



HISTORY

Syllabi
for
EIGHT-YEAR
SCHOOL

SU
Z-11
(1,66)

OSVESHCHENIYE · 1966

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SYLLABI

FOR
EIGHT-YEAR
SCHOOL

HISTORY

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für internationale
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“PROSVESHCHENIYE”
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7-11 (1,66)

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HISTORY

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The teaching of history plays an enormous role in the general education and Communist upbringing of the younger generation which is to take an immediate part in building up Communist society.

The course of history at the secondary school must help the pupils to develop scientific grasp, in a form understandable to them, of the laws of historic evolution of society, bring it home to them that the downfall of capitalism and the victory of Communism are inevitable, disclose consistently the role of popular masses as true makers of history, as creators of material and spiritual values, and show the role of the individual in history.

Of particular importance at the present juncture is to make a thorough study of the current stage of Communist construction, stressing the role of the Communist Party as the leading, guiding and directing force of the Soviet society.

History and other general subjects must be taught at school in such a way as to bring up the youngsters in the spirit of Communist ideology and ethics, intolerance towards bourgeois ideology, in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, deep respect for labour and to prepare the pupils for active public life.

In the school of general education, beginning with the 1965/66 school year, a consecutive course of history of the U. S. S. R. will be given only once from 7th to 10th forms, instead of the elementary course of history of the U. S. S. R. in 7th and 8th forms and the systematic course of history of the U. S. S. R. in the 9th, 10th and 11th forms. The course of modern and contemporary history of foreign countries will be given from 8th to the 10th forms.

Therefore history in general educational schools will be taught in the following order :

4th form (two hours a week) — episodes from history of the U. S. S. R. (70 hours) ;

5th form (two hours a week) — elementary course of ancient history (70 hours) ;

6th form (2 hours a week) — elementary course of history of the Middle Ages (70 hours) ;

7th form (2 hours a week) — history of the U. S. S. R. from ancient time up to the end of the 18th century (70 hours) ;

8th form (3 hours a week) — modern history, the first period (58 hours), history of the U. S. S. R. from the end of the 18th century up to the end of the 19th century (47 hours)¹ ;

9th form (4 hours a week) — modern history, the second period (51 hours), history of the U. S. S. R. from the end of the 19th century up to and including the victory of Socialism in the U. S. S. R. (68 hours), the contemporary history from 1917 up to the outbreak of World War Two (21 hours) ;

10th form (3 hours a week) — the history of the U. S. S. R. in the period of completion of the upbuilding of socialist society and full-scale construction of Communism (60 hours, including recapitulation of history and social science in preparation for examinations) ;

contemporary history — from the beginning of World War Two up to our time (45 hours) ;

10th form (2 hours a week) — social science (70 hours).

The introduction of the revised system of teaching history will be, in the main, completed in the 1965/66 school year. But, as distinct from the above-given distribution of the study material, 9th form in 1965/66 will study in the following order : modern history, first period (35 hours), since this course was not studied in 8th form; modern history, second period (46 hours); the history of the U. S. S. R. from the Great October Socialist Revolution up to and including the victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R. (42 hours). In the 1965/66 school year contemporary history will not

¹ The study plan of the eight-year school envisages additionally one hour a week (35 hours a year) for weekly "Talks about Our Soviet Society". The main task of these lessons is to acquaint the pupils with the fundamental principles of the Soviet society and the state system, the aims of the communist construction, to contribute to the education of the youth in the spirit of communist consciousness.

be studied separately in 9th forms. In the 1966/67 school year the complete course of contemporary history of foreign countries will be studied in 10th form.¹

In the 1965/66 school year 10th forms will study (3 hours in the first term and 4 hours in the second term): the history of the U. S. S. R. from the Great October Socialist Revolution up to our days (76 hours); the whole course of contemporary history (50 hours).

Similar to the previous years, a course of social science (70 hours) will be given in 10th form.

The transition to the revised system of historical education in 9th and 10th forms will be completed in the 1966/67 school year.

In the 1965/66 school year ancient history and the history of the Middle Ages in 5th and 6th forms will be taught in accordance with the former syllabi and textbooks; the history of the U. S. S. R. in 7th and 8th forms, in accordance with the provisional syllabi and the textbooks used formerly (in 7th form — History of the U. S. S. R. by M. V. Nechkina and A. V. Fadeyev. Textbook for 7th form); (in 8th form — History of the U. S. S. R. by P. P. Yepifanov, I. A. Fedosov. Textbook for 9th and 10th forms of the secondary school).

The paragraphs from modern and contemporary history of foreign countries, formerly included in the course of the history of the U. S. S. R. in 7th and 8th forms, are now excluded.

There is little change in the basic facts and historical notions, chosen in recent years for the course of history of the U. S. S. R. up to the end of the 18th century, taught in 7th form, because the age category of the pupils in question (12 or 13 years old) as well as the general level of their development and the time allotted for studies do not permit to complicate the course substantially. At the same time a number of facts and notions have been included in the provisional syllabus additionally (mainly from the history of the peoples of our country, their struggle for independence, cultural development, as well as material that will contri-

¹In the 1965/66 school year 3 hours a week in the first term and 4 hours a week in the second term — 123 hours in all — are allotted in 9th form for the study of history. Beginning with the 1966/67 school year, 4 hours a week will be allotted in 9th form for the study of history.

bute to the pupils' atheistic education). It is not obligatory for the pupils to memorize the additional items if they are not sufficiently elucidated in the textbook.

The provisional syllabus for the study of the history of the U. S. S. R. in 8th form retains in the main the facts and historical notions included earlier in the systematic course of the history of the U. S. S. R. As the pupils grow older and the events studied in the course are closer to our time, the presentation of the historical development of our homeland in the course of the history of the U. S. S. R. must become deeper and more comprehensive.

In the 1965/66 school year the history of the U. S. S. R. in 9th and 10th forms will be studied in accordance with the old syllabus and the textbook of the history of the U. S. S. R. edited by M. P. Kim ("Prosveshcheniye" Publishing House, 1965).

Modern and contemporary history will be studied in the 1965/66 school year in accordance with the somewhat abridged syllabi and the textbooks now in use. (A. V. Y e f i m o v, Modern History, Part I; Modern History, Part II, edited by V. M. Khvostov; I. M. K r i v o g u z, D. P. P r i t s k e r, S. M. S t e t s k e v i c h, Contemporary History. 1917—1945, published by "Prosveshcheniye", 1965; Contemporary History. 1945—1965, edited by P. M. Kuzmichov and V. A. Orlov, published by "Prosveshcheniye", 1965.)

5th FORM

**SYLLABUS OF ELEMENTARY COURSE
OF ANCIENT HISTORY**

(70 hours)

Introduction

(2 hours)

What is the subject of history. The sources of our knowledge of history of the ancient world. System of chronology in history.

Part I. LIFE OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLE (4 hours)

Primitive people, their implements and occupations. Joint labour of primitive people. Discovery of fire and its role in the life of primitive people. Hunting for big animals. Improvement of primitive implements. Clans and tribes. Appearance of cattle-breeding and land-tillage. Origin of religion.

Part II. ANCIENT EAST (19 hours)

1. Ancient Egypt

(10 hours)

Geography of Egypt. Natural conditions in North-East Africa. The river Nile and the floods.

Occupations of ancient Egyptians. The earliest population of Egypt. Farming as the main occupation of the Egyptians; irrigation and reclamation of fields. Beginning of processing metals.

Formation of classes and the state of Egypt. Inequality in property. Appearance of slavery. Formation of the classes of the slaves and slave-owners. Emergence of state. State administration.

Religion in ancient Egypt. Worship of the forces of nature. The myth about Osiris. Idolisation of the Pharaoh. Construction of pyramids. Mummification. Temples and priests. The class essence of religion.

Class struggle in ancient Egypt. Position of the poor and the slaves around 1750 B. C.

Wars of ancient Egypt. Egyptian pharaohs' conquests in Africa and Asia. Basic aims of the wars. Egypt's conquest by the Persians.

Ancient Egyptian culture. Transformation of the Nile valley by the labour of peasants and slaves. Scientific knowledge, the written language and arts ; their utilization by the slave-owners in their class interests.

2. Babylonia and Assyria in Ancient Time

(3 hours)

Natural conditions and ancient population of the South of the valley between the Tigris and Euphrates. The Babylonian Kingdom. King Hammurabi's legislation in support of slavery.

Cuneiform script. The myth about the Flood. Scientific knowledge. The arts of Babylonia and Assyria.

3. Ancient India

(2 hours)

The country and its population in ancient times. Formation of slave-owners' states. The castes.

The culture of ancient India : the Indian written language, scope of scientific knowledge and arts.

4. Ancient China

(4 hours)

Geography of China. Land-tillers and cattle-breeders settle in the Great Chinese Plain. Formation of States in North-East China.

Agriculture and crafts in China at the beginning of our era. Irrigation and struggle against floods. Formation of a united Chinese state. The Great Chinese Wall. China's contacts with other Asian states.

Ruthless oppression of the slaves and peasantry. The "Yellow Bands" uprising and its significance.

Ancient Chinese culture: the written language, science, inventions, ancient legends.

Part III. ANCIENT GREECE (21 hours)

1. Antique Greece

(5 hours)

Nature and the earliest population of Greece. Greek terrain. The indented sea shore. The climate.

Archeological memorials of antique Greece. (Micenae, Troy.) Areas populated by Greeks at the beginning of the first millenium B. C.

Occupations and social system of the Greeks in the 11th-9th centuries B. C. Farming, cattle-breeding, crafts, sea-faring. Appearance of slaves. Strengthening of the aristocracy.

Myths: Homer's poems "Illiade" and "Odissey" as works of art and sources of historical facts about antique Greeks.

Religion of ancient Greeks. Worship of the forces of nature. Olympic gods. The myth about Prometheus's struggle against Olympic gods. Religion — a distorted reflection of reality.

2. Establishment of Slave System and Formation of City-States in Greece

(4 hours)

Formation of the state in Athens. The development of agriculture and crafts in Attica in the 8th-6th centuries B. C. The struggle between the demos and the aristocrats in Athens. Slave-owners' state in Athens. Abolition of the enslavement of debtors under Solon's reform. Growing role of the people's assembly.

The state of Sparta. Spartans and helots, struggle between them. The Spartans' way of life and their training.

Political disunity of Greece. Athens and Sparta as the most important Greek city-states. Greek colonies on the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts.

3. Graeko-Persian Wars and Development of Slavery in Greece in the 5th Century B. C.

(5 hours)

Graeko-Persian wars. The Persian state towards the end of the 6th and early in the 5th century B. C. Aggressive aspirations of the Persian slave-owners. The Marathon battle. Persian armies invade Greece. The Thermopylae and Salamis battles; Leonidas and Themistocles. The causes of the Greek victory.

Growth of slave-ownership in Greece. The sources of slavery. Slave labour and the position of slaves. The class struggle of the slaves against the slave-owners.

Athens in the middle of the 5th century B. C. Athens' might. The power of the demos in Athens. Pericles at the head of the Athens administration.

4. Flourishing of Greek Culture in the 5th Century B. C.

(4 hours)

The Greek way of life. Olympic games.

Greek theatre and the way performances were held. Tragedy and comedy.

Greek architecture and sculpture (Myron and Phidias).

Science: development of natural sciences; history.

School in Ancient Greece. The Greek written literature.

Slave labour as the basis of the development of the Greek culture. The significance of the Greek culture.

5. Formation and Disintegration of the Kingdom of Alexander of Macedon

(3 hours)

The decline of Greece after the Peloponnesian war. Macedonian domination over Greece.

The eastern campaign of the Macedonian armies. The downfall of the Persian Kingdom. The monarchy of Alexander the Great and its disintegration.

The development of economy and culture in East Mediterranean in the 3rd and 2nd centuries B. C. Egyptian Alexandria.

Part IV. ANCIENT ROME (19 hours)

**1. Roman Republic at the Beginning
of the 3rd Century B. C.**

(2 hours)

Natural conditions and population of ancient Italy. The rise of the city of Rome. Patricians and plebeians. The Roman aristocratic republic of slave-owners; the senate, the people's assembly, consuls, people's tribunes. The conquest of Italy by Rome.

**2. Development of Roman Republic into the
Strongest Slave-Owners' Power in Mediterranean**

(6 hours)

Roman wars of conquest. Roman armies. The struggle between Rome and Carthage for domination over West Mediterranean. Hannibal's campaign against Italy. The Roman victory. The destruction of Carthage.

Roman conquests in Mediterranean. Roman provinces plundered by Roman slave-owners.

Development of slavery in Rome. Enormous influx of slaves to Rome. The position of slaves in Rome. Gladiators. Slave labour as the basis of Roman economy.

Struggle of poor Romans for land. Pauperisation of the Italic peasantry. The Gracchus' land reform. The reasons for its failure. The Roman army placed on the mercenary basis.

Intensification of slaves' struggle against slave-owners.

The uprising under the leadership of Spartacus as the biggest uprising of slaves in ancient Rome. Spartacus as an outstanding leader of the insurgent slaves. The progress of the uprising, its defeat. The significance of the uprising.

**3. Downfall of Roman Republic in the 1st
Century B. C. Roman Empire at the Height of its Might**

(5 hours)

Caesar's dictatorship. The seizure of power by Caesar. The conspiracy against Caesar and his assassination.

Rise of Empire. The seizure of power by Octavian. The causes of the downfall of the republic. The rule of Octavian.

vian August. Consolidation of the slave-owners' domination as a result of the establishment of the Roman Empire.

Rome on the defensive. Roman wars of conquest during Trajan's rule. Defense of the Empire's frontiers.

Roman culture towards the end of the republican period and at the early stages of the Empire. Romans' achievements in technology. Architecture and sculpture, literature, the calendar. The life of the rich and the poor in Rome. Excavations in Pompeii.

The influence of Greek culture on the Roman culture. The significance of the Roman culture.

4. Decline and Downfall of the Roman Empire

(6 hours)

Beginning of the decline of the Empire. Slavery becomes a brake on the economic development. Coloni, growth of their dependence on the landowners.

Christianity. Historical conditions of the emergence of Christianity. Its development into the predominant religion in the Roman Empire. Christianity as an instrument of oppression of the poor people and slaves.

Germans in the first century. A. D. Their occupations and way of life; the formation of alliances of tribes. The onslaught of Germans and other tribes on the frontiers of the Empire.

Downfall of Western Roman Empire. The further weakening of the Empire in the 4th century. Struggle of the Goths against the Empire. Uprisings of slaves and coloni. Division of the Roman Empire into the Eastern and Western Empires.

Rome is captured by the Goths. The collapse of the Western Roman Empire. Causes of the collapse of the slave system in Western Europe.

Recapitulation

(5 hours)

6th FORM

**SYLLABUS OF ELEMENTARY COURSE OF HISTORY
OF MIDDLE AGES**

(70 hours)

Part I. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEUDAL SYSTEM

(16 hours)

**1. Establishment of Feudal System in Western and
Central Europe**

(10 hours)

Emergence of classes and of the German state. The areas populated by Germans after the fall of the Western Roman Empire (the 5th and 6th centuries). Occupations; neighbours' commune; big landed estates.

The Franks in Gaul. The emergence of the Frankish state; the king's power under Chlovis; the alliance between the king and the Church.

Landlords seize the lands of free members of the communes. Introduction of serfdom. The peasants' struggle against the serfdom.

Charlemagne's conquests. The Frankish Empire and its disintegration.

Feudal estates in the 9th and 10th centuries. The lord's land and peasants' allotments. Agriculture at the early Middle Ages. Natural economy. The life and customs of serfs. The life and customs of feudal lords. The feudal lords' power over serfs. The peasants' struggles against feudal oppression.

Feudal disunity. Feudal disunity in Europe. Seigniors and vassals.

The Slavs from the 6th to 10th centuries. Slavs' settlements. The Slavs' social system. Three branches of the Slavs. The struggle of the Western Slavs against the on-

slaught of German feudal lords. The formation of Slavic states—Bohemia, Poland and Kiev Russ.

2. Establishment of Feudal System in Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire

(3 hours)

The territory and economy of the Byzantine Empire by the 7th century. The Slavs settle on the territory of the Byzantine Empire. Growth of big landed estates; introduction of serfdom. The uprising of popular masses under the leadership of Thomas the Slav. Weakening of the emperor's power.

Byzantine culture: education, architectural and other memorials of the Fine Arts.

3. Arabs from 6th to 9th Centuries

(3 hours)

The Arab tribes from the 6th to 7th centuries, their unification, Islam, its class essence. Arab conquests.

The Arab Caliphate. The struggle of the vanquished peoples against the Arab domination. The disintegration of the Caliphate.

The culture of the Caliphate countries: development of science (astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine) and arts (architecture, artistic crafts).

Part II. DEVELOPMENT OF FEUDAL SYSTEM

(28 hours)

1. Development of Crafts and Trade. Growth of Towns in Western Europe

(4 hours)

Development of economy by the 11th century: improvements in agriculture, processing of metals, weaving. Growth of labour productivity.

Separation of crafts from agriculture; feudal towns. The organization of crafts in towns, the guilds. The life of townspeople. The struggle of towns against seignors the uprising in Lennes. Development of trade. Trade routes. Fairs. Italian towns.

2. Christian Church in 11th — 13th Centuries

(1 hour)

The Church as the biggest feudal lord, the sources of its wealth. Division of the Church. The power of the Catholic Church, the power of the Pope. The reactionary role of the Church.

3. The Crusades

(2 hours)

The causes and nature of the crusades. The first crusade. The struggle of the people of the east against the crusaders. The fourth crusade and the devastation of Constantinople by crusaders. The consequences of the crusades for Western Europe and for the East.

4. Formation of Centralized States in Western Europe

(8 hours)

France in the 11th—15th centuries. Weakness of the king's power in the 11th—12th centuries. Growth of towns and trade contacts. The king's alliance with towns. States-General. Strengthening of the king's power.

The Hundred Years War. The battle at Poitiers. The Jackerie. English conquests in France. The patriotic struggle of the French people, Joan of Arc.

The political unification of France under Louis XI.

England in the 11th—15th centuries. The Norman conquest. Development of feudal relations in the 11th—13th centuries. The appearance of Parliament.

Growth of the exploitation of peasants in the 14th century. The peasants' uprising under Wat Tyler's leadership; causes of its defeat and its consequences. Strengthening of the king's power in England towards the end of the 15th and early in the 16th centuries.

5. Popular Movement in Bohemia Against Catholic Church and Foreign Invaders. Peasant War

(3 hours)

The economic progress in Bohemia in the 13th—14th centuries. The domination of German feudal lords in Bohemia. The beginning of the nation-wide movement against the Catholic Church and foreign domination. Jan Huss.

The Peasant War, its antifeudal nature. The Moderates and the Taborites. Jan Zizka. The treason of the Moderates and the defeat of the Taborites. The significance of the Hussite movement.

6. Ottoman Empire and Peoples' Struggle Against Turkish Conquerors

(2 hours)

Serbia and Bulgaria on the eve of the Turkish conquest. The Turkish conquest of the Balkan Peninsula. The fall of Byzantine.

The Ottoman Empire. The Turkish domination and the struggle of the vanquished peoples against it.

7. West-European Culture in the 11th —15th Centuries

(2 hours)

School, science and arts. Struggle of the Church against progressive science and art. Folk-lore, its antifeudal and anticlerical character.

8. China in the Middle Ages

(4 hours)

Economic development of China : agriculture crafts (silk, porcelain and paper manufacture). Towns. The life of the population. Feudal system in China. Huanh Chao's uprising.

The Mongolian conquest and the struggle of the Chinese people against it. The strengthening of the Chinese Empire towards the end of the 14th—15th centuries.

Chinese culture. Book printing ; libraries ; academy of sciences. The development of mathematics, medicine, geography, history. Inventions. Architecture.

Contacts with other countries.

9. India in the Middle Ages

(2 hours)

The establishment of feudalism. The political disunity of India. Foreign invasions. The formation of the Delhi state. The Empire of the Great Moguls.

Arts, artistic crafts.

Part III. DECLINE OF FEUDALISM AND BEGINNING
OF CAPITALIST RELATIONS

(22 hours)

1. Technical Progress in Western Europe in the 15th—
16th Centuries. Geographic Discoveries towards
the End of the 15th and Early in the 16th Centuries.
Colonial Conquests

(5 hours)

Technical progress: improvement of the water wheel; development of metallurgy, military equipment and ship-building. Invention of book printing.

Causes of the geographic discoveries. The development of seafaring in the 15th century. The discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama.

America in the 15th century; occupation of the population, social system, culture. The discovery of America by Columbus.

Europeans' colonial conquests in America and Asia, the predatory exploitation of the colonies. Annihilation of native population and importation of Negro slaves. The consequences of the geographic discoveries.

2. Beginning of Capitalist Development
in England in the 16th Century

(4 hours)

Appearance of capitalist manufactories. Emergence of bourgeoisie and wage labour. Farmers deprived of land (enclosures). New nobility. Bloody laws. Farmers' struggle for land. Trade. Colonial policy. The struggle against Spain.

3. Absolute Monarchy in France

(3 hours)

The development of manufactories and trade in the 16th and 17th centuries. Growing wealth of the bourgeoisie.

The oppression of popular masses by the feudal state, the growth of taxation burden. The struggle of the people against the feudal oppression; the uprising of the Croquants. The printers' strikes. Upper classes support the king's power. Strengthening of the central power under Richelieu. Absolute monarchy under Louis XIV.

4. Peasant War in Germany. Reformation in Western Europe

(4 hours)

Germany early in the 16th century: economy, political system. The Catholic Church in Germany. Demands for a church reform. Luther.

Peasant war, its causes, demands of the rebels. Thomas Münzer, the peasants' defeat. The consolidation of political disunity of Germany.

The spread of Reformation in Europe. The Popes' struggle against the Reformation. The Inquisition. The Jesuits. The Saint Bartholomy night.

5. Bourgeois Revolution in the Netherlands

(2 hours)

The development of capitalist relations in the Netherlands. The Netherlands under the domination of feudal Spain. The struggle of popular masses against feudal exploitation and Spanish domination. Beginning of the revolution. The formation of the bourgeois Dutch Republic.

6. European Culture towards the End of the 15th — the First Half of the 17th Centuries

(4 hours)

Inception of bourgeois culture. The flourishing of arts in Italy. Works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michel Angelo, Raphael.

Enrichment of geographic knowledge and the knowledge about the universe; Copernicus, Giordano Bruno, Galilei. The struggle between the Church and science.

Recapitulation

(4 hours)

7th FORM

SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE OF HISTORY OF
THE U. S. S. R.

(70 hours)

Part I. PRIMITIVE COMMUNAL AND SLAVE SYSTEMS

(6 hours)

Primitive communal system on the territory of our country. The earliest inhabitants on its territory. Tribal communal settlements; implements and occupations. Origin of religion. Beginning of disintegration of the primitive communal system and transition to a class society and statehood.

Slave system on the territory of our country. The Urartu Kingdom and its culture. The social system and culture of the Scythians. The antique city-states on the northern Black Sea coast. Population of Central Asia in Ancient time.

Eastern Slavs in ancient time. Slavs are indigenous inhabitants of Europe. Areas inhabited by Eastern Slavs, their occupations, social system, way of life and beliefs.

Our area in ancient time. First information about the history of our area.¹

Part II. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FEUDALISM

(47 hours)

1. Kiev Russ and Ancient Russian Early Feudal State

(6 hours)

Formation of classes and state of Eastern Slavs (the 8th and 9th centuries).

The spreading of plough farming. Neighbours' commune. Development of feudal relations. Princes and *gesiths* (*dru-*

¹ Materials of local lore can be used at the teacher's discretion to illustrate the phenomena and events studied at the corresponding lessons, or at the lessons specially allotted for this purpose.

zhina). Poll-tax (polyudie). Unification of Eastern Slavs under the power of Kiev princes. Drevlyane's uprising.

Kiev Russ in the 10th and 11th centuries. Military campaigns of Kiev princes. Introduction of Christianity and its class nature. Yaroslav the Wise. International contacts of the ancient Russian state.

Seizure of peasants' land by feudal lords. Enslavement of peasants (the smerds). "Russkaya Pravda" (Russian Truth). People's uprisings. Vladimir Monomachos. Struggle with external enemies.

Ancient Russian nationality and its culture. Development of artistic crafts. Ancient Russian architecture. Oral folklore (heroic byliny — narrative legends in poetic form). The written language. Chronicles. School and education.

Formation of the ancient Russian nationality. The ancient Russian nationality as the basis of the future three fraternal peoples: the Russians, the Ukrainians and the Byelorussians.

Historic role of the ancient Russian state.

2. Feudal Disunity on the Territory of Our Country in the 12th and 13th Centuries

(10 hours)

Feudal disunity in Russia. Causes of feudal disunity. Formation of independent principalities on the territory of Kiev Russ.

The largest feudal centers of ancient Russia, their economy and culture: Galitsko-Volynskoye dutchy, the Grand Vladimirskoe dutchy, the Novgorod Republic. Growth of towns and development of feudal culture in the Russian lands in the 12th and 13th centuries. Tendencies towards the unity of the Russian land as reflected in the chronicles.

Transcaucasia and Central Asia in the 11th—13th centuries. Feudal Georgia in the 11th and 12th centuries. The rise of Khoresm. Feudal culture of Central Asia and Transcaucasia; great representatives of culture: Avicenna, Nizami, Shota Rustaveli. The spreading of Islam, its struggle against progressive culture. The struggle of the peoples of central Asia and Transcaucasia against the Mongolian-Tatar invaders.

Struggle of the Russian people against the Mongolian-Tatar invasion, against German and Swedish feudal lords.

Batyi's invasion. Heroic resistance of Russian people. Russian people's role in shielding West-European peoples from the Mongolian-Tatar invasion. Russia under the yoke of Mongolian-Tatar feudal lords (khans) and its grave consequences. The Russian people's struggle against the Mongolian-Tatar yoke.

The route of Swedish and German invaders by Russian forces under Alexander Nevsky's command.

Peoples of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Lithuania in the struggle for independence.

The seizure of western lands of ancient Russia by Lithuanian and Polish feudal lords. Formation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Grünewald battle and its significance.

Our area in the 13th and 14th centuries.

3. Formation and Consolidation of Russian Centralized State

(10 hours)

Causes of the formation and consolidation of the Russian centralized state. Growth of the population of North-Eastern Russ. Rehabilitation and development of agriculture and handicrafts. Intensification of feudal exploitation; aggravation of class struggle. Growth of towns. Development of contacts between Russian lands. Strengthening of central power supported by the nobility and urban population.

Formation of the Russian centralized state and the overthrow of the Mongolian-Tatar yoke. The rise of Moscow. The battle of Kulikovo Polie; Dmitry Donskoi.

Unification of Russian lands around Moscow. Ivan III. Incorporation of Novgorod. Overthrow of the Mongolian-Tatar yoke. Administration in the Russian state towards the end of the 15th and early in the 16th centuries. Beginning of juridical formalization of serfdom. Historical significance and specific features of the formation of the united Russian state and its multinational character.

Russian centralized state in the 16th century.

Boyars and landlords. Strengthening of the nobility. The left-overs of feudal disunity. The Church as the biggest feudal lord, the mainstay of the ruling classes. Class struggle.

Consolidation of the tsarist power under Ivan IV. Zemski Sobor (people's council). Prikazy (administrative offices). Oprichnina and its consequences.

The growth of feudal oppression of the peasants. Abolition of the Yuriev day.

The struggle for access to the Baltic Sea. Integration of the Volga regions and Western Siberia with Russia.

Development of culture in the 14th—16th centuries. Moscow as the center of Russian culture. Russian painting, its originality (Andrei Rublyov). Construction of a new Kremlin in Moscow. Russian architecture. Founding (Andrei Chokhlov). Book-printing (Ivan Fyodorov).

The life of the upper classes and of the working people. Folklore; reflection of the events of people's life and of the protest against feudal oppression.

4. Peoples of our Country towards the End of the 16th and Early in the 17th Centuries. Struggle against Intervention of Polish and Swedish Feudal Lords

(3 hours)

The international and internal position of the Russian state towards the end of the 16th and early in the 17th centuries. Position of peasants and poor townspeople. Peasants' uprisings. The defeat of the uprising and cruel punishment of the rebels.

The struggle of the Russian people against Polish and Swedish invaders early in the 17th century.

The Polish and Swedish invasions. Seizure of Moscow by Polish feudal lords. The people's volunteer army led by K. Minin and D. Pozharsky.

Our area in the 16th and early 17th centuries.

5. Economic and Political Development of the Country in the 17th Century. The Peoples of Russia in the 17th Century

(9 hours)

Economic and political development of Russia in the 17th century. The peasants' and landlords' households. Main features of the corvée system. Development of commodity production. Urban crafts and manufactories. Growth of

towns and trade. Development of trade on a nation-wide scale.

Strengthening of the autocratic power of the tsar. Administrative organs in the Russian state in the 17th century. Complete enslavement of the peasants. The Schism in the Russian Church (the Raskol). Growing oppression of popular masses in town and village. Townsman's uprisings in the 17th century.

Liberation struggle of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples. The Ukraine's integration with Russia. Oppression of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peasants by Polish feudal lords and the Catholic Church. The Ukrainian people's war of liberation under the leadership of Bogdan Chmelnicki, 1648—1654, against Polish feudal lords. People's movement in Byelorussia. The assistance rendered to the Ukrainian and Byelorussian people by the Russians. The Pereyaslavl Rada (congress). The Ukraine's integration with Russia and its progressive role.

Peasant war under Stepan Razin's leadership. Causes of the peasant war. The outbreak of the uprising. The demands of the rebels. The progress of the peasant war; participation of Don cossacks, people's masses of the Ukraine and Volga regions in this war. Causes of the defeat and the significance of popular uprisings in the 17th century.

Peoples of Siberia in the 17th century. Population of Siberia. The development of economy and social organization of the peoples of Siberia in the 17th century. Russian advancement to the East. Dezhnev's expedition. Contribution of Russian explorers and seafarers to the great geographic discoveries in the East. Colonisation of Siberia. Progressive role of Siberia's integration with Russia.

Development of culture in Russia in the 17th century. Russian towns in the 17th century. Wooden and stone architecture. The life of the working people and the upper classes. Oral folklore. The struggle of the Church against the spread of secular knowledge and folk art. Antifeudal and antichurch tendencies in satirical novels. The progress of scientific knowledge and technology. Schools and education in the 17th century. Growth of cultural contacts with Western Europe.

6. Formation of Russian Empire and Further Development of Serfdom (9 hours)

Russia at the turn of the 17th century. The internal and international position of Russia towards the end of the 17th century. Economic development. Russia's backwardness as compared with the developed European countries where bourgeois revolutions have triumphed (the Netherlands, England). Prerequisites for internal reforms and the need for Russia to win access to seas.

Notern war. The outbreak of the war. The creation of a regular army and navy. The foundation of St. Petersburg. The Poltava battle. The victory of the Russian navy. The Nystadt peace; the incorporation of the Baltic lands into the Russian state.

Economic development and reforms during the reign of Peter I. People's uprisings. Development of manufactories and trade. Sharp intensification of the exploitation of the popular masses. Peasants' struggle against oppression by the serf-owners. The uprising under the leadership of K. Bulavin. Reforms in state administration. Conversion of the Church into an element of the autocratic state apparatus.

Culture and education in the first quarter of the 17th century. Class nature of Peter the First's reforms in the sphere of culture and education. Establishment of secular schools. The development of natural science and technical knowledge. The foundation of the Academy of Sciences. Changes in the way of life of the nobility.

Peter I. The historic significance of the reforms in Russia in the first quarter of the 18th century.

Russia in the middle of the 18th century. Increasing privileges of the nobility in the middle of the 18th century. Palace revolutions. Russia's participation in the Seven-Year War.

Our area in the 17th and the first half of the 18th centuries.

Part III. BEGINNING OF DISINTEGRATION OF SERFDOM. DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALIST RELATIONS IN RUSSIA

(12 hours)

Beginning of disintegration of economy based on serfdom. The development of capitalist manufactories, domestic and foreign trade. The growth of corvée and quitrent. The disintegration of economy based on serfdom.

Peasant war under Y. Pugachev's leadership. Causes of the peasant war. The uprisings of peasants of the peoples of the Volga regions and working people of the Urals. Yemelian Pugachev. The causes and significance of the uprising. The strengthening of the dictatorship of the nobility; the zenith of serfdom during the reign of Catherine II.

Russian-Turkish wars in the second half of the 18th century.

Causes of the Russian-Turkish wars. The victories of Russian armies under P. A. Rumyantsev's and A. V. Suvorov's command. The siege and storming of Izmail. A. V. Suvorov's "Science of Victory". The victories of the Black Sea fleet under F. F. Ushakov's command. Results of the Russian-Turkish wars.

Tsarism in the struggle against the French bourgeois revolution. The bourgeois revolution in France; its significance. Tsarism in the struggle against the influence of the French bourgeois revolution on social movements in Russia and in the West.

The participation of tsarism in the dismemberment of Poland. Integration of the right-bank Ukraine, Byelorussia and Lithuania with Russia.

The participation of tsarism in the wars against bourgeois France towards the end of the 18th century. The participation of tsarist Russia in the coalitions against bourgeois France. Operations of admiral F. F. Ushakov's squadron in the Mediterranean Sea; Italian and Swiss campaigns under A. V. Suvorov's command.

Russian culture in the middle and second half of the 18th century. Progress of science and education. M. V. Lomonosov, a great Russian scientist. The foundation of Moscow University. Russian inventors (I. I. Polzunov, I. P. Kulibin). Development of architecture (V. Rastrelli, V. I. Bazhenov, M. F. Kazakov). Russian painters (D. G. Levitsky, V. L. Borovikovskiy, N. I. Argunovs), sculptors (F. I. Shubin). Russian theatre (F. Volkov's theatre, serf-actors).

Tsarism and serfdom are the main obstacles on the way of the country's development. A. N. Radishchev and his struggle against serfdom and autocracy. Catherine the Second's savage reprisals against Radishchev.

Our area in the second half of the 18th century.

Recapitulation

(5 hours)

8th FORM

**SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE OF MODERN HISTORY
(FIRST PERIOD)**

(58 hours)

**Introduction. World Situation at the Beginning
of Modern History**

(1 hour)

Uneven development of the peoples of different continents. The initial stage of the division of countries into metropolises and colonies. Development of conditions towards the end of the Middle Ages for the transition to capitalism in the European countries. Beginning of bourgeois revolutions.

Part I. BEGINNING OF MODERN TIMES

(8 hours)

**1. English Bourgeois Revolution in the 17th Century.
Beginning of Industrial Revolution**

(6 hours)

English bourgeois revolution. The development of capitalist relations in English industry and agriculture. The growth of class struggle. The conflict between the Parliament and the king. The beginning of the revolution. The popular movement. The proclamation of the Republic. Cromwell's rule. The establishment of parliamentary monarchy in England. The historic significance of the English bourgeois revolution.

Beginning of industrial revolution in England. Causes of the industrial revolution. The plundering of India by English colonialists. The invention and use of first machines. Watt's steam-engine. First factories. The transition from handicrafts and manufactory to machine production. The formation of new main classes: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Workers' struggle against bourgeoisie, the luddites' movement.

2. War for Independence of English Colonies in America and Formation of the USA

(2 hours)

The English colonies in Northern America in the 18th century. The extermination of Indians. The enslavement of Negroes. The causes of the War of Independence and its outbreak. George Washington. The Declaration of Independence. The formation of the USA. The victory over England. The popular uprising under Shays' leadership. The Constitution of the USA, its progressive features and bourgeois narrowness. The significance of the War of Independence.

Part II. FRENCH BOURGEOIS REVOLUTION OF THE 18th CENTURY. DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM IN EUROPE. FORMATION OF INDEPENDENT STATES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. APPEARANCE OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM

(30 hours)

1. French Bourgeois Revolution

(7 hours)

Imminence of revolution in France. Feudal absolute monarchy in France — an obstacle for the development of capitalist relations. King's power. The social estates. Growth of class struggle.

Bourgeois ideologists. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, Rousseau. Melier as a representative of the poor peoples' interests.

Beginning of the revolution. Big bourgeoisie in power. The convocation of States-General. The National Assembly. The people's uprising of July 14, 1789 and the fall of Bastille. The seizure of power by big bourgeoisie. Peasant uprising and the abolition of some of the feudal duties.

"The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen."
The 1791 constitution.

The Legislative Assembly. Outbreak of the French revolutionary wars. The slogan "Fatherland in danger". Danton. Marat and his newspaper "Friend of the People". People's uprising of August 10, 1792, and the overthrow of the monarchy.

The convocation of the Convention. The proclamation of the Republic. The struggle of the Jacobins against the Girondins. The execution of Louis XVI. England's entry into the war against France. The counter-revolutionary rebellion in Vandée. The "enraged" and their program. The counter-revolutionary actions of the Girondins. The establishment of the Jacobins' dictatorship.

Jacobins' dictatorship. The Jacobins' revolutionary reforms. The abolition of feudal duties. Introduction of the "Law of the Maximum." Organs of the revolutionary dictatorship of the Jacobins. Robespierre. The revolutionary terror. The struggle against the intervention; victories of the French republican armies.

The defeat of the movement of the "enraged". The struggle inside the Jacobin block. The counter-revolutionary coup of the 9th Thermidor. The causes of the fall of the Jacobins' dictatorship.

The historic significance of the French revolution of the 18th century. The radical difference between the Great October Socialist Revolution and the French Bourgeois Revolution.

2. France in the Period from 1794 to 1815

(3 hours)

The counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie in power in the period of the Thermidorian Convention and the Directory. People's uprising in Paris. Babeuf and the "conspiracy of the equals". The aggressive wars of the Directory.

The coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire and the establishment of the military-bourgeois dictatorship in France. Napoleon Bonaparte. The home policy in the years of the Consulate and the Empire. The Concordat.

The aggressive wars. The Tilsit peace treaty. The upsurge of the national-liberation struggle in the occupied countries. Imminent crisis of the French Empire.

The liberation of the people of Europe from Napoleon's yoke after the rout of the French army in Russia. The reactionary policy of Russian tsarism. The collapse of the Napoleonic Empire. The restoration of Bourbons' monarchy in France.

3. Reaction in Europe. Revolutionary Movements in the 20s of the 12th century

(1 hour)

The Vienna congress and its decisions. The formation of the Holy Alliance and its reactionary role. The revolutionary and national-liberation movements in Spain, Italy and Greece. *Germany?*

4. Formation of Independent States in Central and South America

(3 hours)

The population of the Spanish, Portuguese and French colonies in America. The Negroes' uprising on Haiti. Toussain l'Ouverture. Cuba in the 17th-19th centuries.

The national-liberation movement in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the formation of independent states.

5. France in 1815-1847

(1 hour)

The reactionary regime of the Restoration. The bourgeois revolution of July 1830. The economic development of France in the 30th and 40th. The Lyon uprisings and their historical significance. The early stage of the conquest of Algeria by France.

6. England between 1815 and 1848

(3 hours)

The development of big industry in England and the position of workers. The election reform of 1832. The law on workhouses.

English Parliament as an instrument of the domination of big owners. The commercial and industrial crisis. The Chartists' movement and its program. The historical significance of Chartism.

7. Utopian Socialism

(1 hour)

Historic prerequisites of utopian socialism. Saint-Simon. Fourier, Owen; their criticism of capitalism, the rejection of revolutionary struggle against capitalism. The significance of utopian socialism.

8. Appearance of Scientific Communism K. Marx and F. Engels

(6 hours)

Prerequisites of the appearance of scientific communism. The revolutionary activity of K. Marx and F. Engels up to 1848. The criticism of utopian socialism by Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific communism and leaders of the revolutionary proletariat. The foundation of the "Union of Communists". The "Communist Manifesto", its basic ideas and historic significance. The teaching about the dictatorship of proletariat is the basic thesis of Marxism.

The 1848 revolution in France. The February revolution, its causes and character. The formation of a provisional government. The proclamation of the republic. Louis Blanc's treacherous tactics. The June uprising of Paris workers and its historic significance. The adoption of the constitution and election of Louis Bonaparte president.

The counter-revolutionary coup of December 2, 1851. The proclamation of the Second Empire in France. The causes of the defeat of the 1848 revolution in France.

9. Revolutions of 1848-1849 in Europe

(5 hours)

The 1848 revolution in Germany. Germany on the eve of the revolution. The Silesian weavers' uprising. The unification of Germany as the main goal of the revolution. The revolution in Prussia. The activity of K. Marx and F. Engels during the revolution. The betrayal of the peoples interests by German bourgeoisie.

The causes of the defeat of the German revolution and its significance.

The 1848-1849 revolution in the multinational Austrian Empire. The causes and aims of the revolution in the Austrian Empire. Uprisings in Vienna, Prague and other cities. The revolution in Hungary and its suppression. The role of Russian tsarism in the suppression of the revolution. The causes of the defeat of the revolution in the Austrian Empire.

Part III. DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE USA IN THE 50s AND 60s OF THE 19th CENTURY. COUNTRIES OF THE EAST

(13 hours)

1. England in the 50s and 60s¹

Economic progress and European reaction in the 50s and 60s.

England's development into the "workshop of the world". The British Empire. The colonial policy of the British government. Political parties in Britain. The workers' movement and its characteristics.

2. The USA towards the End of the 18th and in the First Half of the 19th Centuries

(4 hours)

The development of factory industry in the USA. The expansion and aggression of the USA, its territorial growth. Cruel exploitation of the slaves. The abolitionists. The formation of the Republican party. John Brown's uprising.

Lincoln's election to the post of president. The rebellion of southern slave-owners. The Civil War. The laws on homesteads and abolition of slavery. The victory of the North. The results and significance of the Civil War in North America.

3. India

(1 hour)

The social system of India in the 17th century. The plundering and enslavement of the Indian people by British colonialists in the 17th-19th centuries. The people's uprising in India (1857—1859); the causes of its defeat and its significance.

4. China

(2 hours)

The feudal system of China in the 18th and 19th centuries. The early stage of China's enslavement by capitalist countries. The causes and development of the T'ai P'ing

¹ In the 1965/66 school year this theme is not studied separately.

rebellion, its antifeudal and national-liberation character. The participation of Britain, France and the USA in the suppression of the uprising.

5. Japan¹

The feudal system in Japan in the first half of the 19th century. The development of capitalist relations. Mass actions of peasants and townspeople. Unequal treaties.

The bourgeois revolution of 1867-1868.

6. Italy's Unification

(2 hours)

Political disunity of Italy after the defeat of the 1848—1849 revolution. The country's economic development. Two trends in the movement for unity. The revolutionary struggle of popular masses for Italy's unification. Garibaldi. Formation of the Italian Kingdom. The struggle of the Catholic Church against the revolutionary movement and science. The overthrow of the Pope's power in Rome. The completion of Italy's unification under the leadership of landlords and bourgeoisie.

7. Germany's Unification

(1 hour)

The development of capitalism in industry and agriculture. Prussian militarism. Bismark. The search for ways to unite Germany. Workers' movement in the 60s. August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht. The formation of the Social-Democratic Party.

War with Prussia and Austria. The formation of the North-German Confederation headed by Prussia.

8. The First International (up to 1870)

(2 hours)

The foundation of the International Working Men's Association. The "Constituent Manifesto" of the First International. K. Marx as the leader of the First International. Activities.

¹ In the 1965/66 school year this theme is not studied separately.

The significance of the publication of the first volume of the "Capital".

9. Literature and Arts in the Period of Victory and Consolidation of Capitalism

(1 hour)

Literature. The greatest representatives of realism: Balzac, Dickens. The revolutionary-democratic trend: Heine, Whitman.

Music: Bach, Beethoven, Chopin.

Russia's contribution to the development of world literature and arts.

Basic Results of the Development of Society in the First Period of Modern History

(3 hours)

Technical progress and the growth of labour productivity. The development of exact sciences.

The victory and consolidation of capitalism in the developed countries. Revolutions as motive forces of history. The decisive role of popular masses in bourgeois revolutions.

The capitalist way of production.

Progressive nature of capitalism in the history of society as compared with the feudal system.

The growth of exploitation of the working class. Economic crises. Wars. The significance of the seizure and exploitation of colonies for the capitalist countries. The economic and political backwardness of the colonies. The liberation wars of enslaved peoples.

The main classes of the capitalist society: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat; the position of the peasantry under capitalism. The irreconcilable nature of the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; growth of the working-class movement.

The great historic significance of scientific Communism.

State under capitalism. Bourgeois democracy, its progressive nature and narrowness.

The radical difference between the Great October Socialist Revolution and all bourgeois revolutions.

Recapitulation

(3 hours)

SYLLABUS

OF THE COURSE OF HISTORY OF THE U.S.S.R.

(47 hours)

Introduction. Brief outline of the main stages in the history of our country from ancient time up to the end of the 18th century. (1 hour)

Part IV. DISINTEGRATION AND CRISIS OF FEUDAL SYSTEM AND SERFDOM IN RUSSIA. INITIAL STAGES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST TSARISM

(20 hours)

1. Internal and International Position of Russia towards the End of the 18th and Early in the 19th Centuries

(1 hour)

The disintegration of the feudal system of serfdom and development of capitalist relations. The growing exploitation of serfs. The home and foreign policy of tsarism.

2. Patriotic War of 1812 and its Historic Significance

(3 hours)

The invasion of Russia by Napoleon's army and beginning of the Patriotic War. The aggressive aims of the French bourgeoisie; Napoleon's plans for world domination. The attack by the French army. The retreat of the Russian forces. The early stage of the people's war. The heroism, gallantry and staunchness of the Russian people in the struggle against Napoleon's army. The participation of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other peoples of Russia in the struggle against the French invaders.

The rout of Napoleon's army by the Russian troops under M. I. Kutuzov's command. The Borodino battle, its historic significance. The fire and devastation of Moscow. The growth

of partisan movement. The counter-offensive of the Russian army. M. I. Kutuzov, the great Russian commander. The rout of Napoleon's army.

The Russian army's campaign abroad in 1813—1814 and the rout of Napoleon's Empire. The reactionary aims of tsarism. The historic significance of the Russian people's victory in the 1812 Patriotic War.

3. Beginning of the Nobiliary Stage in the Russian Liberation Movement. The Decembrists' Uprising

(3 hours)

The upsurge of socio-political movement against serfdom. The reactionary home policy of Alexander I. Struggle against serfdom and autocracy as the essence of the socio-political movements since the end of the 18th century. Prerequisites for the formation of revolutionary views of Russian progressives. Decembrists' secret societies. P. Pestel's "Russian Truth" and Nikita Muraviyev's "Constitution".

Decembrists' uprising and its historic significance. The Decembrists' uprising in Petersburg. The uprising of the Chernigovskii regiment in the Ukraine. Ruthless suppression of the Decembrists' movement by tsarism. V. I. Lenin on the historic significance of the Decembrists' uprising.

4. Peoples of Russia at the Beginning of the 19th Century

(2 hours)

The position of the peoples of Transcaucasia in the beginning of the 19th century. The voluntary integration of North Azerbaijan, East Armenia and Bessarabia with Russia. The conquest of Finland. The colonial policy of tsarism. The significance of the rapprochement of the peoples of Transcaucasia and Moldavia with the Russian people.

5. Crisis of Serfdom. Beginning of Industrial Revolution in Russia

(8 hours)

The development of capitalist relations in Russia in the second third of the 19th century. The beginning of the industrial revolution in Russia, its characteristic features.

Capitalist factories. First railways in Russia. Penetration of capitalism in agriculture. Further development of home and foreign trade. Crisis of the economy based on serfdom. Russia's backwardness as compared with the better developed countries of the West.

Changes in the class composition of the society. Further stratification of peasantry. The growth of towns and urban population.

Reactionary home policy of tsarism. Mass movement. Efforts of Nicolas I to consolidate the position of the nobility. The policy on the peasant question. The aggravation of class struggle in the country: peasant movement; disturbances in the army and military settlements.

Public movement in the 30s-50s of the 19th century and the tsarist government's struggle against it. Revolutionary groups. The struggle of Russian progressives against religion and the Church. The growing struggle against serfdom and autocracy. The shaping of the revolutionary-democratic ideology in Russia (V. G. Belinsky, A. I. Herzen, T. G. Shevchenko). The ideas of utopian socialism in Russia. Petrashevsky's group. Reprisals meted out by Nicholas I against the socio-political movement in Russia.

Tsarism as the gendarme of Europe and the mainstay of European reaction. The participation of tsarism in the struggle against the revolutionary movement in Europe. Russian progressives as allies of revolutionary movements in foreign countries.

Tsarism and the peoples of the Caucasus in the second quarter of the 19th century. The position of the Caucasian peoples. The uprising of Caucasians against tsarist colonialists. Shamil. Turkey's and Britain's attempts to use the uprising of the Caucasians for their own ends. The progressive aspect of the inclusion of the Caucasus in the Russian state.

The Crimean War. The "eastern problem" and its aggravation in the middle of the 19th century. The Crimean War and its progress. P. S. Nakhimov, an outstanding Russian naval commander. The heroic defence of Sevastopol. The causes of the defeat of tsarist Russia in the Crimean War.

Our area in the first half of the 19th century.

6. Russian Culture in the First Half of the 19th Century

(3 hours)

The reactionary policy of tsarism in the sphere of culture. Schools, the class nature of education. Achievements of Russian science. The influence of the revolutionary-democratic ideas of V. G. Belinsky and A. I. Herzen on the development of progressive culture. Realism and the liberative ideas in the progressive Russian literature and arts; their social significance. The development of architecture (A. N. Voronikhin, A. D. Zakharov, K. I. Rossi), painting (K. P. Bryullov, A. G. Venitsianov, P. A. Fedotov), music (M. I. Glinka) and theatre (M. S. Shchepkin).

The development of culture of the peoples of Transcaucasia (H. Abovyan, M. E. Akhundov). The efforts of tsarism to put a brake on the cultural development of the oppressed peoples.

Part V. RUSSIA IN THE PERIOD OF CAPITALISM. REVOLUTIONARY-DEMOCRATIC STAGE IN RUSSIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Beginning of the Revolutionary Struggle of the Proletariat

(22 hours)

1. Bourgeois reforms in the 60s of the 19th century

(5 hours)

Prerequisites for the downfall of serfdom. Revolutionary situation on the eve of the reform. The aggravation of the crisis of the system based on serfdom. The development of capitalist relations in the country. Mass movement against serfdom. The struggle between the serf-owners and the liberals on the one hand and the democratic camp on the other. The revolutionary-democratic (raznochinny)¹ stage in the liberation movement. N. G. Chernyshevsky — the leader of the Russian revolutionary democrats in the late 50s and early 60s.

Collapse of serfdom in Russia. The “Regulations” of February 19, 1861. The bourgeois and feudal aspects of the

¹ Raznochinets — an intellectual not belonging to the gentry.

1861 reform. Preservation of landlordism as the basis of landowners' power and tsarism. The peasants' struggle against the kind of "freedom" they have been granted by the landlords. The activity of the revolutionary democrats in the 60s.

Changes in the Russian political system as a result of the 1864—1874 bourgeois reform. V. I. Lenin on the historic significance of the reform.

Our area in the 50s and 60s of the 19th century.

2. Development of Capitalism and Formation of Industrial Proletariat in Russia (1860s-1890s)

(8 hours)

Development of capitalism in the post-reform period. The development of capitalism in industry; the completion of the industrial revolution. The growth of industrial plants and factories. New industrial centers spring up. Construction of railways. The growth of home market. Technical-economic backwardness of Russia. The penetration of foreign capital into Russia.

The development of capitalism in agriculture in the post-reform period. The influence of serfdom on peasants' and landlords' households. The enslaving terms on which land was leased to peasants (payments by work, share-cropping). Further stratification of peasantry and mass pauperization.

Emergence of bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Integration of Central Asia with Russia. The peoples of Central Asia in the middle of the 19th century. The colonialist policy of tsarism. The integration of South Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan and Turkmenia with Russia. Closer contacts between the oppressed peoples and the Russians, the participation of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the revolutionary struggle of the Russian people. Progressive aspect of the incorporation of the peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia into the Russian state.

Russian-Turkish Wars of 1877—1878. The help of the Russian progressives to the liberation movement of the Southern Slavs. The predatory aims of tsarism. The causes, progress and results of the war. Russia's role in the liberation of Bulgaria, Rumania and other Balcan countries from the

Turkish domination. The consolidation of friendly contacts between the Balkan peoples and the peoples of Russia.

Revolutionary narodism (populism) in the 70s and early 80s of the 19th century. Mixing with the people. The revolutionary societies "Land and Freedom" and "People's Will". The selfless struggle of the revolutionary narodniks (populists) against autocracy (A. Zhelyabov, S. Perovskaya, N. Kibalchich). The basic ideas of revolutionary narodism (populism); its connection with the previous revolutionary movement in Russia. The tactics of individual terror, its erroneous nature and harmfulness. The defeat of revolutionary narodism; its role in the Russian liberation movement. V. I. Lenin on revolutionary narodniks.

Working-class movement in the 70s and 80s and the propagation of Marxism in Russia. The position of the working class in Russia. Workers' groups and first workers' organizations: "South Russian Workers' Union". Heroism and gallantry of the first revolutionary workers (P. Alekseyev, S. Khalturin, V. Gerasimov, P. Moiseyenko, V. Obnorsky). Strikes in the 70s and 80s. The 1885 strike in Orekhovo-Zuyevo, its significance.

The penetration of Marxist ideas into Russia. The contacts of Marx and Engels with Russian revolutionaries. The Russian section of the First International. The first Russian Marxist group "Emancipation of Labour"; G. V. Plekhanov as an outstanding propagandist of Marxism in Russia.

3. Beginning of Proletarian Stage of Liberation Movement in Russia (4 hours)

The growing workers' movement in the 90s. Beginning of V. I. Lenin's activity. The ideological rout of liberal narodism by V. I. Lenin. Lenin's idea of the alliance of the working class and peasantry. V. I. Lenin's struggle for merging Socialism with the workers' movement. V. I. Lenin's comrades-in-arms. The first Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Revolutionary Party, its significance.

4. Russian Culture in the 60s - 90s of the 19th Century and Its World-Wide Significance

(5 hours)

Historical conditions of the development of culture in Russia after the abolition of serfdom. The reactionary policy of tsarism in the sphere of school education. The struggle of the democratic and reactionary trends in Russian culture. Achievements of Russian science and technology (D. I. Mendeleev, I. M. Sechenov, P. N. Yablochkov, A. S. Popov). Social role of the Russian literature. Peredvizhniki¹ (I. N. Kramskoi, V. I. Surikov, I. E. Repin). Music (N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov, M. P. Moussorgsky, P. I. Tchaikovsky).

The development of culture of the peoples of Russia (I. Franko, I. Chavchavadze, Jan Rainis, Abai Kunanbaev). The role of the progressive Russian culture in the cultural development of the other peoples of Russia. Tsarism and the Church as the oppressors of progressive culture.

World-wide significance of progressive Russian culture.

Our area in the 60s — 90s of the 19th century.

Recapitulation

(4 hours)

¹ Peredvizhniki — a group of democratically minded artists.

