

MGIMO University
School of Government and International Affairs

Syllabus approved
Dean, The MGIMO School of Government and International Affairs
Mikhail Troitskiy
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History

Undergraduate Course Syllabus

Lecturers
Prof. E. Romanova
Prof. E. Lioznova

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This syllabus is designed in accordance with the MGIMO Educational Standard for the Bachelor Program in International Affairs.

Author _____ Prof. Ekaterina Romanova

Author _____ Prof. Elena Lioznova

Director MGIMO Library _____ Marina Reshetnikova

PART 1: INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION AND COURSE DESCRIPTION

1.1 General information

- Full course title: History
- Type of course: Compulsory
- Level of course: B.A.
- Year of study: 1st
- Number of ECTS credits allocated: 9 (1st term - 4, 2nd term - 5)
- Name of the lecturers: Prof. Ekaterina Romanova, prof. Elena Lioznova
- E-mail: romanova.e@my.mgimo.ru, lioznova.e@my.mgimo.ru

1.2 Course aims and learning outcomes

The course "History (World History, Russian History)" is designed to give students a comprehensive idea of the development of human civilization from ancient times to the present day, to reveal its basic laws, driving forces, stages. The structure of the course is based on the synthesis of chronological and civilizational approaches. General trends and specific features in the development of the world's key regions from the emergence of the first civilizations to the end of the twentieth century are consistently considered. Attention is paid to the analysis of such spheres as economics, society, politics, religion and culture. The course focuses on the emergence and evolution of states and empires, economic foundations and social structures of primitive, slave-owning, feudal and capitalist societies, formation and transformation of religious ideas of the Antiquity and the Middle Ages, as well as modern and contemporary ideologies; contacts and relations between various continents and regions at different stages of historical development. The course also familiarizes students with the main events of Russian history in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy, cultural and spiritual development; the historical geography of the country.

The aims of the course are to provide students with foundational knowledge and sound understanding of world and Russian history and culture, to develop skills of historical analysis and an analytical approach to understanding cause-and-effect relationships, to contribute to better understanding of complexity and divergence of main historical developments.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this course students should be able to:

- Understand the general chronology of world and Russian history, demonstrate familiarity with main problems of each historical period
- Define and describe the importance of certain key individuals and political, social, religious events in world and Russian history
- Analyze historical sources and evaluate historical concepts
- Apply historical knowledge to current events and estimate influence of history and historical policy in the modern world.

1.3 Course requirements and grading

Requirements

Students are required to attend no less than 80% of classes and be prepared for class discussions. Reading of the required materials and active engagement in class discussions are expected.

December - Pass or fail exam (zachet):

To get a pass grade (zachet) for the first semester a student must have a grade of or exceeding 70% (for both Russian and World History).

The grade is based on the:

Average grade for the three mid-term tests (1 test on Russian history and 2 tests on World History) – 85%

Class Participation – 15%

The dates of the mid-term tests are to be announced at the first seminar of the semester.

June/July – final exam

The final grade is based on:

Class participation – 10%

Mid-term tests – 10%

Final exam - 80%

Course paper

In spring term students are supposed to write **a course paper** in History class.

The course paper is a piece of writing aimed at demonstrating its author's capacity for independent research and analysis. The paper must not be prescriptive, normative, or fully descriptive. It must address a puzzle and/or seek to answer a research question.

A course paper must consist of an introduction, two or three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of cited sources and literature. The length of the course paper must be between 3,000 and 5,000 words. Sources and literature in the Russian language usually do not constitute more than 20 percent of the total number of items on the list of cited works.

Course paper must use footnotes (not endnotes) for references and include a list of cited sources and literature. Any consistent style may be used for footnotes and the list of cited works. Students are advised to use double spacing and Times New Roman 12 for font.

Introduction to the course paper (usually 1,000-1,500 words) must contain an explanation of the puzzle, problem, or research question addressed in the paper. It must explain the structure of the paper: the

sequence of steps undertaken in pursuit of the answer to the research question. Usually, each chapter represents a consecutive step in the overall analytical design of the paper. Introduction must also contain a review of sources and literature used by the author (at least 500 words). Conclusion (usually no more than 500 words) must summarize the argument of the paper. It may also offer brief normative and/or prescriptive judgments (up to 300 words).

Course paper is evaluated separately but without course paper students will not be admitted to take final History exam. The paper should be submitted before the deadline. For all late assignments 5 grades per day will be deducted.

PART 2. COURSE CONTENT

2.1 Course content and readings by topic

WORLD HISTORY

1st Semester (Fall)

Topic 1. Ancient History

Lecture 1.1. Origins of Human History

Summary:

The concept of world history. Evolutionary and civilizational approaches to the study of history. Climatic change and its influence on life and its evolution in pre-historic times. Theories of anthropogenesis. Colonization of continents. Paleolithic Age. Use of tools in pre-historic times. "Neolithic revolution" and its significance. Neolithic settlements. The notion of "complex society". The notion of "civilization". The creation of the earliest civilizations. Irrigation systems, agriculture, state, society, religious beliefs, systems of writing in the earliest civilizations. Ancient Mesopotamia: Sumer, Akkadian Dynasty, Babylon at the age of Hammurabi. Ancient Egypt: Old, Middle and New Kingdoms. Ancient Eastern Mediterranean. Ancient India. Indus valley civilization (Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro). The Indo-Aryans in the Ganges Valley. Indo-Aryan society and religion of the Vedic period. The origins of the castes system. Early Chinese History. Five legendary emperors. The Shang and Zhou dynasties. The concept of "the Mandate of Heaven"

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 1-4.

Seminar 1.2. Origins of Human History. Key Features of Complex Societies and the Code of Hammurabi

Questions for discussion:

the essence and significance of the Neolithic Revolution

complex society: definition and key features

key features of river valley civilizations

state and society of Ancient Babylonia as reflected in the Code of Hammurabi

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 1-4.

Jared Diamond “The Worst Mistake in the History of the Human Race” (*Discover Magazine*, May, 1987, pp. 64-66), available online at: <http://discovermagazine.com/1987/may/02-the-worst-mistake-in-the-history-of-the-human-race>

- Primary source:

The Code of Hammurabi, available online at: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/hammenu.asp

- Further Reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 2, ch. 1-8

- Primary Sources:

Epic of Gilgamesh (translated by R.C. Thompson), available online at: <http://king-of-heroes.co.uk/the-epic-of-gilgamesh/robert-temple-translation>

The Mandate of Heaven, selections from the Shu Jing, *Chinese Cultural Studies*, available online at: <http://acc6.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu/~phalsall/texts/shu-jing.html>

- Online resources: East Asian History Sourcebook, available at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/india/indiasbook.asp>; Chinese Text Project, available at: <http://ctext.org/>

A visual sourcebook on Chinese civilization, prepared by Patricia Buckley Ebrey, available online at: <https://depts.washington.edu/chinaciv/>

Lecture 1.2. From Complex to Classical Societies. Classical Societies in India, China and Persia

Summary:

The notion of ‘the classical age’. Classical India. Religions of salvation. The emergence of Buddhism. Mauryan Empire and its aftermath. Classical China: Golden age of Chinese philosophy: Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism. Political history of China: from decentralization to the emergence of empire (VIII – III centuries BC). The Empires of Persia. Zoroastrianism.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 5-7.

Seminar 1.2. From Complex to Classical Societies. Classical Societies in India, China and Persia

Questions for discussion:

Chronology and key features of the classical age

Key characteristics of political and social structure of Ancient India

The emergence of Buddhism

Transformation of the political structure of Ancient China

The period of "warring states" and the conditions for the formation of empire

Ideological foundations of the Chinese state: confucianism and legalism

The structure of the Achaemenid Empire. The conditions for the rise of the empire

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 5-7.

- Further reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 3, ch. 1, 6-7.

- Primary source:

The Edicts of King Ashoka, available online at:
<https://www2.hf.uio.no/polyglotta/index.php?page=person&bid=14#permlink>
and <https://www.cs.colostate.edu/~malaiya/ashoka.html>

Lecture 1.3. Ancient Greece

Summary:

Key features of Ancient Greek civilization. Ancient Greece as the foundation of Western Civilization. Chronology and periods. Cretan-Mycenaean civilization: the discoveries of Heinrich Schliemann and Arthur Evans; palatial societies; Minoan and Mycenaean Art. Theories about the fall of Mycenaean civilization. Greek Dark Ages: the world of Homer; Iliad and Odyssey. Archaic Greece: Great Greek colonization (causes, mapping the colonies, consequences); politics and society: early Greek tyranny, reforms of Solon and Cleisthenes. Ancient Greek polis. Athens and Sparta.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 8

Seminar 1.3. Ancient Greece

Questions for discussion:

Key features of Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations

Causes and main routes of Greek colonization

Origins and key features of the Greek polis

- Core Reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 8

- Further reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 3, ch. 1-3

Lecture 1.4. Classical Greece. Hellenism

Summary:

Classical period of Ancient Greek History. The Rise of the Persian Empire and the Persian wars. Rivalry between Athens and Sparta. The Delian League and the Peloponnesian League. Thucydides on the Origins of Peloponnesian War. The Peloponnesian war: its course and consequences. The crisis of the classical polis. The rise of Macedonia and the conquests of Alexander the Great. Hellenism and Hellenistic states.

- Further reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 3, ch. 1-3;

The Cambridge Ancient History, vol. 3, pt. 3. (ed. by John Boardman, L. G. N. Hammond) (Cambridge University Press, online publication: 2008), DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CHOL9780521234474>

- Primary sources:

Herodotus, On the Customs of Persians, from Ancient History Sourcebook, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/herodotus-persians.asp>;

Herodotus, from the History of the Persian Wars, from Ancient History Sourcebook, available online at <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/greek-babylon.asp>;

Herodotus, the Persians Reject Democracy/ Darius state, from Ancient History Sourcebook, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/herodotus-persdemo.asp>;

Plutarch, Life of Artaxerxes, available online at: <http://classics.mit.edu/Plutarch/artaxerx.html>;

Thucydides, The History of the Peloponnesian War, available online at: <http://classics.mit.edu/Thucydides/pelopwar.html> (extracts)

Seminar 1.4. Ancient Greece. Aristotle's Constitution of the Athenians. Hellenism

Questions for discussion:

Key events in the history of Classical Greece

Aristotle's view on Athenian democracy

Causes of the decline of Greek poleis and the rise of Macedonian power

Key features of hellenism

- Core reading. Primary Source:

Aristotle's Constitution of the Athenians (trans. by F.B. Kenyon), available online at: http://classics.mit.edu/Aristotle/athenian_const.1.1.html

- Further reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, The Penguin History of the World (6th ed. London, 2013), book 3, ch. 1-3;

The Cambridge Ancient History, vol. 3, pt. 3. (ed. by John Boardman, L. G. N. Hammond) (Cambridge University Press, online publication: 2008), DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CHOL9780521234474>;

Sarah B. Pomeroy, Stanley M. Burstein, Walter Donlan, and Jennifer Tolbert Roberts, A Brief History of Ancient Greece: Politics, Society, and Culture (New York, 2004)

Lecture 1.5. Ancient Rome

Summary:

Etruscans and Romans. Roman Republic and its Constitution. Punic Wars. Roman conquests in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean. Late Republic: Caesar and the First Triumvirate. From Republic to Empire. Octavian and the establishment of the Principate. Crisis of the third century and the establishment of the Dominate. Economy and society of the Roman Empire. Religion. Early Christianity. Great Migration and the end of the Roman Empire.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 8

Seminar 1.5. Ancient Rome. From civitas to empire

Questions for discussion:

Formation of the Roman Republic

Roman expansion and its effect upon the republican institutions

Key features of principate and dominate

The character of interaction between the Roman Empire and Germanic tribes in the 4th - early 5th centuries.

The fall of the Western Roman Empire

- Core Reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 8

Edward Gibbon, *The Decline and the Fall of the Roman Empire*, Ch. 38, available at: <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/halsall/source/gibbon-fall.html>

- Further Reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 3, ch. 4

Topic 2. Medieval History

Lecture 2.1 Introduction to Medieval History. From Barbarian Kingdoms to the Carolingian Empire.

Summary:

Crisis of the third century and the establishment of the Dominate. Economy and society of the Roman Empire. Religion. Early Christianity. Great Migration and the end of the Roman Empire. The notion of the Middle Ages. Chronology and key characteristics. The collapse of the Western Roman Empire and the formation of barbarian kingdoms. Clovis and the Frankish Kingdom. Frankish economy and society. Concepts of feudalism. The Empire of Charlemagne. Western Europe in the 9-11th centuries. Religion and the church in medieval society.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), Ch. 16

Seminar 2.1. The Emergence of Barbarian Kingdoms. The Salic Law.

Questions for discussion:

Roman sources on the barbarian tribes. The collapse of the Western Roman Empire and the formation of barbarian kingdoms.

Clovis and the Frankish Kingdom.

Frankish economy and society in the Salic Law.

- Core Reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), Ch. 16

- Primary sources:

Tacitus, *Germania*, from the Internet Medieval Sourcebook, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/basis/tacitus-germanygord.asp>

The Salic Law, available online at: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/salic.asp>

- Further Reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), Book 4, Ch. 9

Chris Wickham, *The Inheritance of Rome: illuminating the Dark Ages, 400 – 1000* (London, 2009), pt. 2.

Lecture 2.2. History of the Byzantine Empire

Summary:

Continuity and Change in the History of the Eastern Roman Empire. The advantages that allowed the Eastern Roman Empire to survive. Justinian and his legacy. Byzantine economy and society. System of imperial government. External challenges to the Empire. The decline and fall of the Byzantine Empire.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), Ch. 10.

Seminar 2.2. Western and Central Europe in the Early Middle Ages.

Questions for discussion:

Genesis of feudal structures and relations: Roman legacy and Germanic influence.

The Empire of Charlemagne and its collapse.

The Treaty of Verdun and feudal fragmentation

The relations between secular rulers and the papacy in the Early Middle Ages

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), Ch. 16.

- Primary Source:

The Salic Law, available online at: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/salic.asp>

- Further reading:

Jacques Le Goff, *The Birth of Europe* (Oxford, 2005), ch.1-4;

The Medieval World (ed. by Jacques Le Goff) (London, 1997);

Perry Anderson, *Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism* (London, 1974).

Lecture 2.3. Medieval Asia

Summary:

Middle East and Iran before the emergence of Islam. Sassanid Empire. The emergence of Islam, the early caliphs and the Umayyad and Abbasid Empires. The rise of the Arabic culture and trade networks. Islamic social and cultural institutions. Turkic migration (VI – XI centuries). The Mongol Empires. The Ottoman Empire. Medieval India before Islam. The introduction of Islam to Northern India. The Sultanate of Delhi and the states of Southern India. Hindu and Islamic traditions in India. Early medieval China. The Han dynasty and the crisis of the Empire. Outside invasions and political disunity. The Sui dynasty and the Tang Empire. The Song dynasty – from the heyday of the Empire to its decline. The Mongol invasion of China and the establishment of the Yuan dynasty.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 11–14.

Seminar 2.3. History of the Byzantine Empire

Questions for discussion:

Eastern and Western Roman Empires: a comparison. The sources of strengths of the Byzantine Empire

Justinian's reforms: essence and results

Byzantine's relations with its neighbors (Persia and the Islamic Caliphates)

Key features of the interaction between the state and the church: a comparison with Western Europe

Byzantine and Rus'

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), Ch. 10.

- Further reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), Book 4, Ch. 3;

The Cambridge World History, vol. 5, (ed. by Benjamin Z. Kedar, Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks), (Cambridge University Press, online publication: 2015), DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511667480>;

- Primary Source:

The *Alexiad* by Anna Komnena (trans. by E.A. Davis) available at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/basis/AnnaComnena-Alexiad.asp>

Seminar 2.4. Medieval Asia

Questions for discussion:

7th century in the history of Europe and Asia. The emergence of the Islamic Caliphate and the breakdown of Mediterranean unity

Nomadic tribes in Medieval Asia

The causes of military success of the Mongols and the fragility of the states created by them

Key features of political structures of medieval India

Interaction between Hindu and Muslim traditions in India

Political cycles in the history of medieval China

- Core Reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 11–14.

2nd Semester (Spring)

Lecture 2.4. Medieval Europe

Summary:

Political developments in the Holy Roman Empire, France, Italy, Iberia in the Early Middle Ages. High Middle Ages: economic growth and urbanization. The rise of cities. Rural society and urban life. Social structure: the three estates and beyond. Christianity in Medieval Europe: institutions (the papacy; monasticism); theology (scholasticism and St. Thomas Aquinas); the expansion of Christianity (the Crusades). From fragmentation to political centralization. The rise of representative monarchies. Medieval culture. Humanism and Early Renaissance. Renaissance as the bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history. Origins of the Renaissance: intellectual, social, and political. Humanism: the essence and key figures. Humanism vs Scholasticism. Humanist moral and political thought. Arts and Sciences in medieval Europe. The invention of the printing press. Scientific Revolution. Italian Renaissance Art. Renaissance outside Italy.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 18.

- Further reading:

Jacques Le Goff, *The Birth of Europe* (Oxford, 2005), ch.1-4;

The Medieval World (ed. by Jacques Le Goff) (London, 1997).

- Primary source:

Magna Charta, available online at: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/magframe.asp>

Seminar 2.5. Niccolò Machiavelli' s The Prince.

Questions for discussion:

How does Machiavelli view human nature? Provide examples from the text.

Be ready to discuss *The Prince's* historical context. What does *The Prince* reveal about French politics, Italian politics?

Machiavelli states: "He who obtains sovereignty by the assistance of the nobles maintains himself with more difficulty than he who comes to it by the aid of people". Explain. How does Machiavelli describe the people and the nobles? What is his attitude towards them?

According to Machiavelli, what is the role of the army in a state?

What are the qualities of Machiavelli's ideal prince?

What features of humanism can be traced in Machiavelli's *The Prince*?

- Core reading. Primary Source:

Niccolò Machiavelli, *The Prince*, available online at: <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/1232?msg>

- Further reading:

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 4, ch. 10;

The New Cambridge Medieval History, vol. 6 (ed. by M. Jones), vol. 7 (ed. by Ch. Allmand) (Cambridge University Press, online publication: 2008), DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CHOL9780521362900>;
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CHOL9780521382960>

Topic 3. Modern Era.

Lecture 3.1. World on the Eve of Modernity

Summary:

"Early Modern" as a theoretical paradigm. The concept of modernity. The Age of Discoveries and the fate of the New World civilizations. Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and English patterns of colonization of the New World. The Columbian Exchange. The origins of the global trade. State building in Early Modern Europe. Reformation and Counter-Reformation. Religious wars. Genesis of capitalism. The role of the Reformation. The phenomenon of European ascendancy and domination. The concept of "the Great divergence". Non-European world: Great Mughals in India, Ming Dynasty in China, the Ottoman Empire.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 18-24.

Seminar 3.1. Genesis of Capitalism

Questions for discussion:

1. What observation makes Max Weber raise the question of the relationship between the Protestant ethic and "the spirit of capitalism"?

2. How can one explain the fact that "the districts of highest economic development were at the same time particularly favourable to the revolution of the Church" (Reformation)? Was Weber fully satisfied with the explanation founded on the assumption that religious affiliation was a result of economic conditions?

3. Weber states: “Such a historical concept (“the spirit of capitalism”)... must be gradually put together out of the individual parts which are taken from historical reality to make it up. Thus the final and definitive concept cannot stand at the beginning of the investigation, but must come at the end... Thus, if we try to determine the object, the analysis and historical explanation of which we are attempting, it cannot be in the form of a conceptual definition, but at least in the beginning only a provisional description of what is here meant by the spirit of capitalism. Such a description is, however, indispensable in order clearly to understand the object of the investigation. For this purpose we turn to a document of that spirit which contains what we are looking for in almost classical purity, and at the same time has the advantage of being free from all direct relationship to religion, being thus for our purposes, free of preconceptions”. What is Weber’s method of defining “the spirit of capitalism”? Which document does he turn to?

4. What are the key characteristics of “the spirit of capitalism” as opposed to traditionalism, according to Weber?

5. In what way did Lutheranism and Calvinism contribute to the development of the spirit of capitalism?

- Core reading:

Max Weber, *The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism*, available online at: <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/WEBER/cover.html>

- Further reading: Karl Marx, *Capital*, vol. 1, pt. 8: Primitive Accumulation, available online at: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1867-c1/>;

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 5;

Fernand Braudel, *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th – 18th centuries* (3 vols. – any English edition) – relevant chapters.

Lecture 3.2. Crises of the Seventeenth Century

Summary:

The “crises of the seventeenth century”? The role of climate and demography. The pressures of wars and the politics of absolutist states. The Thirty Years War. Struggle for hegemony in Europe. Absolutism and constitutional monarchy. England: absolutism of the Tudors and the first Stuarts. The English Civil war, Restoration and Glorious Revolution. French absolutism. The reign of Louis XIV in France. Fronde. Spanish Empire: from Phillip II to Charles II.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 20.

Seminar 3.2. Political philosophy and political practice in Europe in the 17th century. Absolute and constitutional monarchies.

Questions for discussion:

Compare and contrast the views of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke on:

1/ the nature of a man;

2/ the natural condition of mankind;

3/ the causes, ways and objective of the establishment of a commonwealth;

4/ the ideal form of a commonwealth

5/ the scope of personal liberty within a commonwealth

- Core reading:

Thomas Hobbes, *The English works of Thomas Hobbes. Vol. 3. (Leviathan)*, available online at: <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/hobbes-the-english-works-vol-iii-leviathan> (please, read the INTRODUCTION, CHAPTER XIII.: of the natural condition of mankind as concerning their felicity, and misery, CHAPTER XIV.: of the first and second natural laws, and of contracts, CHAPTER XVII.: of the causes, generation, and definition of a commonwealth, CHAPTER XVIII.: of the rights of sovereigns by institution, CHAPTER XIX.: of the several kinds of commonwealth by institution, and of succession to the sovereign power);

John Locke, *The Two Treatises of Civil Government (Hollis ed.) [1689]*, available online at <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/locke-the-two-treatises-of-civil-government-hollis-ed> (Please, read, Book 2 - Of Civil Government, Ch. 1-3, 5, 7 – 13).

- Further reading:

Perry Anderson, *Lineages of the Absolutist State*, (London, 1974);

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 5, ch.7.

Lecture 3.3. The Age of Enlightenment. Revolutions of the late 18th century.

Summary:

Enlightenment philosophy: the origins and central doctrines. Key figures. Economic and political theories. Views on religion. “Enlightened absolutism”: Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Italian states, Denmark, Sweden, Russia. *Crisis of the “Old Order”. The War of American Independence. The Declaration of Independence and Constitution. France on the verge of the crisis. The French Revolution: causes, chronology and consequences. The Reign of Napoleon. Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.*

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 25.

Seminar 3.3. The Ideas of Enlightenment and the French Revolution.

Questions for discussion:

What were the main ideas of the Enlightenment?

What is Enlightenment, according to Kant?

Is it a collective or an individual process?

What are the main obstacles to Enlightenment, according to Kant?

Why, do you think, Kant introduces the concepts of private and public use of reasoning?

What is his idea of freedom?

What is Kant's attitude to the revolution?

Why does he praise Frederick the Great?

What ideas of the Age of Enlightenment can be found in Kant's essay?

What ideas of the Age of Enlightenment can be found in the Declaration of the Rights of Man?

- Core reading. Primary Sources:

Immanuel Kant, What is Enlightenment, available online at: <http://www.columbia.edu/acis/ets/CCREAD/etscc/kant.html>;

Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789), available online at: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/rightsof.asp

- Further reading:

Alexis de Tocquille, The Old Regime and the Revolution, available online at: <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/2419>;

David Armitage, Declaration of Independence: A Global History, (Cambridge, Ma., 2007);

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, The Penguin History of the World (6th ed. London, 2013), book 6. ch. 2;

- Primary sources:

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, available online at http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/declare.asp;

US Constitution, available online at http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/usconst.asp

Lecture 3.4 Europe and the World in 1815 – 1871.

Summary:

The impact of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution on European and World history. The Congress of Vienna and the Concert of Europe. "Revolutionary waves" in Europe. 1820s: Spain, Italy, Greece. Wars of Independence in Latin America. European revolutions of the early 1830s and their consequences. The emergence of ideologies: liberalism and conservatism. Industrial Revolution and industrial capitalism. Global effects of industrialization. The rise of labor and the emergence of socialism. Revolution of 1848 in France. The emergence of the social question. The problem of the extension of franchise in European states in the first half of the XIX century. Americas after achieving independence: state-building, economic development, society. Jacksonian democracy. The question of slavery and the Civil war in the US. Nations and Nationalism in Europe. "The Spring of Nations". The crisis of the Vienna system and the Crimean war. The unification of Italy and Germany.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 26-27.

Seminar 3.4 The emergence of modern ideologies: liberalism, conservatism and socialism.

Task - group presentations

- Core reading. Primary Sources:

Edmund Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France, available online at: <http://art-bin.com/art/oreffra1.html>;

John Stuart Mill, On liberty, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/JSMILL-LIB.asp>;

Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Manifesto of the Communist Party, available online at: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/>

- Further reading:

Eric Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolution 1789 – 1848 (New York, 1996, first ed. London, 1962);

Fernand Braudel, Civilization and Capitalism, 15th – 18th centuries, (3 vols. – any English edition), vol. 3;

The Cambridge World History (ed. by John McNeill, Kenneth Pomeranz) ch. 4. Global industrialisation: a multipolar perspective, pp. 106-135. (Cambridge University Press online publication, 2016); Book DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139196079>, Chapter DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139196079.005>;

Gregory Clarck, A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World (Princeton, 2007);

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, The Penguin History of the World (6th ed. London, 2013), book 6;

Seigel, J. (2019). European Liberalism in the Nineteenth Century. In W. Breckman & P. Gordon (Eds.), The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought (The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought, pp. 172-195). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781316160855.009;

Jones, G. (2019). European Socialism from the 1790s to the 1890s. In W. Breckman & P. Gordon (Eds.), The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought (The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought, pp. 196-231). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781316160855.010;

Muller, J. (2019). Conservatism: The Utility of History and the Case against Rationalist Radicalism. In W. Breckman & P. Gordon (Eds.), The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought (The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought, pp. 232-254). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781316160855.011

- Primary sources:

Joseph De Maistre The Divine Origins of Constitutions, 1810, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1810demaistre.asp>;

Prince Klemens von Metternich, Political Confession of Faith (1820), available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1820metternich.asp>;

Benjamin Disraeli, Utilitarian Follies, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/disraeli-utilitarianfollies.asp>;

L. T. Hobhouse, Liberalism, 1911, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1911hobhouse.asp>;

Edouard Bernstein, Evolutionary Socialism, available online at:<http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/bernstein-revsoc.asp>;

Alexandre Millerand, Reformist Socialism, 1903, available online at:
<http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1903millerand.asp>

Lecture 3.5 Nation States and Empires in 1871-1914. First World War. 1914-1918.

Summary:

Political systems of European states (Great Britain, France, Germany): a comparison. Nationalism and multi-ethnic empires: the cases of Austro-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. The problem of the extension of franchise in the second half of the 19th century. Social reform in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. Parties and popular press. Liberalism and imperialism. Debates on imperialism. Imperial expansion in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. The partition of Africa. “Informal” imperialism and the reaction to it. “Asian awakening”. Great power rivalry and the formation of military alliances. The Origins of the First World War.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 28-29.

Seminar 3.5 Nationalism and imperialism in the late XIX – early XX centuries.

Questions for discussion:

National Unification of Italy and Germany

Industrial development of European states in the second half of the 19th century

Economic, social and political developments in the US in the 19th century

Causes of imperial expansion in the late 19th - early 20th centuries

What are the similarities and differences in Hobson’s and Lenin’s views on imperialism?

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History (3rd ed., New York, 2014), ch. 28;

- Primary sources:

John A. Hobson, Imperialism. A Study, available online at <https://www.marxists.org/archive/hobson/1902/imperialism/index.htm>).

V.I. Lenin Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism. A popular outline, available online at <https://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1916/imp-hsc/>

- Further reading:

Benedict Anderson, Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism, (London, 1991);

Eric Hobsbawm, The Age of Empire, 1875 – 1914, (London, 1987);

Erik Hobsbawm, *Nations and Nationalism Since 1780: programme, myth, reality* (Cambridge, 1991);

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), book 6, ch. 5-7;

Topic 4. Contemporary World.

Lectures 4.1- 4.2 World in the 20th century

Summary:

First World War and its economic, social, and political effects. Changes in global balances. Challenges to European preeminence. Asia, Africa and Latin America during the interwar period: nationalism and political identities. Versailles system of international relations. European states and the USA in the interwar period. The Great Depression of 1930s and reactions to it. Revolution in economic thinking: from classical economic thought to Keynesian economics. The rise of Nazism in Germany. The Road to the Second World War. Second World War and its consequences. Cold War in Europe. Decolonization and neocolonialism. Europe after the war. Economic recovery of Europe. Keynesian model of economic development. From Keynesianism to Neoliberalism. The breakdown of the Soviet Union and the shifting of global balances in the late 20th – early 21st centuries.

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014). Ch. 30-34.

Seminar 4.1. World in the 1918-1945

Questions for discussion:

Causes and consequences of the First World War

Challenges to the liberal order in the inter-war period

Nationalism and anti-colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the inter-war period

The Great Depression and its consequences

The New Deal in the USA

National Socialism in Germany

the Origins and the course of the Second World War

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), chapters 29–32.

- Further reading:

Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Extremes: the short twentieth century, 1914 –1991*, ch. 1-4. (London, 1995) available online at: <http://libcom.org/files/Eric%20Hobsbawm%20-%20Age%20Of%20Extremes%20-%201914-1991.pdf>;

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), books 7-8.

Seminar 5.2. The Cold War and the Collapse of the Bipolar System

Questions for discussion:

The essence and the course of the Cold War

Decolonization and its consequences

Globalization and contemporary global problems

- Core reading:

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F. Ziegler, Heather E. Streets-Salter, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3rd ed., New York, 2014), chapters 33-34.

- Further reading:

Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Extremes: the short twentieth century, 1914 –1991*, ch. 1-4. (London, 1995) available online at: <http://libcom.org/files/Eric%20Hobsbawm%20-%20Age%20Of%20Extremes%20-%201914-1991.pdf>;

John Morris Roberts, Odd Arne Westad, *The Penguin History of the World* (6th ed. London, 2013), books 7-8.

Francis Fukuyama, *The End of History and the Last Man* (New York, 1992);

Samuel Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations?*, in "Foreign Affairs", vol. 72, no. 3, Summer 1993, pp. 22–49;

Samuel Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (New York, 1996)

RUSSIAN HISTORY

1st Semester (Fall)

Topic 1. Medieval Rus'.

Lecture 1.1. Early Slavs and the origins of Kievan Rus'. Rus' in XI-XIII.

Summary:

Early feudal monarchy of Rurikovichi. Baptism. Rus' in the medieval world. Period of political disintegration. Economical and political reasons for disintegration. Largest principalities and their political systems. Relations between Russian lands. Novgorod and Pskov republics. Mongolian state. Organization of Mongolian state. Genghis Khan. Campaigns of Khan Baty. Invasion in the North-Eastern Rus'. German feudal aggression on the Baltic lands. Order of the Brothers of Sword, the Teutonic order. Formation of the Livonian Order. Struggle of Russian lands against Sweden and Livonian Order. Battle on the Ice. Alexander Nevskii.

- Core reading:

1. *The Cambridge History of Russia*. Vol. I. P. 47-72, 98-126

- Further reading:
 1. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P. 4-38.

Seminar 1.1. Medieval Rus': Main patterns of political and cultural development.

Questions for discussion:

- *The Norman theory. Michail Lomonosov vs Bayer, Miller.*
 - *The choice of religion.*
 - *Tatar-Mongolian invasion*
 - *Between the Mongols and the Crusaders*
- Primary source:
 1. Excerpts from “The Primary Chronicle”
 - Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. I. P. 47-72, 98-126.
 - Further reading:
 1. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P. 7-38.

Lecture 1.2. “Gathering of Russian lands”. Russian state in the XVI century.

Summary:

Rus' under the Tatar-Mongolian Yoke. Impacts of the Yoke on Russian political, economical and social development. Restoration of urban and political life in Russian lands. Rise of Moscow. Dmitri Donskoi and the battle of Kulikovo field. Main factors of state consolidation. Peculiarities of Russian state's formation. Policy of Ivan III the Great and Basil III. The rise of Muscovite Russia. Byzantine political heritage. Russian state in the XVI century. Boyar rule and Elena Glinskaya. Reign of Ivan IV. Intronization of Ivan IV. Main military and administrative reforms. The Law Code of 1550. Council of a Hundred Chapters (Stoglav). Accretion of personal authority. Oprichnina and its consequences. Foreign policy of Russia in the 16th century. Fight for access to the Baltic sea. Livonian war and its results. Russian-Polish relations.

- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. I. P. 213-263.
- Further reading:
 1. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P. 39-62.

Seminar 1.2. Rule of Ivan IV, the Terrible. Ivan IV vs. Andrey Kurbskiy.

Questions for discussion:

1. Relations between Ivan IV and the boyars.
2. Oprichnina – its reasons and consequences.

3. *Personality of Andrew Kurbskiy: a traitor?*

- Primary source:
 1. Excerpts from “The Correspondence between Ivan IV and Prince Andrei Kurbskii”

- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. I. P. 252-263.

- Further reading:
 1. Perrie M. The popular image of Ivan the Terrible // The Slavonic and Eastern European Review. Vol. 56. No.2, Apr., 1978. Pp. 275-286. JSTOR

Topic 2. Russia in the XVII century.

Lecture 2.1. Time of Troubles: political crisis in Russia and foreign intervention. The first Romanovs

Summary:

Political and socio-economical reasons of the crisis. Rule of Boris Godunov. International position of Russia. Main events of the foreign intervention into Russia. Polish-Lithuanian and Swedish intervention. Romanovs' accession. Rule of the first Romanovs. Foreign policy of Russia in the 17th century: fighting against Poland. Ukraine's reunion with Russia. Wars with Turkey and Sweden.

- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. I. P. 409-431.

Seminar 2.1. 17th century – The age of revolts.

Questions for discussion:

- *Time of Troubles: from Boris Godunov to Alexey Romanov.*
- *Political, social and economic reasons for mass popular revolts.*
- *Peasant war.*
- *Religious schism as a form of a social protest. Enserfment of peasants: main stages. The Law Code of 1649.*

- Primary sources:
 1. Excerpts from “Ulozhenie”: [The Code of Law of 1649](#)
 2. Samuel Collins on the Court of Aleksei Mikhailovich (1670). *Excepted from Samuel Collins, On the Present State of Russia, (London, 1671) On-line edition edited by Marshall Poe.*

- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. I. P. 545 – 558, 600-617.

- Further reading:

1. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P. 63-84.

Topic 3. Russia in the XVIII century.

Lecture 3.1. Peter the Great.

Summary:

Internal policy: main political and administrative reforms. Foundation of Saint-Petersburg. The abolition of the Patriarchate. Military reforms. Foreign policy: Azov campaign. The Great Northern War. Social and cultural changes in Russia in the Petrine era.

- Core reading:

1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. Pp. 67 – 77, 489-503.

- Further reading:

1. Bushkovich, Paul. Peter the Great: The Struggle for Power. Cambridge, 2001. EBSCOhost
 2. Cracraft, James. The Revolution of Peter the Great. Cambridge, Mass., 2003. EBSCOhost
 3. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P. 85-102.
 4. Miliukov, P. [Outlines of the History of Russian Culture](#). Moscow, 1995. Vol. 3. Pp.161-162, 166.

Seminar 3.1. Russia in the 18th century: antimonies of development. Peter I

Questions for discussion:

1. *The impact of Peter's reforms on political and social life.*
2. *Europeization of Russia: Pro et Contra.*

- Primary sources:

1. [Decree](#) on Single Inheritance, 1714.

2. [Proclamation](#) on the Introduction of the New Calendar, December 20, 1699.

- Core reading:

1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. Pp. 67 – 77, 489-503.

- Further reading:

1. Bushkovich, Paul. Peter the Great: The Struggle for Power. Cambridge, 2001. EBSCOhost
2. Cracraft, James. The Revolution of Peter the Great. Cambridge, Mass., 2003. EBSCOhost
3. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P. 85-102.
4. Riasanovsky, Nicholas. The Image of Peter the Great in Russian History and Thought. NY, 1992. Pp. 3-85, 303-305. EBSCOhost

Lecture 3.2. Between “the Greats”: Palace coups in Russia in the first half of the 18th century.

Epoch of Catherine the Great.

Summary:

Main reasons for political instability. Peter’s Decree on Single Inheritance. Empress Catherine I. Empress Anna Ioannovna. Policy of favoritism. Bironovshina. Elizabeth I. Beginnings of the “Golden Age” in Russian culture and science. Seven-year war with Prussia. Peter III: Prussiophilia. Manifesto of 1762. Catherine’s coup d’etat. Catherine’s personality. Coup d’etat and first years of reign. The Legislative Commission. Main reforms. Golden age of Russian nobility. Evolution of serfdom. Peasant wars. Pugachev’s rebellion. Foreign policy: Russo-Turkish wars. Question of Crimea. Partitions of Poland.

- Primary sources:

1. The "[Conditions](#)" of Empress Anna Ioannovna’s accession to the throne, 1730.
2. Peter III's [Manifesto](#) Freeing Nobles from Obligatory Service, 1762.
3. The Pugachev Rebellion. [Selected Documents](#).

- Core reading:

1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. P. 77-81, 119-122, 504-507.

2nd Semester (Spring)

Seminar 3.2. Russia in the 18th century: antimonies of development. Catherine II

Questions for discussion:

1. Catherine the Great – Enlightened Monarch?
2. XVIII century – absolutist state or age of nobility?

- Primary sources:

1. Prince M.M. Shcherbatov. [On the Corruption of Manners in Russia](#) // Anthology of Russian Literature From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. NY, 1902. Pp. 287-291.
2. Alexander Radishchev. Abstract from [Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow](#), 1790.

- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. Pp. 116-126.
- Further reading:
 1. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P.103-120.

Topic 4. Russian Empire in the XIX century.

Lecture 4.1. Russia in the first half of the XIX century.

Summary:

Rule of Paul I. Political and administrative reforms, policy towards the peasants. Changes in the foreign policy. Personality of Paul I. Rule of Alexander I - "Epoch of liberal reforms". Unofficial Committee. M.M. Speranskii and projects. Adam Czartoryski. Ministerial and University reforms. Peasant question. Projects of constitutional reform. Decembrists' Revolt: December 14, 1825. Formation of the ideology: first secret organizations, Northern and Southern societies of Decembrists. Death of Alexander I. Interregnum and Decembrist uprising. Results and the role of the Decembrist movement. Domestic policy of Nicholas I. Centralization of the state and further bureaucratisation. New law code. Policy in the "peasant question". Polish revolt of 1830-1831. Foreign policy. Revolutions of 1848. The Crimean war, 1853-1856. Siege of Sevastopol. Main battles. Treaty of Paris.

- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. P. 146-161, 378-388, 432-441, 519-529, 554-560.
- Further reading:
 1. Cavendish, Richard. Death of Tsar Nicholas I of Russia // History Today, Mar.2005. Vol. 55, Issue 3. Pp.58. EBSCOhost
 2. Delfiner, Henry A. Alexander I, the Holy Alliance and Clemens Metternich: a reappraisal // East European Quarterly, 2003. Vol. 37. Issue 2. Pp.127-143. EBSCOhost
 3. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P.121-144
 4. Eidelman, Tamara. The aspirations of youth // Russian Life, Mar/Apr2008. Vol. 51, issue 2. Pp.23-25. EBSCOhost.
 5. Gorizontov L. The Crimean War as a Test of Russia's Imperial Durability // Russian Studies in History. Vol. 51, no. 1, Summer 2012. Pp. 65-94. EBSCOhost
 6. Lambert, Andrew D. The Crimean War: British Grand Strategy Against Russia, 1853-1856. Ashgate. 2011. EBSCOhost
 7. McCaffray, Susan P. Confronting serfdom in the age of Revolution: Projects for Serf reform in the time of Alexander I // The Russian Review. No. 64, January 2005. P. 1-21. EBSCOhost.

Seminar 4.1. Foreign policy of Alexander I. War of 1812.

Questions for discussion:

1. *International relations on the eve of the First Patriotic War*
2. *The Treaty of Tilsit*
3. *The beginning of the war. Strategic plans of Napoleon and Alexander I*
4. *The battle of Borodino. The meeting at Fili village. Reasons for leaving Moscow.*
5. *The Tarutino maneuver. The turning point of the war.*
6. *The War of 1812 in Russian history and culture*

- Core reading:

1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol.II. P. 145-161, 519-529, 554-558.

- Further reading:

1. Hartley, Janet. Napoleon in Russia // History Today 41. No. 1, January 1991.Pp. 28-34. EBSCOhost.
2. Martin, Alexander M. The Response of the Population of Moscow to the Napoleonic Occupation of 1812 // The Military and Society in Russia:1450-1917. Ed.by Eric Lohr and Marshall Poe. Boston, 2002. Pp. 469-489. EBSCOhost.

- Internet resources:

[NAPOLEONICA](#)

[Interactive map of Borodino](#)

Interactive museum [War of 1812](#) (maps, music art)

Lecture 4.2. Russia in the second half of the XIX century. Great Reforms and Counter-Reforms.

Summary:

Social and economic development of Russia in the 2/2of the 19th century. The Great Reforms. The Emancipation Manifesto of 1861 - abolition of serfdom. Great reforms of Alexander II (1863-1874): Judicial reform. Urban reform. Educational reforms. Military reforms. Local government (zemstvo) reform. Results and meaning of the Great reforms. Political thought in the post-reform Russia. ChernyshevskyLavrovTkachev. "Going to the people movement". Anarchism. Emergence of Russian Social Democratic Movement. Legal Marxism. Polish Uprising of 1863-1864. Foreign policy: International position of Russia after the Crimean war. New program of foreign policy: M. Gorchakov. League of the Three Emperors. Russia and The Eastern Crisis. National liberation movement of the Balkans and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878. Crisis of autocracy at the turn of 1870s-1880s. Constitutional project of M. Loris-Melikov. Assassination of Alexander II. General features of Alexander's III rule. Ideas of K. Pobedonostsev and M. Katkov. Manifesto of inviolability of autocracy (1881). Main counterreforms (educational, University statute of 1884, censorship, urban and rural self-government). Policy in the agrarian question. Foreign policy: Changes of 1880-1890: from League of The Three Emperors (1881) to Russo-French alliance (1891-1894).

- Primary sources:

1. Count von Moltke. [The Coronation of Alexander II](#), 1855.
2. Alexander II. [Emancipation Manifesto](#), 1861.

3. Alexander Nikitenko. [Response to the Emancipation Manifesto](#), 1861.
 4. Alexander III. [Proclamation of April 29, 1881](#)
 5. K. P. Pobedonotseff. [Reflections of a Russian statesman](#). London, 1898.
- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. P. 130-142, 356- 368, 388-393, 593-616, 561-567, 608-616.
 - Further reading:
 1. Dukes P. A History of Russia: Medieval, Modern, Contemporary, c.882-1996. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998. P.145-172
 2. Golicz, Roman. The Russians Shall not Have Constantinople // History Today. Sep. 2003. Vol. 53, Issue 9. Pp. 39-43. EBSCOhost
 3. Hans Heilbronne. [Alexander III and the Reform plan of Loris-Melikov](#) // The Journal of Modern History. Vol 33. No.4. Pp. 384-397.
 4. Mironov, Boris N. The Myth of a Systemic Crisis in Russia after the Great Reforms of the 1860s-1870s // Russian Studies in History. Vol. 47, no. 4, Spring 2009. Pp. 40–52. EBSCOhost

Topic 5. Russia in the XX-XXI centuries

Lecture 5.1. Rule of Nicholas II.

Summary:

«Police socialism», ideas of Zubatov and Gapon. Peasant question. First Russian revolution of 1905-1907. Main reasons. "Bloody Sunday". Main stages of the revolutionary movement. All-Russian general strike. October Manifesto. December Moscow strike. Formation of first political parties. Elections to the First State Duma. Cabinet of P. Stolypin. II State Duma. Coup d'etat of June 3 1907. Political system of June 3d. III State Duma. Stolypin agrarian reforms. IV State Duma. Political situation in Russia of The eve of The First World war. Foreign policy: Main aims of Russian policy in the Far East. Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905: general course of action, battles of Port-Arthur, Mukden, Tsushima. Portsmouth peace treaty. Russia in the system of international relations in the pre-war period. Relations with European powers. Formation of Entente. Russia in the First World war: course of action in 1914-1916, main campaigns.

- Primary sources:
 1. [Workers' Petition](#) to Nicholas II January 9, 1905 (Bloody Sunday).
 2. [Manifesto of October 17th](#), 1905.
 3. [The Russian Fundamental Law](#) of 23 April 1906.
 3. [Manifesto of June 3rd, 1907](#) (Dissolution of the Second Duma).

- Core reading:

1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol II. Pp.567-571, 617-654.

- Further reading:

1. Beryl, Williams. *Russia 1905// History Today* 55. No. 5, May 2005. Pp. 44-51. EBSCOhost
2. Lone, Stewart. Between Bushido and Black Humour // *History Today* 55, no. 9 (September 2005). P. 20-27. EBSCOhost
3. Steinberg, John W. *The Russo-Japanese War in Global Perspective: World War Zero*. Leiden, 2005. EBSCOhost
4. Wood, Alan. Russia, 1905: Dress-rehearsal for Revolution // *History Today*, 81.Vol. 31, Issue8. Pp. 28-33.EBSCOhost

Seminar 5.1. Russian Revolution of 1917. Civil war and Allied intervention. Soviet state and society in the 1920s.

Questions for discussion:

- *February Revolution (main reasons, formation of the Provisionary Government, abdication of Nicholas II, emergence of the dual power system).*
- *From February-to October: policy of Provisional Government, relations between government and Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Main crises of Provisional government.*
- *October Revolution. Armed revolt in Petrograd. I All-Russian Congress of Soviets, its decisions and first decrees. Constituent Assembly and its dispersal. III All-Russian Congress of Soviets. Proclamation of Russian Soviet Republic. Brest-Litovsk Treaty.*
- *Czecho-Slovak legions' revolt. Military situation in Soviet Russia (organization of anti-Soviet forces and main leaders of "White movement", main political developments and military campaigns in 1919-1920). Allied Intervention.*
- *Formation of new Soviet republics. Abolition of Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Soviet-Polish war and Riga Peace treaty.*
- *Policy of "War Communism".*
- *Main traits of political and economical crisis after the Civil war. Declaration of New Economic Policy (NEP) and its collapse.*
- *Formation of the USSR. First Soviet Union government and Constitution. National and state building.*

- Primary sources:

1. [The Abdication](#) of Nicholas II, March 1917.
2. [Formation of the First Provisional Government](#) - *Izvestiia*, 3 March 1917.
3. Resolutions of the [First All-Russian Congress of Soviets](#).
4. [The Decree on Peace](#).

5. V. I. Lenin. [On the Organization of the Extraordinary Commission to Fight Counter-Revolution](#), Letter to F. Dzhzhzhinski (Formation of CheKa).
 6. Trotsky L. [The First Acts of Allied intervention](#) // History of Russian Revolution. Vol. 1918.
 7. Trotsky L. [On the Events at Kronstadt](#) – An interview given to the representatives of the foreign press. March 16, 1921.
- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. II. Pp.655-669.
 2. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. III. Pp. 94-113, 114-139, 140-167.

Lecture 5.2. Soviet state and society in the 1930s-1960s.

Summary:

USSR in the Stalin's era. First '5-year plans" for economic development. Industrialization and collectivization. Stalinist regime and Constitution of 1936. Political repressions and purges. Foreign policy in the 1920s-1930s. German-Soviet Rapallo Treaty. Munich Accord. Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. Post-war political development, 1945-1952. Struggle for power after Stalin's death. XX Congress of the Communist Party. Nikita Khrushchev. Denunciation of "cult of the individual". Khrushchev's agricultural reform and internal policy. Soviet foreign policy in the post-war world: Beginnings of the Cold War. Formation of the "Soviet bloc" in the Eastern Europe (Organization of The Warsaw Treaty, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). Sino-Soviet relations. Soviet-American relations, Cuban missile crisis.

- Sources:
 1. [Dizzy with success](#): Concerning question of the collective farm movement // Pravda, March 2, 1930.
 2. Joseph V. Stalin. [On Soviet Industrialization](#): Speech to Industrial Managers, February 1931
 3. [Khrushchev's Secret Speech](#) to the closed Session of the 20th Party Congress, February 25, 1956
- Core reading:
 1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. III. Pp.160-191, 192-216, 268-291.
- Further reading:
 1. Pereira, Norman. Stalin and the Communist Party in the 1920s // History Today, 42. No.8, August 1992. Pp. 16-22. [EBSCOhost](#)
- Internet resources:
 1. [Seventeen Moments in Soviet History](#)

Seminar 5.2. USSR in the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

Questions for discussion:

1. *First years of war, 1941-1942. Invasion. The battle of Moscow. The Leningrad blockade.*
2. *1943 - The turning point: Victory at Stalingrad; The Battle of Kursk; The liberations of Smolensk, Khrakov, Donbass, and Eastern Ukraine and Belorussia.*
3. *1944: main campaigns. Liberation of Leningrad.*
4. *1945: main campaigns in Europe. The fall of Berlin.*
5. *International relations of the USSR during World War II: Anti-Hitler coalition. Main conferences. Question of the Second front. Post-war peace settlement.*
6. *Great Patriotic War in Soviet culture (art, literature, music).*

- Primary source:

1. Joseph V. Stalin, Order No. 227. July 28, 1942 – “[Not one step back!](#)”

- Core reading:

1. The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol III. Pp. 217-242.

- Further reading:

1. Kovalchuk V.M., Rupasov A.I., Chistikov A.N. Leningrad during the Great Patriotic War. Means of Adaptation // Russian Studies in History, vol. 52, no. 2, Fall 2013, Pp. 7–24. EBSCOhost
2. Lloyd, Clark. Battle of Kursk // World War II. Vol. 25. Issue 5, Jan/Feb 2011. Pp. 44-53. EBSCOhost

2.5 Consolidated reading list

Compulsory reading:

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2. The Cambridge History of Russia. Volume II. Imperial Russia, 1689–1917. Ed. by Dominic Lieven. Cambridge, 2006.
3. The Cambridge History of Russia. Volume III. The Twentieth Century. Ed. by Ronald Grigor Suny. Cambridge, 2006.
4. Bentley, Jerry, Ziegler, Herbert, Streets-Salter, Heather, *Traditions & Encounters: A Brief Global History* (3d ed, New York, 2014).

Primary Sources (World History):

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2. Aristotle, *Constitution of the Athenians* (trans. by Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, available online at: <http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/a/aristotle/athenian/>);
3. Bernstein, Edouard, *Evolutionary Socialism*, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/bernstein-revsoc.asp>;
4. Burke, Edmund, *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, available online at: <http://art-bin.com/art/oreffra1.html>;
5. Cicero, M. Tullius, *On the Commonwealth and on the Laws*, (ed. by R. D. Zetzel), (New York, 1999)
6. Churchill, Winston, *The Sinews of Peace*, (March 5, 1946, Fulton., Mo.).
7. *The Code of Hammurabi*, available online at: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/hammenu.asp
8. *Declaration of Independence*, July 4, 1776, available online at http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/declare.asp;
9. Disraeli, Benjamin, *Utilitarian Follies*, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/disraeli-utilitarianfollies.asp>
10. The Edicts of King Ashoka, available online at: <https://www.cs.colostate.edu/~malaiya/ashoka.html>
11. *Epic of Gilgamesh* (trans. by R. C. Thompson, available online at: <http://king-of-heroes.co.uk/the-epic-of-gilgamesh/reginald-campbell-thompson-translation/>).
12. Herodotus, *On the Customs of Persians*, from Ancient History Sourcebook, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/herodotus-persians.asp>;
13. Herodotus, from *the History of the Persian Wars*, from Ancient History Sourcebook, available online at <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/greek-babylon.asp>;
14. Herodotus, *the Persians Reject Democracy/ Darius state*, from Ancient History Sourcebook, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/herodotus-persdemo.asp>;
15. Hobbes, Thomas, *Leviathan* (extracts), available online at: <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/3207>;
16. Hobhouse, L. T. *Liberalism*, 1911, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1911hobhouse.asp>;
17. Hobson, John A., *Imperialism. A Study*, available online at <https://www.marxists.org/archive/hobson/1902/imperialism/index.htm>
18. Kant, Immanuel, *What is Enlightenment*, available online at: <http://www.columbia.edu/acis/ets/CCREAD/etscc/kant.html>
19. Komnena, Anna, *Alexiad* (trans. by E. A. Dawes, available online at: <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/basis/AnnaComnena-Alexiad00.asp>).
20. Lenin, V.I., *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*. A popular Outline. available online at: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1916/imp-hsc/>
21. Locke, John, *Second Treatise of Government*, available online at: <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/7370>
22. Machiavelli, Niccolò, *The Prince*, available online at: <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/1232?msg>;
23. *Magna Charta*, available online at: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/magframe.asp>
24. De Maistre, Joseph *The Divine Origins of Constitutions, 1810*, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1810demaistre.asp>;
25. *The Mandate of Heaven*, selections from the Shu Jing, Chinese Cultural Studies, available online at: <http://acc6.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu/~phalsall/texts/shu-jing.html>;

26. Marx, Karl, Engels, Friedrich, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, available online at: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/>
27. Marx, Karl, *Capital*, vol. 1, pt. 8: Primitive Accumulation, available online at: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1867-c1/>;
28. Metternich, Klemens von, *Political Confession of Faith (1820)*, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1820metternich.asp>
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31. Plutarch, *Life of Artaxerxes*, available online at: <http://classics.mit.edu/Plutarch/artaxerx.html>
32. *The Salic Law*, available online at: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/salic.asp>
33. Tacitus, *Germania*, from the Internet Medieval Sourcebook, available online at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/basis/tacitus-germanygord.asp>;
34. Thucydides, *The History of the Peloponnesian War*, available online at: <http://classics.mit.edu/Thucydides/pelopwar.html>
35. *US Constitution*, available online at http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/usconst.asp

Primary Sources (Russian History):

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2. Decree on Single Inheritance, 1714. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Decree_on_Single_Inheritance
3. Proclamation on the Introduction of the New Calendar, December 20, 1699. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Proclamation_on_the_Introduction_of_the_New_Calendar%2C_1700
4. The “Conditions” of Empress Anna Ioannovna’s accession to the throne, 1730. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/The_%22Conditions%22_of_Anna_Ivanovna%27s_Accession_to_the_Throne%2C_1730
5. Peter III's Manifesto Freeing Nobles from Obligatory Service, 1762. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Peter_III%27s_Manifesto_Freeing_Nobles_from_Obligatory_Service%2C_1762
6. The Pugachev Rebellion. Selected Documents. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/The_Pugachev_Rebellion
7. Prince M.M. Shcherbatov. “On the Corruption of Manners in Russia” // Anthology of Russian Literature From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. NY, 1902. Pp. 287-29. URL: http://www.shsu.edu/~his_ncp/Shcherb.html
8. Alexander Radishchev. Abstract from “Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow”, 1790. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Alexander_Radishchev%2C_Journey_from_St._Petersburg_to_Moscow
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10. Vissarion Belinsky. Letter to Nikolay Gogol, 1847. URL: http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Vissarion_Belinsky%2C_Letter_to_Gogol

11. Count von Moltke. The Coronation of Alexander II, 1855.
URL:<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1855moltke-alexander2.asp>
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http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Alexander_II%2C_Emanicipation_Manifesto%2C_1861
13. Alexander Nikitenko. Response to the Emancipation Manifesto, 1861. URL:
http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Alexander_Nikitenko_Responds_to_the_Emanicipation_Manifesto
14. Alexander III. Proclamation of April 29, 1881.
URL:http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Alexander_III%2C_Proclamation_of_April_29%2C_1881
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16. Workers' Petition to Nicholas II January 9, 1905 (Bloody Sunday).
URL:[http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Workers'_Petition%2C_January_9th%2C_1905_\(Bloody_Sunday\)](http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Workers'_Petition%2C_January_9th%2C_1905_(Bloody_Sunday))
17. Manifesto of October 17th, 1905.
URL:http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Manifesto_of_October_17th%2C_1905
18. The Russian Fundamental Law of 23 April 1906.
URL:<http://community.dur.ac.uk/a.k.harrington/fundlaws.html>
19. Manifesto of June 3rd, 1907. (Dissolution of the Second Duma).
URL:[http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Manifesto_of_June_3rd%2C_1907_\(Dissolution_of_the_Second_Duma\)](http://academic.shu.edu/russianhistory/index.php/Manifesto_of_June_3rd%2C_1907_(Dissolution_of_the_Second_Duma))
20. The Abdication of Nicholas II, March 1917. URL:
<http://community.dur.ac.uk/a.k.harrington/Russhist.HTML>
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<http://community.dur.ac.uk/a.k.harrington/Russhist.HTML>.
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24. V. I. Lenin. On the Organization of the Extraordinary Commission to Fight Counter-Revolution - Letter to F. Dzhherzhinski. URL:<http://community.dur.ac.uk/a.k.harrington/cheka.html>
25. Trotsky L. The First Acts of Allied intervention. Excerpts from: "History of Russian Revolution" Vol. I. URL: <http://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1918/military/ch31.htm>
26. Trotsky L. On the Events at Kronstadt. – An interview given to the representatives of the foreign press. March 16, 1921. URL:<http://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1921/military/ch61.htm>
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28. Joseph V. Stalin. Order No. 227. July 28, 1942 – "Not one step back!" URL:
<http://soviethistory.msu.edu/?s=Order+227>
29. N.Khrushchev's Secret Speech to the closed Session of the 20th Party Congress, February 25, 1956. URL:<http://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2007/apr/26/greatspeeches1>

30. Constitution of the USSR of 1977 – Chapters 1-
2.URL:<http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/russian/const/1977toc.html>
31. Selected documents on Perestroika. URL:<http://www.ibiblio.org/expo/soviet.exhibit/perest.html>
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Further reading (World History):

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2. Anderson, Perry, *Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism* (London, 1974).
3. Anderson, Perry, *Lineages of the Absolutist State* (London, 1974).
4. Armitage, David, *Declaration of Independence: A Global History* (Cambridge, Ma., 2007).
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6. Berkey, Johnathan, *The Formation of Islam. Religion and Society in the Near East, 600 – 1800* (Cambridge, 2003)
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8. Bayly, Christopher, *The Birth of the Modern World 1780–1914* (Oxford, 2004).
9. Bellwood, Peter, *First Migrants: Ancient Migration in Global Perspective* (Chichester, West Sussex, Malden 2013).
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13. *The Cambridge World History* (ed. by John McNeill, Kenneth Pomeranz) ch. 4. Global industrialisation: a multipolar perspective, pp. 106-135. (Cambridge University Press online publication, 2016); Book DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139196079>, Chapter DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139196079.005>
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36. Zakharova L.G. Autocracy, Bureaucracy, and the Reforms of the 1860s in Russia // Soviet Studies in History. Spring, 1991. P. 6-33. URL: <http://www2.stetson.edu/~psteeves/classes/grrefzakharova.html>

Databases and Internet resources:

1. Avalon Project. Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy, available at: <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/>
2. Chinese Text Project, available at: <http://ctext.org/>
3. eBook Academic Collection (EBSCO) <http://search.ebscohost.com/>
4. Internet History Sourcebook Project, available at: <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/>
5. JSTOR: <http://www.jstor.org/>
6. A Visual Sourcebook on Chinese Civilization, prepared by Patricia Buckley Ebrey, available at: <https://depts.washington.edu/chinaciv/>
7. [Interactive map of Borodino](#)
8. [Interactive museum War of 1812 \(maps, music art\)](#)
9. [NAPOLEONICA](#)
10. [The Romanovs. The History of Russian Dynasty \(documentary films\)](#)

A list of sample topics and questions for the final exam:

Russian History Part

Topics

- 1) Ancient (Kievan) Rus'. Russian lands in X – XII centuries.
- 2) Russian lands in XII-XV centuries: between the Mongols and the Crusaders.
- 3) Russian state in the XVI century. Reign of Ivan IV
- 4) Time of Troubles: political crisis in Russia and foreign intervention. First Romanovs.
- 5) Peter the Great. Domestic and Foreign policy
- 6) Catherine the Great. Domestic and Foreign Policy
- 7) Foreign policy of Alexander I. War of 1812
- 8) Alexander II. Domestic and Foreign policy
- 9) Russian Revolution of 1917
- 10) USSR in the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)

World History Part

Topics

1. Neolithic revolution. What was its essence and significance?

Sample multiple choice question –

Which of the following was NOT among the consequences of the Neolithic revolution?

a) Social stratification

b) Transition to settled life

c) Emergence of cities and states

d) Industrial development

2. The emergence of ancient civilizations. What river valley civilizations do you know? What did they have in common? What were the differences? Choose any two civilizations and name at least two differences.

3. What were the key characteristics of the Ancient Greek polis? What were the conditions (economic, social) under which the polis emerged? Compare the constitutions (political and social systems) of Athens and Sparta.

4. Name the key characteristics of the Vedic Period in Ancient India. What did the caste system in India rest on? What was its significance?
5. “The Golden Age of Chinese philosophy”. To which period of Chinese history does this definition refer? What were the main schools of thought that emerged at that time? Briefly discuss the main ideas of each school. Which doctrine became the basis of the unification of China under the Qin dynasty?
6. What were the advantages of the Eastern Roman Empire that allowed it to survive while the Western Roman Empire collapsed?
7. In what way did the relations between the political rulers (emperors, kings) and the church differ in Western Europe and the Byzantine Empire in the Middle Ages? What was the relationship between the religious and political spheres in the medieval Islamic states? How did the relations between the church and the state in Europe develop throughout the Middle Ages (6th – 15th centuries)? What was the impact of the Reformation on such relations?
8. What were the main causes and consequences of the voyages of discoveries of the late 15th – 16th centuries?
9. Compare and contrast the development of Western Europe in the 14th – 16th centuries and China under the Ming dynasty. Indicate the factors that contributed to external expansion of Europe in the Early Modern Era. What factors, do you think, contributed to Western Europe becoming the commercial and military leader in world affairs?
10. Explain the notion of ‘the Early Modern Era’. Describe the main changes in economic, political, social, religious and cultural life of Europe that contributed to the transition from the medieval to modern epoch. What were the key features of humanism? Why did humanism emerge in Italy? What were other centers of humanism? Name the most prominent humanist authors. How can the ideas put forward by humanists be related to the economic and social development of Europe at that time? What are the key ideas of Niccolò Machiavelli’s *The Prince*? How can they be related to political and social processes unfolding in Europe in the Early Modern Era?
11. What were the common features in the development of the Islamic Empires in the 16th – 18th centuries?
12. What were the main ideas of the Enlightenment? The ideas of the Enlightenment were applied by both the revolutionaries and the absolute monarchs in the second half of the 18th century. Give examples. Do you agree that the Enlightenment was a revolutionary ideology? Why/ why not?
13. What were the causes and consequences of the French Revolution of the late 18th century? In what way did the principles established in the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* reflect the political transformations taking place throughout the Age of Atlantic revolutions? In what way did the ideas of the revolution shape the political development of the European states throughout the 19th century?
14. Explain the notion of ‘the Industrial Revolution’. Why did it start in England? What were its economic and social effects? What was its influence on the foreign and colonial policy of industrial states and on international relations?

15. What caused the emergence of modern ideologies? What were the main ideas of conservatism, liberalism, and socialism of the 19th – early 20th centuries? What were the views of conservatives, liberals, and socialists on equality?

Sample open answer question –

What were the social and economic conditions in the European states which influenced Marxists' view on equality?

16. What contributed to the rise of nationalism in Europe throughout the 19th – early 20th centuries? Nationalism in the 19th – early 20th centuries could in some cases contribute to state-building and in others - undermine the integrity of the existing states. Provide and discuss examples for both cases.

17. Describe the main characteristics of the political and social development of the Americas in the Age of Independence (19th century).

18. What was new in the capitalism of the late 19th – early 20th centuries. What were the main drivers and areas of colonial expansion of the European Great Powers?

19. What were the main social, economic and political consequences of the First World War?

Sample open answer question –

How did the electoral systems of major European states change under the influence of the First World War?

20. Explain the notion of 'the Great Depression'. What were its social, political and international consequences? How did liberalism change under the influence of the Great Depression?

21. How did the two world wars change the balance of power in the world? How did they influence the societies of Asia, Africa, and Latin America?

Course paper overall assessment

90-100 % Excellent (5)

Work of high quality showing excellent knowledge of subject matter and highly developed skills of historical analysis. Well formulated arguments are based on strong evidence. The author demonstrates a high level of originality and critical thinking. Work is based on a wide range of primary sources. Knowledge of historiography and the ability to compare viewpoints of different authors are demonstrated. Introduction reveals clearly formulated research aim and tasks; the body presents the solutions to the aimed goals specified in the introduction. Clear conclusions as a logical sequence of the work are presented.

75 – 89 % Good (4)

Work shows a good grasp of subject matter. Work is based on an adequate amount of primary sources and scientific works on the analyzed topic. Introduction contains research aim and tasks and conclusions are provided. Research is logically arranged with clearly developed arguments and evidence of critical thinking and good communication skills.

60 – 74 % Satisfactory (3)

Work shows a basic understanding of subject matter with some inadequacies. Description prevails over analysis. Argumentation and critical thinking are present, but limited. The paper demonstrates relevant content and adequate communication skills, but lacks breadth and depth.

0-59 Unsatisfactory (2)

Work does not meet the requirements. Descriptive paper. The lack of historical analysis. The lack of links to used literature. In case of plagiarism an unsatisfactory mark is given regardless of the fulfillment of all other requirements. Plagiarism is understood as the making of one's text using a compilation method for other people's publications, even connected with their own phrases and sentences. Plagiarism is considered as a severe violation and as an indication of incompetence in the course.

PART 3. FINAL REMARKS

- Plagiarism is considered as a severe violation of academic norms and as an indication of incompetence in the course. Plagiarism is understood as the making of one's text using a compilation method for other people's publications, even connected with their own phrases and sentences. Collective performance of individual tasks is also unacceptable. Proved plagiarism an F-mark is given regardless of the fulfillment of all other requirements.
- Course paper containing more than 500 words of plagiarized text is evaluated as a "fail." For a retake course paper, the student who engaged in plagiarism is assigned a new topic.
- Students are asked to keep a copy of all works submitted for evaluation.