Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER
PATRICE LUMUMBA
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

2023

1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The goals of the course are to:

1) provide knowledge about the origin of the Russian state ;
2) gain an understanding of sources of the Russian law:
3) get an idea about 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 course (module) History of Russian State and Law intends to train and guide students to achieve the development of following competences (competences in part):

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

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
GC-1.	Can search for information, perform its critical analysis and synthesis, apply systematic approach to complete the tasks.	GC-1.1. Analyzes the task while identifying its basic components; GC-1.2. Identifies and ranks the information required to complete the tasks; GC-1.3. Searches for information and performs its rational analysis to complete the task based on various types of requests; GC-1.4. Offers options for problem solving and analyzes the possible consequences of using them; GC-1.5. Analyzes various ways of solving worldview-related, moral and personal problems based on the use of fundamental philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and sociocultural context.
GC-5.	Can comprehend the cross-cultural diversity in the sociohistorical, ethical and philosophical contexts.	GC-5.1. Interprets the history of Russia in the context of global historical development; GC-5.2. Demonstrates tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, respectful and careful attitude to the historic heritage and cultural traditions; GC-5.3. Considers the historic heritage and sociocultural traditions of various social groups, ethnic groups and confessions, including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings in social and professional interaction;
GC-6.	Can manage their time, build and implement a personal development plan based on the principles of lifelong learning.	GC-6.1. Develops and uses tools and methods of time management and control to complete specific tasks, projects, goals;
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;

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
		GPC-1.2. Uses legal methodology in order to analyze the main patterns of formation, implementation and development of law;
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-5	Can use their speaking and writing skills in a cohesive, well-reasoned and logical way with a uniform and correct use of professional legal terminology.	GPC-5.2. Uses their speaking and writing skills in a cohesive, well-reasoned and logical way to set out the facts and circumstances, states their legal position; GPC-5.3. Correctly uses legal terminology in professional communication.

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 <u>core</u> component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

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*

GC-1.	Can search for information, perform its critical analysis and synthesis, apply systematic approach to complete the tasks.	Philosophy Theory of State and Law History of State and Law of Foreign Countries	Theory of State and Law Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech) Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions Logic for Lawyers History of Political and Legal Doctrines Interdisciplinary Course Paper Educational Internship
GC-5.	Can comprehend the cross-cultural diversity in the sociohistorical, ethical and philosophical contexts.	Philosophy History of Russia History of State and Law of Foreign Countries	Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions Critical Approaches to Current Legal History of Political and Legal Doctrines Educational Internship
GC-6.	Can manage their time, build and implement a personal development plan based on the principles of lifelong learning.	History of State and Law of Foreign Countries	Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech) Foundations of Economics and Management History of Political and Legal Doctrines
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 Theory of State and Law International Private Law / Commercial Law and Corporations / Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship / Work Experience (Judicial) Internship
GPC-2	Can apply the norms of substantive and procedural law to solve professional problems.	History of State and Law of Foreign Countries	International Private Law / Commercial Law and Corporations Civil Law Comparative Civil and Commercial Law Civil and Arbitration Procedure International Public Law Comparative Law Studies Work Experience (Judicial) Internship

| GPC-5. | Can use their speaking and writing skills in a cohesive, well-reasoned and logical way with a uniform and correct use of professional legal terminology. | | Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech)
Civil Law
Civil and Arbitration Procedure
Computer Science
Comparative Civil and Commercial Law
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
Work Experience (Judicial) 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 <u>is</u> 4 credits (144 academic hours).

*Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (**<u>full-time training</u>**)* *

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1	2	3	4
Contact academic hours		*54*			*54*	
including:						
Lectures (LC)		18			18	
Lab work (LW)						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)		36			36	
Self-studies		*72*			*72*	
Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)		*18*			*18*	
Course workload	academic hours_	**144**			**144**	
	credits	**4**			**4**	

*Table 4.2. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (**<u>part-time training</u>**)**

Type of academic activities	Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
		1	2	3	4
Contact 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
Contact 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 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 on the course. 3.General problems and particular requirements for the students.	LC, S
Chapter 2. Formation and development of the state	1. The Ancient Rus' (Russia). Ethnogenesis of the East Slavs, initial stage of the formation of the	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
and law in Russia (IX-XII centuries)	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.	
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 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.	LC, S
Chapter 5. Estate-representative monarchy	1. The "Time of Troubles" in Russia in the beginnings of 17th century. Dynastic crisis, social	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
in Russia in the 17th century.	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 Alexis 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).	
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. 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.	LC, S
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	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	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).	
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 law in the early XXth century.	1. The Russian empire in the end of the 19th – the early 20th centuries. Development of capitalism, 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	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	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 Union, 1924. 2. The socialist construction 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 eve 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.	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	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. "Belovezhsky" agreement 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 - the beginning of the XXI 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. 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 21 century.	LC, S

* - 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	Multimedia projector,

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
	specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	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 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

* The premises for students' self-studies are subject to **MANDATORY** mention

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main reading (sources):

1. A Brief History of Russia by Michael Kort, 2008
2. .The Cambridge History of Russia V. 1, From Early Rus' to 1689 ed. by Maureen Perrie Print publication 2006
3. The Cambridge History of Russia V. 2, Imperial Russia, 1689–1917, ed. by Dominic Lieven Print publication 2006

4. The Cambridge History of Russia V. 3, The Twentieth Century, ed. by Ronald Grigor Print publication 2006A History of Russian Law from Ancient Times to the Council Code (Ulozhenie) of Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich of 1649 ed by Ferdinand J.M. Feldbrugge // Series: Law in Eastern Europe, Volume: 66, 2018

Additional (optional) reading (sources):

1. *Antonov Mikhaïl* History of Russian Law and Its Interpretations // Review of Central and East European Law, 45 (2020) pp. 161-180
2. *Arakcheev Vladimir* The Evolution of State Institutions of the Republic of Pskov and the Problem of its Sovereignty from the Thirteenth to Fifteenth Centuries // Russian History , 2014, Vol. 41, No. 4 (2014), pp. 423-439
3. *Backus Oswald* Legal Analysis and the History of Early Russian Law // Slavic Review , Jun., 1972, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Jun., 1972), pp. 283-290
4. *Borisova Tatiana* The Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire: The Phenomenon of Autocratic Legality // Law and History Review , August 2012, Vol. 30, No. 3 (August 2012), pp. 901-925
5. *Cracraft James* The Revolution of Peter the Great. Harvard University Press, 2003
6. *Dewey Horace* The 1497 Sudebnik-Muscovite Russia's First National Law Code // The American Slavic and East European Review , Oct., 1956, Vol. 15, No. 3 (Oct.,1956), pp. 325-338
7. *Dewey Horace* The 1550 Sudebnik as an Instrument of Reform// Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas , JULI 1962, Neue Folge, Bd. 10, H. 2 (JULI 1962), pp. 161-180
8. *Eklof Ben; Bushnell John; Zakharova Larisa*. Russia's Great Reforms, 1855–1881, I ndiana University Press 1994. Encyclopedia of Soviet Law. Ed.F.J.M.Feldbrugge. New York – Leiden, 1973
9. *Hammer Darrell* The Character of the Russkaia Pravda // Slavic Review , Jun., 1972, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Jun., 1972), pp. 291-295
10. *Hosking Geoffrey* Russia: People and Empire, 1552-1917, Harvard University Press, 1997
11. *Hellie Richard* Early Modern Russian Law: The Ulozhenie of 1649Russian History , SUMMER-FALL-WINTER 1988, Vol. 15, No. 2/4, pp. 155-179
12. *Kaiser Daniel* Modernization in Old Russian Law//Russian History , 1979, Vol. 6, No. 2, SPECIAL ISSUE: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON MUSCOVITE HISTORY (1979), pp. 230-242
13. *Kaiser Daniel* Reconsidering Crime and Punishment in Kievan Rus'// Russian History , 1980, Vol. 7, No. 3, STUDIES ON KIEVAN HISTORY (1980), pp. 283-293
14. *Kaiser Daniel* English translation of Short Russkaya Pravda // The Laws of Rus' - Tenth to Fifteenth Centuries, tr., ed. Daniel H. Kaiser (Salt Lake City: Charles Schlacks Publisher, 1992, pp.15-19.
15. *Kaiser Daniel* English translation of Vast Russkaya Pravda // The Laws of Rus' - Tenth to Fifteenth Centuries, tr., ed. Daniel H. Kaiser (Salt Lake City: Charles Schlacks Publisher, 1992),pp/ 20-34.
16. *Kazantsev Sergei* The judicial reform of 1864 and the procuracy in Russia. // Reforming Justice in Russia, 1864-1994: Power, Culture and the Limits of Legal Order;; (Routledge, 2017). 44-60.
17. *Kazantsev Sergei* The judicial reform of 1864 and the procuracy in Russia. // Reforming Justice in Russia, 1864-1994: Power, Culture and the Limits of Legal Order (Routledge, 2017) pp. 44-60.
18. *Kliuchevskii Vasilii A course in Russian history (Translation of a 19th-century work.). Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1997).*
19. *Kleimola Ann* Justice in Medieval Russia: Muscovite Judgment Charters (Pravye Gramoty) of the
20. *Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries// Transactions of the American Philosophical Society ,*

1975, Vol. 65, No. 6 (1975), pp. 1-93
21. *Kollmann Nancy Shields* Criminal Justice in Early Modern Russia // Crime, Histoire & Sociétés / Crime, History & Societies , 2017, Vol. 21, No. 2
22. *Kucherov Samuel* The Jury as Part of the Russian Judicial Reform of 1864. // American Slavic and East European Review 9.2 (1950): 77-90.
23. *Langer Lawrence* The Posadnichestvo of Pskov: Some Aspects of Urban Administration in Medieval Russia // Slavic Review , Spring, 1984, Vol. 43, No. 1 (Spring, 1984), pp. 46-62
24. *Le Donne John* The Judicial Reform of 1775 in Central Russia // Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas , 1973, Neue Folge, Bd. 21, H. 1 (1973), pp. 29-45
25. *Lukovskaya Dzhenevra* The Role of Mikhail Speransky in the Financial System Reform // Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics 7.6 (20) (2016): 1442-1449.
26. *Quigley John* Soviet Legal innovation and the law of the Western word. New York, 2007
27. *Raef Marc* Michael Speransky: statesman of imperial Russia, 1772–1839. The Hague: Nijhoff. 1957
28. *Reiman Michael* About the Russian Revolution of 1917, Its Development and Its Present. Peter Lang AG 2016
29. *Verner Andrew* The Crisis of the Russian Autocracy: Nicholas II and the 1905 Revolution 1990
30. *Vyshinsky Andrei* The Law of the Soviet State. New York, 1948
31. *Weickhardt George* Early Russian law and Byzantine law// Russian History , Spring 2005, Vol. 32, No. 1 (Spring 2005), pp. 1-22
32. *Weickhardt George* The Pre-Petrine Law of Property // Slavic Review , Winter, 1993, Vol. 52, No. 4 (Winter, 1993), pp. 663-679
33. *Wortman Richard* The "Integrity" (Tselost') of the State in Imperial Russian Representation // Russian Monarchy. Representation and rule (Collected Articles), Boston, 2013
34. *Wortman Richard* The Representation of Dynasty and "Fundamental Laws" in the Evolution
    a. of Russian Monarchy // Russian Monarchy. Representation and rule (Collected Articles), Boston, 2013

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

   1. Ancient Origins of the Kyivan Rus:
      https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHPLFHHGk-o&t=1382s

2. History of Russia - Rurik to Revolution
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0Wmc8C0Eq0
3. Russia's Time of Troubles
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=itKEOKW0dAM
4. How did Russia Become an Empire?
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rDCFxgHDncc&t=372s
5. Peter the Great: Tsar of Russia
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wojI4sQO5M0&t=44s
6. Peter the Great: Founder of the Russian Empire
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rU_u69UY2Ak
7. Catherine the Great - The Enlightened Empress Documentary
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rs-sDMqBC6c
8. The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 1)
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cqbleas1mmo
9. The End of the Romanov Dynasty
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5XKrtZQf8uc
10. 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).
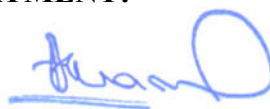
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