

**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования**

РОССИЙСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ДРУЖБЫ НАРОДОВ
Факультет гуманитарных и социальных наук

Программа государственной итоговой аттестации аспирантов

Направление подготовки

46.06.01 - Исторические науки и археология
(высшее образование – подготовка кадров высшей квалификации)

Профиль подготовки:

07.00.15 - История международных отношений и внешней политики

Программа: History of International Relations and Foreign Policy: International Affairs (История международных отношений и внешней политики: международные отношения)

Квалификация (степень выпускника):
Исследователь. Преподаватель – исследователь

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ВО РУДН
Программа актуализирована в 2021 г.
Протокол заседания кафедры теории и истории международных отношений
№ 1000-10-04 № 13 от 29 апреля 2021 г.

Руководитель программы:



Д.А.Дегтерев

1. Goals and objectives of the final attestation

The state exam is conducted by the state examination commissions in order to determine the results of mastering basic Educational programs for the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel during postgraduate studies.

The tasks of the state exam include

1) Verification of the level of formation of competencies defined by the educational standard of RUDN and Educational program (46.06.01 - Historical sciences and archeology, specialty 07.00.15 - History of international relations and foreign policy);

2) Decision on the assignment of qualifications based on the results of the state exams and issuance of a document on higher education and the assignment of qualifications: Researcher. Research teacher.

Postgraduate students who have fully completed the curriculum for the educational program of the specialty 07.00.15 - History of International Relations and Foreign Policy are admitted to the state final attestation.

The State exam includes preparation for its passing, as well as presenting a scientific report on the main results of the prepared scientific and qualification work (dissertation), designed in accordance with the requirements established by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. According to the results of the presentation of the scientific report on the main results of the prepared scientific and qualification work (thesis), the organization gives an opinion, in accordance with clause 16 of the Regulations on the award of scientific degrees, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of September 24, 2013 N 842 2013, N 40, Article 5074; 2014, N 32, Art 4496).

2. Place of state final attestation in the structure of the Educational Program

The state final attestation fully relates to the basic part of the program (Block 4). The total labor intensity of state exam is 9 credit units

3. The final results of training

As a result of mastering the Educational program (direction 46.06.01 - Historical sciences and archeology, 07.00.15 - History of international relations and foreign policy) and passing the state final exam the postgraduate student must confirm the acquisition of the following universal, general professional and professional competencies:

Universal competences

- ability for critical analysis and evaluation of current scientific achievements, generating new ideas in solving the research and practical problems, including interdisciplinary fields (UC-1);

- ability to design and implement integrated research, including interdisciplinary, a holistic system of scientific outlook on the knowledge of the history and philosophy of science (UC-2);

- willingness to participate in the work of Russian and international research teams to address scientific and educational tasks (UC-3);

- willingness to use modern methods of scientific communication and technology at national and foreign (required for ongoing research) language (UC-4);

- ability to plan and solve problems of their own professional and personal development (UC-5);

- readiness for communication in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages for solving problems of professional activity, mastering foreign language communicative competence in official business, educational, professional, scientific, socio-cultural, everyday-everyday spheres of foreign language communication (UC-6).

General professional competences

- ability to independently carry out research and development in соответствующей professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies (GPC-1);

- readiness for teaching basic educational programs of higher education (GPC-2);

Professional Competences (07.00.15)

- ability to isolate and analyze, using the methods of the system, comparative and interdisciplinary analysis, the basic trends of the world historical process, the development of civilizations and historical eras, regions, individual countries (PC-1);

- use of advanced software and information and communication technologies in the scientific and educational process (PC-2);

- proficiency in the preparation of educational and methodical literature on educational programs of higher education in the studied area (PC-3);
- ability to isolate and study contemporary problems of historical research in the field of theory and history of international relations (PC-4);
- possession of the skills of finding and understanding new ones, as well as rethinking previously known facts, processes, phenomena, tendencies characterizing historical processes (PC-5);
- ability to conduct basic and applied research, possession of modern methods and methods of historical research and interdisciplinary approaches (PC-6);
- knowledge of methods of formation of skills of independent work, professional thinking and the development of creative abilities; the ability to formulate and solve advanced research and applied problems; possession of the techniques and methods of conducting scientific debate (PC-7);
- ability to navigate the current trends of world development, global geopolitical processes, understanding their perspectives and possible consequences for Russia (PC-8).

4. The structure and content of the final attestation. Criteria for evaluation.

Postgraduate students who have fully completed the curriculum for the educational program (direction 46.06.01 - Historical sciences and archeology, specialty 07.00.15 - History of International Relations and Foreign Policy) are allowed to the state final certification.

The state exams include preparation for passing the state exam, as well as presenting a scientific report on the main results of the prepared scientific and qualification work (dissertation), designed in accordance with the requirements established by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. According to the results of the presentation of the scientific report on the main results of the prepared scientific and qualification work (thesis), the organization gives an opinion, in accordance with clause 16 of the Regulations on the award of scientific degrees, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of September 24, 2013 N 842 2013, N 40, Article 5074; 2014, N 32, Art 4496).

The state exam is held in the disciplines of the educational program, the results of the development of which are relevant to the professional activities of graduates, including teaching and research activities.

The answer is evaluated based on the following criteria:

“Excellent” - the content of the answer exhausts the content of the questions. A graduate student demonstrates both knowledge and understanding of questions, and also shows the ability to apply universal, general professional and professional competences in practice according to the profile of his studies.

“Good” - the content of the answer basically reflects the content of the question. The graduate student demonstrates both knowledge and understanding of the issues, but experiences minor problems in demonstrating the ability to apply universal, general professional and professional competences in practice according to the profile of his studies.

“Satisfactory” - the content of the answer basically reflects the content of the questions, but mistakes are made. There are actual gaps and incomplete knowledge of the literature. The norms of the philosophical language are violated; there is a vagueness and ambiguity in writing. The application of universal, general professional and professional competences in practice according to the profile of their training is demonstrated uncertainly.

“Unsatisfactory” - the content of the answer does not reflect the content of the questions. There are gross errors, as well as ignorance of key definitions and literature. The lack of experience of practical application of universal, general professional and professional competences in practice according to the profile of their training is demonstrated.

Graduate students who have received an “unsatisfactory” grade based on the results of the state exam are not allowed to take the state attestation test - the presentation of the final qualifying work.

The final qualifying work is a presentation of the results of research work carried out by students, in the form of a scientific report, demonstrating the degree of readiness of the graduate to conduct professional scientific and educational activities.

In the report, the student should:

- briefly describe the relevance of the topic;
- clearly articulate the purpose and objectives of the final qualifying work ;
- briefly outline the historiography of the topic and its source base;
- briefly describe what specifically was done during the implementation of the final qualifying work ;
- use all illustrative material presented in the report;
- clearly formulate conclusions (with an assessment of the results and the degree of their compliance with the requirements of the task) of the final qualifying work .

Criteria for evaluation:

- the degree of structure and consistency of the report;
- justification of the relevance of the researched topics, their practical significance;
- scientific argumentation and defense of their point of view;
- clear and reasoned answers to the questions of the state exams commission, to the comments of the supervisor and reviewer, indicating the ability of the graduate to independently solve problems of his professional activity at the modern level.

The results of the presentation of final qualifying works are determined by the ratings “excellent”, “good”, “satisfactory”, “unsatisfactory” and are announced on the day of presentation of the final qualifying work after registration in the prescribed manner.

5. Questions for the state exam

History of International Relations

1. History of international relations and foreign policy as a subject and object of historical science.
2. The objectives of foreign policy; the ratio of foreign and domestic policies.
3. The Thirty Years' War of 1618-1648 and its participants. The Westphalian Peace 1648.
4. The Northern War and Russia's participation in it. The Nystad Peace Treaty 1721 and a new balance of forces in Europe.
5. The struggle of Britain and France for maritime and colonial hegemony.
6. The Seven-year war (1756-1763) and its consequences.
7. The war of the English colonies in North America for the independence and emergence of the United States.
8. The Great French Revolution; its influence on the foreign policy activities of the European States.
9. Europe in the Napoleonic Wars.
10. Russian campaign of Napoleon; its military and political results.
11. The Vienna Congress of 1815 and the peaceful settlement in Europe.
12. The creation of the Holy Alliance, its activities.
13. Russian-Turkish War of 1828-1829. The Berlin Congress.
14. Civil war in North America and the position of the European States.
15. The Franco-Prussian War and the Frankfurt Peace 1871.
16. The Russian-Turkish War 1877-1878. From San Stefano to the Berlin Congress of 1878.
17. The creation of the Triple Alliance (1882).
18. Russian-Japanese War. The Portsmouth Peace Treaty.

19. The creation of Entente; the inclusion of Russia in it.
20. The First World War; its roots and scale.
21. Paris Conference of 1919-1920; its decisions. Creation of the League of Nations.
22. The Versailles-Washington system of international relations. Internal inconsistency and instability of the system, attempts to transform it.
23. Features of foreign policy of the Soviet Russia. Correlation of ideology and national-state interests. The USSR and the Versailles-Washington system.
24. The foreign policy strategy and tactics of Nazi Germany in the 1930s.
25. The international political crisis on the eve of the Second World War (1938-1939).
26. Anti-Hitler Coalition during the Second World War: the main problems and the most important decisions.
27. The Yalta-Potsdam system of International relations: the main characteristic features.
28. "Cold War" as a phenomenon in International relations. Ideology and geopolitics in the Cold War.
29. The missile-nuclear factor in international relations after the Second World War (1945-1991).
30. The German Problem in International Relations: 1945-1975.
31. The Middle East conflict in 1945-1990: the main stages and problems.
32. The Caribbean crisis of 1962: causes, positions of the parties, consequences.
33. Foreign policy of the USSR in 1985-1991. "New political thinking", the main provisions and practical results.
34. The main stages, dynamics and results of the pan-European process (1973-1991).
35. Western European integration, its features and impact on the system of international relations (1951-1991).
36. Latin America in the system of International relations (1945-1991) the key problems.
37. Unification of Germany: diplomatic training, implementation and consequences.
38. China in the system of International relations in 1949-1989. China as a new center of power.
39. Soviet-Chinese relations (1949-1991): the main stages and problems.
40. Japan in the system of international relations (1951-1991). Japan as a new center of power. Soviet-Japanese relations: the main stages and problems.
41. India in the system of International relations and in the regional subsystem in South Asia. The Soviet Union and India (1954-1991).
42. Features of integration in South East Asia. ASEAN in international relations 1967-1991.
43. Transformation of the bipolar system of international relations: the formation of new centers of power (1960s - 80s).

44. Africa in international relations (1960-1991): the main problems.
45. The problem of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in 1963-1991.
46. The problem of limiting conventional armed forces in Europe (1970s - 80s). CFE Treaty.
47. The US War in Vietnam and its impact on the system of international relations.
48. The role of the newly independent states in the system of international relations. Non-alignment movement.
49. Soviet-American relations in the first half of the 1970s: the origin of detente, its essence, the reasons for its completion, the results.
50. USSR and the events in Afghanistan in 1978-1989.
51. USSR - USA - China: evolution and dynamics of relations (1971-1991).

The actual problems of modern International relations

1. The emergence of a new system of international relations after the collapse of the USSR and the disappearance of the bipolar world: the main factors and trends.
2. The problem of formation of the Russian Federation's foreign policy. Discussions about its main directions and the priorities.
3. Foreign policy of the Russian Federation after 1991: its periodization, main goals and directions.
4. International structures of developed industrial states. "Group of seven" and its activities. Russia and the "group of seven", the escalation of the "seven" in the "eight".
5. Integration processes in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins (ASEAN, SAARC, APEC); main trends and development prospects.
6. Integration processes in the Western Hemisphere; main trends and development prospects.
7. The Pan-European process in international relations (1990-1999): new institutions and mechanisms. The creation and activities of the OSCE and the most important outcomes. The Charter of European Security.
8. NATO activities after the end of the Cold War. The problem of the transformation of NATO. The process of expanding the block. The new strategic concept of NATO.
9. Russia and NATO. The fundamental act and its implementation. The formation of the G20 (2002) and its activities.
10. Crisis in the former Yugoslavia (foreign policy aspects): the policy of European powers, the US and Russia during the crisis. International efforts to resolve it, their results (1991-1996).
11. Crisis in the former Yugoslavia (foreign policy aspects): the crisis around Kosovo; its international consequences. The role of NATO and the UN. Position of the Russian Federation.

12. Disintegration of the USSR and formation of the CIS. The main constituent documents of the CIS. Statutory and specialized bodies of the Commonwealth.
13. Strategic course of the Russian Federation in relation to the CIS.
14. The main directions of US foreign policy in a unipolar world. The doctrine of national security of the USA and methods of its realization.
15. Evolution of the views of the US administration on changing the military-strategic situation in the world: new approaches to the role of nuclear weapons.
16. US withdrawal from the current concept of strategic stability: the course for the establishment of National Missile Defense (NMD).
17. The evolution of Russia's foreign policy priorities in the 2000s. (on the basis of the foreign policy documents of the Russian Federation - the Foreign Policy Concept of 2016, the National Security Strategy of 2015).
18. Priorities of Russia's foreign policy at the present stage.
19. The problem of security in International relations: International security, regional security, energy security. Non-military aspects of international security.
20. Formation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. CFSP of the EU after Kosovo (1999) and Iraq (2003) crisis.
21. Problems of adaptation and ratification of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. Russia and the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).
22. Relations between Russia and the EU. The concept of common spaces between Russia and the EU (May 2003), road maps for common spaces (May 2005). The problem of concluding a new agreement between the Russian Federation and the EU.
23. The PRC in modern international relations. Russian-Chinese relations in 2000-2019.
24. Activities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Adoption of the Charter of the SCO.
25. Japan in modern international relations. Russian-Japanese relations in 2000-2019.
26. International relations on the Korean peninsula. The nuclear problem. Relations of the Russian Federation with the states of the peninsula (2000-2020).
27. South East Asia in the system of modern international relations. The role and place of ASEAN in international relations in the APR. Dialogue structures of ASEAN.
28. South Asia in the system of modern international relations. Relations between India and the PRC, Russia and the USA 2000-2020.
29. The problem of terrorism in contemporary international relations. Al-Qaeda, ISIS (DAISH). The role and place of the Russian Federation in the antiterrorist struggle.
30. The factor of Iran in the regional and global context of contemporary International relations. The Iranian issue at the UN.

31. Key issues of the Israeli-Palestinian settlement. The problem of Palestinian statehood at the present stage.
32. The problem of Iraq in contemporary International relations. The aggravation of international relations around Iraq in 2002-2003. The current state of the problem. The Russian Federation and the Iraqi question.
33. Latin America in contemporary International relations. USA and Latin America. Latin America and the EU. Relations of the Russian Federation with the countries of Latin America.
34. Africa in contemporary International relations. Russia and African countries.
35. The problem of strategic arms limitation in Russia-US relations: the SORT treaty, the New START-2010 (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty).
36. UN activities to maintain peace and security. The role and place of other international organizations in this process.
37. International research in the USSR and Russia (main directions, centers, representatives).
38. National transnational actors of world politics, their main resources, goals, ways of organization (network and hierarchical).

Main readings

1. Bjørn Mølle. Conflict Theory. Research Center on Development and International Relations (DIR) . Aalborg University Denmark.2009.
2. Chernenko E.F. New risks in international relations. M.: Изд-во РУДН, 2013.
3. Regional Autonomy and International Relations. New Dimensions of Multilateral Governance. Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. 324 p.
4. Savicheva E.M. International conflict of new generation and its settlement. M.: PFUR, 2013.
5. Viotti Paul R. International Relations and World Politics. Security, Economy, Identity / Viotti Paul R., Kauppi Mark V. New Jersey : Prentice-Hall, 2011.

Additional readings

1. Askari H. Conflicts in the Persian Gulf: Origins and Evolution. Palgrave Macmillan, 2013. URL: <http://esystem.pfur.ru/mod/data/view.php?id=429>
2. Castells M. The Power of communication. 2016 – 592 p.
3. Hinnebusch R. The International Politics of the Middle East. Manchester University Press, 2003. URL: <http://esystem.pfur.ru/mod/data/view.php?id=431&mode=single>
4. Saikal A. The Arab World and Iran: A Turbulent Region in Transition. Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. URL: <http://esystem.pfur.ru/mod/data/view.php?id=431&rid=699>

Tsakanyan, V.T. The role of cybersecurity in world politics. Vestnik RUDN. International Relations, 17(2), 339—348. URL: <http://journals.rudn.ru/international-relations/article/view/16068/14549>

5. Slantchev, Branislav L. Military Threats: The Costs of Coercion and the Price of Peace. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2011. DOI: [10.1017/CBO9780511778940](https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511778940)

Internet Resources

Okinawa Charter (G8) <http://www.iis.ru/events/okinawa/charter.ru.html>

Chatham House <http://www.chathamhouse.org/research>

EU council on international relations <http://www.ecfr.eu/>