elizaveta Petrovna in 1754	b) the fight against international terrorism
d) Peter III in 1762	c) holding a referendum on the preservation of the
e) Ekaterina II in 1785	USSR
e) Ekaterina II ili 1765	
	d) formation of State Committee on the State o
	Emergency (GKChP)
	e) the confrontation between the President and th
	,
	Supreme Council
17. The Main event of the first stage of the peasant	
war under the leadership of E. Pugachev was	twentieth century was characterized by
a) Ekaterina II declared herself a "Kazan landowner"	a) the fight for freedom to leave the country
b) capture of the Tatishchev fortress by the	•
•	
pugachevites	c) holding uncontested elections
c) Pugachev's defeat at Kazan	d) ideological pluralism
d) the siege of Orenburg by the rebels	e) lack of democracy
e) transfer of troops led by A.V. Suvorov from the	
Turkish front to fight the rebels	
18. What legislative authority was created in	43. State Committee on the State of
Russia in the reform of 1810?	Emergencyof (GKChP) in 1991 was headed by
a) Legislative Assembly	a) M.S. Gorbachev
b) The Constituent Assembly	b) B. N. Yeltsin
C) The Senate	c) V. S. Pavlov
d) State Council	d) G. I. Yanaev
e) State Duma	d) D. T. Yazov
	,
19. Which famous statesman was entrusted by	45. What event happened before the others?
Nicholas I to compile the Complete Collection of Laws of	a) the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power
the Russian Empire?	plant
a) A. A. Arakcheev	b) the signing of the Belavezhky agreement
b) A. H. Benckendorf	c) the beginning of privatization
·	
c) M. M. Speransky	d) the creation of the GKChP
d) S. S. Uvarov	e) the first national election of the President o
e) P. D. Kiselev	Russia
20. What battle of 1813 went down in history as	45. "Vouchers" in Russia at the end of the
the "Battle of the Nations"?	twentieth century were called
a) Austerlitz	a) rapidly depreciating money
b) Borodino	b) informal industrial markets
c) Waterloo	c) documents for the privatization of apartments
d) Leipzig	d) shares of privatized enterprises
e) Friedland	e) privatisation checks
21. Finland became part of Russia as a result of	44. Economic reforms that took place in Russia
a) the Treaty of San Stefano	in the 90s of the XX century included
b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.	a) corporatization of large industrial enterprises
·	
c) the Patriotic war of 1812	b) provision of land for farms
d) the Crimean war	c) issuing privatisation cheques (vouchers) to th
e) decisions of the Congress of Vienna	population
,	d) sale of small industrial enterprises to private
	1.
	investors
	e) all of the above.
22. Who of the Decembrists was the author of	47. Mikhail Gorbachev became President of the
"Russkoy Pravdy"?	USSR as a result of
a) N.M. Muravyov	a) decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU
b) P. I. Pestel	b) national voting
c) K. F. Ryleev	c) appointments by the Supreme Soviet of th
d) P. G. Kakhovsky	USSR
e) M. P. Bestuzhev-Ryumin	d) a state coup
c, w. i. Destuzitev-reyullilli	· •
	e) election at the Congress of People's Deputies
23. The Paris Peace Treaty has ended	48. First countries who created th
	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) were:
a) the Patriotic war of 1812	
a) the Patriotic war of 1812 b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809	a) Russia Kazakhetan Hzhakistan
b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.	a) Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
<ul><li>b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.</li><li>C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812.</li></ul>	b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan
b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.	
<ul><li>b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.</li><li>C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812.</li><li>d) the Crimean war</li></ul>	b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan C) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus
<ul><li>b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.</li><li>C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812.</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan</li><li>C) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus</li><li>d) Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan</li></ul>
<ul><li>b) the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809.</li><li>C) the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812.</li><li>d) the Crimean war</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan</li><li>C) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus</li></ul>

a) in Russia, the monarchy should be preserved with	days" was
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 of	d) G. A. Yavlinskiy
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 war of	50. What slogan was adopted in the foreign policy of
25. the Main event of the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905, which determined its course, was	50. What slogan was adopted in the foreign policy of the USSR during the period of perestroika?
_	the USSR during the period of perestroika? a) "quick victory in the cold war"
1904-1905, which determined its course, was	the USSR during the period of perestroika?
1904-1905, which determined its course, was a) defense of Port Arthur by Russian troops	the USSR during the period of perestroika? a) "quick victory in the cold war"
1904-1905, which determined its course, was a) defense of Port Arthur by Russian troops b) the Japanese fleet's blockade of Vladivostok	the USSR during the period of perestroika?  a) "quick victory in the cold war"  b) "uniting all people of good will"
a) defense of Port Arthur by Russian troops b) the Japanese fleet's blockade of Vladivostok C) completion of the construction of the Chinese	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"
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)	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"