**LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM ON HISTORY OF BELARUS**

1. The subject and tasks of historical science. Civilizational and formational theories of historical development.

2. Periodization of world history. The main stages of socio-economic and political development of Belarus.

3. History of the Ancient World in the Belarusian lands: periodization, living conditions, basic characteristics of the periods. Features of the "Neolithic revolution" in the Belarusian lands.

4. Stages of the ethnic history of Belarus. "The Great Migration of Peoples". Balts, Slavs, their role in the ethnogenesis of Belarusians. Religious beliefs of primitive people.

5. The formation of early feudal states on the Belarusian lands. Kievan Rus (862 – 1125). Polotsk, Turov and other principalities on the territory of Belarus.

6. The cultural life of the Eastern Slavs in the Early Middle Ages. Adoption of Christianity.

7. Creation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The evolution of the GDL from autocracy to a class-representative monarchy.

8. Union of Krevo, its consequences. The struggle of the GDL with the Teutonic Order and rivalry with the Moscow state.

9. Feudalism as a socio-economic formation and its formation in Europe. Features of the socio-economic development of the Belarusian lands in GDL.

10. Reasons for the Union of Lublin in 1569. Formation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The state-legal status of the GDL in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

11. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in European geopolitics. Wars of the XVI-XVIII centuries and their consequences for the Belarusian lands.

12. Renaissance as a global phenomenon. The role of the Belarusian culture of the GDL period in the pan-European cultural and civilizational process.

13. Features of the formation of confessional relations on the territory of Belarus in the XVI-XVIII centuries. Brest Church-Religious Union.

14. The main trends and achievements in the development of culture of the Belarusian lands in the era of Counter-Reformation and Enlightenment.

15. The first bourgeois revolutions in Western Europe. Socio-economic development of the Belarusian lands in the XVI-XVIII centuries. (Agrarian reform of 1557 "Second edition of serfdom").

16. The causes of the political crisis of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and its divisions between Austria, Prussia and Russia.

17. The inclusion of Belarus into the Russian Empire in the conditions of the formation of an industrial society. The development of capitalism in Europe and America.

18. The main directions of the class, national, confessional policy of Russia in the Belarusian provinces. The essence of Russification.

19. Oginsky's plan of 1811. Belarusian lands during the Patriotic War of 1812.

20. The Belarusian national movement in the Russian Empire, its main goals, stages and forms. (Gentry uprisings in the Belarusian provinces. Ideology of liberalism, populist and social-democratic trends. The emergence of Russian and Belarusian parties. Revolution of 1905 – 1907). Formation of the Belarusian nation.

21. The crisis of the feudal system in Russia. Kiselyov's reforms.

22. The agrarian reform of 1861 and the specifics of its implementation in Belarus.

23. The Russian way of political modernization: bourgeois reforms of the 60-70s of the XIX century, the peculiarities of their implementation in the Belarusian provinces.

24. The development of capitalist relations in industry and agriculture in the post-reform period. (Industrial revolution, Stolypin agrarian reform and it’s specifics in Belarus).

25. The First World War and its consequences for Belarus.

26. The February and October revolutions of 1917. A new alignment of political forces. The North-Western region in 1917

27. The first All-Belarusian Congress. Proclamation of the Belarusian People's Republic, its historical place.

28. The geopolitical situation of Belarus in the 20-30s of the twentieth century: the results of the First World War; the Belarusian question in the design of the Versailles-Washington system.

29. The creation of the Belarusian Soviet statehood. The role of the BSSR in the creation of the USSR.

30. The establishment of the Soviet socio-political system in the BSSR and its main characteristics. Political repressions of the 30s of the twentieth century.

31. The results of the policy of ”War communism" in Belarus. Features of the implementation of the NEP in the BSSR.

32. The creation of the material and technical base of the industrial-agrarian society: implementation of the policy of industrialization and collectivization of agriculture in the BSSR.

33. The formation of state-regulated economy systems in the world. Signs of a command and administrative economy.

34. The formation and development of the Soviet Belarusian culture. The policy of Belarusization. Achievements and contradictions of the development of culture and science in the 30s of the twentieth century. The attitude of the Soviet government to the church.

35. The Polish-Soviet War of 1919-1921. The Riga Peace Treaty of 1921 in the historical context of the Belarusian people. Socio-political, economic and national-cultural situation of Western Belarus as part of the Polish state.

36. Causes and the beginning of the Second World War. The reunification of Western Belarus with the BSSR, the first socialist transformations in it.

37. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War, defensive battles on the territory of Belarus.

38. The occupation regime in Belarus (administrative-territorial division, economic policy, genocide).

39. German propaganda and agitation. Collaboration in the occupied territory of the BSSR.

40. The main stages of the formation and development of the partisan movement on the territory of Belarus. Party, Komsomol and anti-fascist underground.

41. Nationalist Polish and Ukrainian underground in the western regions of Belarus during the Second World War.

42. Liberation of Belarus from Nazi invaders (Operation Bagration). The results of the war for the Belarusian people and their contribution to the victory over fascism.

43. Geopolitical changes in the international arena after the Second World War. The confrontation of two socio-political systems during the Cold War and its end.

44. The restoration of industry and agriculture in the first post-war five years. Collectivization in Western Belarus.

45.The extensive and intensive factors of the development of the economy of the BSSR as part of the unified economic complex of the USSR in the second half of the 40s-60s of the twentieth century. The economic reform of 1965 and its results.

46. The economy of Belarus in the 70s– the middle of the 80s. The reasons for the gradual slowdown in economic growth and the emergence of difficulties in the social sphere. The first attempts to restructure the economy in the late 1980s.

47. Education, Science and culture of the BSSR in the post-war period: achievements and problems. State religious policy and the status of confessions in the 40-80s of the twentieth century. Changes in the spiritual life of the Belarusian people in the late 1980s.

48. Khrushchev thaw. The growing crisis of the ideological system in the 50s - beginning of the 80s of the twentieth century. (Socio-political life in the USSR and the BSSR in the first post-war decade. The fight against anti-Soviet groups. Ideological campaigns and political repression in the late 1940s - early 1950s. Condemnation of the cult of personality of I.V. Stalin. Attempts to democratize socio-political life in the late 1950s – 1964s. The rise of conservatism in social and political life in the 1970s – the beginning of 1980s.)

49. The policy of perestroika, the course to accelerate socio-economic development. The Chernobyl catastrophe and its consequences. The reasons for the deepening of the economic crisis in the USSR and the BSSR in the late 80s of the twentieth century.

50. The attempts to modernize the Soviet socio-political system during Gorbachev's perestroika policy. The essence of the strategy of new political thinking. August events of 1991 in the USSR and the BSSR. Changes in the system of international relations at the turn of the XX – XXI centuries.

51. The proclamation of the Republic of Belarus. Legislative registration of its state sovereignty. (Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus in 1994. Presidential elections and the formation of a new system of power. Republican referendums of 1995 and 1996, 2004 and their results).

52. The collapse of the USSR and the new balance of forces on the world stage. Creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The process of creating a Union State of Belarus and Russia.

53. The spiritual and cultural life of the Belarusian people in the 1990s - at the beginning of the XXI century.

54. The program of transition to a market economy in 1990 and its implementation in the Republic of Belarus. Formation and implementation of the Belarusian model of a socially oriented economy.