

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS
Educational Institution
BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED

by Rector of the Educational
Institution «Belarusian State
Medical University»

S.P.Rubnikovich



24.06.2023

Reg. # UD-SC.037/2.324 /edu.

Контрольный
экземпляр

HISTORY OF BELARUSIAN STATEHOOD

**Curriculum of the educational institution
in the academic discipline for the specialty:**

7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»;

7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry»;

7-07-0912-01 «Pharmacy»

The curriculum is based on the educational program «History of Belarusian Statehood», approved 01.07.2022, registration # УД-СГ.037/2324/уч-МФНУ; on the educational plans in the specialty 7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine», approved 17.05.2023, registration # L 7-07-0911-01/2324/mf., in the specialty 7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry», approved 17.05.2023, registration # L 7-07-0911-03/2324/mf., in the specialty 7-07-0912-01 «Pharmacy» approved 17.05.2023, registration # L 7-07-0912-01/2324/mf.

COMPILERS:

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RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

by the Department of Philosophy and Political Science of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol # 14 of 25.05.2023);

Scientific and Methodical Council of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol # 6 of 27.06.2023)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

«History of Belarusian Statehood» is an academic discipline of the Module of Social and Humanitarian Disciplines, that characterized by interdisciplinarity with an emphasis on conceptual knowledge of the history of the development of state institutions. The curriculum reflects a systematic approach to the history of the formation and development of various stages of the Belarusian statehood, demonstrates their evolution taking into account internal factors and global processes, forms practice-oriented skills.

The aim of the discipline «History of Belarusian Statehood» is the formation a respectful attitude to the history of the Republic of Belarus and the positive perception of the traditions of the Belarusian people.

The objectives of the discipline are to form a system of knowledge about the history of the Belarusian statehood; to create a stable idea of the historical path and the goal of the further development of the Belarusian state; the skills and abilities necessary to comprehend the events and phenomena of reality in the close connection of the past, modern and future; reasoned and reliable formulation of their own position on topical issues of political, socio-economic and cultural spheres.

Studying the educational discipline «History of Belarusian Statehood» should ensure the formation of students' universal competence:

UK. Have the ability to analyze the processes of state building in different historical periods, identify the factors and mechanisms of historical changes, determine the socio-political significance of historical events (personalities, artifacts and symbols) for modern Belarusian statehood.

As a result of studying the academic discipline «History of Belarusian statehood», the student should

know:

methodological foundations and periodization of the history of the Belarusian statehood;

key categories related to the history and state building of the Republic of Belarus;

characteristics of the constitutional system of the Republic of Belarus;

the main steps of the formation of the Belarusian nation in different historical periods;

historical-retrospective and modern characteristics of the cultural and civilizational development of Belarus.

be able to:

apply the acquired knowledge in practical, educational and professional spheres;

characterize conditions and results of formation of the Belarusian nation in different historical periods, the attributive features of the Belarusian nation;

analyze the process of the formation, the main facts and events in the history of the Belarusian statehood and evaluate them;

determine and argue the main ideas and values of the Belarusian development model.

master:

basic scientific and theoretical knowledge to solve theoretical and practical problems;

system and comparative analysis;

research skills;

independent work with documents on history, scientific and reference books analysis of the historiography on the subject of the discipline;

interdisciplinary approach in solving problems.

Total number of hours for the study of the discipline is 108 academic hours. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures - 26 hours (including 9 hours of supervised student independent work), seminars - 28 hours), student independent work (self-study) - 54 hours.

Intermediate assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of a credit (1¹ semester and 2² semester.

Form of higher education – full-time.

ALLOCATION OF ACADEMIC TIME ACCORDING TO SEMESTERS OF STUDY

Code, name of the specialty	Semester	Number of academic hours						Form of intermediate assessment
		total	in-class	including			out-of-class self-studies	
				lectures (including supervised independent work)	supervised student independent work	seminars		
1-79 01 01 «General Medicine»	2	108	54	26	9	28	54	credit
1-79 01 07 «Dentistry»	1	108	54	26	9	28	54	credit
1-79 01 08 «Pharmacy»	1	108	54	26	9	28	54	credit

¹ For specialties 1-79 01 07 «Dentistry», 1-79 01 08 «Pharmacy»

² For specialty 1-79 01 01 «General medicine»

THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours	
	lectures	seminars
1. The main stages of the Belarusian statehood development	16	16
1.1. Introduction to the academic discipline	1	-
1.2. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus	1	2
1.3. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a multiethnic feudal state of Eastern Europe	4	2
1.4. Belarus within the Russian empire	2	2
1.5. National-state building in 1917–1941	2	2
1.6. The Great Patriotic War as a key event of modern history	2	4
1.7. Restoration and post-war modernization of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2	2
1.8. Stages of development of the independent Republic of Belarus	2	2
2. Fundamentals of the state structure of the Republic of Belarus	6	6
2.1. The Constitution as the Basic Law of the State	1	1
2.2. President of the Republic of Belarus	1	1
2.3. The government as the highest executive authority	1	1
2.4. Legislative and judicial branches of government	1	1
2.5. Political parties and public associations	2	-
2.6. Regions of Belarus	-	2
3. Belarus at the intersection of cultures and civilizations	4	6
3.1. Ethnogenesis of the Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus»	2	1
3.2. Peoples and religions of Belarus	-	1
3.3. Socio-economic model of modern Belarus	1	1
3.4. Belarus in the geopolitical space	1	1
3.5. State symbols of Belarus	-	2
Total hours	26	28

CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

1. The main stages of the Belarusian statehood development

1.1. Introduction to the academic discipline

The state as the main political institution. Independence and sovereignty. Nation and state. Stages of the Belarusian statehood formation and development. Historiography and sources on the history of the Belarusian state.

1.2. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus

The emergence of statehood among the Eastern Slavs. Ancient Ruthenia (Rus'). Common features and characteristics of the development of the Polack and Turaŭ principalities. The Christianization of the Belarusian lands. Feudal fragmentation. The place of the Belarusian medieval principalities in the system of international relations.

1.3. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a multiethnic feudal state of Eastern Europe

Causes and basic concepts of formation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Great principality of Lithuania). Unification of the Belarusian lands. The place and role of the Belarusian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Expansion of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The struggle for the unification of Ruthenia. Relations with the Order and the Golden Horde. Kreva Union. Magdeburg Law.

Legal and political significance of the Union of Lublin. The situation of the Belarusian lands in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Polonization as a factor of political, cultural and social life. «Nobles' Democracy». Relations with neighbors and the weakening of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

1.4. Belarus within the Russian Empire

Divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The policy of Russification and unification. The question of statehood in the socio-political life of Belarus in the first half of the XIXth century. The uprisings of 1830-1831 and 1863-1864. Economic development of the Belarusian lands and modernization processes. Western Russianism (Zapadnorusizm) and the Regionalizm (krajovasć). Formation of the Belarusian national idea. The magazine «Homan» and the activities of the Belarusian narodniks. The Belarusian Socialist community (Hramada). The first Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 in Belarus. The «Našanivian» period in the development of the Belarusian national movement.

1.5. National-state building in 1917-1941

The First World War on the Belarusian lands. Activation of the national movement during the First World War. The Revolution of 1917 and the Belarusian question. the First All-Belarusian Congress of 1917. The proclamation of the Belarusian People's Republic. The Byelorussian National Commissariat and his role in the creation of the SSRB. LitBelSSR. The Polish-Soviet War and the second proclamation of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Byelorussia. Middle Lithuania. The Riga Peace Treaty. The entry of Byelorussia into the USSR. Implementation of the national-state model of development. Creation of the industrial-agrarian republic. Formation of borders and administrative-territorial structure of the BSSR. National

policy. Contradictions in the political, socio-economic and cultural development of the BSSR.

1.6. The Great Patriotic War as a key event of modern history

Causes of World War II. Reunification of Western Belarus with the BSSR. The attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR. The occupation regime in Byelorussia. The genocide of the Byelorussian people and the demographic losses of Byelorussia in the war. The Holocaust. Collaboration. The scope and significance of the partisan and underground movement in Belarus. Participation of the Byelorussians in the key battles of the Great Patriotic War. Stages of the liberation of Byelorussia. The Byelorussian strategic offensive operation «Bagration». The contribution of the Byelorussian people to the Victory. The Great Patriotic War in the historical memory of Byelorussians.

1.7. Restoration and post-war modernization of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR)

The BSSR as the founding country of the UN. Attempts to democratize the socio-political life in the second half of the 1950s - the first half of the 1960s. The growth of stagnation in the 1970s – the first half of the 1980s. Socio-political processes in the BSSR at the turn of the 1980s-1990s.

1.8. Stages of development of the independent Republic of Belarus

The withdrawal of Belarus from the USSR. The political and economic crisis of the first years of independence. Adoption of the Constitution and the first election of the President of the Republic of Belarus. Referendums of 1995, 1996, 2004 and their impact on the stabilization of the situation in the country. Features of socio-political development at the beginning of the XXI century. Modern achievements of the Belarusian state.

2. Fundamentals of the state structure of the Republic of Belarus

2.1. The Constitution as the Basic Law of the State

Formation of legal traditions in Belarus. «Ruthenian Truth». Statutes of the Grand Principality of Lithuania. The Constitution of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The Constitutions of the SSRB and the BSSR. Declaration of State Sovereignty of the BSSR. Recognition of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Constitution of Belarus and the nature of the amendments made to it. A person, his rights, freedoms and guarantees of their realization as the highest value and goal of society and the state, proclaimed by the Constitution. Hierarchy of regulatory legal acts.

2.2. President of the Republic of Belarus

Features of the monarchical form of government in historical retrospect (Prince, Grand Duke, King). The specifics of the organization of the country's top leadership in the Soviet times. The Presidential Republic as the choice of the Belarusian people. The order of presidential elections. The functions and powers of the head of state as a guarantor of the observance of the Constitution, the rights and freedoms of citizens. The President as the Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus.

2.3. The Government as the highest executive authority

Historical forms of executive power in Belarus. The ranks of the princely

administration in Ancient Ruthenia. The main officials of the central office in Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The emergence of a ministerial form of organization of executive power. Belarusians in the highest government positions in the Russian Empire. The Council of People's Commissars and the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR. Structure, functions and tasks of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. Prime Minister.

2.4. Legislative and judicial branches of government

Pre-parliamentary forms of representation: Veche and Sejms. The Belarusian deputies in the State Duma of the Russian Empire. Soviet form of the people's representation: The CEC and the Supreme Council. The National Assembly as the bicameral parliament of sovereign Belarus. Structure and functions of the Council of the Republic and the House of Representatives.

Historical forms of judicial bodies in the national history. Types and powers of modern courts in the Republic of Belarus. The Supreme and Constitutional Courts. The procedure for the selection and appointment of judges.

2.5. Political parties and public associations

Historical retrospective of the development of political parties and public associations in Belarus. The transition from a one-party system to a multiparty system. The regulatory framework for the activities of parties and public associations. Typologization of political parties and public associations in the Republic of Belarus. Their role in the development of the society and the state.

2.6. Regions of Belarus

Historical forms of the administrative-territorial division in the Belarusian lands: specific principalities, voivodeships and powiats, provinces, counties (uezds), volosts, districts, areas (okrugs), regions (oblasts). Modern administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Belarus. Functions and powers of local government and self-government.

3. Belarus at the intersection of cultures and civilizations

3.1. Ethnogenesis of the Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus»

The main hypotheses about the origin of the Belarusians. Stages of the formation of the Belarusian nation. Factors that influenced the genesis and further development.

The Belarusians in the world, the Diaspora. Ruthenia and Lithuania. White Ruthenia – Black Ruthenia – Red Ruthenia – Byelorussia – Belarus. Language policy and language situation.

3.2. Peoples and religions of Belarus

The history of the formation of the main ethnic groups in Belarus. Ethnic composition of modern Belarus.

Brief history of confessions in Belarus. Principles of state policy in the ethno-confessional sphere.

3.3. Socio-economic model of modern Belarus

Prerequisites for the formation of the Belarusian model of socio-economic development. The main factors of the modern economic development of Belarus. The state for the people as the main principle of the national socio-economic model. The All-Belarusian People's Assemblies. Programs of the socio-economic development of

the Republic of Belarus. The main indicators of the development of the domestic economy.

3.4. Belarus in the geopolitical space

The geopolitical factor of the Belarusian statehood formation. The current geopolitical situation of Belarus. The multi-vector nature of foreign policy. The «near arc» and «far arc» of international relations. Strategic partners of Belarus. Belarus in integration communities.

3.5. State symbols of Belarus

Historical symbols on the Belarusian lands. The history and symbolic meaning of the State Flag. The State Emblem and its semantic interpretation. The State Anthem is a musical reflection of the state tradition. State holidays of the Republic of Belarus and their significance.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours			Self-studies	Form of control
		lectures (including supervised student work)	supervised student work	seminars		
1.	The main stages of the Belarusian statehood development	16	5	16	26	
1.1.	Introduction to the academic discipline. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus					analyzing of educational films
1.2.	1. Statehood as an object of research. 2. The stages of formation and development of the Belarusian statehood and the main sources for its study. 3. The Principalities of Polack and Turaŭ as the first state entities in Belarus. 4. Belarusian lands in the system of medieval international relations.	2	1	-	2	
1.2.	The first state formations on the territory of Belarus 1. General features and features of the political development of the Polack and Turaŭ principalities. 2. Socio-economic development of the Belarusian lands in IX-XIII centuries. 3. Christianization of the Belarusian lands.					summary and protection of primary sources, survey, analysis of situational tasks, evaluation of an oral answer to a question, interview, discussions
1.3.	The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a multiethnic feudal state of Eastern Europe 1. The reasons and basic concepts of the formation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. 2. The internal and foreign policy situation of the Belarusian	2	0,5	-	1	analysis of educational films, interview

	lands as part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.							
1.3.	<p>The situation of the Belarusian lands in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth</p> <p>1. The Union of Lublin. The political, legal, and social status of the Belarusian lands in the federal state.</p> <p>2. Relations with neighbors and the weakening of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.</p>	2	0,5	-	1		analyzing of educational films	
1.3.	<p>The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a multiethnic feudal state of Eastern Europe</p> <p>1. The role of the Belarusian lands in the process of construction and state development of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.</p> <p>2. The state-legal status of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania after the Union of Lublin.</p> <p>3. Wars of the XVII-XVII centuries and their consequences for the Belarusian lands.</p> <p>4. The political crisis of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.</p>	-	-	2	1		compilation of analytical tables, summary and protection of primary sources, analysis of fragments of monographs and articles, reports and abstracts at seminars, analysis of situational tasks, test tasks, electronic tests, interviews, discussions	
1.4.	<p>Belarus as part of the Russian Empire</p> <p>1. Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The policy of the Russian government at the end of the XVIII-beginning of the XIX centuries .</p> <p>2. Socio-political movement. Uprisings of 1830-1831 and 1863-1864 on the territory of Belarus.</p> <p>3. Formation of the Belarusian national idea.</p>	2	0,5	-	1		analysis of educational films, interview	
1.4.	<p>Belarus as part of the Russian Empire</p> <p>1. Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The policy of the Russian government at the end of the XVIII-beginning of the XIX centuries .</p> <p>2. Socio-political movement. Uprisings of 1830-1831 and 1863-1864 on the territory of Belarus.</p> <p>3. The activities of the «Homan» group. «Naša Niva» and</p>	-	-	2	1		analysis of situational tasks, discussions, essays, summary and protection of primary sources, compilation of analytical tables, analysis of fragments of monographs and articles, interviews,	

	the Belarusian national idea of the early twentieth century.					reports and abstracts at seminars
1.5.	<p>National-state construction in 1917-1941</p> <p>1. The First World War, and the activation of the national movement in the Belarusian lands.</p> <p>2. Revolutions of 1917. The first All-Belarusian Congress of 1917. The proclamation of the Belarusian People Republic.</p> <p>3. Creation of the Byelorussian Soviet statehood (December 1918-March 1921)</p>	2	0,5	-	2	analysis of educational films, interview
1.5.	<p>National-state construction in 1917-1941</p> <p>1. Formation of the USSR. Implementation of the national-state model of the BSSR.</p> <p>2. Creation of an industrial-agrarian republic.</p> <p>3. Contradictions in the development of the socio-cultural sphere in the BSSR.</p>	-	-	2	2	analysis of situational tasks, summary and protection of primary sources, analysis of fragments of monographs and articles, essays, compilation of analytical tables, interview, survey, test tasks, reports and abstracts at seminars
1.6.	<p>The Great Patriotic War as a key event in modern history</p> <p>1. The causes of the Second World War.</p> <p>2. The attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR.</p> <p>3. Partisan and underground movements in Byelorussia.</p> <p>4. Operation Bagration. The end of the war</p>	2	0,5	-	1	analysis of educational films, interview
1.6.	<p>The Great Patriotic War as a key event in modern history</p> <p>1. The territorial division of Byelorussia and the establishment of the occupation administration apparatus. Economic policy.</p> <p>2. The resistance movement.</p> <p>3. Collaborative authorities and their tasks. Activities in the field of culture and education.</p>	-	-	2	-	interview, analysis of situational problems, co-discussion on the issues of the seminar, control survey
1.6.	<p>Medicine during the war</p> <p>1. Organization of medical care at the front.</p> <p>2. Features of medical care in partisan conditions.</p>	-	-	2	2	reports and abstracts at seminars, interviews, evaluation of an oral answer

							to a question, presentations, reports and abstracts at conferences, publication of articles
1.7.	Restoration and post-war modernization of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR) 1. Economic recovery after the war. 2. Socio-political life in the second half of the 1950s - in the 1970s. 3. The BSSR at the turn of the 80-90s of the twentieth century.	2	0,5	-	2		analysis of educational films, interview
1.7.	Restoration and post-war modernization of the BSSR 1. The BSSR as the founding country of the UN. 2. Socio-economic development of Byelorussia in the late 40s–early 80s. 3. The policy of Perestroika.	-	-	2	2		survey, test tasks, reports and abstracts at seminars, analysis of situational tasks, compilation of analytical tables, electronic tests, interview
1.8.	Stages of development of the independent Republic of Belarus 1. The collapse of the USSR and its causes. Proclamation of the sovereignty of Belarus. 2. Changes in the system of power. 3. Features of socio-political development at the beginning of the XXI century.	2	1	-	2		analysis of educational films, interview
1.8.	Stages of development of the independent Republic of Belarus. Final classes in the section 1. The crisis of the first years of independence. 2. Transformation of the economic system of Belarus: crisis and stabilization.	-	-	2	4		survey, summary and protection of primary sources, compilation of analytical tables, analysis of fragments of monographs and articles, reports and abstracts at seminars, analysis of situational tasks, reports and abstracts at

							conferences, publication of articles, interview
2.	Fundamentals of the state structure of the Republic of Belarus	6	2	6	14		
2.1.	The Constitution as the basic law of the state. Legislative and judicial branches of government						analysis of educational films, interview
2.4	1. Formation of the constitutional foundations of the Republic of Belarus. 2. The Constitution of March 15, 1994, and the nature of the amendments. 3. The National Assembly is the parliament in sovereign Belarus. 4. Historical forms of judicial bodies.	2	1	-	2		
2.1.	The Constitution as the basic law of the state. Legislative and judicial branches of government						survey, compilation of analytical tables, summary and protection of primary sources, analysis of situational tasks, reports and abstracts at seminars, discussions
2.4	1. A person, his rights, freedoms, guarantees and their implementation in the Constitution. 2. Historical form of popular representation. 3. Courts in the Republic of Belarus.	-	-	2	2		interview,
2.2.	The Government as the highest executive authority. The						
2.3.	President of the Republic						
	1. Historical forms of executive power in the Republic of Belarus. 2. The development of the institution of the head of state in the national history (X-XX centuries.)	2	0,5	-	3		
2.2.	The Government as the highest executive authority.						evaluation of an oral answer to a question, analysis of situational tasks, presentations, essays, survey
2.3.	President of the Republic						
	1. The structure of the Government of the Republic of Belarus. 2. The presidential republic as the choice of the Belarusian people. 3. Functions and powers of the head of state.	-	-	2	3		

2.5.	<p>Political parties and public associations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical retrospectives of the development of political parties and public associations in Belarus. 2. The role of political parties and public associations in the Republic of Belarus. 	2	0,5	-	2	interview
2.6.	<p>Regions of Belarus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical forms of administrative-territorial division in the Belarusian lands. 2. Modern administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Belarus. 	-	-	2	2	analysis of educational films, survey, essays, reports and abstracts at conferences, publication of articles
3.	<p>Belarns on the border of cnitnres and civilizations</p>	4	2	6	14	
3.1.	<p>Ethnogenesis of Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic concepts of the origin of Belarusians. Stages of the formation of the Belarusian nation. 2. Origin of the name «Belarus». 3. Language as an attribute of statehood. 	2	1	-	2	analyzing of educational movies, interview
3.1.	<p>Language policy in the Republic of Belarus.</p>					survey, summary and protection of primary sources,
3.2.	<p>Ethnogenesis of Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus». Peoples and religions of Belarns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of the Belarusian nation. 2. Ethnic and confessional history of the Belarusian lands. 3. Ethno-confessional policy in the Republic of Belarus at the present stage. 	-	-	2	3	analysis of situational tasks, evaluation of an oral answer to a question, interview, essays, reports and abstracts at seminars, presentations, reports and abstracts at conferences, publication of articles
3.3.	<p>Socio-economic model of the country. Belarns in the geopolitical space</p>	2	1	-	3	analyzing of educational movies, interview
3.4.	<p>1. Prerequisites for the formation of the Belarusian model of</p>					

	social and economic development. The All-Belarusian People's Assembly. 2. The main principles and their implementation in the domestic economic model. 3. The geopolitical factor of the formation of the Belarusian statehood.					
3.3.	Socio-economic model of the country. Belarus in the geopolitical space					interviews, essays, presentations, reports and abstracts at seminars, reports and abstracts at conferences, publications of articles
3.4.	1. Programs of socio-economic development of the domestic economy. 2. Characteristics of the current geopolitical situation of Belarus.	-	-	2	3	analysis of educational films, essays, presentations, interviews. Credit
3.5.	State symbols of Belarus 1. Historical symbols on the Belarusian lands. 2. The State Emblem, Flag, Anthem and their semantic interpretations.	-	-	2	3	
		26	9	28	54	

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

1. Короленок, Л. Г. История Беларуси = History of Belarus : Manual for the Medical Faculty for International Students (Course of studies in English) : пособие для студентов ф-та иностр. учащихся (англ. яз. обучения) / Л. Г. Короленок - Гродно : ГрГМУ, 2018. - 144 с.

Additional:

2. Belarus: pages of history / А. А. Kovalenya [и др.] ; National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Institute of History. - Minsk : Belaruskaya navuka, 2018. - 387 p.

3. Аляксееў, А. А. Спадчына Беларусі. Наследие Беларуси. Heritage of Belarus : кніга-альбом на бел., рус. і англ. мовах / А. А. Аляксееў, А. В. Лукашэвіч. – Мінск : Выдавец А. А. Аляксееў, 2017. - 319 с.

4. Беларусь. Краіна і людзі = Belarus. The Land and The People : фотаальбом. - Мінск : Беларус. Энцыкл. ім. П. Броўкі, 2016. - 392 с.

5. Корбут, В. А. Мінск. Спадчына старога горада. 1067-1917 = Минск. Наследие старого города. 1067–1917 = Minsk. Heritage of the old city. 1067–1917 / В. А. Корбут, Д. М. Ласько. – Мінск : Беларусь, 2016. - 413 с.

6. Короленок, Л. Г. Концепции идеологии. Идеология Республики Беларусь = Gertain concepts of ideology. Ideology of the Republic of Belarus : пособие для студентов фак. иностр. учащихся (курс обучения на англ. яз.) / Л. Г. Короленок. - Гродно : ГрГМУ, 2018. - 116 с.

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8. Сацукевич, И. И. Минск : из руин к процветанию = Minsk: from ruins to prosperity / И. И. Сацукевич. – Минск : Беларус. энцыкл. ім. П. Бровкі, 020. – 255 с.

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METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The time set for independent work can be used by students for:

- preparation for lectures, seminars;
- preparation for control surveys, tests;
- working out of issues that are submitted for independent study;
- performing research and creative tasks;
- study of primary sources and documents.

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The main forms of organization of controlled independent work:

writing an abstract and preparing a presentation;
 presentation of the report;
 the study of topics that were not included to the lectures;
 taking notes of writing sources;
 preparation of tests for mutual control;
 compilation of didactic materials.

The control of controlled independent work is carried out in the form of:

control work;
 final classes with oral questioning or testing;
 discussions of abstracts;
 defence of creative projects;
 evaluation of oral responses, reports, written works;
 verification of abstracts, summaries of sources and documents;
 individual conversation.

LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used to diagnose competencies:

Oral form:

analysis of educational films;
 analysis of situational tasks;
 analysis of fragments of monographs and articles;
 interview (conversation);
 discussions;
 evaluation of the oral answer to the question;
 reports and abstracts at seminar classes;
 reports and abstracts at conferences;
 survey;
 credit.

Written form:

summary and protection of primary sources;
 survey;
 reports and abstracts at seminars;
 publication of articles;
 compilation of analytical tables;
 essays;
 test tasks;
 presentations.

Technical form:

electronic tests.

LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS

Linear (traditional) method: lecture, seminar.

Active (interactive) method:

- Problem-Based Learning (PBL);
- Team-Based Learning (TBL);
- Research-Based Learning (RBL).

LIST OF LECTURES

1. Introduction to the academic discipline. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus.
2. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a multiethnic feudal state of Eastern Europe.
3. The situation of the Belarusian lands as part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
4. Belarus as part of the Russian Empire.
5. National-state construction in 1917-1941.
6. The Great Patriotic War as a key event in modern history.
7. Restoration and post-war modernization of the BSSR.
8. Stages of development of the independent Republic of Belarus.
9. The Constitution as the basic law of the state. Legislative and judicial branches of government
10. The Government of the Republic of Belarus as the highest executive authority. The President of the Republic of Belarus.
11. Political parties and public associations.
12. Ethnogenesis of Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus». Peoples and religions.
13. Socio-economic model of modern Belarus. Belarus in the geopolitical space.

LIST OF SEMINARS

1. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus.
2. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a multiethnic feudal state of Eastern Europe.
3. Belarus as part of the Russian Empire.
4. National-state construction in 1917-1941.
5. The Great Patriotic War as a key event in modern history.
6. Medicine during the war.
7. Restoration and post-war modernization of the BSSR.
8. Stages of development of the independent Republic of Belarus.
9. The Constitution as the basic law of the state. Legislative and judicial branches of government.
10. The Government of the Republic of Belarus as the highest executive authority. President of the Republic of Belarus.
11. Regions of Belarus.
12. Ethnogenesis of the Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus». Peoples and religions of Belarus.
13. Socio-economic model of modern Belarus. Belarus in the geopolitical space.
14. State symbols of Belarus.

**PROTOCOL OF THE CURRICULUM APPROVAL
BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum in the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol #)
1. Philosophy	Philosophy and Political Science	no amendments	protocol # 14 of 25.05.2023

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Curriculum content, composition and the accompanying documents comply with
the established requirements.

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27.06.23

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