

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ СЕМЕНА КУЗНЕЦЯ



**"ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ"**  
Заступник керівника  
(проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи)

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Всесвітня історія

робоча програма навчальної дисципліни

Галузь знань	29 Міжнародні відносини
Спеціальність	292 – Міжнародні економічні відносини
Освітній рівень	перший (бакалаврський) рівень
Освітня програма	Міжнародний бізнес

Вид дисципліни	базова
Мова викладання, навчання та оцінювання	англійська

Завідувач кафедри

*міжнародного бізнесу та економічного аналізу*

Отенко Ірина Павлівна

Харків  
ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця  
2019

APPROVED

At the international business and economic analysis department's meeting

Protocol № 1 від 23.08.2019 р.

Compiler:

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**List of renewing and re-approving of the syllabus of the academic discipline**

Academic year	The date of department's meeting – elaborator of RPND	Number of protocol	Department chief's signature

## 1. Introduction

Annotation of the discipline: The academic discipline "World History" was created for students of the Kharkiv National Economic University named after S. Kuznets in order to improve their understanding and understanding of the development of mankind in the scale of the entire planet. The discipline program is developed using an interdisciplinary approach, according to which the time line of the subject begins with the emergence of the universe and ends with the prospects of human development in the future. Consequently, mastery of discipline must form a great picture of the world with the understanding that all things on earth are interconnected and that every historical phenomenon is the result of many factors.

The course "World History" includes lectures, practical classes and independent work of students. Both types of classroom work, lectures and practical classes, developed with the involvement of active teaching methods for the intensive development of relevant competencies among students.

**The purpose of the discipline** is to form students with a holistic view of world history, namely the universe and humanity as its organic component in the period from the beginning of life to the future.

Course	<b>1, 2</b>	
Semester	<b>2</b>	
Number of credits ECTS	<b>5</b>	
Classroom lessons	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>32</b>
	<b>Seminar, practical</b>	<b>32</b>
Home work		<b>86</b>
The type of final control	<b>Examination</b>	

### Structural-logical scheme of studying the discipline:

<b>Previous disciplines</b>	<b>Next disciplines</b>
Politeconomics	Strategic analysis
World economy and the international communications	
The history of political studies	

### 2. Competence and results of studying in a discipline:

<b>Competences</b>	<b>Studying results</b>
Ability to analyse and synthesize historical facts.	Ability to analyse various historical sources of information, conduct comparative analysis and synthesis for an adequate estimation of the current international situation and

	forecasting of likely variants of its development in the future.
Ability to organize and plan.	Ability to organize independent study of historical sources and planning of scientific work.
Basic general knowledge.	Deepening of basic knowledge through interdisciplinary historical approach.
Problem solving and decision making.	Solving historical and related problems of international communication.
The ability to critique and self-criticism.	Ability to write a scientific review of historical work and analysis of errors in their own work.
Interaction (work in a team). Leadership Qualities.	Ability to work in a team to solve scientific problems in the field of history.
Interpersonal skills and abilities.	Improvement of interpersonal skills and abilities in the process of collective scientific research.
Ability to work in an interdisciplinary team.	Ability to create an interdisciplinary team for solving research tasks in the field of world history.
Ability to work in an international environment	Ability to explore and explore the assets of various civilizations of the Earth.

### 3. The curriculum

#### **Content module 1. The emergence and development of mankind in the period from prehistoric times to modern times**

##### **Theme 1 The early history of humankind**

Human appearance and evolution: Australopithecus, homo habilis, homo ergaster / erectus, Heidelberg man, Neanderthals, Flores Island people, Homo Denisovan, Homo Sapiens (Cro-Magnon). Migration of the Sapience from Africa and their population around the world.

##### **Theme 2. The emergence of agriculture**

The emergence of the reproductive economy in Asia, Africa and America. The problem of the Neolithic revolution. The Natufi tribes in the Fertile Crescent. Population growth and the first cities (Jericho and Gebekli-Tepe). Three World Zones (Afro-Eurasian, American and Austrian / Papua New Guinean). The first nomadic herders (semi-nomadic). Sumer – the first agrarian civilization.

### **Theme 3. Civilizations of the Ancient East (3 000 – 600 BCE)**

The Akkadian Empire of Sargon II. The New Sumerian period in Mesopotamia. The kingdom of Babylon. The Hittite kingdom. Assyrian kingdom. Ancient Egypt (Ancient Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom). Nubian tribes, Hebrew tribes. Settlement of Bantu herding tribes in Africa. Minoan civilization. Mycenaean civilization. The Phoenicians. Indo-European tribes (Aryans). The first civilizations of India (Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa). China Shang Dynasty. Olmeco Mesoamerica and Andean culture (Carole city, Chavin culture).

### **Theme 4. Classical civilizations of Europe and the Middle East (600 – 400 BCE)**

The Persian Empire of the Achaemenids. Parthian kingdom. The state of the Sassanid. Phoenicia and Carthage. Ancient Greece (Hellas). The Macedonian Empire. Hellenistic world. Ancient Roman state. The emergence and spread of Christianity.

### **Theme 5. Ancient civilizations of southern and eastern Asia (600 – 400 BCE)**

Qin and Han Chinese Empires. The Mauryan Empire. The emergence of Buddhism (Hinayana). Ashoka Maurya's activities. The Kushan Empire (early centuries CE) and the emergence of Mahayana Buddhism. The Gupta Empire (300 – 500 CE).

### **Theme 6. Europe and the East in the Middle Ages**

Western European states (feudalism and Christianity). The ancient Slavs and their state formations. Byzantine Empire. The emergence of Islam. Arab world (Dar al-Islam and Dar al-Harb). Shiites and Sunnis. Umayyad Caliphate. Abbasid Caliphate. Confrontation of Christian and Muslim civilizations: Crusades, Reconquista and knightly orders.

### **Theme 7. South East Asia and America in the Middle Ages**

Ghana and Mali. Swahili cities. Chinese dynasties Sui, Tang, Song. Japan (Heian period and the establishment of the Shogunate). The Delhi Sultanate. Khmer Empire (500 – 1400 CE) In Cambodia and the Shrivija empire (500 – 1100 CE). On the islands of Indonesia and the Malacca Peninsula. Mongolian Empire. Mongolian Yuan Dynasty in China. Korea's pro-Mongol Dynasty in Korea. Mongolian Ilhanat. The Golden Horde. The Ming Dynasty in China.

American Civilizations (Teotihuacan City, Maya, Toltecs, Urine Culture, Aztecs, Incas).

### **Theme 8. Europe and the World in the Early Modern Period**

The capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453. The development of marine technologies. Great geographical discoveries. The Scientific Revolution in Europe. Reformation and counter-reformation in Europe. The Titans of the Renaissance. Conquest of the New World. Early Colonial Expansion and Maritime Robbery. Columbian exchange. Slavery and forced labour systems. The Moscow state and the emergence of the Russian Empire.

### **Theme 9. The states of Asia and Africa in the Modern period**

Development of the colonial empires in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Colonialist wars. Frontier societies. The Ottoman Empire. The Mughal Empire. The Songhai and Congo States. The Qing Dynasty in China. Shogunat Tokugawa (Shogunate Edo) in Japan. The Sikh Movement in India.

## **Content module 2. Modern and recent periods (1700 – 2000s)**

### **Theme 10. The rise of the capitalist states and the industrial revolution (1600 – 1900)**

General changes in the economy and demographics. The formation of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois revolution. The US National Liberation Revolution. Napoleonic wars. Slavery and serfdom. The Civil War in the United States. Early industrialization. Industrial revolution in Great Britain, USA, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Russian Empire, Japan. Development of transport and communication facilities. Oil inventions (inventions of James Young and Edwin Drake).

### **Theme 11. "The long nineteenth century " imperialism**

Changes in the world economy for the benefit of European countries. Ideologies (racism, social Darwinism, anarchism, socialism (utopian socialism, Marxism), nationalism, legal positivism, liberal imperialism). Development of military technologies. The Colonial Division of Africa (Berlin Conference). British colonial empire. China (Opium War, Taiping Uprising). The French colonial empire. The Russian Empire. The USA expansion. Japan's expansion. Formation of military blocks. Late Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the regime of the Young Turks. The Habsburg Empire. National Union of Germany ("real politics" by Otto von Bismarck) and Italy. National liberation movements of the nineteenth century. and the 1878 Berlin Congress.

### **Theme 12. The First World War and the interwar period (1914 – 1945)**

The causes and the beginning of the First World War. The Schliffen Plan. The Galician battle. The first battle of Marna. The trench war. The Battle of Verdun. Battle of the Somme. Brusilovsky breakthrough. Gorlitsky breakthrough. Naval War. February Revolution in the Russian Empire. Petrograd coup: the Bolsheviks came to power. The November Revolution in Germany. The collapse of Austria-Hungary. The end of the First World War. Consequences of war. Paris Peace Conference and Creation of the League of Nations (1919–1920). The fate of Germany. The November Revolution in Germany (Socialist and Nationalist Movements). Weimar Republic. Global economic crisis. Development of totalitarian regimes in Europe (USSR, Hitler Germany). Authoritarian regimes in Italy and Japan. National liberation movements of the interwar period.

### **Theme 13. The Second World War**

The causes of World War II. The crisis of liberal values. The world economic crisis. International prerequisites. The policy of reconciliation of the aggressor by the Western European states. The confrontation between fascism and communism (the war in Spain). Aggression of Japan and Italy in the 1930s. Stalinist repression in the USSR. Cooperation between the USSR and Germany. The outbreak of World War II. Sovietization of western Ukraine. War in 1939 – 1941. The Finnish war. Germany's attack on the USSR. The Atlantic Charter. Japan and Germany attack on the US. War in North Africa. The expansion of Japan in 1941 – 1942. The turning point in the war of 1942 (the battle of Midway Island, the battle of El-Alamein, the battle of Stalingrad). Landing of Allies in Italy. Day D (Operation Overlord). The expulsion of the Nazis from Eastern Europe. The surrender of Germany and Japan. Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam Big Three conferences.

#### **Theme 14. The Cold War**

The creation of the UN and the beginning of the Bretton Woods monetary system. Marshall's plan. Creation of IMF and IBRD. The first stage of the Cold War (the formation of NATO and ATS military-political blocs). Separate path of communist Yugoslavia. Kennan's long telegram and the Truman restraint doctrine ("domino principle"). The MAD principle. The Second Stage of the Cold War (1949–1968) (Communist Establishment in China, Korean War, Vietnam War). The Suez crisis of 1956 The Cuban revolution of 1959 The Caribbean crisis of 1962 Two Berlin crises. The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and the Prague Spring of 1968. The third phase of the Cold War was the 1968-1979 war. The Afghan war and the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. Crisis Phenomena in Communist Bloc Countries. Causes and process of the collapse of the USSR.

#### **Theme 15. Regional processes from 1950 to the 2000s**

Decolonization trends and the emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Communist countries of Eastern Europe. Western European capitalist countries (Third Way capitalism, integration processes (ECSC, EEC), attempts to preserve colonial empires, "red May" in France, authoritarian regimes of Portugal, Greece and Spain, terrorist groups of Europe (ETA, IRA), economic crisis 1970 States of the Middle East (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Israel and Arab-Israeli wars) .Arish Qaeda terrorist organizations (Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah, ISIL) colonization of Africa, South Africa and the apartheid problem, East Asian countries (Communist transformations in China, East Asian Tigers), South and Southeast Asia and America, Australia, New Zealand and Oceania.

Decolonization processes in Southeast Africa. Sukarno and Suharto modes in Indonesia. Indochina decolonization and the Vietnam War. Creation of ASEAN. Khmer Rouge mode in Cambodia. The emergence of OAS. Latin American countries (Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, etc.). Western European countries, the USA, Russia and the PRC at the beginning of the 21st century Disarmament programs. Terrorist threats. Genocides in Rwanda and Yugoslavia. Role of international organizations (UN, WTO, ISS). The emergence and development of the European Union. Democracy and

authoritarianism at the present stage. Environmental and humanitarian problems at the present stage.

#### **4. The evaluation of the learning results**

The system of evaluation of the developed competencies of students takes into account the types of occupations that, according to the curriculum program, include lectures, seminars, and independent work. Assessment of the developed competencies in students is carried out using a 100-point accumulation system. In accordance with the Provisional Regulations "On the Procedure for Assessing the Results of Students' Learning Based on the Accumulated Bulletin-Rating System" KhNEU them. S. Kuznets, control measures include:

1. Current control, which is carried out during the semester during lectures and seminars, and is estimated by the sum of the points scored (the maximum amount is 60 points; the minimum amount that allows the student to pass the exam - 35 points);

2. Module control, which takes place in the form of written work (modular work number 1) and protection of team research on the topic chosen by the team (modular work number 2).

3. Final / semester control, which is conducted in the form of a semester exam, according to the schedule of the educational process.

The procedure for carrying out the current assessment of students' knowledge. Assessment of student's knowledge during the seminars and performance of individual tasks is carried out according to the criteria as follows: students can receive the highest mark during the seminar lesson if they have done homework (reading and online-tests), demonstrate knowledge of history and analytical abilities, perform team and individual work well, i.e. actively and consciously. Analytical abilities mean application of logics, deduction, induction, comparison, description, etc.

The final control of the knowledge and competences of students in the discipline is carried out on the basis of a semester examination, the task of which is to check the student's understanding of the program material in general, the logic and interrelations between the individual sections, the ability to use the accumulated knowledge creatively, the ability to formulate their attitude to a particular educational problem discipline, etc.

The examination paper covers the program of discipline and involves determining the level of knowledge and the degree of mastery of competencies by students.

Each examination ticket consists of two stereotyped, two diagnostic and one heuristic task.

The result of the semester exam is evaluated in points (the maximum number is 40 points, the minimum number is scored - 25 points) and is placed in the corresponding column of the examination "Accountancy record of success".

The student should be considered certified if the sum of the points earned on the results of the final / semester test of success is equal to or exceeds 60. The minimum number of points for the current and modular control during the semester is 35 and the minimum number of points scored on the exam is 25.

The final score from the discipline is scored from the points obtained during the examination, and the points obtained during the current control over the accumulation system. The total score in the points for the semester is: "60 and more points are counted", "59 and less points are not counted", and entered in the record "Record of success" of the discipline.



**Distribution of points for weeks according to the technological map is given in the table.**

Module topics			Lectures and lessons	Thematical questions	Home work	online tests	Written control work	total
Content module 1. The emergence and development of mankind in the period from prehistoric times to modern times	Theme 1 The early history of humankind	1 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 2. The emergence of agriculture and stockbreeding	2 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 3. Civilizations of the Ancient East (3 000 – 600 BCE)	3 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 4. Classical civilizations of Europe and the Middle East (600 – 400 BCE)	4 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 5. Ancient civilizations of southern and eastern Asia (600 – 400 BCE)	5 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 6. Europe and the East in the Middle Ages	6 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 7. South East Asia and America in the Middle Ages	7 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 8. Europe and the World in the Early Modern Period	8 week		1	1	0,5		6
	Theme 9. The states of Asia and Africa in the Modern period	9 week				0,5	12	12
Content module 2. Modern and recent periods (1700 – 2000s)	Theme 10. The rise of the capitalist states and the industrial revolution (1600 – 1900)	10 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 11. "The long nineteenth century " imperialism	11 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 12. The First World War and the interwar period (1914 – 1945)	12 week		1	1	0,5		2
	Theme 13. The Second World War	13 week		1	1	0,5		2

	Theme 14. The Cold War	14 week		1	1	0,5		6
	Theme 15. Regional processes from 1950 to the 2000s	15 week		1	1	0,5		2
		16 week				0,5	12	12
	<b>Examination</b>							40
	<b>Total</b>			14	14	8	24	100

### Grading scale: national and EKTS

The sum of points for all types of work	Grade EKTS	The national grade	
		For examination, course project (work), practice	Test
90 – 100	A	Excellent	Pass
82 – 89	B	Good	
74 – 81	C		
64 – 73	D	Satisfying	
60 – 63	E		
35 – 59	FX	Not satisfying	Fail
1 – 34	F		

## 5. The literature recommended

### Primary literature

1. Brown C. S. Big History: From the Big Bang to the Present / Cynthia Stokes Brown. – New York, London: The New Press, 2007. – 288 p.
2. Butt, J. J. The Greenwood Dictionary of World History / John Butt. – Westport, Connecticut; London: Greenwood Press, 2006. – 398 p.
3. Christian D. Maps of Time: An Introduction to Big History / David Christian. – Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press, 2011. – 642 p.
4. Christian D. Origin Story: A Big History of Everything / David Christian. – New York, Boston, London: Little, Brown and Company, 2018. – 261 p.
5. Marr A. A History of the World / Andrew Marr. – London: Pan Macmillan, 2012. – 640 p.
6. Wiesner-Hanks M. E. A Concise History of the World / Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015. – 396 p.

### Secondary literature

7. Харарі Ю. Н. Людина розумна: історія людства від минулого до майбутнього. Пер. з англ. Ярослава Лебеденка / Ювал Ной Харарі. – Харків: Клуб сімейного дозвілля, 2018. – 544 с.

8. Харарі Ю. Н. Homo Deus: за лаштунками майбутнього. Пер. з англ. Олександра Дем'янчука / Ювад Ной Харарі. – Київ: BookChef, 2018. – 510 с.
9. Брайсон Б. Коротка історія майже всього на світі: від динозаврів і до космосу. Пер. з англ. Олени Замойської / Білл Брайсон. – Київ: Наш формат, 2018. – 468 с.
10. Кайку М. Майбутнє розуму: наукові спроби осягнути, вдосконалити і підсилити інтелект. Пер. з англ. Анжели Кам'янець / Мічіо Кайку. – Львів: Літопис, 2017. – 407 с.
11. Кіндер Г. Всесвітня історія: довідник / Герман Кіндер, Вернер Хільгеман, Манфред Гергт; наук. ред. О.Ф. Іванов; [пер. з нім. О.Ф. Савчука]. – К. : Знання-Прес, 2007. – 664 с.

#### **Electronic resources in Internet**

12. Big History Project [website] / Access: <https://www.bighistoryproject.com/home>
13. Website of S. Kuznets KhNUE's the Personal Study System. Academic Discipline "World History" – Access: <https://pns.hneu.edu.ua/course/view.php?id=4877>