

Contents of the entrance test (history)

Ancient world

Theoretical problems of the history of antiquity: the emergence of the state, changes in the economy and historical forms of social relations. The main centers of civilization in the Ancient East. Languages and writing of the peoples of antiquity, the development of religious ideas.

Ancient Greek civilization. The formation of policies. Two centers: Athens and Sparta. Alexander the Great and his wars; rise, separation and decline of the Roman Empire

The emergence of Christianity and its spread. Birth of the other ancient religions (Buddhism, Judaism)

Middle Ages

The concepts of "Middle Ages", "feudalism". Chronological framework and the main periods of the history of the Middle Ages. Charles the Great and his legacy; rise of the Arabic Caliphate; the Crusades; fall of Constantinople (1453); the Reformation; religious wars in France and Germany; Age of Discovery

The role of the city in the Middle Ages. Commodity production and the emergence of early capitalist relations (manufacture, farm).

The emergence of Islam. Distribution of world religions: Christianity, Buddhism and Islam.

Modern history (before WWI)

Renaissance and the Enlightenment; "enlightened absolutism"

The emergence of the colonial system and the expansion of the West. The American war for independence and emergence of the American state. The American Civil War (1861-1865).

French revolution and its social and economic influence. The Napoleonic Wars and the Continental blockade.

National movements in the XIX century. The emergence of new states in Europe and the growth of tension in international relations at the end of the XIX century. Rise of Germany and policy of Otto von Bismarck;

The industrial revolution and its social consequences. Social reforms of the late XIX century. The emergence and development of liberalism, conservatism and communist ideology.

Modern history (after WWI)

The war of 1914-1918. - the first ~global~ conflict of the XX century, emergence of the military blocs: the Triple Alliance and the Entente. The post-WWI international order – 14 points of Woodrow Wilson, the post-War borders (The Briand-Kellogg Pact, treaty of Brest, the problem of Gdansk). The problem of defeated Germany – its international and domestic dimensions, rise of Nazi Germany. The Great Depression and the New Deal of FDR. European politics of the 30s. Beginning of the WWII (prewar treaties; Munich conspiracy; attack on Pearl-Harbor). Birth of the Anti-Hitler coalition.

Beginning of the Cold War, the "Long Telegram" and Fulton speech. Establishment of the military blocs. Cold War in different regions: establishment of Peoples Republic of China, the

Korean War; the Berlin crises, the Caribbean crisis, rivalry for space. Stabilization of confrontation: Détente and the key Detente treaties, US-China rapprochement of the 70s. Anti-Soviet resistance in the Eastern Europe (Prague Spring of 1968, rise of “Solidarity” in Poland). “Perestroika” and collapse of the USSR, “Velvet revolutions”; unification of Germany.

Social and economic development of the West in the late XX century. The neoconservative turn of the 1980s. Politics of M. Thatcher in the United Kingdom and R. Reagan in the United States.

Factors of destabilization at the beginning of the third millennium. The explosion of ethnonationalism. Military campaign against Yugoslavia (1999). Terrorist attacks on 9/11 and the global war against terrorism. US invasions to Afghanistan and Iraq.