

Summary of the working program of the academic discipline

«**HISTORY**»

(name of the academic discipline)

General Educational Program of higher education (specialist's degree programs)

33.05.01 PHARMACY _____

code, name of the specialty

Department: _____ SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES _

1. The purpose of mastering the discipline HISTORY (hereinafter – the discipline):

1.1. The purpose of mastering the discipline:

The goal is to expand and deepen students' knowledge in the field of national and world history, the development of analytical (critical) thinking, public speaking and discussion skills, communication, creative cooperation in humanitarian cognition.

The purpose of studying the discipline is also to participate in the formation of the following competencies: UC-1, 5.

1.2. Tasks of the discipline:

1. Formation of the ability to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of actions;

2. Development of the ability to organize and manage the work of the team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal;

3. Teaching students to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of inter-cultural interaction;

4. Formation of the ability to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activity.

1.3. Requirements to the deliverables of mastering the discipline

As a result of completing the discipline, the student should

Know:

- methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements in the field of historical science;
- the basic principles of the critical analysis of the sources of the study of history;
- problems of selecting an effective team for setting and solving public problems based on historical experience, the main conditions for effective teamwork;
- fundamentals of strategic human resource management based on historical experience;
- models of organizational behavior, factors of formation of organizational relations in history;
- strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of people in the organization;
- main categories of philosophy, philosophy of history;
- laws of historical development;
- basics of inter-cultural communication;
- fundamentals of medical ethics and deontology, fundamentals of legislation in the field of health-care, legal aspects of medical activity in the aspect of their historical continuity;

Be able to:

- gain new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis and other methods of working with historical sources;

- collect data on complex scientific problems related to the professional field and the public sphere;
- to search for historical information and solutions to social problems based on actions, experiment and experience;
- determine the management style for the effective work of the team, develop a team strategy, apply the principles and methods of organizing team activities;
- to present professional information competently and in an accessible manner in the process of intercultural interaction;
- comply with ethical standards and human rights;
- analyze the features of social interaction taking into account national, ethno-cultural, confessional characteristics;
- apply historically established ethical norms and principles of behavior of a medical worker in the performance of their professional duties, knowledge of modern legislation in the field of healthcare in solving professional tasks, apply rules and norms of interaction of a doctor with colleagues and patients (their legal representatives);

Possess:

- analytical skills of studying the problem of professional activity with the use of analysis, synthesis, evaluation of information from various historical and sociological sources and other methods of intellectual activity;
- skills of developing a strategy of actions to solve professional problems based on historical experience, skills of oral and written presentation of their understanding of socially significant historical processes;
- skills of participation in the development of a teamwork strategy, participation in teamwork, distribution of roles in the conditions of team interaction, the ability and skills to participate in discussions and polemics;
- skills of productive interaction in a professional environment, taking into account national, ethno-cultural, confessional characteristics, overcoming communicative, educational, ethnic, confessional and other barriers in the process of inter-cultural interaction;
- skills in solving standard tasks of professional activity based on ethical norms and deontological principles when interacting with colleagues and patients (their legal representatives), knowledge of legal aspects of medical activity.

2. Position of the academic discipline in the structure of the General Educational Program of Higher Education (GEP HE) of the organization.

2.1. The discipline HISTORY refers to the core part of Block 1 of GEP HE (Academic discipline index B1.O.3).

The discipline is taught in 1 semester / 1 year of study.

2.2. The following knowledge, skills and abilities formed by previous academic disciplines are required for mastering the discipline: not provided

2.3. Mastering the discipline is required for forming the following knowledge, skills and abilities for subsequent academic disciplines:

1. Philosophy

3. Deliverables of mastering the academic discipline and metrics of competence acquisition

Mastering the discipline aims at acquiring the following universal (UC) and general professional (GPC)

№	Competence code	The content of the competence (or its	Code and name of the competence	As a result of mastering the discipline, the students should:
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		part)	acquisition metric	know	be able to	possess
1.	UC-1	Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy	<p>MUC-1.1 Knows: methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis</p> <p>MUC-1.2 Able to: gain new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect data on complex scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on action, experiment and experience</p> <p>MUC-1.3 Has practical experience: researching the problem of professional activity using analysis, synthesis and other methods of intellectual activity; developing an action strategy to solve professional problems</p>	methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis	gain new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect data on complex scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on action, experiment and experience	Has practical experience: researching the problem of professional activity using analysis, synthesis and other methods of intellectual activity; developing an action strategy to solve professional problems
2.	UC-5	Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of cross-cultural interaction	<p>MUC-5.1 Knows: the main categories of philosophy, the laws of historical development, the basics of intercultural communication; the basic concepts of human interaction in the organization</p> <p>MUC-5.2 Able to: competently,</p>	the main categories of philosophy, the laws of historical development, the basics of intercultural communication	competently, intelligibly present information in the process of intercultural interaction; observe	productive interaction in the professional environment taking into account national, ethno-cultural, professional features; overcoming

			intelligibly present professional information in the process of intercultural interaction; observe ethical norms and human rights; analyze the features of social interaction taking into account national, ethno-cultural, confessional features MUC-5.3 Has practical experience in: productive interaction in the professional environment taking into account national, ethno-cultural, confessional features; overcoming communicative, educational, ethnic, confessional and other barriers in the process of intercultural interaction	ation; the basic concepts of human interaction in the organization	ethical norms and human rights; analyze the features of social interaction taking into account national, ethno-cultural, confessional features	communicative, educational, ethnic, confessional and other barriers in the process of intercultural interaction
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4. Volume of the academic discipline and types of academic work

Total labor intensity of the discipline is 2 CU (72 AH)

Type of educational work	Labor intensity		Labor intensity (AH) in semesters			
	volume in credit units (CU)	volume in academic hours (AH)				
Classroom work, including						
Lectures (L)	0,3	10	10			
Laboratory practicum (LP)*	-	-	-			
Practicals (P)	-	-	-			
Seminars (S)	1	34	34			
Student's individual work (SIW)	0,7	28	28			
Mid-term assessment	-	-	-			
credit/exam (<i>specify the type</i>)	+	+	+			
TOTAL LABOR INTENSITY	2	72	72			

5. Sections of the academic discipline and competencies that are formed

№	Competence code	Section name of the discipline
1.	UC-1, 5	A man in time and space. The laws of history and human activity. Historical time. Goals, values and ideals in the development of society. Historical knowledge and historical experience. The problem of the truth of historical knowledge. Russia's place in world history and civilization. Russian Historical School. The significance of the experience of National history for social transformations in modern Russia. The subject, methods and sources of the study of National history (in the context of the world historical process).
2.	UC-1, 5	Types of historical sources. The chronicle is the oldest type of historical source. Settlement, social system, occupations of the Eastern Slavs. Paganism among the Eastern Slavs. The medieval world of Europe as a synthesis of barbarian and Roman cultures. Formation of European states. The geopolitical situation, nature and their influence on the direction and nature of the historical development of Russia. The genesis of ancient Russian statehood and the role of Norman influence. Modern interpretations of the "Norman question". Kiev and other political centers of Russia. The first Kievan princes and their activities. The Old Russian state and the West. Features of the socio-political structure of the Ancient Russian state and its typification. Prince and princely administration, organization of military forces. People's Assembly - veche. The socio-political role of ancient Russian cities. Medieval city - republics in Russia.
3.	UC-1, 5	North-eastern Russia between the Crusaders and the Horde of Batu. Ivan Kalita. The formation of the Moscow Principality and the reasons for the rise of Moscow. The change in the political traditions of Kievan Rus in the second half of the XI century. and the principle of dynastic monarchy. The influence of the Golden Horde on domestic political relations in the Russian principalities. The formation of a system of vassalage, the strengthening of princely power and the weakening of Veche democracy in Northeastern Russia. The Moscow state is between East and West. The consequences of the geopolitical distance of Eastern Russia from Western Europe. The role of the Orthodox Church in strengthening the Moscow state. The difference between Russian autocracy and European absolutism. The state and society of the Eastern type. Ivan IV - the first Russian tsar. Democracy in the era of Despotism: Zemstvo institutions, Zemsky Sobor. The Time of Troubles in Russia: causes, essence, manifestations. The historical choice between the West and the East during the period of Turmoil, the search for unconventional forms of political power. Boris Godunov. False Dmitry I. The historical role of K. Minin and D.M. Pozharsky. The results of the Time of Troubles, its assessment in historiography. The beginning of the Romanov dynasty
4.	UC-1, 5	The Russian Empire as a historical phenomenon. The epoch and personality of Peter I. Modernization and Europeanization of Russia. The main reforms: goals, content, nature, relationship. Methods of reform and their price.

		<p>The foreign Policy Doctrine of Peter I. The Northern War and the changing geopolitical position of Russia. Reforms of Peter 1 and European models of modernization. Reformed Russia and Europe: correlation of development levels.</p> <p>The legacy of Peter I and the era of "palace coups". Attempts to create a "constitutional aristocratic monarchy". The growth of privileges among the nobility.</p> <p>Catherine II. "Enlightened Absolutism" in Russia: features, content, contradictions. Legislative activity of Catherine II. Catherine's "order" and the Laid commission. A letter of commendation to the nobility and cities. Strengthening of serfdom. The growth of social polarization and isolation of estates. Spontaneous popular movements. E.Pugachev's uprising.</p>
5.	UC-1, 5	<p>The role and place of Russia in the world, European history of the XIX century. The folding of the system of European states, the completion of the industrial revolution in Western Europe, the beginning of the creation of an industrial society.</p> <p>Russia in the first quarter of the XIX century. From Paul I to the era of Alexander I. The policy of enlightened Absolutism under Alexander I. M. Speransky is the fate of a reformer in Russia.</p> <p>Structural changes in European civilization in the second half of the XIX century. Reforms of the 60-70s: causes, purpose, character. The personality and historical role of Alexander II. Peasant reform of 1861. Liberal reforms of the 60-70s. Results, contradictions and consequences of reforms. The cyclical nature of the Russian modernization model.</p> <p>The main trends in the socio-economic development of European civilization and its features in Russia at the turn of the century S.Y. Witte and the forced industrialization of the country.</p> <p>The Revolution of 1905-1907 The prevalence of socialist ideas as a reflection of the crisis of values of Western society. Manifesto on October 17. P.A. Stolypin's agrarian reform and its consequences. Pre-war political crisis. Russia and the Entente. Russia in the First World War and the socio-political crisis. Autocracy, liberal opposition and the brewing of a revolutionary crisis.</p>
6.	UC-1, 5	<p>The February Revolution, the fall of the autocracy and the political struggle for historical choice.</p> <p>The Bolshevik Party in power, the formation of the Soviet power system. The Civil War in Russia. The victory of Soviet power. Revolutionary processes in Western countries. Comintern.</p> <p>The role of Soviet Russia in the integration of national suburbs. Formation of the USSR. The attitude of the West to the USSR: taking into account new geopolitical realities.</p> <p>New economic policy and tightening of the political regime. The government and the intelligentsia, the government and the church. The political struggle in the 20s, the victory of the supporters of I. V. Stalin, the curtailment of the NEP. The social roots of Stalinism.</p> <p>The USSR in the 30s. Industrialization and collectivization. The Socialist idea: ideological postulates and life.</p> <p>The Second World War is a manifestation of the general civilizational crisis. The Great Patriotic War: the main stages. The people are at war. The role of the USSR in the defeat of German fascism.</p> <p>The Cold War as a form of international confrontation. The creation of the UN and its paralysis in the East-West confrontation. Public political</p>

		processes in the countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe and the role of the USSR in them. The new geopolitical situation in the world. Economic recovery and Soviet society in the post-war period.
7.	UC-1, 5	<p>The geopolitical situation in the world in the 60-90s. Globalization of world history. Integration of Western and Asian countries, strengthening of socio-reformist trends in politics in the era of STD. Strengthening the influence of the "third world" countries on world politics. Technocratic situations and environmental crisis.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the authoritarian regime, improve the situation in the country in 1953-1964.</p> <p>The economic reform of 1965 and its failure. Preservation of the administrative and command management system, strengthening of centralism. The economic, political, moral and spiritual crisis in the USSR and the Eastern Bloc countries.</p> <p>The USSR in 1985-1991. M. S. Gorbachev and an attempt to reform political power while preserving socialist foundations. Publicity. The emergence of political parties and social movements, the beginning of political division in society. Reforming the political system and the economy. The growth of centrifugal forces in a multinational state.</p> <p>Russia is on the path of sovereign development. Russia in 1991-2001, Boris Yeltsin was the President of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Russia in 2000 – 2010</p> <p>V.V.Putin, the policy of strengthening the state, stabilization and economic recovery, adjustment and continuation of reforms. The new foreign policy doctrine in the changed geopolitical situation.</p> <p>D.A.Medvedev – continuation of the strategic course of the previous president, focusing efforts on the modernization of the economy, . innovative technologies. Implementation of the planned national programs and projects, reform of the healthcare system, education.</p>