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HISTORY OF RUSSIA

Study guide
Recommended by the CCMC of FSBEI HE ISMU MOH Russia
as a study guide for foreign students, mastering educational programs of higher education by the educational program of the specialty of General Medicine for mastering the discipline “History”
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The study guide covers the key concepts and events of Russian history, beginning from the times of Rus’ up to the present days, and helps a student develop his/her reading and presentation skills. The educational material is presented as texts of four main sections of the course, where the term in English is accompanied with its Russian equivalent, while the explanation is given in English. For the purpose of mastering the studied material and self-control, test tasks are included. Recommendations on presentations preparation, the list of rulers and historical maps of Russia given as appendices are used for better illustration of the studied material.

The study guide is intended for foreign students, mastering educational programs of higher education by the educational program of the specialty of General Medicine for mastering the discipline “History”.

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ............................................................................................................. 4

INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................ 5

Section 1. RUS’ ............................................................................................................................ 7

Section 2. RUSSIAN EMPIRE ..................................................................................................... 36

Section 3. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS UNTIL 1945 .............................. 64

Section 4. USSR AND RUSSIA IN THE ERA OF WORLD HISTORY GLOBALIZATION .......................................................................................................................... 93

KEYS TO THE TEST TASKS ................................................................................................. 122

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE ............................................................................................ 123

Appendix 1. How to make a good presentation ........................................................................... 124

Appendix 2. Rulers of Russia ..................................................................................................... 126

Appendix 3. Historical Maps of Russia ..................................................................................... 133
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCE / BC</td>
<td>Before Common Era / Before Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE / AD</td>
<td>Common Era / Anno Domini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSU</td>
<td>Communist Party of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>gross domestic product</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOC</td>
<td>International Olympic Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISS</td>
<td>International Space Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KGB</td>
<td>Committee for State Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEP</td>
<td>New Economic Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>NKVD</td>
<td>People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDAP</td>
<td>National Socialist German Workers’ Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>purchasing power parity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSDLP</td>
<td>Russian Social Democratic Labor Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSFSR</td>
<td>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSE</td>
<td>State Committee on the State of Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Schutzstaffel (German): lit. defense squadron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. / USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<tr>
<td>WW I, WW II</td>
<td>World War I, World War II</td>
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INTRODUCTION

The task of teaching history of Russia to foreign students is to let them master theoretical knowledge and events of the historical development of Russia, in all complexities and contradictions, according to the principles of objectivity and historical truth, develop abilities to single out, analyze, summarize the most significant connections and signs of historical phenomena and processes, independently correlate and compare historical and cultural facts in time and space.

The suggested study guide is chronologically divided into four sections:

1. Rus’;
2. Russian Empire;
3. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until 1945;
4. USSR and Russia in the era of world history globalization.

In its turn, each section is divided into three blocks in order to develop certain cultural competencies:

− the ability to perform abstract thinking, analysis, and synthesis;
− the ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of historical development of the society;
− readiness for self-development, self-realization, self-education, and making a good use of one’s creative potential;
− willingness to work in a team;
− readiness for communication in the oral and written forms.

The first block “Reading skill development focus” contains keywords of the lecture course given in the alphabetical order, accompanied with their definitions. A number of tasks for mastering the educational material are included. This block is aimed at developing the ability to correctly express one’s thought, separating the main information from the secondary one.

The next block “Presentation skill development focus” contains lists of topics and historical events for making presentations in order to control the process of mastering the presented material and for training of information search skills. This
block is aimed at developing the ability to listen and hear the interlocutor’s arguments, define her / his position, and also argue one’s own.

The third block contains test tasks by means of which a student can check whether his / her image of Russian history of a certain period is complete enough. It is focused on current control of mastering the material.

At the end of the study guide there is a list of recommended literature and three appendices: “How to make a good presentation”, “A list of rulers of Russia” and “Historical maps of Russia”. The appendix “How to make a good presentation” provides practical tips for students who want to make substantial and effective presentations. Each time a student starts making reports and presentations for the “Reading skill development focus” block he / she is recommended to study the material of this section and follow the suggested tips.

The study guide meets the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education, the work program of the discipline “History” and is intended for foreign students mastering educational programs for specialists. It can be used both in class and for extra-curricular activities.
Section 1. RUS’

Reading skill development focus

1. Read the suggested text material.
2. Make sure you understand the meaning of the concepts in bold:
   – identify the main point of each phrase in the definitions;
   – inform your groupmates about the meaning of a particular concept.

Battle of Kulikovo (Куликовская битва) was a battle between the armies of the Golden Horde and various Russian principalities. It took place in 1380, in the Kulikovo Field near the Don River (today, it is Tula Oblast of Russia), and Russian Prince Dmitri won it. The victory did not end the Mongol domination over Russia, but it was the turning point when the Mongol influence began to decrease and the Moscow power – to rise. This process eventually led to Russian independence and formation of the modern Russian state.¹

Battle of the Kalka River (Битва на реке Калке) was a battle between the Mongol Empire and a coalition of several principalities of Rus’. The battle was fought in 1223 on the banks of the Kalka River, in the present-day Donetsk Region of Ukraine, and ended in a decisive Mongol victory. This battle was the starting point of the Mongol invasion.²

Boyar (боярин) was a member of the highest rank of the feudal Bulgarian, Kievan, Muscovy aristocracies, second only to the ruling princes, from the 10th century to the 17th century. Boyars had a considerable power through their military support. They occupied the highest state offices and, through a council (Duma), advised the Grand Duke or Prince. They received extensive grants of land and, as members of the Boyar Duma, were the major legislators of Rus’.³

Byzantine Empire (Byzantium) (Византийская империя, Византия), or Eastern Roman Empire, was the continuation of the Roman Empire in the East during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, when its capital city was Constantinople (the present-day Istanbul in Turkey). During most of its existence, the empire was the most powerful economic, cultural, and military force in Europe. Modern historians distinguish Byzantium from the ancient Rome as far as it was centered in Constantinople, oriented towards the Greek, rather than the Latin, culture, and characterized by Orthodox Christianity.⁴

Centralization (централизация) is the process by which activities of an organization, particularly those regarding planning and decision-making, become concentrated within a particular location or a group, keeping all of the important decision-making powers within the head office or the center of the organization. In political science, centralization refers to concentration of the government’s power – both geographically and politically – into a centralized government.⁵

Chain armor (кольчуга) is a type of armor consisting of small metal rings linked together in a pattern to form a mesh. A coat of such armor is often referred to as a hauberk.⁶

Chiefdom (вождество) is a form of hierarchical political organization in non-industrial societies usually based on kinship, when formal leadership is monopolized by the legitimate senior members of the selected families or “houses”. These elites form a political-ideological aristocracy relative to the general group.⁷

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⁴ Byzantine Empire. Encyclopædia Britannica. URL: https://www.britannica.com/place/Byzantine-Empire.
⁶ Chain mail. Cambridge Dictionary. URL: http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/chain-mail.
Christianity (христианство) is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion based on the life, teachings, and miracles of Jesus Christ. It is the world’s largest religion, with over 2.4 billion followers, or 33% of the global population. Worldwide, there are three largest branches of Christianity: Catholicism, Protestantism, and Orthodoxy.8

Christianization of Rus’ (Крещение Руси) took place in 988, when Prince Vladimir the Great was baptized in Chersonesus and proceeded to baptize his family and people in Kiev. The latter events are traditionally referred to as baptism of Rus’.9

Cossacks (казаки) are a group of mostly East Slavic-speaking people who became known as members of democratic, self-governing, semi-military communities, predominantly located in Southern Russia and in the South-Eastern Ukraine. They inhabit sparsely populated areas and islands in the lower Dnieper, Don, Terek and the Ural River basins, and play an important role in the historical, military and cultural development of Russia and Ukraine.10

Crimean Tatars (крымские татары) are a Turkic ethnic group that formed in the Crimean Peninsula during the 13th–17th centuries, primarily from the Turkic tribes that moved to Crimea from the Asian steppes, beginning with the 10th century, with contributions from the pre-Cuman population of the Crimea.11

Crusades (крестовые походы) were a series of religious wars sanctioned by the Latin Church in the medieval period, like the campaigns in the Eastern Mediterranean aimed at recovering of the Holy Land from the Muslim rule, or other church-sanctioned campaigns, such as against the Cathars and the Baltic Crusades. These

were fought for a variety of reasons, including suppression of paganism and heresy, conflict resolution among rival Roman Catholic groups, or for political and territorial advantage.\textsuperscript{12}

\textbf{Cyril and Methodius (Кирилл и Мефодий)} were the two brothers who were Byzantine Christian theologians and Christian missionaries. Through their work they influenced cultural development of all Slavs. They are credited with devising of the Glagolitic alphabet, the first alphabet used to transcribe Old Church Slavonic. After their deaths, they later became canonized saints and their pupils continued their missionary work among other Slavs.\textsuperscript{13}

\textbf{Cyrillic script (кирилица)} is a writing system used for various alphabets across Eurasia. It is based on the Early Cyrillic alphabet developed during the 10\textsuperscript{th}–11\textsuperscript{th} centuries in the First Bulgarian Empire and named after St. Cyril. It is the basis of alphabets used in various languages, especially those of the Slavic origin, and non-Slavic languages influenced by Russian. Around 252 million people in Eurasia use it now as the official alphabet for their national languages. Cyrillic is derived from the Greek uncial script, augmented by letters from the older Glagolitic alphabet, including some ligatures.\textsuperscript{14}

\textbf{Double-headed eagle (двуглавый орел)} is a charge associated with the concept of Empire in heraldry and vexillology. The eagle has long been a symbol of power and dominion. The motif appears to have its ultimate origin in the Ancient Near East, reappeared during the High Middle Ages (the 10\textsuperscript{th} century), and from the 13\textsuperscript{th} century onward, it was used within some countries of the Islamic world, and by the Byzantine

Empire, Serbia and Russia within the Christian world. Today it is a part of the Coat of arms of the Russian Federation and some other countries.\textsuperscript{15}

**Druzhina** (дружина) in the medieval history of Kievan Rus’ and Poland was a retinue in service (including military) of a chieftain, or prince, also called knyaz. The term is derived from the Slavic word “drug” (друг) meaning “a companion, friend”.\textsuperscript{16}

**Dvoryanstvo** (дворянство), or the Russian nobility, arose in the 14\textsuperscript{th} century. Its members (1,900,000 by 1914, 1.1 % of the population) staffed most of the Russian government apparatus until the February Revolution of 1917. In general meaning, it is the court of a prince or duke (knyaz) and later, the court of the tsar or emperor. A nobleman is called a dvoryanin (pl. dvoryane). Pre-Soviet Russia shared with other countries the concept that nobility indicates a status or a social category, rather than a title.\textsuperscript{17}

**Glagolitic script** (глаголица) is the oldest known Slavic alphabet created in the 9\textsuperscript{th} century by Byzantine monks St. Cyril and his brother, St. Methodius. They decided to translate liturgical books into the Old Slavic language. That language was understandable to the general population, but as the words of that language could not be easily written by using either the Greek or Latin alphabets, Cyril decided to invent a new script. Later, it was changed by the Cyrillic alphabet.\textsuperscript{18}

**Golden Horde** (Золотая Орда) was originally a Mongol and later Turkified khanate established in 1240s, originating as the northwestern sector of the Mongol Empire. With fragmentation of the Mongol Empire after 1259 it became a functionally separate khanate. The territory of the Golden Horde at its peak included most of

Eastern Europe from the Urals to the Danube River, and extended east deep into Siberia. In the south, the Golden Horde’s lands bordered on the Black Sea and the Caucasus Mountains. The Golden Horde existed until 1502, and then disintegrated into separate khanates.19

**Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Великое княжество Литовское)** was a European state that lasted from the 13th century up to 1795. It expanded to include large portions of the former Kievan Rus’ and other Slavic lands. At its greatest extent in the 15th century, it was the largest state in Europe. It was a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional state with great diversity in languages, religions, and cultural heritage with Catholicism as the main dominant religion. In 1569, the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth was created, where The Grand Duchy of Lithuania had autonomy.20

**Grand Duchy of Moscow (Великое княжество Московское)**, or Muscovy, was a late medieval Russian principality centered on Moscow and the predecessor state of the early modern Tsardom of Russia. The state originated with Daniel I, who inherited Moscow in 1283. It later annexed the Novgorod Republic in 1478. After the Mongol invasion of Rus’, Muscovy was a tributary vassal to the Mongol-ruled Golden Horde until 1480. In 1547, it was renamed into Tsardom of Russia.21

**Great Schism (Великий раскол)**, also known as the East–West Schism of 1054, was the break of communion between what now is the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox churches. The main reasons were based on issues of the dogmatic, canonical, liturgical and disciplinary nature, which appeared throughout the first millennium between religious servants of Western and Eastern Roman Empires.22

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Great stand on the Ugra River (Великое стояние на реке Угре) was a standoff between the forces of Akhmat, Khan of the Great Horde, and the Grand Prince Ivan III of Grand Duchy of Moscow in 1480, which ended when the Khan departed without conflict. It is seen in Russian historiography as the end of the Mongol rule over Moscow.23

Hanseatic League (Ганзейский Союз) was a commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and their market towns. Growing from a few North German towns in the late 1100s, the league came to dominate Baltic maritime trade for three centuries along the coast of Northern Europe. It declined slowly after 1450. It was created to protect the guilds’ economic interests and diplomatic privileges in their affiliated cities and countries, as well as along the trade routes the merchants visited. Together with other European cities, it included 3 modern Russian cities: Kaliningrad, Pskov and Novgorod.24

Heresy (ересь) is any belief or theory that is strongly at variance with the established beliefs or customs, in particular, the accepted beliefs of the church or some religious organization. A heretic is a proponent of such claims or beliefs. The term is usually used to refer to deviations from important religious teachings, but is also used for views strongly opposed to any generally accepted ideas.25

Hetman (гетман) is a political title from Central and Eastern Europe, historically assigned to military commanders. In Ukraine, a Hetman was the highest military officer in Ukraine’s Hetmanates, the Zaporizhian Host (1649–1764) and the Ukrainian State (1918). It was also the title of the second-highest military commander

in the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 16\textsuperscript{th} to the 18\textsuperscript{th} centuries.\textsuperscript{26}

**Historical method** (исторический метод) comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.\textsuperscript{27}

**History** (история) is the study of the past as it is described in written documents. It is an umbrella term that relates to past events, as well as to memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about those events. It can also refer to the academic discipline which uses a narrative to examine and analyze a sequence of past events, and to objectively determine the patterns of cause and effect that determine them.\textsuperscript{28}

**Khan** (хан) is a title for a sovereign or a military ruler, used by Mongolians. The term has equivalent meanings, such as “commander”, “leader”, or “ruler”, “king” and “chief”.\textsuperscript{29}

**Khanate of Sibir** (Сибирское ханство) was a Tatar Khanate located in southwestern Siberia with the Turco-Mongol ruling class. The area of the Khanate was itself once an integral part of the Mongol Empire and later came under control of the White Horde and of the Golden Horde, and became independent in 1490. The Khanate of Sibir ruled an ethnically diverse population of Turkic Siberian Tatars and various Uralic peoples. Its defeat by Yermak in 1582 marked the beginning of the Russian conquest of Siberia. The Khanate of Sibir existed until 1598.\textsuperscript{30}

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\textsuperscript{28} Munslow A. “What History Is”. History in Focus, Issue 2: What is History?. University of London. URL: http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Whatishistory/munslow6.html.


Khazars (хазары) were a semi-nomadic Turkic people. Their state, Khazaria, became one of the foremost trading centers of the medieval world, commanding the western marches of the Silk Road and playing a key commercial role as a crossroad between China, the Middle East and Kievan Rus’. For some three centuries (c. 650–965) the Khazars dominated the vast area extending from the Volga-Don steppes to the eastern Crimea and the northern Caucasus. Between 965 and 969, the Kievan Rus’ prince Sviatoslav I of Kiev conquered its capital Attil and destroyed the Khazar state.31

Kievan Rus’ (Киевская Русь), or Kyivan Rus’, was a loose federation of East Slavic tribes in Europe from the late 9th to the mid-13th centuries, under the reign of the Rurik dynasty. The modern peoples of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine all claim Kievan Rus’ as their cultural ancestor. At its greatest extent in the mid-11th century, it stretched from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south and from the headwaters of the Vistula in the west to the Taman Peninsula in the east, uniting the majority of East Slavic tribes. The state declined beginning in the late 11th century and during the 12th century, disintegrating into various rival regional powers. It was further weakened by economic factors, such as the collapse of Rus’ commercial ties to Byzantium due to the decline of Constantinople and the accompanying decline of trade routes through its territory. The state finally fell to the Mongol invasion of the 1240s.32

Князь (князь), also spelt as “kniaz”, is a historical Slavic title, used both as a royal and noble title in different times of history and in different ancient Slavic lands. It is usually translated into English as “prince”, “duke” or “count”, depending on the specific historical context.33

Mestnichestvo (местничество) was a feudal hierarchical system in Russia from the 15th to 17th centuries. It was a complicated system of seniority that dictated which government posts a boyar could occupy. It was based on the individual’s seniority within an extended Russian aristocratic family on the one hand, and on the order of precedence of the families, on the other. The hierarchy of families was calculated based on the historical records of senior appointments, going back to 1475. It was abolished in 1682.\textsuperscript{34}

Mongol Empire (Монгольская империя) existed in 1206–1368 and was the largest bordering land empire in history. Originating in the steppes of Central Asia, it eventually stretched from Eastern Europe and parts of Central Europe to the Sea of Japan, extending northwards into Siberia, eastwards and southwards into the Indian subcontinent, Indochina and the Iranian Plateau; and westwards as far as the Levant and the Carpathian Mountains. It emerged from the unification of several nomadic tribes in the Mongol homeland under the leadership of Genghis Khan. By 1300s, it started a slow process of disintegration into separate parts, including the Golden Horde.\textsuperscript{35}

Mongol invasion of Rus’ (Монгольское нашествие на Русь), as part of the Mongol invasion of Europe, was heralded by the Battle of the Kalka River in 1223, which resulted in a Mongol victory over the forces of several Rus’ principalities. A full-scale invasion of Rus’ by Batu Khan proceeded from 1237 to 1240 destroying numerous cities. All Rus’ principalities were forced to submit to the Mongol rule and became a part of the Golden Horde until 1480. It had incalculable ramifications for the history of Eastern Europe, including the division of the East Slavic people into three separate nations: Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians, and the rise of the Grand Duchy of Moscow.\textsuperscript{36}

\textsuperscript{34} Богданов А. П. Несостоявшийся император Федор Алексеевич. М.: Вече, 320 с. URL: http://statehistory.ru/675/Otmena-mestnichestva-tsaryem-Fyedorom-Alekseevichem/.


\textsuperscript{36} Рыбаков Б. Киевская Русь и русские княжества XII–XIII вв. М.: Наука, 1993. 181 с.
Multiethnic state (полиэтническое государство) is a sovereign state that comprises two or more ethnic groups. As for ethnicity, the language, and political identity, it might also be multicultural or multilingual. The present-day examples include Afghanistan, Canada, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Historical multiethnic states that have since split into multiple sovereign states include Austria-Hungary, British India, Empire of Japan, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia.\(^{37}\)

Moscow Kremlin (Московский Кремль) is a fortified complex at the heart of Moscow, overlooking the Moskva River, Saint Basil’s Cathedral, Red Square, and the Alexander Garden. It is the best known of the Russian citadels, consisting of five palaces, four cathedrals, and the enclosing Kremlin Wall with the Kremlin towers. Within this complex, there is also the Grand Kremlin Palace that was formerly the tsar’s Moscow residence. The complex serves as an official residence of the President of the Russian Federation. The name Kremlin means “a fortress inside a city”.\(^{38}\)

Old Believers (старообрядцы) are Eastern Orthodox Christians who maintain the liturgical and ritual practices of the Eastern Orthodox Church as they existed prior to the reforms of Patriarch Nikon of Moscow between 1652 and 1666. Resisting the accommodation of Russian godliness to the contemporary forms of Greek Orthodox worship, those Christians were anathematized, together with their rituals, in the Synod of 1666–1667, producing a division in Eastern Europe between the Old Believers and those who followed the state church in its condemnation of the Old Rite.\(^{39}\)

Old Church Slavonic language (старославянский язык) was the first Slavic literary language. The 9th-century Byzantine missionaries Saints Cyril and Methodius

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\(^{38}\) Девятов С. В. Московский Кремль. М.: Кучково поле, 2010. 472 с.

are credited with standardizing the language and using it in translating the Bible and other Ancient Greek ecclesiastical texts as part of Christianization of the Slavs. It played an important role in the history of the Slavic languages and served as a basis and a model for later Church Slavonic traditions, and some Eastern Orthodox and Eastern Catholic churches use this later Church Slavonic as a liturgical language to this day.\textsuperscript{40}

**Oligarchy (олигархия)** is a form of the power structure where the power rests with a small number of people. These people may be distinguished by nobility, wealth, family ties, education or corporate, religious or military control. Throughout history, oligarchies have often been tyrannical, relying on public obedience or oppression.\textsuperscript{41}

**Oprichnina (опричнина)** was a state policy implemented by Tsar Ivan IV the Terrible in Russia between 1565 and 1572. The policy included institution of secret police, mass repressions, public executions, and land confiscation from Russian aristocrats. The term also applies to the territory, where, during that period, the Tsar ruled directly and where his oprichniki operated. The rest of the territory was called zemshchina, being ruled by boyars.\textsuperscript{42}

**Orthodoxy (православие)** is one of the three largest branches of Christianity with over 250 million members. As one of the oldest religious institutions in the world, it has played a prominent role in the history and culture of Eastern Europe, Greece, the Caucasus, and Near East. The Orthodox Church has no central doctrinal or governance authority analogous to the Roman Catholic Church’s pope. However, the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople is recognized by all as “First among equals”

of the bishops. It differs from other branches of Christianity by the dogmatic, canonical, liturgical and disciplinary nature.\textsuperscript{43}

**Ostrog (острог)** is a Russian term for a small fort, typically wooden and often non-permanently manned. Ostrogs were encircled by 4–6 meters high palisade walls made from sharpened trunks. Ostrogs were smaller and exclusively military forts, compared to larger kremlins that were the cores of Russian cities. Ostrogs were often built in remote areas or within the fortification lines.\textsuperscript{44}

**Ottoman Empire (Османская империя)**, also historically known as the Turkish Empire, was a state that controlled much of southeastern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa between the 14\textsuperscript{th} and early 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries (1299–1923). The Ottomans ended the Byzantine Empire with the 1453 conquest of Constantinople. It was at the centre of interactions between the Eastern and Western worlds for six centuries.\textsuperscript{45}

**Paganism (язычество)** is a pejorative term used for populations who practice polytheism and sometimes idol-worship.\textsuperscript{46}

**Patriarch (Патриарх)** is the highest-ranking bishop in Eastern Orthodoxy, Oriental Orthodoxy, the Catholic Church (above major archbishop and primate), and the Church of the East. The word comes from Greek meaning “a chief, or a father of the family”.\textsuperscript{47}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{Ostrogo} Острог (укрепленный пункт) // Военная энциклопедия : [в 18 т.] / под ред. В. Ф. Новицкого [и др.]. СПб., М.: Тип. т-ва И. Д. Сытина, 1911–1915.
\end{thebibliography}
**Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth** (Речь Посполитая) was a dualistic state, a bi-confederation of Poland and Lithuania ruled by a common monarch. It was one of the largest and most populous countries of the 16th and the 17th century Europe. The Commonwealth was established in 1569, and collapsed in 1795.\(^{48}\)

**Primary Chronicle** («Повесть временных лет»), or “The Tale of Past Years”, is a history of Kievan Rus’ from about 850 to 1110, originally compiled in Kiev about 1113 by a monk named Nestor. The work is considered to be a fundamental source in interpretation of the history of the Eastern Slavs.\(^{49}\)

**Primary source** (первоисточник), or an original source or evidence, in the study of history as an academic discipline, is an artifact, a document, a diary, a manuscript, an autobiography, a recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time under study. It serves as an original source of information about the topic.\(^{50}\)

**Principality** (княжество) can either be a monarchical feudatory or a sovereign state, ruled or reigned over by a monarch with the title of prince (in case of Rus’ – knyaz), or by a monarch with another title within the generic use of the term “prince”.\(^{51}\)

**Principality of Galicia–Volhynia** (Галицко-Волинское княжество) was a state in the regions of Galicia and Volhynia of the present-day western Ukraine, which was formed by the Prince Roman the Great. It existed from 1199 to 1349. Along with the Republic of Novgorod and the Vladimir-Suzdal Principality, it was one of the three most important powers to emerge from the collapse of Kievan Rus’.\(^{52}\)

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Raskol (Раскол), or Schism, was the event of the Russian Orthodox Church splitting into an official church and the Old Believers’ movement in the mid-17th century. It was triggered by the reforms of Patriarch Nikon in 1653, aimed at establishing uniformity between Greek and Russian church practices.53

Regent (рерент) is a person appointed to administer a state because the monarch is a minor, absent or incapacitated.54

Republic of Novgorod (Новгородская Республика) was a medieval East Slavic state from the 12th to the 15th centuries (1136–1478), stretching from the Baltic Sea to the northern Ural Mountains. The Republic prospered as the easternmost port of the Hanseatic League. The land was of a great economic importance for Moscow who fought a protracted series of wars with Novgorod, beginning in the late 14th century. The ultimate failure of the Novgorodians to win these wars led to the downfall of the Republic.55

Route from the Varangians to the Greeks (Путь из варяг в греки) was a medieval trade route that connected Scandinavia, Kievan Rus’ and the Byzantine Empire. The route allowed merchants to establish a direct prosperous trade with the Empire along its length. The majority of the route comprised a long-distance waterway, including the Baltic Sea, several rivers flowing into the Baltic Sea, and rivers of the Dnieper River system, with portages on the drainage divides. An alternative route was along the Dniester River with stops on the Western shore of the Black Sea.56

**Rurik Dynasty** (Рюриковичи), or the Rurikids, was a dynasty founded by the Varangian prince Rurik, who established himself in Novgorod around 862. The Rurikids were the ruling dynasty of Kievan Rus’ (after 882), as well as the successor principalities of Galicia-Volhynia, Chernihiv, Vladimir-Suzdal and the Grand Duchy of Moscow, and the founders of the Tsardom of Russia. They ruled until 1610 and during the Time of Troubles they were succeeded by the Romanovs. They are one of the European oldest royal houses, with numerous existing cadet branches.  

**Russian Orthodox Church** (Русская православная церковь) is one of the autocephalous Eastern Orthodox churches. Its Primate is the Patriarch of Moscow and all Rus’. The official Christianization of Kievan Rus’ is widely seen as its birth which occurred in 988 through the baptism of the Kievan prince Vladimir and his people.

**Russkaya Pravda** («Русская правда») was the legal code of Kievan Rus’ and the subsequent Rus’ principalities during the times of feudal division. It was written at the beginning of the 12th century and was modified during many centuries. The Russkaya Pravda was the main source of the Old Russian Law.

**Salt riot** and **Copper riot** (Соляной бунт и Медный бунт) started because of the government’s replacement of different taxes and money. The Salt riot of 1648 began with a universal salt tax for the purpose of replenishing the state treasury after the Time of Troubles. This drove up the price of salt, leading to violent riots in the streets of Moscow. The Copper riot of 1662 happened because the Russian government decided to begin issuing copper money in large quantities in 1654, equating them with silver money. This government measure caused devaluation of copper money.

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leading to price inflation of top priority goods and mass production of counterfeit copper money with involvement of some top officials.60

Serfdom (крепостное право) is a form of slavery, a status of many peasants under feudalism. It was a condition of bondage, which developed primarily during the High Middle Ages in Europe. Serfs who occupied a plot of land were required to work for the lord of the manor who owned that land. In return they were entitled to protection, justice, and the right to cultivate certain fields within the manor to maintain their own subsistence. Serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861.61

Shamanism (шаманизм) is a practice that involves a practitioner reaching altered states of consciousness in order to perceive and interact with a spirit world, and channel these transcendental energies into this world. A shaman is someone who is regarded as having an access to and influence in the world of benevolent and malevolent spirits, who typically enters into a trance state during a ritual, and practices divination and healing.62

Siege (осада) is a military blockade of a city, or a fortress, with the intent of conquering by attrition, or a well-prepared assault. It occurs when an attacker encounters a city or a fortress that cannot be easily taken by a quick assault, and which refuses to surrender. Sieges involve surrounding the target to block its provision with supplies and reinforcement or escape of troops. This is typically coupled with attempts to reduce the fortifications by means of siege engines, artillery bombardment, mining (also known as sapping), or the use of deception or treachery to bypass the defenses.63

Slavs (славяне) are an Indo-European ethno-linguistic group who speak various Slavic languages. They are native to Eurasia. From the early 6th century they spread to inhabit the majority of Central, Eastern, Southeastern Europe and Northern Asia. Slavs are the largest ethno-linguistic group in Europe. The present-day Slavic people are classified into East Slavs (Belarusians, Russians and Ukrainians), West Slavs (Czechs, Kashubs, Poles, Slovaks and Sorbs), and South Slavs (Bosniaks, Bulgarians, Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Serbs and Slovenes).

Sobornoye Ulozheniye («Соборное уложение») was a legal code proclaimed in 1649 as a replacement for the Sudebnik of 1550. The code survived well up to 1849. The code consolidated Russia’s slaves and free peasants into a new serf class and pronounced the class hereditary with the status of unchangeable. The new code prohibited travel between towns without an internal passport. Russian nobility agreed to serve in the army, but were granted an exclusive privilege of owning serfs.

Time of Troubles (Смутное время) was a period of Russian history comprising the years of interregnum between the death of the last Russian Tsar of the Rurik Dynasty, Feodor, in 1598, and the establishment of the Romanov Dynasty in 1613. In 1601–1603, Russia suffered a famine that killed one-third of the population, about two million people. At the time, during the war of 1605–1618, Russia was occupied by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, and suffered from many civil uprisings, invaders and impostors.

Third Rome (Третий Рим) is the hypothetical concept of succession of the legacy of ancient Rome (the “First Rome”). The term of the Second Rome usually refers to Constantinople, the capital of the orthodox Byzantine Empire, officially called a

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“New Rome”. A theological and a political concept “Moscow is the Third Rome” was formulated in the 15th–16th centuries in the Grand Duchy of Moscow. In the concept there could be traced three interrelated and interpenetrating fields of ideas: a) theology that is linked with justification of the necessity and inevitability in unity of the Eastern Orthodox Church; b) social politics that is derived out of the feeling of unity in the East Slavic territories being historically tied through the Christian Orthodox faith and Slavic culture; c) the state doctrine, according to which the Moscow Prince should act as a supreme sovereign of Christian Orthodox nations and become a defender of the Christian Orthodox Church.67

Tribal society (племенное общество) is viewed developmentally, economically and historically as a social group existing outside of or before the development of states. A tribe is a group of distinct people who are dependent on their land for their subsistence, largely self-sufficient and not integrated into a national society.68

Tribute (денья) is a wealth, often in kind, that one party gives to the other as a sign of respect or, as it was often the case in historical contexts, of submission or allegiance. Various ancient states exacted a tribute from the rulers of the land which the state conquered or otherwise threatened to conquer.69

Tsar (царь), also spelt as “csar”, or “czar”, is a title used to designate East and South Slavic monarchs or supreme rulers of Eastern Europe. The term was intended to mean “Emperor”, or “King”, or to be somewhat in between the royal and the imperial rank.70

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Tsardom of Russia (Русское царство), also known as the Tsardom of Muscovy, was the name of the centralized Russian state from assumption of the title of Tsar by Ivan IV in 1547 until the foundation of the Russian Empire by Peter the Great in 1721.\(^{71}\)

Uprising (восстание), or a rebellion, is a refusal of obedience or order. It refers to overt resistance against orders of an established authority. A rebellion originates from a feeling of indignation and disapproval of a situation and later manifests itself in a refusal to submit or to obey the authority responsible for this situation.\(^{72}\)

Varangians (Vikings) (варяги / викинги) were Norse seafarers who raided and traded from their Northern European homelands across wide areas of Northern, Central, Eastern and Western Europe, during the late 8\(^{th}\) to late 11\(^{th}\) centuries.\(^{73}\)

Veche (вече) was a popular assembly in medieval Slavic countries. It is thought to have originated in tribal assemblies of Eastern Europe. The veche was the highest legislature and judicial authority in the Republic of Novgorod until 1478.\(^{74}\)

Vladimir-Suzdal principality (Владимиро-Суздальское княжество) was one of the major principalities that succeeded Kievan Rus’ in the late 12\(^{th}\) century, existed in 1157–1331. After being conquered by the Mongol Empire, the principality became a self-governed state headed by its own nobility. Governorship of the principality, however, was prescribed by a Khan declaration (jarlig) issued from the Golden Horde to a noble family of any smaller principality.\(^{75}\)


Volga Bulgaria (Волжская Булгария) was a historic Turkic state that existed between the 7th and 13th centuries around the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers.\textsuperscript{76}

Wild Fields (Дикое поле) is a historical term of the 16th to the 18th centuries to refer to the Pontic steppe of Ukraine, located north of the Black Sea and the Azov Sea. Its somewhat ambiguous location is usually defined as lying between the Don river in the east, Kiev in the north, and the left tributaries of the Dnieper River in the west. Until the 17th and 18th centuries, the region was only sparsely populated with nomadic Nogais and consisted mostly of unpopulated steppes, thus the name of “wilderness” came to be applied to it.\textsuperscript{77}

Yasak (ясак) is a Turkic word for “tribute” that is used to designate a fur tribute exacted from the native peoples of Siberia, a form of taxation.\textsuperscript{78}

Zaporizhian Host (Запорожская Сечь) is a term for a military force inhabiting or originating from Zaporizhia, the territory beyond the rapids of the Dnieper River in today’s Central Ukraine, from the 15th to the 18th centuries. It was also a semi-autonomous polity of Ukrainian Cossacks in the 16th to the 18th centuries. In different periods the area came under the sovereignty of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Ottoman Empire, the Tsardom of Russia, and the Russian Empire.\textsuperscript{79}

Zemsky Sobor (Земский Собор) was the first Russian parliament of the feudal Estate type, active in the 16th and the 17th centuries. It could be summoned either by the tsar, or the patriarch, or the Boyar Duma. Three categories of the population participated in the assembly: nobility and high bureaucracy, including the Boyar Duma; the Holy Sobor of High Orthodox clergy; representatives of merchants and townspeople.\textsuperscript{80}

Zimovye (зимовье) is the name of the original settlements of Russian explorers in Eastern Siberia. They were usually placed at river confluences – at that time the only transport arteries.\textsuperscript{81}

\textit{Presentation skill development focus}

A. Prepare a 10-minute presentation on a particular topic below. Read Appendix 1 “How to make a good presentation” before you start.

1. History as a science
2. Features of historical knowledge
3. Methods and sources for the study of history
4. Concepts and classifications of historical sources
5. History in the system of humanities
6. Hypotheses of the origin of the ancient Slavs
7. Religious beliefs of the ancient Slavs
8. Consequences of Christianization of Rus’
9. Genesis of Old Russian Statehood
10. Kiev and other political centers of Rus’
11. First princes of Kiev and their activities
12. Kievan Rus’ in the 9th–13th centuries


\textsuperscript{81} Zimovye. Dic.academic.ru. URL: https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/dic_synonims/51643.
13. Features of the socio-political structure of the Kievan Rus’. Prince and princely government, organization of military forces
14. People’s Assembly – Veche
15. Socio-political role of ancient Rus’ cities
16. Main categories of free and dependent population
17. Moscow State in the 14th–16th centuries
18. Ivan Kalita
19. Formation of the Moscow Principality and the reasons for the rise of Moscow
20. Changes of political traditions of the Kievan Rus’ in the second half of the 14th century. Principle of the dynastic monarchy
21. Release from the vassal dependence of the Golden Horde
22. Completion of the formation of the Moscow Tsardom
23. Social structure of the Russian society in the 14th–15th centuries
24. Orthodox Church: its role in strengthening of the Moscow State
25. Ivan 4th, the first Russian tsar
26. Administrative and political reforms of the middle of the 16th century
27. Expansion of the Moscow Tsardom to the east
28. Time of Troubles. The arrival of impostors
29. Godunov. Shuisky. Seven boyars
30. Minin and Pozharsky. Foreign intervention. Liberation of Moscow from the interventionists
31. Russia under the first Romanovs
32. Strengthening of centralization in in the middle of the 17th century
34. Church schism. Nikon and Avvakum
35. Main stages of peasant enslavement in Russia. Role of the state in this process
36. Sobornoye Ulozhenie of 1649. Introduction of serfdom
37. Formation of the all-Russian market
B. Read the list of historical events. Search online for details of one of them. Share your findings with the group. Ask your partners questions about your information. Words in italics are given as definitions in the study guide.

**Kievan Rus’**

862 – Rurik came to rule in Novgorod, establishing the Rurik Dynasty.

882 – Prince Oleg of Novgorod conquered Kiev and moved the capital there.

907 – Rus’-Byzantine War.

941–944 – Rus’-Byzantine War.

965 – Prince Sviatoslav conquered Khazaria.

972 – Prince Sviatoslav was killed by Pechenegs during an expedition through their territory.

988 – Christianization of Rus’.

1017 – Prince Yaroslav the Wise issued the first Russian code of law, the Russkaya Pravda.

1054 – Great Schism.

1147 – First reference to Moscow.

1169 – Prince Andrey Bogolyubsky of a new strong principality of Vladimir-Suzdal attacked and plundered Kiev. Kiev stopped to be the center of the Russian lands. The political and cultural center was moved to Vladimir.

1223 – Battle of the Kalka River: Warriors of Rus’ first encountered the Mongol Empire armies of Genghis Khan.

1237 – Mongol invasion of Rus: Batu Khan set fire to Moscow and slaughtered and enslaved its civilian inhabitants.

1240 – Battle of the Neva with Sweden.

1242 – Battle of the Ice with the Livonian Order.

**Grand Duchy of Moscow**

1380 – Battle of Kulikovo with Mongolians.
1382 – The Mongol khan Tokhtamysh reasserted his power by looting and burning Moscow.
1476 – Prince Ivan III stopped paying tribute to the Golden Horde.
1480 – *Great stand on the Ugra river.*
1497 – Prince Ivan III issued a legal code, the Sudebnik, which standardized the Muscovite law.

**Tsardom of Russia**

1547 – Elaborate ceremony of crowning Ivan IV the first *Tsar* of Russia.
1552 – Siege of Kazan.
1556 – The Astrakhan Khanate was conquered and annexed.
1558−1583 – Livonian War.
1565−1572 – *Oprichnina.*
1569 – Union of Lublin: Poland and the *Grand Duchy of Lithuania* merged into the *Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth.*
1582 – Battle of Chuvash Cape: Russian soldiers dispersed the armed forces of the *Khanate of Sibir* from its capital, Qashliq.
1590−1595 – Russo-Swedish War.
1598 – *Zemsky Sobor* elected Godunov the first non-Rurikid tsar.
1598−1613 – *Time of Troubles.*
1604 – False Dmitriy I invaded Russia.
1609−1618 – Polish-Muscovite War.
1613 – Zemsky Sobor elected Michael Romanov, a grandson of Ivan the Terrible’s brother-in-law, the tsar of Russia.
1648–1654 – Khmelnytsky *Uprising* in Ukraine.
1648 – *Salt Riot.*
1649 – Zemsky Sobor ratified a new legal code, the *Sobornoye Ulozheniye.*
1653 – *Raskol.*
1654−1667 – Russo-Polish War.
1662 – *Copper Riot.*
1676−1681 – Russo-Turkish War.
Test tasks

Tick only one correct variant.

1. The study of the past as it is described in written documents is called ….
   1) history
   2) prehistory
   3) memory
   4) presentation

2. The object of history is ….
   1) study of the laws of the society development
   2) events of the past
   3) totality of the societies that make up the mankind
   4) events occurring before written record

3. “An artifact, a document, a diary, a manuscript, an autobiography, a record, or any other source of information that was created at the time under study.” – This is a definition of:
   1) the subject of history
   2) the historical method
   3) a primary source
   4) evidence or archaeology

4. The capital of the Kievan Rus’ was ….
   1) Moscow
   2) Novgorod
   3) Vladimir
   4) Kiev

5. The founder of the city of Kiev, according to the Primary Chronicle, was ….
   1) Rurik
   2) Vladimir Monomakh
   3) Yaropolk
   4) Kiy
6. In the 9th century the early Slavs invited … to rule.
   1) Varangians
   2) Greeks
   3) Khazars
   4) Carolingians

7. Prince Vladimir christianized the Kievan Rus’ in … .
   1) 988
   2) 859
   3) 1054
   4) 911

8. Prince Vladimir was baptized in … .
   1) Kiev
   2) Novgorod
   3) Constantinople
   4) Chersonesus

9. The first East Slavic law code was called … .
   1) Russkaya Pravda
   2) Primary Chronicle
   3) Glagolitic script
   4) Veche

10. After the disintegration of the Kievan Rus’ appeared countries as … .
    1) the Novgorod Republic
    2) Principality of Galicia-Volhynia
    3) Principality of Vladimir-Suzdal
    4) all the mentioned above
11. Moscow was founded in … 
   1) 1345
   2) 1569
   3) 1603
   4) 1147

12. The Mongol Empire invaded territories of Rus’ in the … 
   1) 5\textsuperscript{th} century
   2) 13\textsuperscript{th} century
   3) 17\textsuperscript{th} century
   4) 20\textsuperscript{th} century

13. At the beginning of the Mongol invasion … collected taxes from inhabitants of Rus’ territories under the Mongol rule. 
   1) Mongol warriors
   2) local Russian princes
   3) special forces led by Ottomans
   4) Volga Bulgarians

14. The Russian prince who has the title of “Terrible” is … 
   1) Ivan 1\textsuperscript{st}
   2) Ivan 2\textsuperscript{nd}
   3) Ivan 3\textsuperscript{rd}
   4) Ivan 4\textsuperscript{th}

15. The period between 1598 and 1613, when the last prince from the Rurikids died and the Romanov dynasty was established is called … 
   1) Time of Troubles
   2) Golden Age
   3) Great Terror
   4) Perestroika
16. In 1612 these two men played a significant role in preserving the Russian independence from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Their names are … .
   1) Askold and Dir
   2) Minin and Pozharsky
   3) Marx and Engels

17. In 1565, Ivan 4th divided Russia into two parts: the public realm (zemshchina) and his private domain. The private domain was called … .
   1) udel
   2) oprichnina
   3) dilnitsa
   4) dacha

18. The acquisition of Ukraine in 1654 happened under the treaty called the … .
   1) Budapest Memorandum
   2) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
   3) Treaty of Pereyaslav
   4) Akt Zluky

19. The main two figures of the 1667 Russian Schism (Raskol) were … .
   1) Nikon and Avvakum
   2) Roman Pope and Moscow Patriarch
   3) Moses and Solomon
   4) Minin and Pozharsky

20. The conquest of Siberia started in the … .
   1) 8th century
   2) 11th century
   3) 16th century
   4) 21st century
Section 2. RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Reading skill development focus

1. Read the suggested text material.
2. Make sure you understand the meaning of the concepts in bold:
   - identify the main point of each phrase in the definitions;
   - inform your groupmates about the meaning of a particular concept.

Abolition of serfdom (отмена крепостного права), or the Emancipation Reform of 1861, proclaimed emancipation of serfs on private estates and of domestic (household) serfs. More than 23 million people received their liberty. Serfs gained full rights of free citizens, including rights to marry without having to gain consent, to own property and to own a business. The Manifesto prescribed that peasants would be able to buy land from landlords.\textsuperscript{82}

Austria-Hungary (Австро-Венгрия) was a constitutional union of the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary that existed from 1867 to 1918, when it collapsed as a result of defeat in World War I. It was ruled by the House of Habsburg. It was a multinational state and one of the world’s greatest powers at that time.\textsuperscript{83}

Autocracy (автократия) is a system of government when the supreme power (social and political) is concentrated in the hands of one person, whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints, nor regularized mechanisms of popular control. Absolute monarchies and dictatorships are the main modern-day forms of autocracy.\textsuperscript{84}

**Bloody Sunday (Кровавое воскресенье)** is the name given to the events of Sunday, January 22, 1905, in St. Petersburg, when unarmed demonstrators were fired upon by soldiers of the Imperial Guard as they marched towards the Winter Palace to present a petition to Tsar Nicholas II. It caused grave consequences to the Tsarist autocracy governing Imperial Russia: these events provoked a public outrage and a series of massive strikes that spread quickly to the industrial centers of Russia. The massacre on Bloody Sunday is considered to be the start of the active phase of the Revolution of 1905.85

**Bolsheviks (большевики)** were a faction of the Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP). In the Second Party Congress vote in 1903, they won on the majority of important issues, hence their name literally meaning “majority”. Their beliefs and practices were often referred to as Bolshevism. They ultimately became the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Bolsheviks, or the Reds, came to power in Russia during the October Revolution phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917.86

**Borodino Battle (Бородинское сражение)** was a battle fought in 1812 during the French invasion of Russia. The fight involved around 250,000 troops and left at least 70,000 casualties, making Borodino the deadliest day of the Napoleonic Wars. The both armies were exhausted after the battle, and the Russians withdrew from the field the following day. Borodino represented the last Russian effort at stopping the French advance on Moscow, which fell a week later. However, the French had no clear way of forcing Tsar Alexander to capitulate because the Russian army was not decisively defeated, resulting in the ultimate defeat of the French invasion following the retreat from Moscow in October of the same year.87

Caucasian War (Кавказская война) of 1817–1864 was an invasion of the Caucasus by the Russian Empire which resulted in Russia’s annexation of the areas of the North Caucasus. It consisted of a series of military actions waged by the Empire.\textsuperscript{88}

Central Powers (Центральные державы) was one of the two main factions during World War I (1914–1918) consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria. It faced and was defeated by the Allied Powers (the Entente). The Powers originated from the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879.\textsuperscript{89}

Charter to the Gentry (Жалованная грамота дворянству) was a charter issued by the Russian empress Catherine II. It recognized the corps of nobles in each province as a legal corporate body and stated the rights and privileges granted to its members. The charter was divided into an introduction and four sections: 1) Personal rights and privileges of the gentry; 2) Corporate self-organization of the gentry. Assemblies of Nobility; 3) Genealogy books; 4) Documents, establishing nobility. Notable rights of the nobles included: being exempt from taxation, controlling the economic gains of their serfs, being exempt from corporal punishment, allowing them the right to assembly, and allowing them to be tried in their own courts.\textsuperscript{90}

Civil unrest (массовые беспорядки), or a civil disorder, is an activity arising from a mass act of civil disobedience (such as a demonstration, riot, or strike) when the participants become hostile toward the authorities, and the authorities stand difficulties in maintaining public safety and order, over the disorderly crowd. It is, in any form, prejudicial to public law and order.\textsuperscript{91}

\textsuperscript{90} The Charter of the Nobility, April 21, 1785. URL: http://wayback.archive-it.org/6473/20160819151528//https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/citd/RussianHeritage/5.NOB/5.L/5.XII.16.html.
\textsuperscript{91} Civil Disturbances. URL: https://www.aclu.org/files/projects/foiasearch/pdf/DODDOA008742.pdf.
Colonialism (колониализм) is a policy of a state seeking to extend or retain its authority over other people or territories, generally with the aim of developing or exploiting them to the benefit of the colonizing country, and of helping the colonies become modernized in terms defined by the colonizers, especially in economics, religion and health.\(^92\)

Congress of Vienna (Венский Конгресс) was a meeting of ambassadors of European states held in Vienna in 1814–1815. The objective of the Congress was to provide a long-term peace plan for Europe by settling the critical issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars. The goal was to resize the main powers so they could balance each other and remain at peace. France lost all its recent conquests, while Prussia, Austria and Russia made major territorial gains.\(^93\)

Conscription (призыв) is a compulsory enlistment of people in a national service, most often, in a military service. The modern system of near-universal national conscription for young men dates to the French Revolution in the 1790s, where it became the basis of a very large and powerful military. Conscription is controversial for a range of reasons, including a conscientious objection to military engagements on religious or philosophical grounds, a political objection, and an ideological objection. As of the early 21\(^{st}\) century, many states no longer conscript soldiers, relying instead upon professional militaries with volunteers enlisted to meet the demand for troops.\(^94\)

Crimean War (Крымская война) was a military conflict fought in 1853–1856 when the Russian Empire lost to an alliance of the Ottoman Empire, France, Britain and Sardinia. The immediate cause involved the rights of Christian minorities in the Holy Land, which was a part of the Ottoman Empire. The French promoted the rights

of Roman Catholics, while Russia promoted those of the Eastern Orthodox Church. The longer-term causes involved the decline of the Ottoman Empire and unwillingness of Britain and France to allow Russia to gain a territory and power at the Ottoman expense.⁹⁵

**Decembrist Revolt (Восстание декабристов)** took place in Peter’s Square in Saint Petersburg on December 26, 1825. Russian army officers led about 3,000 soldiers in a protest against the assumption of the throne by Tsar Nicholas I after his elder brother Constantine removed himself from the line of succession.⁹⁶

**Duma (Дума)** is a Russian assembly with advisory or legislative functions. The term comes from the Russian verb “думать” (думат’) meaning “to think” or “to consider”. The first formally constituted duma was the State Duma introduced into the Russian Empire by Tsar Nicholas II in 1906. It was dissolved in 1917 during the Russian Revolution. Since 1993, the State Duma is the lower legislative house of the Russian Federation.⁹⁷

**Enlightenment (Эпоха Просвещения)** was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, also called “the Century of Philosophy”. It included a range of ideas centered on the reason as the primary source of authority and legitimacy. The movement came to advance such ideals as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government and separation of the church and the state.⁹⁸

**Entente (Антанта)** was a union of the countries that opposed the Central Powers in World War I. The members of the original Entente of 1907 were France, the British Empire and the Russian Empire. Italy ended its alliance with the Central Powers and

it entered the war on the side of the Entente in 1915. Japan was another important member. Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro and Romania were affiliated members.\textsuperscript{99}

\textbf{Execution of the Romanov family (расстрел семьи Романовых).} Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, their five children and four those people who chose to accompany them into the imprisonment were shot, bayoneted and clubbed to death in Yekaterinburg on the night of the 16\textsuperscript{th}–17\textsuperscript{th} of July, 1918. They were killed by several Bolshevik detachments according to the instructions by Lenin. Their bodies were then stripped, mutilated, burned and disposed in the forest.\textsuperscript{100}

\textbf{Exile (ссылка / изгнание).} To be in exile means to be away from one’s home (i.e. the city, state, or country), at the same time being explicitly refused permission to return or being threatened with imprisonment or death upon return. It can be a form of punishment and solitude. It is common to distinguish between an “internal exile”, i.e. forced resettlement within the country of residence, and an “external exile”, which is deportation outside the country of residence.\textsuperscript{101}

\textbf{February Revolution (Февральская Революция) was the first of two revolutions which took place in Russia in 1917. The main events of the revolution took place in and near St. Petersburg, where a longstanding discontent with the monarchy erupted into mass protests against food rationing. The revolutionary activity lasted about eight days. It involved mass demonstrations and violent armed clashes with police and gendarmes. Rebellious Russian Army forces sided with the revolutionaries. Three days after Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, putting an end to the Romanov dynastic rule and the Imperial Russia. The Russian Provisional Government replaced the Russian Council of Ministers.}\textsuperscript{102}

\textsuperscript{101} Exile and banishment. Encyclopaedia Britannica. URL: https://www.britannica.com/topic/exile-law.
French Invasion of Russia (Отечественная война 1812 года), or the Patriotic War of 1812, began when the Napoleon army crossed the Neman River in an attempt to engage and defeat the Russian army in June. Napoleon hoped to make Tsar Alexander I to cease trading with British merchants through deputies in an effort to pressure the United Kingdom to seek for peace. The official political aim was to liberate Poland from the threat of Russia. The Russian army retreated into Russia for almost three months. Napoleon entered Moscow, which the Russians had abandoned and burned. He stayed on in Moscow for a month, waiting for a peace offer that never came. During weeks the French army starved and suffered from the onset of Russian winter. The campaign effectively ended in December 1812, with the last French troops leaving the Russian land.103

French Revolution (Великая французская революция) was a period of far-reaching social and political upheaval in France and its colonies that lasted from 1789 until 1799. It overthrew the monarchy, established a republic, catalyzed violent periods of political turmoil, and finally culminated in a dictatorship under Napoleon who brought many of its principles to areas he conquered in Western Europe and beyond. Inspired by liberal and radical ideas, the Revolution profoundly altered the course of modern history, triggering the global decline of absolute monarchies while replacing them with republics and liberal democracies. Historians widely regard this Revolution as one of the most important events in human history. It established price controls on food and other items, abolished slavery in French colonies abroad, dechristianized the society and created a secular Republican calendar. Religious leaders were expelled, and the borders of the new republic were secured from its enemies.104

Governing Senate (Правительствующий сенат) was a legislative, judicial, and executive body of the Russian Emperors, instituted by Peter the Great to replace the Boyar Duma. It lasted until the very end of the Russian Empire. It became one of the most important institutions of the imperial Russia, especially for administration and law. In the 19th century, the Senate developed into the highest judicial body in Russia. As such, it exercised control over all legal institutions and officials throughout the country.\textsuperscript{105}

Great Northern War (Северная война) of 1700–1721 was a conflict when a coalition led by the Tsardom of Russia successfully contested supremacy over the Swedish Empire in Northern, Central and Eastern Europe.\textsuperscript{106}

Holy Alliance (Священный Союз) was a coalition created by great monarchist powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia. It was created after the ultimate defeat of Napoleon at the behest of Tsar Alexander I and signed in Paris in 1815. The intention of the alliance was to restrain liberalism and secularism in Europe in the wake of the devastating French Revolutionary Wars, and the alliance nominally succeeded in this until the Crimean War (1853–1856).\textsuperscript{107}

Industrial Revolution (Промышленная революция) was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the factory system. Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, the value of output and the capital invested. The Industrial Revolution

marks a major turning point in history; almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way. In particular, the average income and the population began to show an unprecedented sustained growth.\textsuperscript{108}

**Intelligentsia** (интеллигенция) is a status class of educated people engaged in the complex mental labors that critique, guide, and lead in shaping the culture and politics of their society. As a status class, it includes artists, teachers, academics, writers, journalists. Historically, its political role (production of culture and ideology) varies between being either a progressive or a regressive influence upon the development of their societies.\textsuperscript{109}

**League of the Three Emperors** (Союз трёх императоров) was an alliance between the German Empire, the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary, from 1873 to 1887, with the purpose to control Eastern Europe, making sure that restive ethnic groups, such as the Poles, were kept under control. It was aimed at neutralizing the rivalry between Germany’s two neighbors by an agreement on their respective spheres of influence in the Balkans and on isolating Germany’s enemy, France.\textsuperscript{110}

**Mensheviks** (меньшевики) were a faction in the Russian socialist movement, the other being the Bolsheviks. Their supporters, who were in the minority in the crucial vote on the question of party membership, started to be called Mensheviks, the word being derived from the Russian word “меньшинство” (min∫instvó), meaning “minority”. The Mensheviks generally tended to be more moderate, and more positive towards the liberal opposition.\textsuperscript{111}

Militia (милиция) is generally an army or some other military organization of non-professional soldiers, citizens of a nation, or subjects of a state, who can be called upon for military service during a time of need. The term “милиция” (militsia) in Russia and the former Communist Bloc of Nations was specifically used to refer to the civilian police force. The term, as used in this context, is dated from the post-revolutionary Russia in late 1917 and was intended to draw a distinction between the new Soviet law enforcement agencies and the disbanded Tsarist police. In Russia it was renamed back to Police in 2011.112

Mir (мир), or Obshchina, was the name of peasant village communities, as opposed to individual farmsteads, or khutors, in the Imperial Russia. The term derives from the word “общий” (óбсий), meaning “common”. The vast majority of Russian peasants held their land in communal ownership within a mir community, which acted as a village government and a cooperative. Arable land was divided in sections based on the soil quality and the distance from the village. Each household had a right to claim one or more strips from each section, depending on the number of adults in the household. Strips were periodically re-allocated on the basis of a census, to ensure an equitable share of the land.113

Most Holy Synod (Святейший Правительствующий Синод) was a congregation of Orthodox church leaders in Russia. It was established by Peter the Great in 1721 to replace the Patriarchate of Moscow. It was abolished following the February Revolution of 1917 and replaced with a restored patriarchate. In modern Russia the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church is the highest governing body of the Russian Orthodox Church among the Sobors. It is headed by the Patriarch of Moscow and all Rus’.114

112 The Militia. URL: http://www2.idehist.uu.se/distans/ilmh/Ren/civic-mil.htm.
**Napoleonic Wars** (Наполеоновские войны) were a series of major conflicts (1803–1815) pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. The wars are often categorized into five conflicts.\(^{115}\)

**Narodniki** (народники) were participants of a politically conscious movement of the Russian middle class in the 1860s and the 1870s, some of whom became involved in revolutionary agitation against tsarism. Although their movement achieved little in its own time, the Narodniki were in many ways the intellectual and political ancestors of socialist revolutionaries who continued to influence Russian history in the 20th century greatly.\(^ {116}\)

**Nihilism** (нигилизм) is a philosophical viewpoint that suggests the denial or lack of belief towards the reputedly meaningful aspects of life. Most commonly, nihilism is presented in the form of existential nihilism, which argues that life is without objective meaning, purpose, or intrinsic value. Moral nihilists assert that there is no inherent morality, and that the accepted moral values are abstractly contrived. Nihilism may also take epistemological, ontological, or metaphysical forms, meaning respectively that, in some aspect, knowledge is not possible, or reality does not actually exist. The term is sometimes used in association with anomie to explain the general mood of despair at the perceived pointlessness of existence that one may develop upon realizing there are no necessary norms, rules, or laws.\(^ {117}\)

**October Manifesto** (Октябрьский манифест) is a document issued by Emperor Nicholas II in 1905 as a response to the Russian Revolution of 1905. It pledged to

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grant basic civil liberties, including to grant to the population the essential foundations of civil freedoms based on the principles of genuine inviolability of the person, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association; scheduled elections to the State Duma with participation of all classes of the population; establishment as an unbreakable rule that no law shall take effect without confirmation by the State Duma and that the elected representatives of the people shall be guaranteed the opportunity to participate in supervision of legality of actions of the appointed officials.\footnote{Eidelman T. The October Manifesto: Democracy Debuts in Russia // Russian life, No. 5, 2005. P. 21.}

**October Revolution** (Октябрьская Революция) was a revolution in Russia led by the Bolsheviks and Vladimir Lenin that was instrumental in a larger Russian Revolution of 1917. It took place with an armed insurrection in St. Petersburg on November 7, 1917. The Bolshevik Red Guards began occupation of the government. Then the Winter Palace (the seat of the Provisional government) was captured. It was followed by struggles of the Russian Civil War (1917–1922) and the creation of the Soviet Union in 1922.\footnote{Fitzpatrick S. The Russian Revolution. Oxford University Press US, 2008.}

**Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and Nationality** (православие, самодержавие, народность) composed the dominant ideological doctrine of Russian emperor Nicholas I. It was “a Russian version of a general European ideology of restoration and reaction” that followed the Napoleonic Wars.\footnote{Riasanovsky N. Russian identities: a historical survey. Oxford University Press US, 2005. 288 p.}

**Pale of Settlement** (Черта оседлости) was a western region of the Imperial Russia with varying borders that existed from 1791 to 1917, where permanent residence by Jews was allowed and beyond which Jewish residence, permanent or temporary, was mostly forbidden. A limited number of Jews were allowed to live outside the area, including those with university education, the ennobled, members of the most
affluent merchant guilds and particular artisans, some military personnel and some services associated with them, including their families, and sometimes servants of the listed above. The Pale included all of Belarus, Lithuania and Moldova, most of the present-day Ukraine, parts of the eastern Latvia, eastern Poland, and some parts of the western Russia.\textsuperscript{121}

\textbf{Partitions of Poland} (Разделы Речи Посполитой) were three partitions of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth that took place towards the end of the 18\textsuperscript{th} century and ended the existence of the state, resulting in elimination of sovereign Poland and Lithuania for 123 years. The partitions were conducted by Austria, Prussia and Russia, which divided the lands of the Commonwealth among themselves progressively in the process of territorial seizures and annexations. The First Partition of Poland was in 1772, the Second Partition was in 1793, and the Third Partition was in 1795. Poland was re-established as a state in 1918.\textsuperscript{122}

\textbf{Purchase of Alaska} (продажа Аляски) was the United States’ acquisition of Alaska from the Russian Empire in 1867. Russia wanted to sell its Alaskan territory due to the difficulty of living there, lack of natural resources (until later found out) and fearing that it might be easily seized and colonized by the United Kingdom. Russia’s primary activities in the territory had been fur trade and missionary work among the Native Alaskans.\textsuperscript{123}

\textbf{Provisional Government of Russia} (Временное Правительство России) was established immediately after the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in March 1917. Its intention was organization of elections and convention of the Russian Constituent Assembly. It lasted approximately eight months, and ceased to exist when the

Bolsheviks gained power after the October Revolution in 1917. The status of monarchy was unresolved until it was finally clarified in September 1917, when the Russian Republic was proclaimed.\footnote{Acton E. et al. eds. Critical companion to the Russian Revolution, 1914–1921. Bloomsbury Academic, 2001. 800 p.}

**Prussia** (Пруссия) was a historically prominent German state that originated in 1525 with a duchy centered on the region of Prussia. It was de facto dissolved by an emergency decree transferring the powers of the Prussian government to German Chancellor in 1932. Prussia, with its capital in Königsberg (and from 1701 in Berlin) decisively shaped the history of Germany.\footnote{Clark C. Iron Kingdom: The Rise and Downfall of Prussia, 1600–1947. Penguin UK, 2007. 816 p.}

**Reactionary** (реакционный) in politics means that a person holds political views that favor a return to the previous political state of the society, which they believe possessed some characteristics (e.g. discipline, respect for authority, etc.) that are negatively absent from the contemporary society.\footnote{von Kuehnelt-Leddihn E. Liberty or Equality: The Challenge of Our Times. Ludwig von Mises Institute, 1952. 395 p.}

**Revolution of 1905–1907** (Революция 1905–1907 годов) was a wave of mass political and social unrest that spread through vast areas of the Russian Empire, some of which being directed at the government. It included worker strikes, peasant unrest, and military mutinies. It led to the introduction of the Constitutional Reform, including the establishment of the State Duma, the multi-party system, and the Russian Constitution of 1906.\footnote{Ascher A. The Revolution of 1905: A Short History. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004. 229 p.}

**Romanovs** (Романовы), or the House of Romanov, was the second dynasty to rule Russia, after the House of Rurik, reigning from 1613 until the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in 1917, as a result of the February Revolution. The Romanovs achieved
prominence as boyars of the Grand Duchy of Moscow. In 1613, following the Time of Troubles, the Zemsky sobor offered the Russian crown to Michael Romanov. He acceded to the throne as Michael I, becoming the first Tsar of Russia from the House of Romanov. In early 1917, the Romanov dynasty had 65 members, 18 of whom were killed by the Bolsheviks. The remaining 47 members went abroad into exile.\textsuperscript{128}

Russian America (Русская Америка) was the name of the Russian colonial possessions in North America from 1733 to 1867. Its capital was Novo-Arkhangelsk, which is now Sitka, Alaska. Settlements spanned parts of what are now the U.S. states of California, Alaska and two ports in Hawaii. In 1867, Russia sold its last remaining possessions to the United States of America.\textsuperscript{129}

Russian Empire (Российская империя) was an empire that existed across Eurasia and North America from 1721 until the Republic was proclaimed after the February Revolution of 1917. The third largest empire in world history, it was surpassed in landmass only by the British and Mongol empires. With 125.6 million subjects registered by the 1897 census, it had the third-largest population in the world at the time, after Qing China and India. It had a predominantly agricultural base, with low productivity on large estates attended by serfs (until they were freed in 1861). Emperor Peter the Great moved the capital from Moscow to the new model city of St. Petersburg, and led a cultural revolution that replaced some of the traditionalist and medieval social and political customs with a modern, scientific, Europe-oriented, and rationalist system.\textsuperscript{130}

Russian Republic (Российская республика) was a short-lived state that controlled, de jure, the territory of the former Russian Empire after its proclamation by the Russian Provisional Government in September 1917. Less than six weeks

later, the Republic was overtaken by the October Revolution and the establishment of
the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.131

**Russian Revolution of 1917** (Революция 1917 года в России) is the term to
describe the period of two revolutions in Russia in 1917 (in February and October)
which dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and led to the rise of the Soviet Union.132

**Russification** (русификация) is a form of cultural assimilation process during
which non-Russian communities, voluntarily or not, give up their culture and
language in favor of the Russian one. In a historical sense, the term refers to both
official and unofficial policies of the Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union with
respect to their national constituents and to national minorities in Russia, aimed at
Russian domination. Russification primarily amounts to domination of the Russian
language in official business and a strong influence of the Russian language on
national idioms. It may be distinguished as a process of changing one’s ethnic self-
label or identity from a non-Russian ethnonym to Russian, or a spread of the Russian
language, culture, and people into non-Russian cultures and regions.133

**Russo-Japanese War** (Русско-японская война) was fought between the Russian
Empire and the Empire of Japan in 1904–1905 over rival imperial ambitions in
Manchuria and Korea. Japan feared Russian intrusion on its plans to create a sphere
of influence in Korea and Manchuria. Japan offered to recognize Russian dominance
in Manchuria in exchange for recognition of Korea as being within the Japanese
sphere of influence. Russia refused and demanded Korea north of the 39th parallel to
be a neutral buffer zone between Russia and Japan. The complete victory of the
Japanese military surprised world observers. The consequences transformed the
balance of power in East Asia, resulting in reassessment of Japan’s recent entry onto

stereotypes/russification-sovietization/theodore-r-weeks-russification-sovietization.
the world stage. It was the first major military victory of an Asian power over a European one in the modern era.\textsuperscript{134}

**Scorched earth policy** (тактика выжженной земли) is a military strategy that aims to destroy anything that might be useful to the enemy while it is advancing through or withdrawing from a location. Any assets that could be used by the enemy may be targeted, e.g. food sources, water supplies, transportation, communications, industrial resources, and even the local people themselves. The practice can be carried out by the military in the enemy territory, or in its own home territory.\textsuperscript{135}

**Secret police** (тайная полиция) refers to intelligence, security or police agencies that are engaged in covert operations against the government’s political opponents. Secret police organizations are characteristic of totalitarian regimes. It can be used to protect political power of an individual dictator or an authoritarian regime. The secret police operate outside the law and its means are used to repress dissidents and weaken the political opposition, frequently with violence.\textsuperscript{136}

**Slavophilia** (славянофильство) was an intellectual movement originating from the 19\textsuperscript{th} century that wanted the Russian Empire to be developed upon the values and institutions derived from its early history. Its adherents called Slavophiles opposed the influences of Western Europe in Russia. They were inclined to protect what they believed were the unique Russian traditions and culture. The role of the Orthodox Church was seen by them as more significant than the role of the state. Socialism was opposed as an alien thought, and Russian mysticism was preferred over “Western rationalism”. Rural life was praised by the movement, which opposed industrialization and urban development, and protection of the “mir” was seen as an important measure to prevent the growth of the working class.\textsuperscript{137}

\textsuperscript{137} Slavophile. Encyclopaedia Britannica. URL: https://www.britannica.com/topic/Slavophile.
**Soviets** (советы), literally meaning “councils” in English, were political organizations and governmental bodies, primarily associated with the Russian Revolutions and the history of the Soviet Union, which gave the name to the latter state.\(^{138}\)

**Stolypin agrarian reform** (Столыпинская аграрная реформа) was a series of changes (reforms) in the Imperial Russia’s agricultural sector instituted during the tenure of Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin. The reforms abolished the obshchina system and replaced it with a capitalist-oriented form highlighting private ownership and consolidated modern farmsteads. The multifold reforms introduced the development of large-scale individual farming (khutors), agricultural cooperatives, agricultural education, dissemination of new methods of land improvement, affordable lines of credit for peasants. The state implemented the reforms in a comprehensive campaign from 1906 through 1914. The expansion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and other railroads east of the Ural Mountains resulted in an increase in migration to Siberia. Between 1890 and 1914 over 10 million people migrated freely from western Russia to areas east of the Urals.\(^{139}\)

**Table of Ranks** (Табель о рангах) was a formal list of positions and ranks in the military, government, and court of the Imperial Russia. Peter the Great introduced the system in 1722 while being engaged in a struggle with the existing hereditary nobility, or boyars. The table divided ranks into 14 grades, with all nobles regardless of birth or wealth beginning at the bottom of the table and rising through their service to the tsar. It was formally abolished in 1917.\(^{140}\)


\(^{140}\) Sergillo A. The Table of Ranks. 2016. URL: http://lea.vitis.uspnet.usp.br/arquivos/arttableofrankslea.pdf.
**Trans-Siberian Railroad** (Транссибирская магистраль) is a network of railways connecting Moscow with the Russian Far East. With a length of 9,289 km (5,772 miles), it is the longest railway line in the world. There are connecting branch lines into Mongolia, China and North Korea. It has connected Moscow with Vladivostok since 1916, and is still being expanded. It was being built between 1891 and 1916.\(^{141}\)

**Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (Брестский мир) was a peace treaty signed in 1918 between the new Bolshevik government of the Soviet Russia and the Central Powers, putting an end to Russia’s participation in World War I. According to the treaty, the Soviet Russia neglected all of the Imperial Russia’s commitments to the Triple Entente alliance. The Bolshevik Russia ceded the Baltic States to Germany, as well as its province of Kars Oblast to the Ottoman Empire, and recognized independence of Ukraine. The treaty was effectively terminated the same year when Germany surrendered to the Allies.\(^ {142}\)

**Westernizers** (западники) were a group of the 19th-century intellectuals who believed that Russia’s development depended upon adoption of Western European technologies and a liberal government. In their view, western ideas, such as industrialization, needed to be implemented throughout Russia to make it a more successful country. Their ideology is contrasted with Slavophilia.\(^ {143}\)

**World War I** (Первая Мировая война) was a global war originated in Europe that lasted from 1914 to 1918. More than 70 million military personnel were mobilized. Over 9 million combatants and 7 million civilians died. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in the world history that accelerated major political changes. The war assembled in two opposing alliances: the Entente versus the Central Powers. The trigger for the war was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. It

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\(^{142}\) Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. URL: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/bl34.asp#treatytext.
\(^{143}\) Westernizer. Encyclopaedia Britannica. URL: https://www.britannica.com/topic/Westernizer.
set off a diplomatic crisis when Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to the Kingdom of Serbia. Within weeks the major powers were at war, and the conflict soon spread around the world. By the end of the war or soon after, the German Empire, Russian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire and Ottoman Empire ceased to exist. The national borders were changed, with 9 independent nations restored or created. The unresolved rivalries contributed to the start of World War II 21 years later.\footnote{Tucker S. The European Powers in the First World War: An Encyclopedia. Taylor & Francis, 1996. P. 173.}

\textit{Zemstvo (земство)} was an institution of a local government set up during the great Emancipation Reform of 1861 carried out in the Imperial Russia by Emperor Alexander II.\footnote{Emmons T., Vucinich W. S. The Zemstvo in Russia: An Experiment in Local Self-Government. Cambridge University Press, 2011. P. 34.}

\textit{Presentation skill development focus}

A. Prepare a 10-minute presentation on a particular topic below. Read Appendix 1 “How to make a good presentation” before you start.

1. Russian and West European absolutism: general and special
2. Russian Empire as a historical phenomenon
3. Era and personality of Peter 1\textsuperscript{st}
4. “Great Embassy” and its significance
5. Modernization and Europeanization of Russia. Main reforms: goals, content, nature. Methods of reforms and their price
6. Foreign policy doctrine of Peter 1\textsuperscript{st}. Northern War and changing of the geopolitical position of Russia
7. Reforms of Peter 1\textsuperscript{st} and European modernization models
8. Peter 1\textsuperscript{st} and church reforms
9. Legacy of Peter 1\textsuperscript{st} and the era of “palace coups”. Growth of privileges of the nobility
10. Catherine 2
nd. Enlightened absolutism
11. Partitions of Poland
12. Russian-Turkish wars
13. Development of Russian America
14. Russia in the first half of the 19th century
15. Paul 1
st
16. Russia’s participation in the Napoleonic wars. Suvorov. Ushakov
17. Alexander 1
st. Activities of Speransky
18. Russia’s participation in anti-French coalitions. Russian-Swedish war
19. French invasion of Russia in 1812. Foreign trips of the Russian army
20. Viennese Congress
21. Secret societies. Decembrist revolt
22. Reign of Nicholas 1
st. Reaction. Westerners and Slavophiles
23. Crimean War. Crisis of Nicholas’ Russia
24. Personality and historical role of Alexander 2
nd. Reforms of 1860s–1870s: causes, purposes, nature
25. Abolishing of serfdom in 1861. Results, contradictions and consequences
26. Alexander 3
rd
27. Russian conservatism, its features
28. Modernization of Russia in 1894–1917
29. Reign of Nicholas 2
nd
32. Revolution of 1905–1907. Causes. Stages. Results
33. Manifesto of October 17, 1905, and formation of political parties
34. Russian parliamentarism
35. Agrarian reform of 1906–1911
36. Entente and Triple Alliance. Russia’s participation in World War I
37. February Revolution. Provisional Government. October Revolution
B. Read the list of historical events. Search online for details of one of them. Share your findings with the group. Ask your partners questions about your information. Words in italics are given as definitions in the study guide.

Tsardom of Russia

1700–1721 – Great Northern War.
1703 – Foundation of Saint-Petersburg.
1711 – Government reform of Peter I: Peter established the Governing Senate to pass laws in his absence.
1713 – The Russian capital was moved from Moscow to Saint Petersburg.
1717 – Government reform of Peter I: Peter established Collegia.

Russian Empire

1721 – Peter I established the Most Holy Synod.
1721 – Peter I was declared Emperor.
1722 – Peter I introduced the Table of Ranks.
1735–1739 – Russo-Turkish War.
1741–1743 – Russo-Swedish War.
1755 – Mikhail Lomonosov and Count Ivan Shuvalov founded the University of Moscow.
1756–1763 – Seven Years’ War.
1768–1774 – Russo-Turkish War.
1772 – The first partition of Poland.
1773–1775 – Pugachev’s Rebellion.
1783 – The Crimean Khanate was incorporated into the Russian Empire.
1787–1792 – Russo-Turkish War.
1788–1790 – Russo-Swedish War.
1795 – The third partition of Poland.
1803–1815 – Napoleonic wars.
1804–1813 – Russo-Persian War.
1806–1812 – Russo-Turkish War.
1808–1809 – Finnish War: Finland ceded to the Russian Empire.
1810 – Alexander I established the State Council, which received the executive powers of the Governing Senate.

1812 – *French invasion of Russia.*

1814–1815 – *Congress of Vienna.*

1817–1864 – *Caucasian War.*

1825 – *Decembrist revolt.*

1826–1828 – Russo-Persian War.

1828–1829 – Russo-Turkish War.

1830–1831 – November Uprising in Poland.

1853–1856 – *Crimean War.*

1861 – *Abolishing of serfdom.*

1864 – *Zemstva* were established for local self-government.

1867 – *Purchase of Alaska.*

1877–1878 – Russo-Turkish War.

1878 – Congress of Berlin.

1891 – Severe famine affects almost half of Russia’s provinces.

1891 – The beginning of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* construction.

1898 – The Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) held its first Party Congress.

1903 – At the second congress of the RSDLP, the party split into two factions: the *Bolsheviks*, led by Vladimir Lenin, and the less radical *Mensheviks.*


1905, 9 January – *Bloody Sunday.*

1905, 17 October – *October Manifesto.*

1906 – Russian legislative election: The first free elections to the *Duma.*

1906, 9 November – The decree signaled the start of the *Stolypin agrarian reform.*

1914, 28 June – Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the beginning of World War I.
1914–1918 – World War I.
1917 – February Revolution, Nicholas II abdicated.
1917 – Provisional Government of Russia, Russian Republic.

**Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR)**
1917 – October Revolution.
1917, 6 December – The Finnish parliament issued the declaration of independence.

**Test tasks**

*Tick only one correct variant.*

1. The first Russian emperor was . . .
   1) Pavel 1<sup>st</sup>
   2) Peter 1<sup>st</sup>
   3) Nicholas 1<sup>st</sup>
   4) Alexander 1<sup>st</sup>

2. The emperor famous for bringing Russia into the European state system is . . .
   1) Peter 1<sup>st</sup>
   2) Alexander 1<sup>st</sup>
   3) Pavel 1<sup>st</sup>
   4) Nicholas 2<sup>nd</sup>

3. The Tsardom of Russia officially became the Russian Empire in . . .
   1) 866
   2) 1321
   3) 1721
   4) 1918
4. She supported the ideals of the Enlightenment, patronized the arts, science and learning, contributed to the resurgence of the Russian nobility, and promulgated the Charter to the Gentry.
   1) Catherine 2\textsuperscript{nd}
   2) Princess Olga
   3) Catherine 1\textsuperscript{st}
   4) Nadezhda Krupskaya

5. Napoleon, the emperor of France, invaded Russia in … .
   1) 1412
   2) 1612
   3) 1812
   4) 1912

6. This Russian emperor became known as “the savior of Europe” after defeating Napoleon in 1815.
   1) Alexander 1\textsuperscript{st}
   2) Nicholas 1\textsuperscript{st}
   3) Alexander 2\textsuperscript{nd}
   4) Alexander 3\textsuperscript{rd}

7. The 1825 Decembrist Revolt occurred during the coronation of … .
   1) Peter 1\textsuperscript{st}
   2) Nicholas 1\textsuperscript{st}
   3) Alexander 3\textsuperscript{rd}
   4) Nicholas 2\textsuperscript{nd}
8. The 1853–1856 Crimean War was … by Russia.
   1) won
   2) lost
   3) stopped
   4) continued

9. This Russian emperor abolished the serfdom.
   1) Alexander 2\textsuperscript{nd}
   2) Alexander 3\textsuperscript{rd}
   3) Nicholas 2\textsuperscript{nd}
   4) Nicholas 1\textsuperscript{st}

10. The serfdom in Russia was abolished in … .
    1) 1703
    2) 1799
    3) 1812
    4) 1861

11. Alexander 2\textsuperscript{nd} died as a result of … .
    1) a pathological process
    2) assassination by terrorists
    3) fever
    4) famine

12. This emperor ruled Russia in 1881–1894.
    1) Catherine 2\textsuperscript{nd}
    2) Prince Vladimir
    3) Nicholas 1\textsuperscript{st}
    4) Alexander 3\textsuperscript{rd}
13. The incident known as “Bloody Sunday” took place in … .
   1) 1812
   2) 1861
   3) 1884
   4) 1905

14. The First Russian Revolution took place in … .
   1) 1905–1907
   2) 1914–1921
   3) 1917–1922
   4) 1933–1937

15. Russians gained the freedom of speech and press in … .
   1) 1861
   2) 1905
   3) 1917
   4) 1922

16. The First Russian National Duma (parliament) was elected in … .
   1) 1905
   2) 1906
   3) 1907
   4) 1908

17. After his abdication in 1917 the emperor Nicholas 2nd … .
   1) was shot by revolutionists with his family
   2) emigrated from Russia with his family
   3) died of some disease
   4) disappeared
18. World War I took place in … .
   1) 1910–1920
   2) 1914–1918
   3) 1915–1920
   4) 1918–1921

19. World War I was caused with … .
   1) the spread of imperialism
   2) Vienna Congress
   3) creation of the USSR
   4) Napoleon invasion

20. The leader of the 1917 Russian revolution was … .
   1) Vladimir Lenin
   2) Joseph Stalin
   3) Nikita Khrushchev
   4) Leonid Brezhnev
Section 3. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS UNTIL 1945

Reading skill development focus

1. Read the suggested text material.
2. Make sure you understand the meaning of the concepts in bold:
   - identify the main point of each phrase in the definitions;
   - inform your groupmates about the meaning of a particular concept.

Allies (Антигитлеровская коалиция / Союзники) were the countries that together opposed the Axis powers (German, Japanese and Italian aggression) during World War II. At the start of the war, they were France, Poland and the United Kingdom. Many countries joined later, like the Soviet Union joined in June 1941 after being invaded by Germany. The United States provided war both materially and financially all along, and officially joined in December 1941 after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The alliance was formalized by the United Nations Declaration in 1942. The Big Three together with China were referred to as a “trusteeship of the powerful”. After the war ended, the Allied nations became the basis of the modern United Nations.146

Anti-Semitism (антисемитизм) is hostility to, prejudice, or discrimination against the Jews. A person who holds such positions is called an anti-Semite. Anti-Semitism is generally considered to be a form of racism. It has also been characterized as a political ideology which serves as an organizing principle and unites disparate groups which are opposed to liberalism.147

Atheism (атеизм) is the absence of belief in the existence of deities, or the rejection of belief that any deities exist, or the position that there are no deities. It is contrasted with theism, which is a belief that at least one deity exists.148

Axis powers (страны «Осн») were the nations that fought in World War II against the Allied forces. The Axis grew out in the mid-1930s. It became a military alliance in 1939, leading to the integration of the military aims of Germany, Italy and Japan. Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Thailand also joined. The war ended in 1945 with the defeat of the Axis powers and the dissolution of their alliance.  

Battle of Kursk (Курская битва) was a World War II combat between the German Nazi and Soviet forces on the Eastern Front near the town of Kursk during July and August 1943. The battle was the final strategic offensive that the Germans were able to launch on the Eastern Front. Germany’s extensive losses of militaries and tanks ensured that the victorious Soviet Red Army enjoyed the strategic initiative for the remainder of the war.  

Battle of Moscow (Битва за Москву) was a military campaign which took place between October 1941 and January 1942. The Soviet defensive effort frustrated Hitler’s attack on Moscow. Moscow was one of the primary military and political objectives for the Axis forces in their invasion of the Soviet Union. The Soviet forces conducted a strategic defense of the Moscow Oblast by constructing three defensive belts, deploying newly raised reserve armies, and bringing troops from the Siberian and Far Eastern Military Districts. The battle finished with the strategic victory of the Soviet Union.  

Battle for Normandy (Нормандская операция), or Operation Overlord, was the Allied operation that launched the successful invasion of German-occupied Western Europe during World War II. The operation started in June 1944. The German forces retreated east across the Seine in August 1944, marking the close of the operation.  

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Battle of Stalingrad (Сталинградская битва) of August 23, 1942 – February 02, 1943 was the largest (nearly 2.2 million military personnel participated) and the bloodiest (1.8–2 million got killed, wounded or captured) confrontation of World War II and the history of warfare, where Germany and its allies fought the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) in Southern Russia. After their defeat at Stalingrad, the German High Command had to withdraw vast military forces from the Western Front to replace their losses.\(^\text{153}\)

Capitalism (kapitalizm) is an economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. The main features of capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, the price system, and competitive markets. In a capitalist market economy, decision-making and investment are determined by every owner of wealth, property or production ability in financial and capital markets, whereas prices and distribution of goods and services are mainly determined by competition in goods and service markets.\(^\text{154}\)

Cheka (ЧК), or All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, was the first of a succession of Soviet secret police organizations.\(^\text{155}\)

Collaborationism (коллаборационизм) is cooperation with the enemy against one’s country in wartime. It is subdivided into involuntary (reluctant recognition of the necessity) and voluntary (an attempt of turning the necessity to one’s advantage). It can be subdivided into servile and ideological.\(^\text{156}\)

Collectivization (коллективизация) took place between 1928 and 1940 and was aimed at consolidating of individual landholdings and labor into collective farms: mainly kolkhozy and sovkhozy. The Soviet leadership confidently expected that the replacement of individual peasant farms by collective ones would immediately increase the food supply for the urban population, the supply of raw materials for processing industry, and agricultural exports. In the early 1930s over 91% of the agricultural land became “collectivized” as rural households entered collective farms with their land, livestock, and other assets. The sweeping collectivization often involved tremendous human and social costs: the estimated death toll ranged from 6 to 13 million.\textsuperscript{157}

Comintern (Коминтерн), or the Communist International, was an international communist organization existing in 1919–1943 that advocated world communism. The Comintern resolved to “struggle by all available means, including armed force, for overthrow of international bourgeoisie and creation of an international Soviet republic as a transition stage to complete abolition of the state”.\textsuperscript{158}

Communism (коммунизм) is a philosophical, social, political, and economic ideology and movement whose ultimate goal is establishment of the communist society, which is a socioeconomic order structured upon common ownership of production means and the absence of social classes, money and the state. It shares the analysis that the current order of society stems from its economic system, capitalism; that in this system there are two major social classes (the working class and the capitalist class); that conflict between these two classes is the root of all problems in the society; and that this situation will ultimately be resolved through a social revolution. The revolution will put the working class in power and establish social


ownership of production means, which, according to this analysis, are the primary element in transformation of the society towards communism.\textsuperscript{159}

\textbf{Communist Party (Коммунистическая партия)} is a political party that advocates application of the social and economic principles of communism through state policy. The name was first in the title of the 1848 tract Manifesto of the Communist Party by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The communist party is a vanguard party of the working class (the proletariat), whether ruling or non-ruling. As a ruling party, it exercises power in the name of dictatorship of the proletariat. The idea of communist party dictatorship was heavily influenced by Vladimir Lenin’s writings about the role of the revolutionary party. The Bolshevik party, which eventually became the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, took power in Russia after the October Revolution in 1917 and lost power in 1991, but still remains relatively popular.\textsuperscript{160}

\textbf{Enemy of the state (враг государства)} is a person accused of certain crimes against the state, such as treason. Describing individuals in this way is sometimes a manifestation of political repression. For example, an authoritarian regime may claim to maintain national security by describing social or political dissidents as “enemies of the State”. In other cases, the individual in question may have, in fact, endangered the country and / or its population.\textsuperscript{161}

\textbf{Fascism (фашизм)} is a form of radical authoritarian ultra-nationalism, characterized with a dictatorial power, forcible suppression of the opposition and control of industry and commerce, which came to prominence in early twentieth-century Italy and Europe. Fascists believe that liberal democracy is obsolete and they regard complete mobilization of the society under a totalitarian one-party state as necessary to prepare a nation for an armed conflict and to respond effectively to economic

difficulties. Fascism rejects assertions that violence is automatically negative by nature and views political violence, war and imperialism as means that can achieve national rejuvenation. Fascists advocate a mixed economy, with the principal goal of achieving an autarky through protectionist and interventionist economic policies.\textsuperscript{162}

**General Secretary** (Генеральный секретарь) is used as the title of a ministerial position of authority found in various organizations, such as trade unions, socialist parties, and international non-governmental organizations. For example, in the Soviet Union, General Secretary was an office of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that by the late 1920s had evolved into the most powerful of the Central Committee’s various secretaries. With a few exceptions, from 1929 until the union’s dissolution the holder of the office was the de facto leader of the Soviet Union.\textsuperscript{163}

**Genocide** (геноцид) is an intentional action to destroy people of some nation (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group) in whole or in part. The word is a combination of the Greek word génos (“race, people”) and the Latin suffix -cide (“the act of killing”). The United Nations Genocide Convention was established in 1948. Examples include the Holocaust, the genocide of native peoples in the Americas, the Armenian Genocide, the Cambodian genocide, the Bosnian genocide, the Kurdish genocide, the Darfur genocide, the Rwandan genocide, etc. In 1956-2016, a total of 43 genocides took place, causing the death of about 50 million people.\textsuperscript{164}

**Great Depression** (Великая депрессия) was a severe worldwide economic depression that took place mostly during the 1930s. It was the longest, deepest, and most widespread depression of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century. It started in the United States after a

\textsuperscript{163} General Secretary. Cambridge Dictionary. URL: https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/general-secretary.
\textsuperscript{164} Stanton G. H. What is genocide? Genocide Watch. URL: http://genocidewatch.net/genocide-2/what-is-genocide/.
major fall in stock prices that began in 1929. In many countries, the negative effects of the Great Depression lasted until the beginning of World War II. It had devastating effects in countries, both rich and poor. Personal incomes, tax revenues, profits and prices dropped, while international trade plunged by more than 50%. Unemployment in the USA rose to 25% and in some countries – as high as 33%.^165

**Great Patriotic War (Великая Отечественная война)**, or the Eastern Front, was a theatre of conflict between the Axis powers against the Soviet Union, Poland and other Allies, which encompassed Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Northeast Europe (the Baltics), and Southeast Europe (the Balkans) from June 22, 1941 to May 9, 1945. The battles of this war constituted the largest military confrontation in history. They were characterized with unprecedented ferocity, wholesale destruction, mass deportations, and an immense loss of life due to combats, starvation, exposures, diseases, and massacres. Of the estimated 70 million deaths attributed to World War II, over 35 million, many of them civilian, occurred on the Eastern Front. It was decisive in determining the outcome in the European theatre of operations in World War II, eventually serving as the main reason for the defeat of Nazi Germany and the Axis nations. The Great Patriotic War is commemorated on the 9th of May.^166

**Great Purge (Большой террор)** was a campaign of political repression in the Soviet Union which occurred from 1936 to 1938. It involved a large-scale purge of the Communist Party and government officials, repression of peasants and the Red Army leadership, widespread police surveillance, suspicion of “saboteurs”, “counter-revolutionaries”, imprisonment, and arbitrary executions. Modern historical studies estimate a total number of Stalinism repression deaths (executions and camp deaths) in 1937–1938 as 950,000–1,200,000.^167

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**Gulag** (ГУЛАГ) was the government agency in charge of the Soviet forced labor camp system in 1918–1960. Large numbers were convicted by simplified procedures. It is recognized as a major instrument of political repression. Of the 18 million who were sent to the Gulag from 1930 to 1953, roughly 1.5 to 1.7 million perished there or as a result of their detention. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, who survived eight years of Gulag incarceration, gave the term its international repute with the publication of *The Gulag Archipelago* in 1973. He described the Gulag as a system where people were worked to death. In March 1940, there were 53 Gulag camp directorates and 423 labor colonies. Today’s major industrial cities of the Russian Arctic, such as Norilsk, Vorkuta and Magadan, were originally camps built by prisoners and run by ex-prisoners.\(^\text{168}\)

**Holocaust** (Холокост), or the Shoah, was a genocide action during World War II when Nazi Germany, aided by its collaborators, systematically murdered some 6 million European Jews, around two-thirds of the Jewish population of Europe, between 1941 and 1945. The Jews were targeted for extermination as part of a larger event involving persecution and murder of other groups, including in particular the Gypsies and “incurably sick”, as well as ethnic Poles, Soviet citizens, Soviet prisoners of war, political opponents, homosexuals and Jehovah’s Witnesses, resulting in up to 17 million deaths overall. Over 42,000 camps, ghettos, and other detention sites were established for segregated Jews starting from 1939 due to the policy of “the Final Solution to the Jewish Question”. By mid-1942, victims were being deported from the ghettos in sealed freight trains to extermination camps where, if they survived the journey, they were killed in gas chambers.\(^\text{169}\)

**Ideology** (идеология) is a collection of normative beliefs and values that an individual or a group holds for other than purely epistemic reasons. It is “imagined

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existence (or an idea) of things as it relates to real conditions of existence”. There are many well-known ideologies, which cover a wide range of human activities.¹⁷⁰

**Industrialization (индустриализация)** is a period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial society, involving extensive re-organization of the economy for the purpose of manufacturing. As industrial workers’ incomes rise, markets for consumer goods and services of all kinds tend to expand and provide a further stimulus to industrial investment and economic growth.¹⁷¹

**Internationale (Интернационал)** is a left-wing anthem. It has been a standard of the socialist movement since the late 19th century, celebrated by communists, socialists, anarchists, democratic socialists, and social democrats. It was adopted as the national anthem of the Soviet Russia in 1918, then of the USSR in 1922, replaced by another anthem in 1944.¹⁷²

**Internment (интернирование)** is imprisonment of people, commonly in large groups, without charges or intent to file charges, and thus no trial. The term is especially used for confinement of enemy citizens in wartime or of terrorism suspects. Interned persons could be held in prisons or in facilities known as internment (concentration) camps. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights restricts the use of internment: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile”.¹⁷³

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Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz (колхоз и совхоз) were forms of collective farms in the Soviet Union. They began to emerge after the October Revolution of 1917, as an antithesis both to the feudal structure of impoverished serfdom and aristocratic landlords and to individual or family farming. The 1920s were characterized with spontaneous emergence of collective farms, under influence of traveling propaganda workers. This gradual shift to collective farming in the first 15 years after the October Revolution was turned into a violent escape during the forced collectivization campaign that began in 1928, as means to countering counterrevolutionary elements. The word kolkhoz means “collective ownership”, the word sovkhoz means “state (Soviet) ownership”.\textsuperscript{174}

Kulaks (кулак), literally “fists”, were a category of affluent peasants in the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century Russia. The word kulaks originally referred to independent farmers, and then the label of kulak was broadened to include any peasant who resisted to handing over their grain to squads from Moscow. During 1929–1933, Joseph Stalin’s leadership of the total campaign to collectivize the peasantry meant that “peasants with a couple of cows or five or six acres more than at their neighbors” were labeled “kulaks”. Government officials violently seized kulak farms and killed resisters while others were deported to labor camps.\textsuperscript{175}

Labor camp (трудовой лагерь), or a work camp, is a simplified detention facility where inmates are forced to be engaged in penal labor as a form of punishment under the criminal code. Labor camps have many common aspects with slavery and with prisons. In the 20\textsuperscript{th} century, a new category of labor camps was developed for imprisonment of millions of people who were not criminals, but political opponents (real or imagined) and various so-called undesirables under the totalitarian regime. Some of those camps were dubbed “reeducation facilities” for political repression, but most others served as a backbone of industry and agriculture for the state benefit,\textsuperscript{174} Davies R. W. The Soviet Collective Farm 1929–1930. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1980. Vol. 2. P. 59.\textsuperscript{175} Pipes R. Communism: A History. Random House Digital, Inc., 2001. 192 p.
especially in times of war. Labor camps of forced labor were abolished by the UN International Labor Organization Convention in 1957.\textsuperscript{176}

**League of Nations** (Лига Наций) was an intergovernmental organization founded in 1920 as a result of World War I. It was the first international organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace. The League proved incapable of preventing aggression by the Axis powers in the 1930s. Its credibility was weakened by the fact that the United States never officially joined the League and the Soviet Union joined late and only briefly. Germany withdrew from the League, as did Japan, Italy, Spain and others. The United Nations (UN) replaced it after the end of World War II and inherited several agencies and organizations founded by the League.\textsuperscript{177}

**Lend-Lease** (Ленд-лиз) was an American program to defeat Germany, Japan and Italy by distributing food, oil, and material assets between 1941 and August 1945 among the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, and other Allied nations. It included warships and warplanes, along with other weaponry. The aid was free for all countries, although goods in transit were charged for when the program ended. Some transport ships were returned to the USA after the war, but practically all the items sent out were used up or worthless in peacetime. A total of $50.1 billion (equivalent to $681 billion presently) was involved or 11% of the total war expenditures of the USA. In all, $11.3 billion (equivalent to $154 billion today) went to the Soviet Union.\textsuperscript{178}

**Likbez** (Ликбез), or “elimination of illiteracy”, was a campaign of eradication of illiteracy in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s. The term was also used for various schools and courses established during the campaign. In 1926, only 51% of


the population over the age of 10 had achieved literacy. During the 1950s, the Soviet Union became a country of nearly 100 \% literacy.\footnote{Clark C. E. Uprooting Otherness: The Literacy Campaign in NEP-Era Russia. Cranbury, NJ: Associated University Presses, 2000. 235 p.}

**Marxism (маркезим)** is a method of socioeconomic analysis that views class relations and social conflicts using a materialist interpretation of historical development and takes a dialectical view of social transformation. It originates from the works of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism uses a methodology, now known as historical materialism, to analyze and critique development of capitalism and the role of class struggles in systemic economic changes. According to the Marxian theory, a class conflict arises in capitalist societies due to contradictions between material interests of the oppressed proletariat (the class of wage laborers employed by the bourgeoisie to produce goods and services) and the bourgeoisie (the ruling class that owns means of production and extract their wealth through appropriation of the surplus product (profit) produced by the proletariat).\footnote{Agar J. Rethinking Marxism: From Kant and Hegel to Marx and Engels. London and New York: Routledge, 2014. 240 p.}

**Nazi Germany (Нацистская Германия), or the Third Reich (Третий Рейх),** is the common English name for Germany between 1933 and 1945, when Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party (NSDAP) controlled the country through dictatorship. Under Hitler’s rule, Germany was transformed into a totalitarian state that controlled nearly all aspects of life. All power was centralized in Hitler’s person and his word became above all laws. Racism was a central feature of the regime. The Germanic peoples (the Nordic race) were considered by the Nazis to be the purest branch of the Aryan race and were therefore viewed as the master race. Opposition to Hitler’s rule was ruthlessly suppressed. The system of education focused on racial biology, population policy, and fitness for military service. Career and educational opportunities for women were curtailed. The victorious Allies initiated a policy of denazification and
put many of the survived Nazi leadership on trial for war crimes at the Nuremberg trials.\textsuperscript{181}

\textbf{Nazi medical experiments} (эксперименты нацистов над людьми) was a series of medical experiments on large numbers of prisoners, including children, by Nazi Germany in its concentration camps in the early to mid-1940s, during World War II and the Holocaust. The main target populations included the Gypsies, Sinti, ethnic Poles, Soviet prisoners of war, disabled Germans, and the Jews from across Europe. Typically, the experiments resulted in death, traumas, disfigurements or permanent disabilities, considered as examples of medical tortures. Selected inmates were subjected to various hazardous experiments that were designed to help German military personnel in combat situations, develop new weapons, be of a good use in recovery of military personnel who had been injured, and advance the Nazi racial ideology.\textsuperscript{182}

\textbf{Nativization} (коренизация), literally meaning “putting down roots”, was an early policy of the Soviet Union for integration of non-Russian nationalities into the governments of their specific Soviet republics in the 1920s. The political and cultural goals were elimination of Russian domination and culture in Soviet republics. The policies facilitated the Communist Party establish the local languages in the local governments and education, publishing, culture, and public life. In that manner, the cadres of the local Communist Party were promoted to every level of the local government, and ethnic Russians working in the governments were required to learn the local language of the Soviet republic.\textsuperscript{183}

\textbf{Nazism} (нацизм), or National Socialism, is the ideology and practices associated with the Nazi Party in Nazi Germany. It is a form of fascism demonstrating the

ideology disregard for liberal democracy and the parliamentary system, also incorporating fervent anti-Semitism, scientific racism, and eugenics into its creed. Nazism subscribed to theories of racial hierarchy, identifying the Germans as a part of what the Nazis regarded as the Aryan or Nordic master race. It aimed to overcome social divisions and create a German homogeneous society based on racial purity which represented a people’s community. The Nazis aimed to exclude those whom they believed to be either community aliens or “inferior” races. Following Germany’s defeat in World War II, the Nazi ideology became universally disgraced. It is widely regarded as immoral and evil.\(^{184}\)

**New Economic Policy (Новая экономическая политика), or NEP, was an economic policy of the Soviet Russia proposed by Vladimir Lenin in 1921 as a temporary method. The NEP represented a more market-oriented economic policy to foster the country’s economy, which had suffered severely since 1914. The Soviet authorities partially abolished total nationalization of industry (established during the period of War Communism, lasting from 1918 to 1921) and introduced a system of mixed economy which allowed private individuals to own small enterprises, while the state continued to control banks, foreign trade, and large industries. Joseph Stalin abolished that policy in 1928.\(^{185}\)**

**NKVD (НКВД), or the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs, was the interior ministry of the Soviet Union. Established in 1917, the agency was originally tasked with conducting regular police work and overseeing the country’s prisons and labor camps. It is known for its role in political repression and carrying out the Great Purge under Joseph Stalin. Their agents were responsible for repression of wealthier peasantry, as well as for mass deportations of entire nationalities to uninhabited regions of the country. In March 1946 it became the Ministry of Internal Affairs.\(^{186}\)**

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**Nomenklatura** (номенклатура) was a category of people within the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries who held various key administrative positions in bureaucracy, running all spheres of those countries’ activities (government, industry, agriculture, education, etc.), whose positions were granted only with approval by the Communist Party of each country or region. The nomenklatura forming de facto the elite of public powers may be compared to the western establishment holding or controlling both private and public powers (e.g. media, finance, trade, industry, state and institutions).\(^{187}\)

**Nuremberg trials** (Нюрнбергский процесс) were a series of military tribunals held by the Allied forces under the international law and the laws of war after World War II. The trials were most notable for prosecution of prominent members of the Nazi Germany, who planned, carried out, or otherwise participated in the Holocaust and other war crimes. Their decisions marked a turning point between classical and contemporary international laws.\(^{188}\)

**Occupation** (оккупация), as a military term, is an effective provisional control by a certain ruling power over a territory, which is not under formal sovereignty of that entity, without violation of the actual sovereign. The territory is then known as the occupied territory and the ruling power – as the occupant. Occupation is distinguished from annexation by its intended temporary nature (i.e. without claim for permanent sovereignty), by its military nature, and by citizenship rights of the controlling power not being conferred upon the subjugated population.\(^{189}\)

**Piatiletka** (Пятилетка), or a Five-year plan, consisted of a series of nationwide centralized economic plans in the Soviet Union, beginning in 1928. Altogether, the

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Gosplan launched thirteen five-year plans. The initial five-year plans aimed to achieve rapid industrialization and thus placed a major focus on heavy industry.\textsuperscript{190}

**Political repression** (Политические репрессии) is persecution of an individual or a group within a society for political reasons, particularly for the purpose of restricting or preventing their ability to take part in the political life of a society, thereby reducing their standing among their fellow citizens. It is often manifested through discriminatory policies, such as human rights violations, surveillance abuse, police brutality, imprisonment, involuntary settlement, stripping of citizen’s rights, lustration and violent actions or terror, such as murders, summary executions, tortures, forced disappearance and other extrajudicial punishments of political activists, dissidents, or general population. When political repression is sanctioned and organized by the state, it may constitute state terrorism, genocide, politicide or crimes against humanity. Acts of political repression may be carried out by secret police forces, army, paramilitary groups or death squads.\textsuperscript{191}

**Puppet state** (марионеточное государство) is a state that is supposedly independent, but is in fact completely dependent upon an outside power. In reality it is an organ of another state which created, sponsored or otherwise controlled the government of the puppet state. Puppet states are not recognized as legitimate under the international law.\textsuperscript{192}

**Racism** (расизм) is a belief in superiority of one race over another, which often results in discrimination and prejudice towards people based on their race or ethnicity. The ideology underlying racist practices often includes the idea that humans can be subdivided into distinct groups that are different due to their social behavior and their innate capacities, as well as the idea that they can be ranked as


inferior and superior. Historical examples of institutional racism include the Holocaust, the apartheid regime in South Africa, slavery and segregation in the United States, and slavery in Latin America. Racism was also an aspect of the social organization of many colonial states and empires. The UN convention on racial discrimination concludes that superiority based on racial or ethnic differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and there is no justification for racial discrimination, anywhere, in theory or in practice. Associated social actions may include nativism, xenophobia, otherness, segregation, hierarchical ranking, supremacism, and related social phenomena.¹⁹³

**Red Army (Красная Армия)** was the army and the air force of the Soviet Union. It was established after the October Revolution of 1917. The Bolsheviks raised an army to oppose military confederations (especially the various groups collectively known as the White Army) during the Russian Civil War. Since 1946, the Red Army took the official name of the “Soviet Army”, until its dissolution in December 1991. It was credited as being the decisive land force in the Allied victory in the European and Far Eastern theatres of World War II. During operations on the Eastern Front, it accounted for 75–80% of casualties that the Wehrmacht and the Waffen-SS suffered, and ultimately captured the German Nazi capital, Berlin.¹⁹⁴

**Sabotage (саботаж)** is a deliberate action aimed at weakening a polity, effort or organization through subversion, obstruction, disruption or destruction. A person who is engaged in sabotage is a saboteur. Saboteurs typically try to conceal their identities because of consequences of their actions. Any unexplained adverse condition might be sabotage. Sabotage is sometimes called tampering, meddling, tinkering, malicious pranks, malicious hacking, a practical joke, or the like, to avoid needing to invoke legal and organizational requirements for addressing sabotage.¹⁹⁵

The Siege of Leningrad (Блокада Ленинграда), or the Leningrad Blockade, or the 900-Day Siege, was a prolonged military blockade undertaken by the German Nazi Army and the Finnish Army against Leningrad (today Saint Petersburg). It started on September 8, 1941, when the last road to the city was destroyed. Although the Soviet forces managed to open a narrow land corridor to the city on January 18, 1943, the blockade was not withdrawn until January 27, 1944, 872 days after it began. It was one of the longest and most destructive sieges in the world history, and possibly the costliest in the casualties suffered.196

Socialism (социализм) is a range of economic and social systems characterized with social ownership and workers’ self-management of the production means, as well as the political theories and movements associated with them. Social ownership is the common element shared by its various forms. Socialist economic systems can be divided into the non-market and market forms. By the 1920s, social democracy and communism had become the two dominant political tendencies within the international socialist movement.197

Stakhanov movement (Стахановское движение) originated in the Soviet Union and referred to workers who modelled themselves after Alexey Stakhanov. These workers took pride in their ability to produce more than was required, by working harder and more efficiently. The movement was encouraged due to the idea of socialist emulation. It began in coal industry but later spread to many other industries.198

Ultimatum (ультиматум) is a demand whose fulfillment is requested in a specified period of time and which is backed up with a threat to be followed through in case of

noncompliance (open loop). It is generally the final demand in a series of requests. As such, the allotted time is usually short, and the request is understood not to be open to further negotiation. It is accompanied with a message as to how the refusal will be regarded (usually as an “unfriendly act”).

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Союз Советских Социалистических Республик), or the USSR (CCCP), or the Soviet Union, was a socialist federation in Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991. Nominally it was a union of multiple national Soviet republics, whose governments and economies were highly centralized. The country was a one-party state, governed by the Communist Party with Moscow as its capital. It was one of the five recognized nuclear weapons states, having the largest stockpile of weapons of mass destruction. It was a founding permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and the leading member of the Warsaw Pact.**

**United Nations (Организация Объединённых Наций) is an intergovernmental organization found in 1945 with 51 member states; there are now 193. The headquarters of the UN are in New York City. Its objectives include maintaining world peace and security, promoting human rights, fostering social and economic development, protecting the environment, and providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disasters, and armed conflicts. The UN is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. It has six principal organs: the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly); the Security Council (for making decisions on certain resolutions for peace and security with five permanent members: Russia, the USA, the UK, France and China, and 10 elected ones every 2 years); the Economic and Social Council (for promoting international economic and social co-operation and development); the Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN); the**

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International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ); and the UN Trusteeship Council. The UN System agencies include the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Program, the UNESCO, and the UNICEF. The United Nations are headed by the Secretary General.\textsuperscript{201}

\textbf{Waffen-SS (Войска СС)} was the armed wing of the Nazi Party SS (Schutzstaffel – Protection Squadron) organization. Its formations included men from the Nazi Germany, along with volunteers and conscripts from both occupied and un-occupied lands. Initially, in keeping with the racial policy of the Nazi Germany, the membership was open only to people of the Germanic origin (the so-called Aryan ancestry). Members of the Waffen-SS were involved in numerous atrocities. At the post-war Nuremberg trials, the Waffen-SS was judged to be a criminal organization due to its connection to the Nazi Party and direct involvement in numerous war crimes and crimes against humanity.\textsuperscript{202}

\textbf{War communism (военный коммунизм)} was the economic and political system that existed in the Soviet Russia during the Russian Civil War from 1918 to 1921. The ruling Bolshevik administration adopted this policy with the goal of keeping towns (the proletarian power-base) and the Red Army stocked with food and weapons. War communism included: nationalization of all industries and introduction of strict centralized management; state control of foreign trade; strict discipline for workers, with strikes forbidden; the obligatory labor duty by non-working classes; requisition of agricultural surplus from peasants for centralized distribution among the remaining population; rationing of food and most commodities, with centralized distribution in urban centers; private enterprise banned; the military-style control of the railways.\textsuperscript{203}

Wehrmacht (Вермахт) were the unified armed forces of the Nazi Germany from 1935 to 1946. It consisted of the Heer (army), the Kriegsmarine (navy), and the Luftwaffe (air force). The Wehrmacht formed the heart of Germany’s politico-military power. Closely cooperating with the SS, the German armed forces committed numerous war crimes and atrocities.\(^{204}\)

**Winter War (Зимняя война)** was a military conflict between the Soviet Union and Finland. It began with a Soviet invasion of Finland in November 1939, and ended in March 1940. The League of Nations deemed the attack illegal and expelled the Soviet Union from the organization. The conflict began after the Soviets tried to obtain some Finnish territory, demanding among other concessions that Finland ceded substantial border territories in exchange for land elsewhere, claiming the security reasons – primarily, protection of Leningrad, 32 km from the Finnish border. Finland refused, and the USSR invaded the country. Finland ceded 11% of its territory, submitting 30% of its economy to the Soviet Union.\(^{205}\)

**World War II (Вторая Мировая война)**, or the Second World War, was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. The vast majority of the world countries eventually formed two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. It was the most global war in world history. It directly involved more than 100 million people from over 30 countries. In the state of total war, the major participants threw their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities behind the war effort, blurring the distinction between civilian and military resources. World War II was the deadliest conflict in human history, marked by more than 70 million fatalities, most of whom were civilians in the Soviet Union and China. It included massacres, genocide, strategic bombing, premeditated death from starvation and diseases and the only use of nuclear weapons in war. World War II changed the political alignment and social structure of the world. The United Nations (UN) was established to foster


international co-operation and prevent future conflicts. The victorious great powers – the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, China, France, and the United States, – became the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Meanwhile, the influence of European great powers waned, while the decolonization of Africa and Asia began.206

Yalta Conference (Ялтинская конференция), held on February 4 to February 11, 1945, was a World War II meeting of the heads of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. The aim of the conference was to shape the post-war peace that represented not just a collective security order, but a plan to give self-determination to the liberated peoples of the post-Nazi Europe.207

Presentation skill development focus

A. Prepare a 10-minute presentation on a particular topic below. Read Appendix 1 “How to make a good presentation” before you start.

1. USSR as a historical phenomenon
2. Civil war in Russia
3. Formation of the Soviet state (1917–1928)
4. Bolshevik Party in power. Formation of the system of Soviet power
6. Policy of “military communism”, its essence and consequences. Civil war and intervention
7. “White” and “Red”: social composition, ideology, programs. Political and ideological struggle in the 1920s on the problem of the ways of the country’s development

9. Death of Vladimir Lenin and victory of supporters of Stalin in the struggle for power
10. Stalin: path to power
11. Totalitarian system in the USSR in the 1930s
12. Collectivization and industrialization. First five-year plans
13. Constitution of 1936
14. Great Purge
15. Foreign policy of the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s. Beginning of World War II
16. Social policy in the 1930s
17. Munich Agreement of 1938
18. Conflicts with Japan in the Far East in the late 1930s
19. Winter war
20. Soviet state and society during the Great Patriotic War
21. Causes of Soviet defeat in the first months of the war
22. Defense of Moscow and blitzkrieg blast
23. Stalingrad and Battle of Kursk: a radical change in the Great Patriotic War course
24. Allied actions in Africa and in the Pacific
25. Soviet army’s overseas campaign and landing of the Allies in Normandy in 1944
26. Battle of the Ardennes and storming of Berlin. Victory of the Allies in the war
27. Folding of the anti-Hitler coalition. Role of the USSR in the victory over Nazi Germany and Japan
B. Read the list of historical events. Search online for details of one of them. Share your findings with the group. Ask your partners questions about your information. Words in italics are given as definitions in the study guide.

**Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR)**

1917, 7 December – The *Cheka* was established.
1917–1921 – Russian Civil War.
1918 – The Bolsheviks adopted the Gregorian calendar.
1918–1921 – *War Communism*.
1918, 3 March – The Soviet Russia signed the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk*, ending its participation in World War I.
1918, 17 July – *Execution of the Romanov family* on direct orders from Lenin.
1919–1921 – Polish–Soviet War.
1920, 7 February – Kolchak, one of leaders of the White movement, was executed by a Bolshevik military tribunal in Irkutsk.
1921 – Russian famine.
1921–1928 – *New Economic Policy (NEP).*

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**

1922, 29 December – The Treaty on Creation of the *USSR*.
1928, 1 October – The first *five-year plan*: Stalin announced the beginning of state *industrialization* of the Soviet economy.
1929, 17 November – *Collectivization* in the USSR was started.
1929–1933 – *Great Depression* in the West.
1930, 15 April – The *Gulag* was officially established.
1932–1933 – Great famine in the Soviet Union.
1936, 5 December – The Stalin Constitution came into effect.
1937–1938 – *Great Purge*.
1939, 23 August – The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact was signed.
1939–1945 – *World War II*.
1939–1940 – *Winter War.*
1941, 22 June – Three million Axis soldiers invaded the Soviet Union, the beginning of the Great Patriotic War.

1941–1945 – Great Patriotic War.
1941–1944 – Siege of Leningrad.
1941–1942 – Battle of Moscow.
1942–1943 – Battle of Stalingrad.
1943 – Battle of Kursk.
1944 – Battle for Normandy.
1945 – The United Nations were founded.
1945, 4–11 February – The Yalta Conference.
1945, 2 May – Capitulation of Berlin.
1945, 9 May – The German Instrument of Surrender was signed, the end of the Great Patriotic War, Victory Day.

Test tasks

Tick only one correct variant.

1. The Soviet Union was created in … .
   1) 1917
   2) 1922
   3) 1933
   4) 1991

2. The four countries which were the founders of the Soviet Union are … .
   1) Russia, Uzbekistan, China, East Germany
   2) Mongolia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, North Korea
   3) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Transcaucasia
   4) Latvia, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan
3. The Soviet ideology of communism was primarily based on the works by … .
   1) Karl Marx
   2) Monk Nestor
   3) Boris Yeltsin
   4) Catherine the Great

4. Vladimir Lenin died in … .
   1) 1924
   2) 1925
   3) 1926
   4) 1927

5. In religious matters, the Soviet Union was officially … .
   1) Islamic
   2) atheistic
   3) Buddhist
   4) none of mentioned here

6. The “piatiletka” is a … .
   1) five-year plan
   2) fifteen-year plan
   3) fifty-year plan
   4) five-hundred year plan

7. The Gulag was … .
   1) elimination of the Illiteracy Campaign
   2) the Main Administration of Camps and Places of Detention
   3) the Belavezha Accords
   4) the Virgin Lands Campaign
8. The Great famine of 1932–1933 touched the following USSR regions . . .
   1) the Baltic republics
   2) the Far East
   3) the Ukraine, the Kuban, the Volga region, Kazakhstan
   4) Middle Asia

9. The likbez campaign is . . .
   1) elimination of the Illiteracy Campaign
   2) the Main Administration of Camps and Places of Detention
   3) the Belavezha Accords
   4) the Virgin Lands Campaign

10. The Great Purge took place in . . .
    1) 1937–1938
    2) 1953–1955
    3) 1967–1968
    4) 1990–1991

11. The ruling ideology of the Third Reich was . . .
    1) Communism
    2) Liberalism
    3) Nazism
    4) Anarchism

12. The Soviet Army was officially called the . . .
    1) Purple Army
    2) Green Army
    3) Yellow Army
    4) Red Army
13. World War II took place in . . . 
   1) 1935–1942
   2) 1939–1945
   3) 1942–1946
   4) 1950–1954

14. The Great Patriotic war as a part of World War II took place in . . . 
   1) 1935–1945
   2) 1941–1945
   3) 1940–1950
   4) 1943–1948

15. The Great Patriotic war is commemorated on the Victory day. It is . . . 
   1) September, 1
   2) September, 2
   3) June, 22
   4) May, 9

16. The main Allied Powers in World War II were . . . 
   1) Germany, Italy, Hungary, Japan
   2) the USSR, the USA, the UK, France
   3) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland
   4) Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Albania

17. The main Axis Powers in World War II were . . . 
   1) Germany, Italy, Japan
   2) the USSR, the USA, the UK, France
   3) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland
   4) Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Albania
18. World War II was won by … .
   1) the Allied Powers
   2) the Axis Powers
   3) none of the above

19. An approximate number of people who died during World War II is … .
   1) 10 mln
   2) 30 mln
   3) 70 mln
   4) 1 bln

20. The United Nations were founded in … .
   1) 1905
   2) 1935
   3) 1941
   4) 1945
Section 4. USSR AND RUSSIA IN THE ERA OF WORLD HISTORY
GLOBALIZATION

Reading skill development focus

1. Read the suggested text material.
2. Make sure you understand the meaning of the concepts in bold:
   – identify the main point of each phrase in the definitions;
   – inform your groupmates about the meaning of a particular concept.

Alma-Ata Protocol (Алма-Атинская декларация) is a founding declaration of the Commonwealth of Independent States signed by the former Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Georgia were the only former republics that did not participate. The protocol allowed the Russian Federation (the former RSFSR) to assume the Soviet Union’s UN membership, including its permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.208

August 1998 financial crash (Экономический кризис 1998) hit Russia on August 17, 1998. It resulted in the Russian government and the Russian Central Bank devaluing the ruble and defaulting on its debt. The crisis had severe impacts on the economies of many neighboring countries.209

Belavezha Accords (Беловежские соглашения) is the agreement that declared the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as effectively ceasing to exist and established the Commonwealth of Independent States in its place as a successor entity. It was signed in Belovezhskaya Pushcha on December 8, 1991, by the leaders of three of the four republics-signatories of the Treaty on Creation of the USSR – Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.210

**Berlin Wall (Берлинская стена)** was a guarded concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989. Constructed by the German Democratic Republic, the Wall cut West Berlin off all the surrounding East Germany by land. The barrier included guard towers placed along large concrete walls, accompanied with a wide area (later known as the “death strip”) that contained anti-vehicle trenches. It came to symbolize physically the “Iron Curtain” that separated Western Europe and the Eastern Bloc during the Cold War. The “fall of the Berlin Wall” paved the way for German reunification, which took place on October 3, 1990.211

**Beslan school hostage crisis (Террористический акт в школе в Беслане)** started on September 1, 2004, lasted three days, involved illegal imprisonment of over 1,100 people as hostages (including 777 children), and ended with the deaths of at least 334 people (including 186 children). The crisis began when a group of armed Islamic militants occupied the school in the town of Beslan, North Ossetia. The hostage-takers demanded recognition of Chechnya independence, and Russian withdrawal from Chechnya. On the 3rd day, Russian security forces stormed the building.212

**Cosmonaut (космонавт)** is a person trained by a human spaceflight program to command, pilot, or serve as a crew member of a spacecraft. The first cosmonaut was Yuri Gagarin, also the first person in space. Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman in space. In English-speaking nations, a professional space traveler is called an astronaut, while a cosmonaut is used specifically for Soviet or Russian members of a spacecraft.213

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Censorship (цenzура) is suppression of speech, public communication, or other information, on the basis that such material is considered objectionable, harmful, sensitive, or “inconvenient” as determined by the government or a private institution. It occurs in different media, including speech, books, music, films, and other arts, press, radio, television, and the Internet for a variety of claimed reasons, including national security, to control obscenity, child pornography, and hate speech, to protect children or other vulnerable groups, to promote or restrict political or religious views, and to prevent slander and defamation.214

Chechen wars (Чеченские войны) were conflicts between the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria and the Russian Federation in 1994–1996 and in 1999–2009. The conflict started when the Chechen Republic proclaimed independence from Russia in 1991. Due to land and air battles, around 100,000 militants and civilians got killed.215

Chernobyl disaster (Чернобыльская катастрофа) was a catastrophic nuclear accident on April 25–26, 1986, in No. 4 reactor of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant near the now-abandoned town of Pripyat in Ukraine, 104 km north of Kiev. The event occurred during a late-night safety test which resulted in uncontrolled reaction conditions. The radioactive material precipitated onto parts of the western USSR and Europe. The Chernobyl accident is considered the most disastrous nuclear power plant accident in world history, both in terms of cost and casualties. The remains of No. 4 reactor building were enclosed in the sarcophagus.216

Cold War (Холодная война) was a state of geopolitical tension after World War II between the powers of the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact) and the powers of the Western Bloc (the United States and NATO). The overall timeframe is

the period between 1947 and 1991. The term “cold” is used because there were no large-scale clashes directly between the two sides, but they each supported major regional wars known as proxy wars.\textsuperscript{217}

**Commonwealth of Independent States** (Содружество Независимых Государств), or CIS, is a regional intergovernmental organization of 10 post-Soviet republics formed following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. It encourages cooperation over economic, political and military aspects and has certain powers for coordinating in trade, finance, lawmaking, security, cooperation on cross-border crime prevention. When the USSR began to fall in 1991, the founding republics signed the Belavezha Accords on December 8, 1991, declaring the Soviet Union was ceasing to exist and proclaimed the CIS in its place.\textsuperscript{218}

**Corruption** (коррупция) is a form of dishonesty or a criminal activity undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire illicit benefits. Political corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for a personal gain. Corruption is the most widespread in kleptocracies, oligarchies, narco- and mafia states. Corruption can occur on different scales. It ranges from small favors between a small number of people (petty corruption), to corruption that affects the government on a large scale (grand corruption), and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of the society, including as one of the symptoms of organized crime.\textsuperscript{219}

**Cuban Missile Crisis** (Карибский кризис) was a 13-day (October 16–28, 1962) confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning American
ballistic missile deployment in Italy and Turkey with consequent Soviet ballistic missile deployment in Cuba. The confrontation is often considered the closest the Cold War came to escalating into a full-scale nuclear war. After a long period of tense negotiations, an agreement was reached. When all offensive missiles and bombers had been withdrawn from Cuba, the blockade was formally ended on November 21, 1962. The negotiations pointed out the necessity of a quick, clear, and direct communication line between Washington and Moscow.\textsuperscript{220}

**Cult of personality (куль личности)** arises when a state regime – or, more rarely, an individual politician – uses techniques of mass media, propaganda, big lie, spectacle, arts, patriotism, government-organized demonstrations and rallies to create an idealized, heroic, and worshipful image of a leader, often through unquestioning flattery and praise. It is often seen in totalitarian or authoritarian countries. The term first came to modern prominence in 1956, in Nikita Khrushchev’s secret speech *On the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences*. Khrushchev criticized the lionization and idealization of Joseph Stalin, and, by implication, his Communist contemporary Mao Zedong, as being contrary to the Marxist doctrine. The speech was later made public, and was part of the “de-Stalinization” process the Soviet Union went through.\textsuperscript{221}

**Decolonization (деколонизация)** is the undoing of colonialism. The term refers particularly to the dismantlement, in the years after World War II, of the colonial empires established prior to World War I throughout the world. It does not only refer to complete “removal of the domination of non-indigenous forces” within the geographical space, but also to intellectual decolonization from the colonizers’ ideas that made the colonized feel inferior. These include the breakup of the Spanish Empire in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century; of the German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian


Empires following World War I; of the British, French, Dutch, Japanese, Portuguese, Belgian and Italian colonial empires following World War II.\textsuperscript{222}

**Devaluation** (девальвация) is an official lowering of the value of a country’s currency within a fixed exchange rate system, by which the monetary authority formally sets a new fixed rate with respect to a foreign reference currency or currency basket.\textsuperscript{223}

**Developed socialism** (развитой социализм), or real socialism, is an ideological catchphrase popularized during the Brezhnev era in the Eastern Bloc countries and the Soviet Union. From the 1960s onward, such countries as Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia began to argue that their policies represented what was realistically achievable given their level of productivity, even if it did not conform to the Marxist concept of socialism. In later years the term began to be remembered as a reference for Soviet-style socialism.\textsuperscript{224}

**Dissident** (диссидент) is a person who actively challenges an established doctrine, policy, or institution. Soviet dissidents were people who disagreed with certain features in the embodiment of Soviet ideology and who were willing to speak out against them. An important element of dissident activity in the Soviet Union was informing the society (both inside the Soviet Union and in foreign countries) about violation of laws and human rights in the country. Soviet dissidents who criticized the state faced possible legal sanctions and faced the choice of exile, a mental hospital, or a labor camp.\textsuperscript{225}

\textsuperscript{223} Abel A., Bernanke B. Macroeconomics (5th ed.). Pearson, 2016. 672 p.
**Eastern Bloc** (Восточный блок) was the group of socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe, generally the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. The terms *Socialist Bloc*, *Communist Bloc* and *Soviet Bloc* were also used to denote groupings of states aligned with the Soviet Union, although these terms could include states outside Eastern Europe.\(^{226}\)

**Era of Stagnation** (Период застоя) was the period in the Soviet Union history which began during the rule of Leonid Brezhnev (1964–1982) and continued under Yuri Andropov (1982–1984) and Konstantin Chernenko (1984–1985). The term was coined by Mikhail Gorbachev in order to describe the negative way in which he viewed the economic, political, and social policies of that period.\(^{227}\)

**European Union** (Европейский союз) is a political and economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. Its estimated population is over 510 million. It has developed an internal single market through a standardized system of laws that are applied in all the member states. EU policies aim to ensure free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the internal market, enact legislation in justice and home affairs, and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development. For travel within the Schengen Area, passport controls have been abolished. A monetary union was established in 1999 and came into full force in 2002. It is composed of 19 EU member states which use the euro currency. The EU and European citizenship were established when the Maastricht Treaty was enacted in 1993. The EU traces its origins to the European Coal and Steel Community established in 1951.\(^{228}\)

**Evil empire** (Империя зла) is the phrase first applied to the Soviet Union in 1983 by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who took an aggressive, hardline stance that


favored matching and exceeding the Soviet Union’s strategic and global military capabilities, in calling for a rollback strategy. The characterization disgraced the Soviet Union, angered the Soviet leaders and energized conservatives in the United States and Europe. The “Evil Empire” speech along with the “Zero Option” and “Star Wars” speeches represented the rhetorical side of the United States’ escalation of the Cold War. Through these speeches, the Reagan administration used rhetoric to reshape public knowledge about nuclear warfare and attitudes toward it.²²⁹

**German Democratic Republic (Германская Демократическая Республика)**, or East Germany, existed from 1949 to 1990, in the period when the eastern portion of Germany was a state that was part of the Eastern Bloc during the Cold War. It was established in the Soviet occupation zone, while the Federal Republic of Germany was established in the three western occupation zones. Until 1989, it was governed by the Socialist Unity Party. The economy was centrally planned and increasingly state-owned. It became the most successful economy in the Eastern Bloc. The GDR dissolved itself, and Germany was reunified on October 3, 1990, becoming a fully sovereign state again.²³⁰

**Gerontocracy (геронтократия)** is a form of the oligarchical rule when an entity is ruled by leaders who are significantly older than most of the adult population. Political structures are often organized in such a way that political power within the ruling class accumulates with age, making the oldest hold most of the power. The best example of this can be seen in the ancient Greek city state of Sparta, which was ruled by a Gerousia. A Gerousia was a council consisting of members who were at least 60 years old and served for life. In the Soviet Union, it became increasingly admitted starting in the 1970s until March 1985. In 1980, an average Politburo member was 70 years old (opposed to 55 in 1952 and 61 in 1964).²³¹

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Glasnost (гласность), in its political meaning, is increased openness and transparency in government institutions and activities in the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev. It apparently reflected a commitment to getting Soviet citizens to discuss publicly the problems of their system and seek solutions. Gorbachev encouraged popular scrutiny and criticism of leaders, as well as a certain level of exposure in the mass media. Critics, especially among legal reformers and dissidents, regarded new slogans of the Soviet authorities as vague and limited alternatives to more basic liberties.232

Hungarian Uprising (Венгерское восстание) was a nationwide 19-day’s revolt in October-November 1956 against the Marxist-Leninist government of Hungary. It began as a student protest, which attracted thousands of participants. They were fired by the State Security Police. One student who had been shot was wrapped in a flag and held above the crowd. The revolt spread quickly, and the government collapsed. Thousands were organized into militias. A new government formally disbanded the secret police, declared its intention to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact and pledged to re-establish free elections. When fighting had almost stopped, the sense of normality began to return. Two weeks after the revolt started, a large Soviet force invaded. Over 2,500 Hungarians and 700 Soviet participants were killed, and 200,000 Hungarians fled as refugees. The new Soviet-installed government suppressed all public opposition.233

Inflation (инфляция) is a sustained increase in the price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. When the price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services. Consequently, inflation reflects reduction in the purchasing power per unit of money – a loss of real value in the medium of exchange and a unit of account within the economy.234

**Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty** (Договор о ликвидации ракет средней и меньшей дальности) is a 1987 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. It eliminated all nuclear and conventional missiles, as well as their launchers, with ranges of 500–1,000 kilometers (short-range) and 1,000–5,500 km (intermediate-range). By May 1991, 2,692 missiles were eliminated, followed by 10 years of on-site verification inspections.²³⁵

**International Monetary Fund** (Международный валютный фонд), or IMF, is an international organization headquartered in Washington, consisting of “189 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.” It plays the central role in management of the balance between payment difficulties and international financial crises. Countries contribute funds to a pool through a quota system from which countries experiencing the balance of payment problems can borrow money.²³⁶

**International Space Station (ISS)** (Международная космическая станция, МКС) is a space station, or a habitable artificial satellite, in the low Earth orbit. Its first component was launched into the orbit in 1998. It is the largest human-made body in the low Earth orbit and can often be seen with the naked eye from Earth. It consists of pressurized modules, external trusses, solar arrays, and other components, and serves as a microgravity and space environment research laboratory where crew members conduct experiments in biology, human biology, physics, astronomy, meteorology, and other sciences. The station is divided into two sections: the Russian Orbital Segment and the United States Orbital Segment, shared by many nations. The ISS is the 9th space station to be inhabited by crews, following the Soviet and later Russian Salyut, Almaz, and Mir stations as well as the Skylab from the USA. It has

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been visited by astronauts, cosmonauts and space tourists from 17 different nations.\textsuperscript{237}

**Iron Curtain** (Железный занавес) was a name for the boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991. The term symbolizes the efforts by the Soviet Union to block itself and its satellite states from open contact with the West and its allied states. Physically, the Iron Curtain took the form of border defense between the countries of Europe in the middle of the continent. The most notable border was marked by the Berlin Wall and its checkpoint Charlie, which served as a symbol of the Curtain as a whole.\textsuperscript{238}

**KGB** (КГБ), or the Committee for State Security, was the main security agency for the Soviet Union from 1954 until its break-up in 1991. It is a direct successor of such agencies as Cheka, NKGB, NKVD and MGB. Its main functions were foreign intelligence, counter-intelligence, operative-investigatory activities, guarding the State Border of the USSR, guarding the leadership of the Soviet Government, organization and ensuring of government communications, as well as combating nationalism, dissent, and anti-Soviet activities. In 1991, after the dissolution of the Soviet state, the KGB was split into the Federal Security Service and the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation.\textsuperscript{239}

**Korean War** (Корейская война) was a war between North Korea and South Korea in 1950–1953. The war began when North Korea invaded South Korea following a series of clashes along the border. The United Nations, with the United States as the principal force, came to the aid of South Korea. China came to the aid of North


Korea, and the Soviet Union also gave some assistance to the North. As a product of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States, Korea was split into two sovereign states. The afterwar agreement created the Korean Demilitarized Zone to separate North and South Korea, and allowed the return of prisoners.\textsuperscript{240}

**Kosygin reform (Косыгинская реформа)** is the reform of the economic policy conducted in the Soviet Union in 1965-1970. It continued the policy of partial decentralization of management of enterprises and “independence expansion” by introducing the indicator of profitability and profit, a greater freedom, a release or mitigation of a number of targets set by the State Planning Committee, as well as personal incentives for workers.\textsuperscript{241}

**Kursk submarine disaster (Катастрофа подлодки «Курск»)** took place in the Barents Sea on August 12, 2000, killing all of 118 personnel on board. The nearby ships registered the initial explosion and the second, much larger explosion later, which was powerful enough to be registered on seismographs as far as Alaska. The Russian Navy failed to realize that the submarine had sunk and did not halt the exercise or initiate a search for it for more than six hours. It took more than 16 hours for them to locate the sunken sub. Seven days after the submarine went down, Norwegian divers finally opened a hatch to the escape trunk in the sub’s 9\textsuperscript{th} compartment, hoping to locate survivors, but found it flooded.\textsuperscript{242}

**Marshall Plan (План Маршалла)**, or the European Recovery Program, was an American initiative to aid Western Europe, where the U.S. contributed over $12 billion (nearly $100 billion in 2016 US dollars) in economic assistance to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of World War II. The plan was in


operation for four years beginning in 1948. The goals were to rebuild war-torn regions, remove trade barriers, modernize industry, improve European prosperity, and prevent the spread of Communism. The largest recipient of Marshall Plan money was the United Kingdom (receiving about 26% of the total), followed by France (18%) and West Germany (11%). Although offered participation, the Soviet Union refused the Plan benefits, and also blocked benefits to the Eastern Bloc countries.\textsuperscript{243}

**Military conflict in South Ossetia (Вооруженный конфликт в Южной Осетии)** between Georgia, Russia and self-proclaimed republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia took place in August 2008. The relations between Russia and Georgia began to deteriorate, reaching a full diplomatic crisis by April 2008. The Georgian Army was sent to the South Ossetian conflict zone on August 7 to prevent Georgian villages from shelling by South Ossetians. Russia accused Georgia of aggression against South Ossetia and launched a large-scale land, air and sea peace enforcement operation. The Russian and the South Ossetian forces battled the Georgian forces in and around South Ossetia for several days, until the Georgian forces retreated. Russia recognized the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia from Georgia.\textsuperscript{244}

**Moscow theater hostage crisis (Теракт на Дубровке)**, or the Nord-Ost siege of 2002, was a seizure of a crowded Dubrovka Theater on October 23, 2002 that involved 850 hostages. The attackers demanded withdrawal of the Russian forces from Chechnya and putting an end to the Second Chechen War. All 40 terrorists were killed, and up to 204 hostages died during the siege.\textsuperscript{245}

**Nixon Shock (Никсонаовский шок)** was a series of economic measures undertaken by U.S. President Richard Nixon in 1971, the most significant of which was the

unilateral cancellation of direct international convertibility of the U.S. dollar to gold.\textsuperscript{246}

**Non-Aligned Movement** (Движение неприсоединения) is a group of states that are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. As of 2012, the movement has 120 members. It was established in 1961. The purpose of the organization has been formulated as to ensure “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great power and bloc politics”. The membership is particularly concentrated in countries considered to be developing.\textsuperscript{247}

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (Организация Североатлантического договора), or the NATO, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries founded in 1949. The NATO constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its independent member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party. The NATO headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium. The combined military expenses of all NATO members constitute over 70% of the global total.\textsuperscript{248}

**Nuclear weapon** (ядерное оружие) is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions. It releases large quantities of energy from relatively small amounts of matter. Nuclear weapons have been used twice in war, both times by the U.S. against Japan (over Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities) at the end of World War II in August 1945. The bombings caused injuries that resulted in the deaths of approximately 200,000 civilians and military personnel. Nuclear weapons


have been detonated over two thousand times for testing and demonstration by the United States, the Soviet Union (succeeded as a nuclear power by Russia), the United Kingdom, France, China, India, Pakistan, and North Korea. Germany, Italy, Turkey, Belgium and the Netherlands are nuclear weapons sharing states. South Africa is the only country to have independently developed and then renounced and dismantled its nuclear weapons. Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan transferred their nuclear weapons to Russia after the USSR dissolution. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons aims to reduce the spread of nuclear weapons, but its effectiveness has been questioned, and political tensions remain high.²⁴⁹

**Olympic Games** (Олимпийские игры) are leading international sporting events featuring summer and winter sports competitions where participate thousands of athletes from different world countries. The Olympic Games are considered the world’s foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years. Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BCE to the 4th century CE. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894, leading to the first modern Games in Athens in 1896. Russian cities hosted Olympic Games twice: Moscow in the summer of 1980 and Sochi in the winter of 2014.²⁵⁰

**Perestroika** (Перестройка) was a political movement for reformation within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the 1980s, which is widely associated with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The literal meaning is “restructuring”, referring to the restructuring of the Soviet political and economic systems. It allowed more independent actions to various ministries and introduced some market-like reforms. The goal of perestroika was to make socialism work more efficiently to meet

the needs of the Soviet citizens in a better way. The process of implementing perestroika arguably exacerbated political, social, and economic tensions already existing within the Soviet Union constituent republics.\textsuperscript{251}

**Political psychiatry** (политическая психиатрия) is a misuse of psychiatry, including diagnosis, detention, and treatment, for the purposes of obstructing the human rights of individuals and/or groups within a society. It is a deliberate action of having citizens psychiatrically diagnosed who need neither psychiatric restraint nor psychiatric treatment. In the period from the 1960s up to 1986, abuse of psychiatry for political purposes was reported to be systematic in the Soviet Union, and occasional in other Eastern European countries.\textsuperscript{252}

**Prague Spring** (Пражская весна) was a period of political liberalization in Czechoslovakia which began in January 1968, when a reformist Alexander Dubček was elected First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and continued until August 1968 when the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact invaded the country to halt the reforms. The Prague Spring reforms were a strong attempt by Dubček to grant additional rights to the citizens of Czechoslovakia in an act of partial decentralization of the economy and democratization. The granted freedoms included loosening of restrictions on the media, speech and travel.\textsuperscript{253}

**Referendum on the future of the Soviet Union** (Всесоюзный референдум о сохранении СССР) was held on March 17, 1991. The question to the voters was: “Do you consider necessary that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should remain as a renewed federation of the equal sovereign republics where the rights and freedom of an individual of any nationality would be fully guaranteed?” The number


of people who voted for this proposal was 77.8 %, and those who voted against
counted 22.2 %. The officials of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Georgia and
Armenia ignored the referendum.254

Ruble (рубль) is the currency of the Russian Federation and was a currency unit in a
number of countries in Eastern Europe, closely associated with the economy of
Russia. Originally, the ruble was the currency unit of Imperial Russia and then the
Soviet Union. One ruble makes 100 kopecks.255

Russian Federation (Российская Федерация), or Russia, is a country in Eurasia.
It is the largest country in the world by area (more than 17,000,000 km²), covering
more than one-eighth of the Earth’s inhabited land area, and the 9th most populous,
with over 144 million residents. About 77 % of the population lives in the western
(European) part of the country. Russia’s capital, Moscow, is one of the largest cities
in the world. Other major cities include Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg
and Nizhny Novgorod. Russia spans eleven time zones and incorporates a wide range
of environments and landforms. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in
1991, 12 independent republics emerged from the USSR, including Russia, which is
recognized as the continuing legal personality and a successor of the Soviet Union. It
is governed as a federal semi-presidential republic. The Russian economy ranks as
the 12th largest by nominal GDP (gross domestic product) and the 6th largest by PPP
(purchasing power parity) in 2015. Russia’s extensive mineral and energy resources
are the largest among such reserves in the world, making it one of the global leading
producers of oil and natural gas. The country is one of the five recognized nuclear
weapons states and possesses the largest stockpile of weapons of mass destruction. It
is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.256

255 Российский рубль. Государственная символика. URL:
256 Facts about the Russian Federation. URL:
000R.
**Samizdat (самиздат)** was a form of a dissident activity across the Eastern Bloc when individuals reproduced censored and underground publications by hand and passed them from reader to reader. This grassroots practice to evade the official Soviet censorship was fraught with danger, as harsh punishments were meted out to people caught possessing or copying censored materials.\(^{257}\)

**Satellite state (государство-сателлит)** is a country that is formally independent in the world, but in reality is under a heavy political, economic and military influence or control from another country. The term mainly refers to Central and Eastern European countries of the Warsaw Pact during the Cold War under the hegemony of the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the term was applied to the states in the orbit of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. In times of war or political tension, satellite states sometimes serve as buffers between an enemy country and the nation exerting control over its satellites.\(^{258}\)

**Shock therapy (шоковая терапия)** is a term used by some economists to refer to a sudden release of price and currency controls (economic liberalization), withdrawal of state subsidies, and immediate trade liberalization within a country, usually also including large-scale privatization of the previously public-owned assets. These processes took place in Russia in 1992.\(^{259}\)

**Soviet–Afghan War (Афганская война)** lasted over nine years, from December 1979 to February 1989. Insurgent groups known as the mujahideen, fought a guerrilla war against the Soviet Army and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan government (the Communist party took power after a 1978 coup), mostly in the rural

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\(^{257}\) Hamersky H. Samizdat: alternative culture in Central and Eastern Europe from the 1960s to the 1980s. Bremen: Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen, 2002. 48 p.


countryside. Between 562,000 and 2,000,000 civilians were killed and millions of Afghans fled the country as refugees, mostly to Pakistan and Iran. The military intervention was sharply and almost immediately denounced by the international community, with numerous sanctions and embargoes being imposed against the Soviet Union and the U.S.-led 1980 Summer Olympics boycott against Moscow. The Soviets initially planned to secure towns and roads, stabilize the government, and withdraw within six months or a year, but it did not happen, and the war took a decade to end.260

Sputnik 1 (Спутник-1) was the first artificial Earth satellite. The Soviet Union launched it into an elliptical low Earth orbit on October 4, 1957, orbiting for three weeks before its batteries died, and then silently moving for two more months before falling back into the atmosphere. This success precipitated the American Sputnik crisis and triggered the Space Race, a part of the Cold War. The launch led to new political, military, technological, and scientific developments. Tracking and studying Sputnik 1 from Earth provided scientists with valuable information.261

Stalinism (сталинизм) is the means of governing and related policies implemented from 1922 to 1953 by Joseph Stalin. Stalinist policies and ideas as developed in the Soviet Union included rapid industrialization, the theory of socialism in one country, a totalitarian state, collectivization of agriculture, a cult of personality and subordination of interests of foreign communist parties to those of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Stalinism promoted escalation of class conflict, utilizing state violence to forcibly purge the society of alleged supporters of the bourgeoisie, whom Stalinist doctrine regarded as threats to the pursuit of the communist revolution.262

State Committee for the State of Emergency (Государственный комитет по чрезвычайному положению), or SCSE (ГКЧП), was a group of eight high-level Soviet officials within the Soviet government who attempted a coup against Mikhail Gorbachev on August 19, 1991. The coup ultimately failed, with the provisional government collapsing by August 22, 1991, and several of the conspirators being prosecuted by the Supreme Court. They were opposed to the Gorbachev’s reform program and the new union treaty he had negotiated, which dispersed much of the central government’s power to the Soviet republics. The event considerably destabilized the Soviet Union.263

Superpower (сверхдержава) is a term used to describe a state with the dominant position, which is characterized by its extensive ability to exert influence or project power on a global scale. This is done through combined economic, military, technological and cultural means, as well as through diplomatic and soft power influence. The term was first applied in the post World War II period to the British Empire, the United States and the Soviet Union.264

Thaw (Оттепель). The term refers to the period from the early 1950s to the early 1960s when repression and censorship in the Soviet Union were relaxed, and millions of Soviet political prisoners were released from the Gulag labor camps due to Nikita Khrushchev’s policies of de-Stalinization and peaceful coexistence with other nations. The thaw initiated irreversible transformation of the entire Soviet society by opening it up for some economic reforms and international trade, educational and cultural contacts, festivals, books by foreign authors, foreign movies, art shows, popular music, dances and new fashions, and massive involvement in international sports competitions.265

Three World Model (Модель трех миров). The term was originally used to divide the world’s nations into three categories: First, Second and Third. The Cold War left two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, competing for the ultimate global supremacy. They created two blocs: the NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These blocs formed the basis of the First and Second Worlds. The circumstances of these two blocs were so different that they were essentially two worlds; however, they were not numbered first and second. The Third World comprised all the countries that were not included in this Cold War division.  

Warsaw Pact (Организация Варшавского договора), or the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, was a collective defense treaty between the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Albania (which withdrew in 1968) signed in 1955. It was created in reaction to the integration of West Germany into the NATO and motivated by Soviet desires to maintain control over military forces in Central and Eastern Europe. It was established as a balance of power or a counterweight to the NATO; there was no direct confrontation between them though. The conflict was fought on the ideological basis. In 1991, the Pact was declared to come to the end.

Presentation skill development focus

A. Prepare a 10-minute presentation on a particular topic below. Read Appendix 1 “How to make a good presentation” before you start.

1. Authoritarian regime in the USSR in the postwar years
2. Restoration of the country’s post-war economy
3. Soviet society after the war. New round of political repression

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5. Cult of personality: Stalin
6. Political portrait of Nikita Khrushchev
8. Main tendencies of socio-political development in the 1960s–1980s
10. Dissident movement
11. Geopolitical situation in the world in the 1960s–1980s
12. Strengthening of the influence of Third World countries on world politics
13. Technocratic situations and ecological crisis
15. Political portrait of Leonid Brezhnev
16. Soviet-Afghan War
17. Preservation of the administrative command system of management, strengthening of centralism. Decrease in the economic potential of the USSR
18. USSR in 1985–1991. Mikhail Gorbachev and an attempt to reform the political power with preservation of the socialist foundations
19. Glasnost and Perestroika. Emergence of political parties and social movements, and beginning of political demarcation in the society. Reforms of the political system and economy
20. New political thinking
21. End of the Cold War. Transformations in Eastern Europe
22. Collapse of the USSR. Formation of sovereign states and the CIS
24. Changes in the political system, formation of the multi-party political system. Political struggle
26. Chechnya Wars
27. World changes in the geopolitical situation after the collapse of the USSR
29. Russian Federation at the present stage

B. Read the list of historical events. Search online for details of one of them. Share your findings with the group. Ask your partners questions about your information. Words in italics are given as definitions in the study guide.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**

1945 – *Nuclear weapons* were used for the first and the last time in Hiroshima city, Japan, by the US military forces.

1948 – Berlin Blockade.

1949 – The *NATO* was founded.


1953–1964 – The *Thaw*.

1955 – The *Warsaw Pact* was founded.

1956, 25 February – Khrushchev read the secret speech “On the *Cult of Personality* and its Consequences”, denouncing the actions of his predecessor Stalin.

1956 – *Hungarian Uprising*.

1956 – Cuban Revolution.

1957, 4 October – The first artificial human-made satellite *Sputnik-1* was sent into space.


1961, 12 April – The first human sent into space – the *cosmonaut* Yuri Gagarin.

1961, 13 August – Construction of the *Berlin Wall* began.

1962, October 16–28 – *Cuban Missile Crisis*.

1964, 14 October – Khrushchev’s rivals in the party deposed him at a Central Committee meeting. Leonid Brezhnev assumed power as First Secretary.

1968 – *Prague Spring.*
1980 – *Olympic Games* in Moscow.
1989 – Fall of the Berlin Wall.
1991, 11 March – The *referendum on the future of the Soviet Union* was held, with nearly 70% of the voters supporting the renewed Union of Sovereign States.
1991, 12 June – Russian presidential election: Boris Yeltsin was elected President of the RSFSR.
1991, 8 December – The leaders of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine signed the *Belavezha Accords,* dissolving the Soviet Union and founding the *Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).*

**Russian Federation**

1993, 12 December – The new Constitution was approved on the referendum.
1999, 31 December – Boris Yeltsin resigned as President of the Russian Federation; Prime Minister Vladimir Putin became the acting president.
2000, 26 March – Russian presidential election: Putin was elected President of the Russian Federation.
2000, 12 August – Kursk submarine disaster.
2002, 23 October – Moscow theater hostage crisis.
2004, 14 March – Russian presidential election: Putin won re-election to the second term.
2004, 1–3 September – Beslan school hostage crisis.
2008, 2 March – Russian presidential election: Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev won, Vladimir Putin becomes Prime Minister.
2014 – Olympic Games in Sochi.
2014 – Acquisition of Crimea to Russia, not recognized by the international community.

Test tasks

Tick only one correct variant.

1. Joseph Stalin died in . . . .
   1) 1953
   2) 1955
   3) 1957
   4) 1959
2. Joseph Stalin was succeeded by … .
   1) Vladimir Lenin
   2) Nikita Khrushchev
   3) Leonid Brezhnev
   4) Vladimir Putin

3. The Soviet Russia transferred the Crimea to the Soviet Ukraine in … .
   1) 1865
   2) 1954
   3) 1991
   4) 2014

4. The first artificial satellite was launched in … .
   1) 1957
   2) 1961
   3) 1966
   4) 1985

5. The first human to journey into the outer space was … .
   1) Neil Armstrong
   2) Yuri Gagarin
   3) Valentina Tereshkova
   4) John Glenn

6. The first woman to journey into the outer space was … .
   1) Neil Armstrong
   2) Yuri Gagarin
   3) Valentina Tereshkova
   4) John Glenn
7. The Cuban Missile Crisis happened in … .
   1) 1905
   2) 1922
   3) 1945
   4) 1962

8. The ruler of the Soviet Union in 1964–1982 was … .
   1) Nikita Khrushchev
   2) Leonid Brezhnev
   3) Yuri Andropov
   4) Mikhail Gorbachev

9. The Soviet–Afghan War took place in … .
   1) 1975–1985
   2) 1979–1989
   3) 1984–1994
   4) 1989–1999

10. The Soviet ruler in 1985–1991 was … .
    1) Joseph Stalin
    2) Mikhail Gorbachev
    3) Boris Yeltsin
    4) Dmitri Medvedev

11. It was a political movement for reformation within the Communist Party of the
    Soviet Union during the 1980s. Literally it means “restructuring”, referring to the
    restructuring of the Soviet political and economic systems. It is … .
    1) Likbez
    2) Tselina
    3) Perestroika
    4) Sputnik
12. The three Soviet republics that signed the Belavezha Accords about the dissolution of the Soviet Union were … .
   1) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
   2) Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan
   3) Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova
   4) Ukraine, Belarus, Russia

13. The Soviet Union ceased to exist in…
   1) 1990
   2) 1991
   3) 1992
   4) 1993

14. The first president of the Russian Federation was … .
   1) Boris Yeltsin
   2) Vladimir Putin
   3) Dmitri Medvedev
   4) Mikhail Gorbachev

15. The Russian White House was shelled in … .
   1) 1990
   2) 1993
   3) 1996
   4) 1999

16. The new Constitution of Russia was adopted in … .
   1) 1991
   2) 1993
   3) 1996
   4) 1999
17. In 1994–2009 this Russian region tried to separate. It was … .
   1) the Crimea
   2) Moscow
   3) the Far East
   4) Chechnya

18. Russia was ruled in 2000–2008 by … .
   1) Boris Yeltsin
   2) Vladimir Putin
   3) Dmitri Medvedev
   4) Mikhail Gorbachev

19. The full name of Russia today is … .
   1) Russian Federation
   2) Russian Empire
   3) Soviet Russia
   4) Kievan Rus’

20. Russia was ruled in 2008–2012 by … .
   1) Boris Yeltsin
   2) Vladimir Putin
   3) Dmitri Medvedev
   4) Mikhail Gorbachev
KEYS TO THE TEST TASKS

Section 1. RUS’

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Section 2. RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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Section 3. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS UNTIL 1945

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Section 4. USSR AND RUSSIA IN THE ERA OF WORLD HISTORY GLOBALIZATION

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<td>16 – 2</td>
<td>20 – 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Main literature

Additional literature
Appendix 1

How to make a good presentation

Before you start making a presentation, please consider the following tips. They will help you prepare a substantial and effective presentation, regardless of an academic discipline.

1. The style remains the same during the whole presentation. Avoid styles that will distract the audience from the presentation itself.

2. Auxiliary information (control buttons) should not prevail over basic information (text, pictures, etc.).

3. It is recommended to use no more than three colors on one slide: one for the background, one for headings, one for the text. Use contrasting colors for the background and the text. Pay attention to the color of the hyperlinks.

4. You should not use animation effects too much. They should not distract the audience from the content of the information on the slide.

5. Conciseness and brevity of the presentation is achieved with short abstracts, dates, names, and terms. Do not overload the slide with textual information. Do not use solid text blocks.

6. Each slide should have a title. Headlines should attract the attention of the audience.

7. If there is a drawing on the slide, the inscription should be placed under it.

8. Fonts: for headers – 40 and more, for basic information – 24 and more.

The text should be clearly visible. Use one of the following fonts: Arial, Verdana, Tahoma, Comic Sans MS. You cannot mix different types of fonts in the same presentation.

9. Bold, italicized or underlined words should be used to highlight the information on the slide.

10. The presentation volume should not be less than 8–10 slides.

11. The presentation structure is recommended to be the following:

   the 1st slide: title page – subject, author, logo;
the 2\textsuperscript{nd} slide: contents;
subsequent slides – information related to the topic;
the penultimate slide: general conclusions;
the last slide – a list of references and the sources used.

12. To ensure clarity, you can use illustrations, tables, charts, etc. Distortion of illustration proportions is unacceptable.

When you give a presentation, remember that you speak to the audience. The presenter should make his / her information interesting and useful for the audience.

After you have prepared a presentation, it is recommended that you reviewed the tips again to make sure that you have made a good use of all of them.
## Appendix 2

### Rulers of Russia

#### Princes of Novgorod

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
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#### Grand Princes of Kiev

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In 1169 Vladimir-Suzdal troops of Prince Andrei I took Kiev. This act underlined the declining importance of Kiev.
**Grand Princes of Vladimir**

The Principality of Vladimir-Suzdal became dominant among various petty principalities to form from the dissolution of the Kievan Rus’ state. The title of Grand Prince of Vladimir became one of the three titles (along with Kiev and Novgorod) possessed by the most important rulers among the Russian nobility.

<table>
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</table>
After 1331, the title of Grand Princes of Vladimir was assigned to Princes of Moscow.

Grand Princes of Moscow

Alexander Nevsky, Grand Prince of Vladimir, placed his youngest son Daniel in charge of the territory around Moscow, and establishing the state of Muscovy, originally a vassal state to Vladimir-Suzdal. Daniel’s son Ivan I Kalita assumed the title of Vladimir himself, establishing Muscovy as the premier principality among various Russian states.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>English name</th>
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<td>1530–1584</td>
<td>1533 (as Tsar since 1547)</td>
<td>1584</td>
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<td>1598</td>
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### Tsars of All Russia

#### Time of Troubles

Following the death of the Feodor I, the son of Ivan IV the Terrible and the last of the Rurik dynasty, Russia fell into a succession crisis known as the Time of Troubles. As Feodor left no male heirs, the Russian Zemsky Sobor (feudal parliament) elected his brother-in-law Boris Godunov to be Tsar. A series of impostors, known as the False Dmitrys, each claimed to be Feodor’s long deceased younger brother; however, only the first impostor ever legitimately held the title of Tsar. During this period, foreign powers deeply involved themselves in Russian politics. The Time of Troubles is considered to have ended with the election of Michael Romanov to the throne, who established the Romanov dynasty that would rule Russia until the Russian Revolution of 1917.

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House of Romanov

The Time of Troubles came to a close with the election of Michael Romanov as Tsar in 1613. Michael’s descendants would rule Russia, first as Tsars and later as Emperors, until the Russian Revolution of 1917.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Russian name</th>
<th>Lifespan</th>
<th>Reign start</th>
<th>Reign end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Михаил</td>
<td>1596–1645</td>
<td>1613</td>
<td>1645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexis</td>
<td>Алексей</td>
<td>1629–1676</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>1676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feodor III</td>
<td>Фёдор III</td>
<td>1661–1682</td>
<td>1676</td>
<td>1682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivan V</td>
<td>Иван V</td>
<td>1666–1696</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter I the Great</td>
<td>Пётр I Великий</td>
<td>1672–1725</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>1725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emperors of Russia

The Russian Empire was declared by Peter I the Great in 1721. Officially, Russia would be ruled by the Romanov dynasty until the Russian Revolution of 1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Russian name</th>
<th>Lifespan</th>
<th>Reign start</th>
<th>Reign end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter I the Great</td>
<td>Пётр I Великий</td>
<td>1672–1725</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>1725 (as Emperor since 1721)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine I</td>
<td>Екатерина I</td>
<td>1684–1727</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>1727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter II</td>
<td>Пётр II</td>
<td>1715–1730</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>Анна</td>
<td>1693–1740</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>1740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivan VI</td>
<td>Иван VI</td>
<td>1740–1764</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>1761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Елизавета</td>
<td>1709–1762</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>1761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter III</td>
<td>Пётр III</td>
<td>1728–1762</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine II the Great</td>
<td>Екатерина II Великая</td>
<td>1729–1796</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul I</td>
<td>Павел I</td>
<td>1754–1801</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander I</td>
<td>Александр I</td>
<td>1777–1825</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas I</td>
<td>Николай I</td>
<td>1796–1855</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander II the Liberator</td>
<td>Александр II Освободитель</td>
<td>1818–1881</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander III</td>
<td>Александр III</td>
<td>1845–1894</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas II</td>
<td>Николай II</td>
<td>1868–1918</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nicholas II abdicated in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael, but the next day, Michael abdicated, ending dynastic rule of Romanovs in Russia. Nicholas II then was executed in 1918.

**Heads of the Provisional Government of the Russian Republic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Russian name</th>
<th>Lifespan</th>
<th>Term start</th>
<th>Term end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgy Lvov</td>
<td>Георгий Львов</td>
<td>1861–1925</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Kerensky</td>
<td>Александр Керенский</td>
<td>1881–1970</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**

These people held the top leadership position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from its founding in 1922 until the party’s demise as the official “leading power” of the Union in 1991.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Russian name</th>
<th>Lifespan</th>
<th>Term start</th>
<th>Term end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vladimir Lenin</td>
<td>Владимир Ленин</td>
<td>1870–1924</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Stalin</td>
<td>Иосиф Сталин</td>
<td>1878–1953</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgy Malenkov</td>
<td>Георгий Маленков</td>
<td>1902–1988</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikita Khrushchev</td>
<td>Никита Хрущев</td>
<td>1894–1971</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konstantin Chernenko</td>
<td>Константин Черненко</td>
<td>1911–1985</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhail Gorbachev</td>
<td>Михаил Горбачев</td>
<td>1931–</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Presidents of the Russian Federation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Russian name</th>
<th>Lifespan</th>
<th>Term start</th>
<th>Term end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vladimir Putin</td>
<td>Владимир Путин</td>
<td>1952–</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dmitry Medvedev</td>
<td>Дмитрий Медведев</td>
<td>1965–</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladimir Putin</td>
<td>Владимир Путин</td>
<td>1952–</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Historical Maps of Russia

Map 1. Kievan Rus’ in the 11th century (Bushkovitch P., 2012)\textsuperscript{268}.

\textsuperscript{268} Bushkovitch P. A Concise History of Russia. – Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. xix.
Map 2. Kievan Rus’ in 11th century.269

Map 3. Mongol Empire in the 13\textsuperscript{th} century\textsuperscript{270}.

\textsuperscript{270} Mongol Empire, 13\textsuperscript{th} century [Электронный ресурс] // Викисклад : Хранилище медиафайлов. – Режим доступа: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Genghis_Khan_empire-en.svg. – Загл. с экрана.
Map 4. Russia in the first half of the 16th century (Bushkovitch P., 2012)271.

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Map 5. Territory of Russia in 1500, 1600 and 1700²⁷².

Map 7. Russia at the Time of Peter I the Great (Bushkovitch P., 2012)\textsuperscript{274}.

\textsuperscript{274} Bushkovitch P. A Concise History of Russia. – Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. xxi.
Map 8. Russia in 1796  
(Bushkovitch P., 2012)\textsuperscript{275}.

Map 9. Russia in 1913  
(Bushkovitch P., 2012)\textsuperscript{276}.

\textsuperscript{276} Bushkovitch P. A Concise History of Russia. – Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. xxiii.
Map 10. Europe before and after World War I\textsuperscript{277}.

Map 11. Founding Republics of the Soviet Union, 1922

Map 12. European part of the Soviet Union in World War II (Bushkovitch P., 2012)\textsuperscript{279}.

\textsuperscript{279} Bushkovitch P. A Concise History of Russia. – Cambridge University Press, 2012. – P. xxiv.


* According to the law of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Crimea and Federal City of Sevastopol have been subjects of the Russian Federation since 2014. According to the law of Ukraine, though, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol have been temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine since 2014. The international community does not recognize the acquisition of Crimea to Russia.

Map 15. Administrative divisions of Russia, 2019²⁸².
Zavialov Andrei Vladimirovich
Antipina Olga Vladimirovna

HISTORY OF RUSSIA

Study guide