

**Санкт-Петербургский филиал федерального государственного
автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский университет
«Высшая школа экономики»**

Факультет Санкт-Петербургская школа гуманитарных наук и искусств

Департамент прикладной политологии

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Политическая история России и зарубежных стран
(Political History of Russia and foreign countries)

для образовательной программы «Политология и мировая политика (Political Science
and World Politics)»

направления подготовки 41.03.04 «Политология»

уровень бакалавриата

Разработчик(и) программы

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Согласована начальником ОСУП

« ____ » _____ 2018 г.

Набока А.В. _____

Утверждена Академическим советом образовательной программы

« ____ » _____ 2018 г., № протокола _____

Академический руководитель образовательной программы

Декальчук А.А. _____

Санкт-Петербург, 2018

*Настоящая программа не может быть использована другими подразделениями
университета и другими вузами без разрешения кафедры-разработчика программы*

Аннотация

Название дисциплины	Политическая история России и зарубежных стран		
Образовательная программа	Политология		
Тип дисциплины	Обязательная		
Требования к уровню знаний студентов, необходимых для освоения дисциплины (пререквизиты)	Для освоения учебной дисциплины студенты должны иметь представление об основных событиях и явлениях всеобщей истории; должны владеть навыками критического мышления для того, чтобы грамотно анализировать исторические источники.		
Объем з.е.	7		
Объем в часах	Аудиторная работа	Самостоятельная работа	Всего
	116	150	266
Краткое описание курса	<p>Данный общий курс посвящен фундаментальным политическим процессам в всеобщей истории, а также истории России в период с 16 в. по 1991. Будет рассмотрен исторический контекст таких феноменов как формирование государства Нового времени и практики управления, формирование национального государства, складывание политических идеологий и политических партий, социальные и политические революции, массовая политика и новые формы политических движений. Целями освоения дисциплины <i>Политическая история России и зарубежных стран</i> является развитие сравнительного мышления и ознакомление студентов с историческим контекстом политического явления. На семинарах студенты читают современную научную литературу на английском языке по различным историческим темам. Студенты приобретут опыт анализа научной литературы, участия в дискуссии и аргументирования собственной точки зрения.</p>		
Образовательные результаты по дисциплине	<p>Способен анализировать, верифицировать, оценивать полноту информации в ходе профессиональной деятельности, при необходимости восполнять и синтезировать недостающую информацию (СК-6)</p> <p>Способен вести профессиональную, в том числе научно-исследовательскую деятельность в международной среде (СК-8)</p> <p>Способен осуществлять междисциплинарное взаимодействие и сотрудничество с представителями смежных областей знания в ходе решения научно-исследовательских и прикладных задач (ПК-2)</p> <p>Способен воспринимать научные тексты и сообщения, реферировать научную литературу на русском и иностранных языках (ПК-3)</p> <p>Способен формулировать актуальные научные проблемы, изучение которых может обогатить историческую науку, и решать перспективные научно-исследовательские и прикладные задачи</p>		

	<p>(ПК-7) Способен осуществлять научно-обоснованную экспертизу, основанную на ретроспективной информации аспектов деятельности общественных, государственных и муниципальных учреждений и организаций, средств массовой информации, учреждений культуры, том числе с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий поиска и обработки соответствующей информации (ПК-10) Способен анализировать и предлагать научно обоснованную интерпретацию исторических событий в их взаимосвязи (ПК-17)</p>
<p>Краткое содержание дисциплины</p>	<p>Дисциплина состоит из 29 лекций и 29 семинаров. В лекциях и семинарах рассматриваются наиболее актуальные проблемы российской и зарубежной политической истории с 16 в по 20 в., такие как история государственного строительства, политической мысли, социальных движений, колониализма и империализма, наиболее крупных войн в истории человечества в обозначенный период.</p>
<p>Образовательные технологии</p>	<p>Курс состоит из лекций и семинарских занятий.</p>
<p>Формы контроля</p>	<p><u>Текущий</u>: работа на семинарах, промежуточный тест <u>Итоговый</u>: экзамен.</p>
<p>Литература</p>	<p>Основная: Bushkovitch, Paul. A Concise History of Russia, Cambridge University Press, 2011. ProQuest Ebook Central, https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=833416. Cameron E. et al. (ed.). Early modern Europe: an Oxford history. – Oxford University Press, 1999. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=684607&query=History+of+Modern+Europe James H. Europe reborn: a history, 1914-2000. – Routledge, 2014. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=1733961&query=History+of+Modern+Europe Cotterell A. A History of South East Asia. – Marshall Cavendish International Asia Pte Ltd, 2014. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=1783862&query=history+of+southeast+asia Berger S. (ed.). A companion to nineteenth-century Europe, 1789-1914.</p>

	<p>– John Wiley & Sons, 2008. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=243608.</p> <p>Дополнительная: ‘The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, 1789’ in Tolerance: The Beacon of the Enlightenment. Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2016. https://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2057 The Declaration of Independence, The Journal of American History 85 (4) (Mar., 1999), pp. 1455-1457. Kumar K. (2010) Nation-states as empires, empires as nation-states: two principles, one practice?, <i>Theory and Society</i> 39 (2), 119-143. Leigh V. (2013) Taxing Colonial Africa: The Political Economy of British Imperialism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 2. Morrow J. (2003), The Great War : An Imperial History, London, Routledge, chapter 4. Wolff N. (2015) Exploiting nationalism in order to repudiate democracy: the case of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, <i>Journal of Political Ideologies</i> 20 (1), 86-108.</p>
Преподаватели	А.В. Резник, Ф.Е.Левин, Е.А.Калеменова, Н.В.Балагуров

Course descriptor

Title of the course	Political History of Russia and foreign countries		
Title of the Academic Programme	BA Programme in Political Science and World Politics		
Type of the course	Core		
Prerequisites	Students’ awareness of the key events and phenomena world history in the 16th-20th centuries is the necessary prerequisite for the completion of the course; students are expected to possess critical thinking skills in order to comprehend primary sources effectively.		
ECTS workload	5		
Total indicative study hours	Directed Study	Self-directed study	Total
	116	150	266
Course Overview	<p>This is a general course introducing fundamental political processes in the world and in Russia from the early Modern time to 1991. The course will outline historical contexts of such issues as formation of modern state and governmental practices, emergence of nation-states, main political ideologies and political parties, social and political revolutions, mass politics and new forms of political movements. The course is aimed at developing comparative thinking and deepening the understanding of any political phenomenon in its historical dimension.</p> <p>At the seminars students are expected to read high quality scholarly literature on different historical topics in English. Students will gain experience in analysing academic literature, in participating in discussions, and expressing their viewpoints in a foreign language and justifying it.</p>		

<p>Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)</p>	<p>Is able to analyze, verify, evaluate the completeness of information in the course of professional activities, to add and synthesize missing information if necessary (CK-6)</p> <p>Able to perform professional activities, including research and development activities in the international environment (CK-8)</p> <p>Is able to perform interdisciplinary interaction and cooperation with representatives of other fields of knowledge while solving research and applied tasks (IIK-2)</p> <p>Is able to analyze historical sources, scientific texts and reports, to review scientific literature in Russian and foreign languages (IIK-3)</p> <p>Is able to postulate topical scientific problems, the study of which can enrich historical science, and to solve promising research and application problems (IIK-7)</p> <p>Able to perform scientific expertise, based on retrospective information on aspects of the activities of public, State and municipal institutions and organizations, the media and cultural institutions, including the usage of information and communication technologies of searching and processing of relevant information (IIK-10)</p> <p>Is able to analyze and propose scientific interpretation of historical events in their interrelation (IIK-17)</p>
<p>Indicative Course Content</p>	<p>Lecture 1. Introduction. Requirements and the structure of the course. What is history? What is political history?</p> <p>Lecture 2. Seminar 1. Weberian concept of the state, chronology of the early modern period, Reformation and the birth of capitalism, types of early modern state and their peculiarities (England, France, Sweden, Spain)</p> <p>Lecture 3, Seminar 2. The geography of Southeast Asia, topical issues of Southeast Asian studies, interregional connections, early modern period in Southeast Asia: periodization, political development of Southeast Asia, role of kinship, Southeast Asian polity and its characteristics,</p> <p>Lecture 4, Seminar 3. Periodization of state-formation in Russia, the rule of Ivan IV, expansion of Muscovy, Time of Troubles, the first Romanovs and the changes in Muscovy, autocracy in Muscovite state, modernization of governance in early modern Russia, early modern Russian empire</p> <p>Lecture 5, Seminar 4. Long seventeenth and long eighteenth centuries, European balance of power, The Second Hundred Years War, Industrial Revolution, Enlightenment thinking, Physiocrats, enlightened absolutism, Prussia and the concept of fiscal military state.</p> <p>Lecture 6, Seminar 5. The age of revolution in the Atlantic world, origins of American war, the Declaration of Independence, American Revolutionary War, Was it a revolution, the origins of French revolution, Constituent assembly of 1789 and the beginning of confrontation, The declaration of the rights of man and citizen, French Revolutionary wars, Jacobin terror, Thermidorian reaction, French Consulate, Political outcomes.</p>

Lecture 7, Seminar 6. Napoleonic wars, Vienna system of international relations, Serbian revolution, Greek War of Independence, Belgian revolution, French revolution, Spring of Nations, Unification of Italy and Germany, Crimean War, Franco-Prussian War, Spanish Revolution, French Commune, Russo-Turkish war 1877-78

Lecture 8, Seminar 7. Definitions of nation, French enlightenment and the idea of nation, definition of nationalism, paths to nation state in the 19th century, nations and empires, features and issues of the established nation-state in the nineteenth century

Lecture 9, Seminar 8. Atlantic world in the early modern period, age of discovery, Portuguese Empire, Spanish Empire, Dutch Empire, British empire, types of early modern colonialism

Lecture 10, Seminar 9. Late nineteenth century empire building, imperialism, the age of imperialism, anti-imperialism, colonialism, Imperialism in South Asia and China, Scramble for Africa, crises of empire and anti-colonial resistance, governance of the colonies, racism.

Lecture 11, Seminar 10. Peter the Great and modernization of Russia, Alexander I, Decembrist revolt, Nicholas I, estates of the realm, reforms of Alexander II, Alexander III and counter-reforms,

Lecture 12, Seminar 11. Ideology, ideas of liberalism (Benjamin Constant), classical liberalism, classical political economy, John Stuart Mill, utopian socialism, conservatism, Edmund Burke.

Lecture 13, Seminar 12. Utopian socialism, Karl Marx, main concepts, capitalism, Marxist theory of history, mode of production, class struggle and proletariat, Manifesto of the Communist Party, Marxist and anarchist theory of the state, Mikhail Bakunin and his ideas

Lecture 14, Seminar 13. Pre-revolutionary Russian Empire, Russian-Japanese war, The Russian Revolution 1905-07, October Manifesto, the results of First Revolution, February revolution, Russian Provisional Government, Petrograd Soviet, Crises, October Revolution and first decrees.

Lecture 14. Seminar 13 The causes of the First World War. Entente and Quadruple Alliance. The Balkan Wars. How the war became “total war”? Social-political effects of war mobilisation. War governments. Crisis in Austria-Hungary and Russian Empire. USA in the war. The armistice and peace settlement.

Lecture 15, Seminar 14 Nicolas II. Crisis of the modernization. First Russian revolution. Contradictions of transition to democracy. Workers movement and peasant revolt. February Revolution and the end of monarchy. Political crisis of the Russian Provisional Government. Petrograd Soviet and route to ‘Soviet Power’. Political parties and political struggle during 1917.

Lecture 16. Seminar 15. The Bolsheviks and the October Revolution. Council of People's Commissars and the problem of 'soviet' power. Vladimir Lenin. First decrees of the Soviet government. Constituent Assembly and establishing of the Soviet dictatorship. Civil war. Stalin and Stalinism. Industrialization and agricultural collectivization. Mass repressions.

Lecture 17. Seminar 16. Paris Peace Conference and creation of a new world order. Formation of new states and problem of nationalism. Democratization of politics. Weimar Republic. Authoritarian governments. Political polarization. Great Depression and social reforms.

Lecture 18. Seminar 17. Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany. B. Mussolini and A. Hitler. Ideology and practice of totalitarian political movements. Nationalism, racism, and anti-Semitism. Cult of personality.

Lecture 19. Seminar 18 The causes of the Second World War. The policy of "appeasement" toward Germany. The Munich Pact. Military conflicts of the 1930's. The German-Soviet Non-aggression.

Pact. Vichy France. Winston Churchill. Operation Barbarossa. The Nazis' "New Order". Charles de Gaulle. Anti-fascist resistance, partisan movements. The Holocaust. The USSR's role in the outcome of the war.

Lecture 20. Seminar 19 Yalta Conference. Fulton's speech. Truman's doctrine. The Marshall Plan. NATO. Eastern Bloc and Warsaw Pact. Non-Aligned Movement. Division of Germany. Nuclear weapon. 1954 Geneva and Berlin conferences. The Suez Crisis. The Eisenhower Doctrine. The Berlin crisis. Cuban Missile Crisis.

Lecture 21. Seminar 20. Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik. The 1968 crisis and the Brezhnev Doctrine. Strategic Arms Limitation. Détente and international meetings. Policy of peaceful coexistence.

Lecture 22. Seminar 21. Meanings of communism and socialism. First communist regimes. Yugoslavian path to socialism. Communist takeovers of late 1940's. People's republics and people's democracy. National roads to Communism. Hungarian Revolution and 'goulash Communism'. Czechoslovakian 'socialism with a human face'. The 1968's crisis.

Lecture 23. Seminar 22 The Federal Republic of Germany and Christian Democrats. German Social Democrats and Willie Brandt. Labour Party in power in the UK. The France's Fourth Republic and Charles de Gaulle. Creation of Italian republic.

Lecture 24. Seminar 23. China in the early XX century: political crisis. Patriotic and nationalist movements. Last emperors. New Culture Movement. The Kuomintang. Chinese Civil War. Mao Zedong and

	<p>Maoism. Chinese Communist Revolution and People's Republic of China. Cultural Revolution. Deng Xiaoping.</p> <p>Lecture 25. Seminars 24 and 25. Laos, Pathet Lao. Sihanouk and Red Khmers in Cambodia. Evolution of Indonesian political regime from Sukarno to Suharto. Thailand and military dictatorships. Political development of Malaya. Philippines and presidency of Marcos. Malaysia and Singapore. Division of British India. Decolonization of Africa. South-east Asia after the WW2: paths to independence. Vietnam War. USA and Philippines.</p> <p>Lecture 26. Seminar 26. Intellectual trends. Neomarxism. New Left. Civil rights movements. Anti-war movement. Second wave of Feminism. The Red May in France. New social movements. Leftist terrorism</p> <p>Lecture 27. Seminar 27. The making of neoliberal state and politics. Theories of Neoliberalism. Chile in 1973. M. Thatcher and Conservative party in power. R. Reagan and neo-conservatism.</p> <p>Lecture 28. Seminar 28. The anti-communist revolutions of 1989–1991. Solidarity and Poland’s democratic transition. Peaceful revolutions. Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia. Fall of the Berlin wall. Romanian violent revolution.</p> <p>Lecture 29. Seminar 29. The USSR in the 1960-1980’s. Economic and political crisis? M. Gorbachev and the Perestroika. Political alternatives from late 1980’s to early 1990’s. Democratic opposition. Dissolution of the USSR. Boris Yeltsin.</p>
<p>Teaching and Learning Methods</p>	<p>The course consists of 29 lectures (58) and 29 seminars (58). The seminars involve discussions of literature and student presentations..</p>
<p>Indicative Assessment Methods and Strategy</p>	<p><u>Interim</u>: preliminary assessment, seminar discussions.</p> <p><u>Final</u>: exam.</p>
<p>Readings / Indicative Learning Resources</p>	<p>Mandatory: Bushkovitch, Paul. A Concise History of Russia, Cambridge University Press, 2011. ProQuest Ebook Central, https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=833416. Cameron E. et al. (ed.). Early modern Europe: an Oxford history. – Oxford University Press, 1999. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=684607&query=History+of+Modern+Europe James H. Europe reborn: a history, 1914-2000. – Routledge, 2014. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=1733961&query=History+of+Modern+Europe Cotterell A. A History of South East Asia. – Marshall Cavendish International Asia Pte Ltd, 2014. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=1783862&query=history+of+southeast+asia Berger S. (ed.). A companion to nineteenth-century Europe, 1789-1914.</p>

	<p>– John Wiley & Sons, 2008. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=243608. Optional ‘The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, 1789’ in <i>Tolerance: The Beacon of the Enlightenment</i>. Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2016. https://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2057 The Declaration of Independence, <i>The Journal of American History</i> 85 (4) (Mar., 1999), pp. 1455-1457. Kumar K. (2010) Nation-states as empires, empires as nation-states: two principles, one practice?, <i>Theory and Society</i> 39 (2), 119-143. Leigh V. (2013) <i>Taxing Colonial Africa: The Political Economy of British Imperialism</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 2. Morrow J. (2003), <i>The Great War : An Imperial History</i>, London, Routledge, chapter 4. Wolff N. (2015) Exploiting nationalism in order to repudiate democracy: the case of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, <i>Journal of Political Ideologies</i> 20 (1), 86-108</p>
Course Instructors	Alexander Reznik, Feliks Levin, Ekaterina Kalemeneva, Nikita Balagurov

Course Syllabus

Title of the course	Political History of Russia and foreign countries		
Title of the Academic Programme	BA Programme in Political Science and World Politics		
Type of the course	Core		
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<p>Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)</p>	<p>Is able to analyze, verify, evaluate the completeness of information in the course of professional activities, to add and synthesize missing information if necessary (CK-6)</p> <p>Able to perform professional activities, including research and development activities in the international environment (CK-8)</p> <p>Is able to perform interdisciplinary interaction and cooperation with representatives of other fields of knowledge while solving research and applied tasks (PIK-2)</p> <p>Is able to analyze historical sources, scientific texts and reports, to review scientific literature in Russian and foreign languages (PIK-3)</p> <p>Is able to postulate topical scientific problems, the study of which can enrich historical science, and to solve promising research and application problems (PIK-7)</p> <p>Able to perform scientific expertise, based on retrospective information on aspects of the activities of public, State and municipal institutions and organizations, the media and cultural institutions, including the usage of information and communication technologies of searching and processing of relevant information (PIK-10)</p> <p>Is able to analyze and propose scientific interpretation of historical events in their interrelation (PIK-17)</p>
<p>Indicative Assessment Methods and Strategy</p>	<p><u>Interim</u>: preliminary assessment, seminar discussions.</p> <p><u>Final</u>: exam.</p>
<p>Teaching and Learning Methods</p>	<p>The course consists of lectures (58) and seminars (58). The seminars involve discussions of literature and student presentations.</p>
<p>Indicative Assessment Methods and Strategy</p>	<p>A basic requirement for this course is that students are to attend every class and be prepared for seminars. Students' participation in the seminars are evaluated by reading comprehension and contribution to discussions.</p> <p>The students' final grade will be measured as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Activities in class</i> The grade is calculated as an average accumulated grade for the seminars (starting from 4 points only for attendance). 2) <i>Preliminary Assessment</i> Preliminary assessment consists of a short test concerning the issues discussed during the seminars and lectures. 3) <i>Final exam</i> The final exam is a test in LMS that consists of topics and questions discussed during the seminars and lectures. <p>The resulted grade for the course is calculated as follows:</p> $N_{\text{resulted}(1)} = 0.6 N_{\text{accumulated}(1)} + 0.4 N_{\text{preliminary assessment}}$ <p>The final grade for the course is calculated as follows:</p> $N_{\text{final}} = 0.6 N_{\text{resulted}(1)} + 0.4 N_{\text{final exam}}$ <p>If a student gets a resulted grade greater than or equal to 8, she/he is allowed not to stand the final exam and her/his resulted grade becomes the final one.</p> <p>In case of absence at the seminar student can write a summary of compulsory literature for the seminar in order to In case of the absence at the seminar student can</p>

	<p>write a summary of compulsory literature for the seminar in order improve the grade. Students who plagiarize may be given a failing grade or be expelled. A student is required to upload his/her works to LMS no later than two weeks before the exams (rtf., doc./docx. file format, a student's name, and a group in the email's subject and file's name, no formatting).</p>																							
<p>Readings / Indicative Learning Resources</p>	<p><u>Mandatory:</u> Bushkovitch, Paul. A Concise History of Russia, Cambridge University Press, 2011. ProQuest Ebook Central, https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=833416. Cameron E. et al. (ed.). Early modern Europe: an Oxford history. – Oxford University Press, 1999. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=684607&query=History+of+Modern+Europe James H. Europe reborn: a history, 1914-2000. – Routledge, 2014. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=1733961&query=History+of+Modern+Europe Cotterell A. A History of South East Asia. – Marshall Cavendish International Asia Pte Ltd, 2014. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=1783862&query=history+of+southeast+asia Berger S. (ed.). A companion to nineteenth-century Europe, 1789-1914. – John Wiley & Sons, 2008. https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=243608.</p> <p><u>Optional</u> ‘The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, 1789’ in Tolerance: The Beacon of the Enlightenment. Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2016. https://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2057 The Declaration of Independence, The Journal of American History 85 (4) (Mar., 1999), pp. 1455-1457. Kumar K. (2010) Nation-states as empires, empires as nation-states: two principles, one practice?, <i>Theory and Society</i> 39 (2), 119-143. Leigh V. (2013) Taxing Colonial Africa: The Political Economy of British Imperialism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 2. Morrow J. (2003), The Great War : An Imperial History, London, Routledge, chapter 4. Wolff N. (2015) Exploiting nationalism in order to repudiate democracy: the case of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, <i>Journal of Political Ideologies</i> 20 (1), 86-108.</p>																							
<p>Indicative Self- Study Strategies</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="312 1626 1099 1682">Type</th> <th data-bbox="1099 1626 1254 1682">+/-</th> <th data-bbox="1254 1626 1423 1682">Hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 1682 1099 1771">Reading for seminars / tutorials (lecture materials, mandatory and optional resources)</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1682 1254 1771">+</td> <td data-bbox="1254 1682 1423 1771">130</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 1771 1099 1827">Assignments for seminars / tutorials / labs</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1771 1254 1827">-</td> <td data-bbox="1254 1771 1423 1827">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 1827 1099 1883">E-learning / distance learning (MOOC / LMS)</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1827 1254 1883">-</td> <td data-bbox="1254 1827 1423 1883">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 1883 1099 1939">Fieldwork</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1883 1254 1939">-</td> <td data-bbox="1254 1883 1423 1939">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 1939 1099 1995">Project work</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1939 1254 1995">-</td> <td data-bbox="1254 1939 1423 1995">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="312 1995 1099 2031">Other (please specify)</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1995 1254 2031">-</td> <td data-bbox="1254 1995 1423 2031">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	+/-	Hours	Reading for seminars / tutorials (lecture materials, mandatory and optional resources)	+	130	Assignments for seminars / tutorials / labs	-	0	E-learning / distance learning (MOOC / LMS)	-	0	Fieldwork	-	0	Project work	-	0	Other (please specify)	-	0		
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E-learning / distance learning (MOOC / LMS)	-	0																						
Fieldwork	-	0																						
Project work	-	0																						
Other (please specify)	-	0																						

	Preparation for the exam	+	20
Academic Support for the Course	Academic support for the course is provided via LMS, where students can find guidelines and recommendations for doing the course; guidelines and recommendations for self-study; samples of assessment materials		
Facilities, Equipment and Software	MS Power Point.		
Course Instructors	A.V. Reznik, F.E. Levin, E.A. Kalemeneva, N.V. Balagurov		

Annex 1

Course Content

Lecture 1. Introduction. Requirements and the structure of the course. What is history? What is political history?

Lecture 2. Seminar 1. Weberian concept of the state, chronology of the early modern period, Reformation and the birth of capitalism, types of early modern state and their peculiarities (England, France, Sweden, Spain)

Lecture 3, Seminar 2. The geography of Southeast Asia, topical issues of Southeast Asian studies, interregional connections, early modern period in Southeast Asia: periodization, political development of Southeast Asia, role of kinship, Southeast Asian polity and its characteristics,

Lecture 4, Seminar 3. Periodization of state-formation in Russia, the rule of Ivan IV, expansion of Muscovy, Time of Troubles, the first Romanovs and the changes in Muscovy, autocracy in Muscovite state, modernization of governance in early modern Russia, early modern Russian empire

Lecture 5, Seminar 4. Long seventeenth and long eighteenth centuries, European balance of power, The Second Hundred Years War, Industrial Revolution, Enlightenment thinking, Physiocrats, enlightened absolutism, Prussia and the concept of fiscal military state.

Lecture 6, Seminar 5. The age of revolution in the Atlantic world, origins of American war, the Declaration of Independence, American Revolutionary War, Was it a revolution, the origins of French revolution, Constituent assembly of 1789 and the beginning of confrontation, The declaration of the rights of man and citizen, French Revolutionary wars, Jacobin terror, Thermidorian reaction, French Consulate, Political outcomes.

Lecture 7, Seminar 6. Napoleonic wars, Vienna system of international relations, Serbian revolution, Greek War of Independence, Belgian revolution, French revolution, Spring of Nations, Unification of Italy and Germany, Crimean War, Franco-Prussian War, Spanish Revolution, French Commune, Russo-Turkish war 1877-78

Lecture 8, Seminar 7. Definitions of nation, French enlightenment and the idea of nation, definition of nationalism, paths to nation state in the 19th century, nations and empires, features and issues of the established nation-state in the nineteenth century

Lecture 9, Seminar 8. Atlantic world in the early modern period, age of discovery, Portuguese Empire, Spanish Empire, Dutch Empire, British empire, types of early modern colonialism

Lecture 10, Seminar 9. Late nineteenth century empire building, imperialism, the age of imperialism, anti-imperialism, colonialism, Imperialism in South Asia and China, Scramble for Africa, crises of empire and anti-colonial resistance, governance of the colonies, racism.

Lecture 11, Seminar 10. Peter the Great and modernization of Russia, Alexander I, Decembrist revolt, Nicholas I, estates of the realm, reforms of Alexander II, Alexander III and counter-reforms,

Lecture 12, Seminar 11. Ideology, ideas of liberalism (Benjamin Constant), classical liberalism, classical political economy, John Stuart Mill, utopian socialism, conservatism, Edmund Burke.

Lecture 13, Seminar 12. Utopian socialism, Karl Marx, main concepts, capitalism, Marxist theory of history, mode of production, class struggle and proletariat, Manifesto of the Communist Party, Marxist and anarchist theory of the state, Mikhail Bakunin and his ideas

Lecture 14, Seminar 13. Pre-revolutionary Russian Empire, Russian-Japanese war, The Russian Revolution 1905-07, October Manifesto, the results of First Revolution, February revolution, Russian Provisional Government, Petrograd Soviet, Crises, October Revolution and first decrees.

Lecture 14. Seminar 13 The causes of the First World War. Entente and Quadruple Alliance. The Balkan Wars. How the war became “total war”? Social-political effects of war mobilisation. War governments. Crisis in Austria-Hungary and Russian Empire. USA in the war. The armistice and peace settlement.

Lecture 15, Seminar 14 Nicolas II. Crisis of the modernization. First Russian revolution. Contradictions of transition to democracy. Workers movement and peasant revolt. February Revolution and the end of monarchy. Political crisis of the Russian Provisional Government. Petrograd Soviet and route to ‘Soviet Power’. Political parties and political struggle during 1917.

Lecture 16. Seminar 15. The Bolsheviki and the October Revolution. Council of People’s Commissars and the problem of ‘soviet’ power. Vladimir Lenin. First decrees of the Soviet government. Constituent Assembly and establishing of the Soviet dictatorship. Civil war. Stalin and Stalinism. Industrialization and agricultural collectivization. Mass repressions.

Lecture 17. Seminar 16. Paris Peace Conference and creation of a new world order. Formation of new states and problem of nationalism. Democratization of politics. Weimar Republic. Authoritarian governments. Political polarization. Great Depression and social reforms.

Lecture 18. Seminar 17. Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany. B. Mussolini and A. Hitler. Ideology and practice of totalitarian political movements. Nationalism, racism, and anti-Semitism. Cult of personality.

Lecture 19. Seminar 18 The causes of the Second World War. The policy of “appeasement” toward Germany. The Munich Pact. Military conflicts of the 1930’s. The German–Soviet Non-aggression. Pact. Vichy France. Winston Churchill. Operation Barbarossa. The Nazis’ “New Order”. Charles de Gaulle. Anti-fascist resistance, partisan movements. The Holocaust. The USSR’s role in the outcome of the war.

Lecture 20. Seminar 19 Yalta Conference. Fulton’s speech. Truman’s doctrine. The Marshall Plan. NATO. Eastern Bloc and Warsaw Pact. Non-Aligned Movement. Division of Germany. Nuclear weapon. 1954 Geneva and Berlin conferences. The Suez Crisis. The Eisenhower Doctrine. The Berlin crisis. Cuban Missile Crisis.

Lecture 21. Seminar 20. Willy Brandt’s Ostpolitik. The 1968 crisis and the Brezhnev Doctrine. Strategic Arms Limitation. Détente and international meetings. Policy of peaceful coexistence.

Lecture 22. Seminar 21. Meanings of communism and socialism. First communist regimes. Yugoslavian path to socialism. Communist takeovers of late 1940’s. People’s republics and people’s democracy. National roads to Communism. Hungarian Revolution and ‘goulash Communism’. Czechoslovakian’ ‘socialism with a human face’. The 1968’s crisis.

Lecture 23. Seminar 22 The Federal Republic of Germany and Christian Democrats. German Social Democrats and Willie Brandt. Labour Party in power in the UK. The France's Fourth Republic and Charles de Gaulle. Creation of Italian republic.

Lecture 24. Seminar 23. China in the early XX century: political crisis. Patriotic and nationalist movements. Last emperors. New Culture Movement. The Kuomintang. Chinese Civil War. Mao Zedong and Maoism. Chinese Communist Revolution and People's Republic of China. Cultural Revolution. Deng Xiaoping.

Lecture 25. Seminars 24 and 25. Laos, Pathet Lao. Sihanouk and Red Khmers in Cambodia. Evolution of Indonesian political regime from Sukarno to Suharto. Thailand and military dictatorships. Political development of Malaya. Philippines and presidency of Marcos. Malaysia and Singapore. Division of British India. Decolonization of Africa. South-east Asia after the WW2: paths to independence. Vietnam War. USA and Philippines.

Lecture 26. Seminar 26. Intellectual trends. Neomarxism. New Left. Civil rights movements. Anti-war movement. Second wave of Feminism. The Red May in France. New social movements. Leftist terrorism

Lecture 27. Seminar 27. The making of neoliberal state and politics. Theories of Neoliberalism. Chile in 1973. M. Thatcher and Conservative party in power. R. Reagan and neo-conservatism.

Lecture 28. Seminar 28. The anti-communist revolutions of 1989–1991. Solidarity and Poland's democratic transition. Peaceful revolutions. Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia. Fall of the Berlin wall. Romanian violent revolution.

Lecture 29. Seminar 29. The USSR in the 1960-1980's. Economic and political crisis? M. Gorbachev and the Perestroika. Political alternatives from late 1980's to early 1990's. Democratic opposition. Dissolution of the USSR. Boris Yeltsin.

Annex 2

Assessment Methods and Criteria

Assessment Methods

Types of Assessment	Forms of Assessment	Modules			
		1	2	3	4
Interim assessment	Preliminary assessment		*		
	In-class participation	*	*	*	*
Final assessment	Exam				*

Assessment Criteria

Test

Grades	Assessment Criteria
«Excellent» (8-10)	The result of the test is over 80 per cent. The student has a clear argument, which addresses the topic and responds effectively to all aspects of the task. Fully satisfies all the requirements of the task;
«Good» (6-7)	The result of the test is from 60 to 70 per cent. Responds to most aspects of the topic with a clear, explicit argument. Covers the requirements of the task; may produce occasional errors.
«Satisfactory» (4-5)	The result of the test is from 40 to 50 per cent. Generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places; display little evidence of (depending on the assignment).
«Fail» (0-2)	Fails to demonstrate any appropriate knowledge.

Preliminary assessment

Grades	Assessment Criteria
«Excellent» (8-10)	The result of the test is over 80 per cent.
«Good» (6-7)	The result of the test is from 60 to 70 per cent.
«Satisfactory» (4-5)	The result of the test is from 40 to 50 per cent.
«Fail» (0-2)	Fails to demonstrate any appropriate knowledge.

In-class participation

Grades	Assessment Criteria
«Excellent» (8-10)	A critical analysis, which demonstrates original thinking and shows strong evidence of preparatory research and broad background knowledge.
«Good» (6-7)	Shows strong evidence of preparatory research and broad background knowledge. Excellent oral expression.
«Satisfactory» (4-5)	Satisfactory overall, showing a fair knowledge of the topic, a reasonable standard of expression. Some hesitation in answering follow-up questions and/or gives incomplete or partly irrelevant answers.
«Fail» (0-2)	Limited evidence of relevant knowledge and an attempt to address the topic. Unable to offer relevant information or opinion in answer to follow-up questions.

Recommendations for students on how to organize self-study

Self-study is organized in order to:

- Structure theoretical knowledge received at lectures;
- Extend theoretical knowledge;
- Learn how to use professional literature;
- Develop cognitive and soft skills: creativity and self-sufficiency;
- Enhance critical thinking and personal development skills;
- Develop research skills;
- Obtain skills of efficient independent professional activities.

Self-study, which is not included into a course syllabus, but aims at extending knowledge about the subject, is up to the student's own initiative. A teacher recommends relevant resources for self-study, defines relevant methods for self-study and demonstrates students' past experiences. Tasks for self-study and its content can vary depending on individual characteristics of a student. Self-study can be arranged individually or in groups both offline and online depending on the objectives, topics and difficulty degree. Assessment of self-study is made in the framework of teaching load for seminars or tests. In order to show the outcomes of self-study it is recommended:

- Make notes of the literature assigned for the seminar

Special conditions for organization of learning process for students with special needs

The following types of comprehension of learning information (including e-learning and distance learning) can be offered to students with disabilities (by their written request) in accordance with their individual psychophysical characteristics:

- 1) *for persons with vision disorders*: a printed text in enlarged font; an electronic document; audios (transferring of learning materials into the audio); an individual advising with an assistance of a sign language interpreter; individual assignments and advising.
- 2) *for persons with hearing disorders*: a printed text; an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; an individual advising with an assistance of a sign language interpreter; individual assignments and advising.
- 3) *for persons with muscle-skeleton disorders*: a printed text; an electronic document; audios; individual assignments and advising.