Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA
RUDN University

LAW INSTITUTE

educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

COURSE SYLLABUS

History of Russian State and Law

course title

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

40.04.01 JURISPRUDENCE

field of studies / speciality code and title

The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of higher education:

BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The goals of the course are to:

1) provide knowledge of the origin of the Russian state;
2) gain an understanding of sources of the Russian law:
3) inform the students of the main stages of legal processes in Russia;
3) identify general trends in the development of the Russian law.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the History of Russian State and Law course (module) intends to train and guide students to achieve the development of following competences (competences in part):

Table 2.1. List of target competences (parts of competences)

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
GPC-1	GPC-1. Can analyze the main patterns of formation, implementation and development of law.	GPC-1.1. Knows the basics of the history of law, its nature and patterns; GPC-1.2. Uses legal methodology in order to analyze the main patterns of formation, implementation and development of law; GPC-1.3. Formulates and explains their position to complete professional tasks using relevant legal information
GPC-2	GPC-2. Can apply the norms of substantive and procedural law to solve professional problems.	GPC-2.1. Knows the system of branches, institutions and sources of law, understands the specifics of implementation and interaction of norms of substantive and procedural law;
GPC-8	GPC-8. Can obtain relevant legal information in a purposeful and efficient way from various sources, including legal databases, to complete specific professional tasks using information technology and considering information security requirements.	GPC-8.1. Can obtain relevant legal information from various sources, including legal databases, processes and arranges it based on the goal; GPC-8.2. Uses information technology to complete specific professional tasks; GPC-8.3. Demonstrates the readiness to complete professional tasks while considering information security requirements.
PC-1	PC-1. Can draft regulatory acts, formulate legal norms for various levels of rulemaking and areas of professional activity.	PC-1.1. Identifies the societal need for legal regulations of public relations in a particular area as well as gaps and conflicts in the current legislation and has the tools to overcome and eliminate them;
PC-5	PC-5 Is able to apply the comparative legal method and use the knowledge of foreign legal systems in practice.	PC-5.1. Knows the specifics of the comparative legal method and the features of its use in legal practice; PC-5.2. Knows the specifics of the legal systems, judicial systems, the legal profession structure in the major countries and the main trends of law development in the modern world; PC-5.3. Can use the comparative legal method to identify general and specific features of the compared objects and search for unified legal solutions;

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
		PC-5.4. Masters the skills of using the comparative legal method and the results of comparative legal research when comparing various legal solutions and deciding on best practice, considering the international experience.

At the end of this course, students will:

Know
- the main stages in the development of the Russian state and law;
- the history of the highest authorities and local state bodies in Russa, evolution of the state institutions;
- the sources of Russian law, the most important legal monuments, acts and codes;
- the trends in the development of law in 21th century.

able to
- apply theoretical knowledge in practice;
- search and analyze historical and legal sources, assess the degree of their reliability;
- conduct a comparative analysis of legal documents of the past and present;
- rely on historical experience.
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3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the core/variable/elective* component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

* - Underline whatever applicable.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
GPC-1	GPC-1. Can analyze the main patterns of formation, implementation and development of law.	Theory of State and Law / History of State and Law of Foreign Countries / Civil Law / Civil and Arbitration Procedure / International Public Law / Roman Law / Comparative Civil and Commercial Law / Work Experience (Judicial) Internship	International Private Law / Commercial Law and Corporations / Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship /
GPC-2	GPC-2. Can apply the norms of substantive and	History of State and Law of Foreign Countries /	International Private Law / Commercial Law and Corporations /

Compete nce code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
	procedural law to solve professional problems.	/ Civil Law / Comparative Civil and Commercial Law Civil and Arbitration Procedure / International Public Law / Comparative Law Studies / Work Experience (Judicial) Internship /	
GPC-8.	GPC-8. Can obtain relevant legal information in a purposeful and efficient way from various sources, including legal databases, to complete specific professional tasks using information technology and considering information security requirements.	Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech) / Civil Law / Civil and Arbitration Procedure / Computer Science / Comparative Civil and Commercial Law / Work Experience (Judicial) Internship /	International Private Law / Commercial Law and Corporations / Law and Artificial Intelligence / Data Regulation and Protection in Digital Age / Communications and Internet Law and Policy / Legal Design / Legal Tech: Advanced Course / Workshop "Procedural Documents in Civil Cases" / Workshop "Negotiations and Contracts" / Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship /
PC-1.	PC-1. Can draft regulatory acts, formulate legal norms for various levels of rulemaking and areas of professional activity.	Theory of State and Law / Administrative Law / Constitutional Law / Civil Law / Financial Law and Tax Law / International Public Law / Educational Internship /	International Private Law / Commercial Law and Corporations /
PC-5	PC-5 Is able to apply the comparative legal method and use the knowledge of foreign legal systems in practice.	Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions / Comparative Law Studies / Comparative Constitutional Law and Justice / Comparative Administrative Law and Justice / Comparative Civil and Commercial Law /	Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship /

* To be filled in according to the competence matrix of the higher education programme.

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course is 4 credits (144 academic hours).

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (__full-time training__) *

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			5/9	**5/10**	**6/11**	**6/12**
Classroom learning, academic hours					36	34
including:						
Lectures (LC)		18			18	8
Lab work (LW)						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)		36				
Self-studies						
Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)						
Course workload	academic hours	**114**				
	credits	**3**				

Table 4.2. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (__part-time training__)*

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Classroom learning, academic hours						
including:						
Lectures (LC)						
Lab work (LW)						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)						
Self-studies						
Evaluation and assessment (exam/ passing/failing grade)						
Course workload	academic hours_					
	credits					

* To be filled in regarding the higher education programme part-time training mode.

Table 4.3. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (correspondence training)*

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Classroom learning, academic hours						
including:						
Lectures (LC)						
Lab work (LW)						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)						
Self-studies						
Evaluation and assessment (exam/ passing/failing grade)						
Course workload	academic hours_					

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1	2	3	4
	credits					

* To be filled in regarding the higher education programme correspondence training mode.

5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
Chapter 1. The goals and objectives of the course.	1. The goals and objectives of the course "History of Russian State and Law". Legal orientation of the course, links with other disciplines. 2. Scientific methods used in the course. Historiography and sources. 3.General problems and particular requirements for the students.	LC, S
Chapter 2. Formation and development of the state and law in Russia (IX-XII centuries)	1. The Ancient Rus' (Russia). Ethnogenesis of the East Slavs, initial stage of the formation of the Russian ethnos. Emergence of statehood among the East Slavs. The "Tale of Bygone Years" (The Russian Primary Chronicle), the legend about the calling of Varangians. The "Norman theory", scientific criticism of this theory. 2. Early feudal monarchy in Ancient Rus'. The Rurik dynasty, organisation of government. The baptism of Ancient Rus', ecclesiastical organizations and jurisdiction. 3. The "Russkaya Pravda" (The Russian Truth) - the first main written source of Russian law. Categories of the population, types of crimes and punishments, property and obligation relations.	LC, S
Chapter 3. Formation and development of the state and law in Russia (XIII-XV centuries)	1. Feudal fragmentation, forms of rule, great princes and local princes, boyars. Suzerainty-vassalage, the order of succession to the throne. The Novgorod and The Pskov Republics, a "veche" (a people's assembly). 2.Mongol invasion, the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The Golden Horde and Russian principalities, state-legal relations; forms and nature of dependence. 3. The Novgorod and Pskov Judicial Charter, the legal process of ancient Russia, its specific features and peculiarities.	LC, S
Chapter 4. State and law in the period of centralization (XIV - first half of the XVI centuries)	1. "Gathering of the Russian lands"; political, economic, cultural prerequisites for unification. 2. Ivan III as sovereign of "all the Russians", liquidation of the Novgorod republic. Liberation of Russian lands from the tartar yoke. State doctrine "Moscow is the Third Rome", Byzantine autocratic	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	tradition. Role of the Russian Orthodox church in the process of unification. 3. Ivan the Terrible – the first tsar of all Russia. Convocation of Zemsky Sobor (national assembly of feudal estates), local government reform, secular and ecclesiastical authorities. The "oprichnina": goals, methods of implementation and outcome. 4. The "Sudebnik" (Code of Law) of 1497: general description, elimination of feudal fragmentation, universal system of the judicial bodies of the state, their competence and subordination. 5. The Sudebnik of 1550 drafted by the first "Zemsky Sobor": liquidation of aristocracy's judicial privileges, strengthening the role of state judicial bodies, active participation of the elective representatives of local communities (rural heads, jurymen) in legal proceedings.	
Chapter 5. Estate-representative monarchy in Russia in the 17th century.	1. The "Time of Troubles" in Russia in the early 17th century. Dynastic crisis, social conflicts, the peasant war led by Ivan Bolotnikov, the foreign military intervention. The People's Militia led by Minin and Pozharsky, the expulsion of the Polish invaders. The Zemsky Sobor of 1613, election of the tsar Michael Romanov. The House of Romanov, the tsar Alexei Mikhailovich. 2. Origin of estates in Russia, institutions of the estate monarchy: tsar, patriarch, boyar duma (advisory council of Russian nobles), central and local authorities. 3. Enslavement of peasants: stages, legislative legislative form. Social conflicts, class struggle, rebellions. The church schism of 17th century, the old believers. 4. The "Sobornoe Ulozhenie" (Council Code) of 1649, system of norms and classify them by areas of law. Political and criminal crimes according to the "Sobornoe Ulozhenie". Primary methods of investigation. The system "Slovo i delo gosudarevy" (Word and deed sovereign).	LC, S
Chapter 6. Absolutism in the Russian Empire in the XVIIIth century.	1. Nature, genesis, features of absolutism in Europe. Prerequisites for the formation of absolutism in Russia. 2. Peter the Great's reforms, problems of modernization and westernization. Imperial title, concentration of absolute power in the hands of the emperor. The elimination of estate-representative bodies. The highest governmental authorities: senate, synod, ten colleges. The prosecutor General of the Senate. Peter the Great's military code.	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	3. Sources of law in the 18th century: a general description. Development of law in the second half of the 18th century. Catherine the Great: the policy of enlightened absolutism. The "Nakaz" or the Instruction for the All-Russian Legislative Commission convened in 1767, the influence of Montesquieu and Cesare Beccaria's ideas, declarations and real legal practice. 4. "Golden age" of the nobility. The "Manifesto on freedom of the nobility" (1762), the "Charter to the nobility" (1785). Codification of laws during the reign of Catherine the Great. The "Code of Commercial Navigation" of 1781, the "Police Ordinance" of 1782, the "Statute of National Education" of 1786.	
Chapter 7. Autocratic monarchy of the first half of the XIXth century.	1. Administrative reforms in the first half of the reign of Alexander I, the establishment of ministries (1802). The project of state reforms proposed by M.Speransky and Arakcheev's reactionary policy. 2. The constitutional projects by the Decembrists. 3. The reign of Nicholas I, strengthening personal nature of governance, the "official nationality theory". The "Third Section of His Majesty's Own Chancery" (political police). Bureaucratization of the state apparatus in Russia. 4. Systematization of Russian legislation by M.Speransky: "Polnoye Sobraniye Zakonov" (Full Collection of Laws), "Svod Zakonov" (Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire).	LC, S
Chapter 8. "The era of great reforms" (60-70s of the XIXth century)	1. Background of the bourgeois reforms carried out in the reign of Alexander II. Emancipation reform of 1861, its historical significance. The main reforms of the 60-70s: limitation of censorship of the media; modernization of the army and navy; "zemstvo" and other innovations in local government; educational innovations. 2. The judicial reform of Alexander II (1864) – the most successful and consistent of all reforms. Establishment of a new judicial administration, a new penal code. Trial in open court, with judges appointed for life, a jury system, and the creation of justices of the peace to deal with minor offences at local level. 3. Rejection of the reformist course as a reaction to the political terror of the Narodniks. Counter-reforms of the 80-90s of the 19th century.	LC, S
Chapter 9. Modernization of the Russian state and	1. The Russian empire in the end of the 19th – the early 20th centuries. Development of capitalism,	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
law in the early XXth century.	changes in the social sphere. Causes and main stages of the first Russian revolution 1905-1907. The Manifesto October 17, 1905 ("The Manifesto on the Improvement of the State Order"). Proclamation of political freedoms; political parties and public organizations. Establishment of the State Duma. Reform of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. 3. The "Osnovnie Zakoni" (The Fundamental Laws of the Russian Empire, 1906), monarch's prerogatives and representative institutions. The act of June 3, 1907, the amendment of the electoral law. The nature of "the Third of June monarchy" Emergency legislation, courts martial. Stolypin; agrarian reforms 4. The state apparatus and public organizations during the First World War. The All-Russian Zemstvo Union and the All-Russian Union of Cities.	
Chapter 10. The February and the October revolutions of 1917. Soviet' system.	1. The February revolution of 1917, fall of the monarchy. The Provisional government. The "dual power", the provisional government' institutions and the soviet system. Proclamation of Russia as a republic in September 1917. 2. The October Revolution of 1917, overthrow of the provisional government. The Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers and Soldiers. The first decrees of the Soviet government. Creation of the Soviet statehood. 4. Convocation and dissolution of the Constituent Assembly on January 5, 1918. The third All-Russian Congress of Soviets. Declaration of the rights of the working and exploited people of 1918. 5. Sources and forms of Soviet law in 1917–1922: a general description. The Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) of 1918. General principles of judicial proceedings and the structure of the judicial system. Soviet decrees on courts, system of courts and principles of legal proceedings. The first Soviet codes.	LC, S
Chapter 11. Trends in the development of the state and law of the USSR (1922 - 1991)	1. The Russian Civil War (1918-21), the victory of the Red Army over the White Guards and foreign invaders. Prerequisites for the unification of the Soviet republics. The treaty on the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1922. Development of the USSR as a federal union state. National-state demarcation in Central Asia. The Constitution of the Soviet	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	Union, 1924. 2. Construction of socialism in the USSR. The Constitution of the Soviet Union, 1936. General trends in the development of the Soviet state and law, courts, procurators and the bar, a violation of socialist law, extra-judicial political repressions. 3. Restructuring of the state apparatus on the brink of and during the Great Patriotic War The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. 4. General characteristics of branches of the Soviet law. The Basic Principles of Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics, the Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics of 1958. The Criminal Procedure Code of 27 October 1960. 5.The Constitution of the USSR, 1977, "all-people's State" and "Developed Socialism" Economic and social problems of the 80s Transformation of social and political life in the second half of the 1980s - early 1990s. 6. The "perestroika": its content and contradictions. Search for directions, methods and goals of reforming society. The first political reforms: hopes and disappointments. 7. The referendum about preservation of the USSR on 17th of March, 1991; the Novo-Ogarev negotiations, preparations for the signing of the Union Treaty. The August 1991 coup as watershed event in the history of the USSR. "Belovezha" Accords on denunciation of the Union Treaty of 1922. Ceasing of the USSR's existence: causes, legal form and consequences.	
Chapter 12. State and law of the Russian Federation (1991 – early 21st century)	1.Formation of the state-legal system of the Russian Federation. The state sovereignty of the Russian Federation. The Federal Treaty of 1992 and changes in the state-territorial structure of Russia. 2. Drafting and adoption of the Constitution of of the Russian Federation in 1993. The President of the Russian Federation, the State Duma of Russian Federation and the Federation Council. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation Supreme Court. Development of federal government bodies in the Russian Federation. Constitutional amendments approved by national vote on 25 June 2020.	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	3. Human and civil rights in the legislation of the Russian Federation. Codification of Russian law: general characteristics. Trends in the development of the law of the Russian Federation in the 21st century.	

* - to be filled in only for **full** -time training: *LC - lectures; LW - lab work; S - seminars.*

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	Classroom for lectures, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Lab	Classroom for lab work, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Seminars	Classroom for seminars, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Computer classroom	Computer classroom for academic activity, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, 30 personal computers, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies Classroom	Classroom for Self-studies, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Courtroom	Classroom for court hearing simulation equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen,

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
	set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome

* It is necessary to specify a classroom for self-study of students

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main reading (sources):

1. A Brief History of Russia by Michael Kort, 2008
2. Н. Верт История советского государства. М.. 2003
3. История отечественного государства и права : Учебное пособие для бакалавров / М.В. Немытина, Ц.Ц. Михеева. Саратов : Научная книга, 2017. 193 с. https://esystem.rudn.ru/course/view.php?id=1393
4.История отечественного государства и права : учебник и практикум для вузов / Л. Е. Лаптева, В. В. Медведев, М. Ю. Пахалов ; под редакцией Л. Е. Лаптевой. 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 561 с. ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. https://urait.ru/viewer/istoriya-otechestvennogo-gosudarstva-i-prava-448303
5. Хрестоматия по истории государства и права России (постсоветский период). Становление государственности Российской Федерации [Текст/электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие / Авт.-сост.: М.В. Немытина, О.Н. Громова, Ц.Ц. Михеева. Электронные текстовые данные. М.: Изд-во РУДН, 2017. 105 с. http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6748

Additional (optional) reading (sources):

1.The Cambridge History of Russia V. 1, From Early Rus' to 1689 ed. by Maureen Perrie Print publication 2006
2. The Cambridge History of Russia V. 2, Imperial Russia, 1689–1917, ed. by Dominic Lieven Print publication 2006
3. The Cambridge History of Russia V. 3, The Twentieth Century, ed. by Ronald Grigor Print publication 2006
4.История государства и права России [Электронный ресурс] : конспект лекций: в 2 ч. Ч. 2 : Советский период / Ц.Ц. Михеева. - Электронные текстовые данные. М.: Изд-во РУДН, 2018. 160 с. http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=477575&idb=0
5.Источники советского права [Текст/электронный ресурс] : Учебно-методическое пособие / Ц.Ц. Михеева. Электронные текстовые данные. М. : Изд-во РУДН, 2013. 132 с. http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/3319
6.Федоров М.В. Договоры Руси с Византией. М.: Изд-во РУДН, 2012. [Электронный ресурс] http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=384383&idb=0
7. Федоров М.В. Русская Правда: Учебно-методическое пособие. М.: Изд-во РУДН, 2013. http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=405602&idb=0

Internet-(based) sources (others):
1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students

- RUDN Electronic library system http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web
- Electronic library system «University Library online» http://www.biblioclub.ru
- Electronic Library «URAIT» http://www.biblio-online.ru
- Electronic library system «Student. Consultant»www.studentlibrary.ru
- Electronic library system «Lan» http://e.lanbook.com/
- Electronic library system "Troitskyi most"

2. Databases and search engines:
- Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund http://docs.cntd.ru/
- Search system Yandex https://www.yandex.ru/
- Search system Google https://www.google.ru/
- SCOPUS http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/
- Google Scholar https://scholar.google.com/

3. Video Lectures

Ancient Origins of the Kyivan Rus:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHPLFHHGk-o&t=1382s
History of Russia - Rurik to Revolution
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0Wmc8C0Eq0
Russia's Time of Troubles
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=itKEOKW0dAM
How did Russia Become an Empire?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rDCFxgHDncc&t=372s
Peter the Great: Tsar of Russia
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wojI4sQO5M0&t=44s
Peter the Great: Founder of the Russian Empire
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rU_u69UY2Ak
Catherine the Great - The Enlightened Empress Documentary
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rs-sDMqBC6c
The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 1)
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cqbleas1mmo
The End of the Romanov Dynasty
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5XKrtZQf8uc
The end of a superpower - The collapse of the Soviet Union
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsPHKDuP-Hk

Training toolkit for self- studies to master the course *:

* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed   on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

The assessment toolkit and the grading system* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

DEVELOPERS:

Professor of the Department of
Public policy and history of state
and law

Sergei A. Stepanov

Position, Name of the Department	Signature	Full name

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:

Head of the Department of
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and law

Vladimir M. Platonov

Position, Name of the Department	Signature	Full name

HEAD OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM:

Sergey B. Zinkovskiy

Director of the Law Institute

Position, Name of the Department	Signature	Full name