

How to prepare for the essay on the history

Remember: in any case, the exam will be offered 3 themes and one of them is sure to affect the period from XVII century to the beginning of the First world war. This period should pay the most attention. First learn the topics related to the three eras of Alexandria, two Kiev, Peter I, Aleksey Mikhailovich, Catherine II, Elizabeth. If you have time — Paul and Mikhail Fedorovich. In that order. The closer to the top of the list, the higher the probability of occurrence of this story in the exam.

After having mastered the "middle" of history, is to insure studying the pair from the middle ages and the XX century.

More likely that on the exam you will be asked to write about the times of Yaroslav the Wise, Ivan III, Ivan IV, the year 1917 and thaw.

Source: Wikipedia

Before you begin training

- Examine the evaluation criteria;
- Read samples;
- Make yourself a cliché.

How to train more effectively

Nice if for a day or two before writing a training essay you read the material, then give him to "settle" in memory and only then start to work. In this case, you will not have to look either in books or on the Internet — all as the actual exam. So you will develop your own technique for cases where a little knowledge is not enough, and need to get out. Then, when independent work is finished, you certainly will look into the sources and complete their work.

What amount to write an essay

The essay is written in the free form, the amount in the rules is not specified. However, from the whole examination of the essay should take 60-70 minutes. For this time is to create a text of about 1 page. Text smaller volume will not reveal the theme; more — almost certainly will give way to historical errors that will not allow you to gain two extra points.

Less water in essay on the history of the need to strive for accuracy, logic, and the absence of unnecessary words.

Source: pixabay

What to avoid

- **Facts and ideas in which you are not completely sure.** It is better to write less, not disclose all the points, but to say only what you know for sure.
- **Useless eye candy and all kinds of praise for individuals, events and phenomena.** Don't call military commanders of the great, eminent artists, and the times progressive. More specifics, no "empty" and too common words. Create a expert impression that you know the story, not fill the gaps in General terms.

What to write

Speaking about the age of Alexander II, it is appropriate to mention the work of archaeology.

Source: Wikipedia

- **Two events or phenomena of this era.** Can be more, but only if you are absolutely sure that it was exactly then.
- **About two people who lived in this era, and their role in the events should be disclosed.** You can call and more of the characters, but about the two of you need to write read more. If knowledge, it is not necessary to write about the ruler (Prince, king, General Secretary). Otherwise, you will be hard to distinguish between the main events of the era and the activities of the person, will have to be repeated. But if there is no escape, write.

More on this topic:

Cartography of his contemporaries on GitHub

Make yourself a list including pairs of individuals for each of the possible topics. On the exam it is very important to get maximum points on the first two criteria. It can bring 4 primary points for lack of errors and coherent form. If the first stage works you will lose at least one point, it will go and the four potential.

- **On two cause-effect relationships in this period.** It is "within", within the period not beyond. Underline in your text the words of the

investigation to the experts they are easily found and counted (up to two) you have found causation.

- **The significance of the period in the history of the country.**

Examples of compositions

1855-1881

1855-1881 — reign of Emperor Alexander II — reform era has affected major areas of social life.

Among the most important events and phenomena of this period include rural reform, the implementation of which began in 1861 with the publication of the Manifesto of February 19 and the "Regulations about the peasants leaving serf dependence"; Judicial reform (1864); the reform of local government, the Zemstvo (1864) and City (1870), Military reform (1874), the emergence of institutions of higher education for women, the Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878), populist movement.

The period 1855-1881 marked public and reformatory work of Nikolai Miliutin, Mikhail Loris-Melikov by the revolutionary activities of Andrei Zhelyabov, Sophia Perovskaya, the work of artists-Peredvizhniki, Ivan Kramskoy, Ilya Repin, Vasily Surikov, sculptor Peter Klodt.

Nikolay Milyutin was one of the developers of the Peasant reform. Occupying the post of Deputy Minister of internal Affairs, has actually spearheaded the preparation of the emancipation of the serfs. Under the leadership of N. Milutin has developed documents defining the size of peasant holdings and the mechanism of the redemption operations.

Ivan Kramskoi — painter, the organizer of the "Association of traveling art exhibitions", which participants were instructed to bring art to the people and to show the typical features of reality. Kramskoy was the ideologist of the group and, together with the painter who left portraits of many famous figures of Russian culture of the mid XIX century.

The era 1855-1881 known in history as the time of Liberal reforms. The sequence of reforms was not accidental. For example, the Peasant reform necessitated a change of local government system. Before the abolition of serfdom, the peasants administratively subordinated to the landlords and subject them to the court. The abolition of the power of the landowner has necessitated the introduction of a new system of local governance and justice. Thus, the Zemstvo reform and the judicial reform may be considered as **the result** The peasant reform.

Another **a causal relationship** traced in the development of the populist movement. The failure of people walking in and advocacy of the period of activity of the populists caused a radicalization of a certain number of members of the movement, led to the creation of "Narodnaya Volya" and the murder of Alexander II.

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Past on the map

The value of the period 1855-1881 in the history of Russia is defined by its reformist content. 25 million serfs acquired personal freedom, the army was used by all classes, women gained access to higher education, there was trial by jury, eased censorship. The reforms opened the way for the development of capitalism, the growth of cities and industry, free movement of people, the growth of education. Overall, the reforms of Alexander II during his lifetime was called the Great and the Emperor himself became known as the Liberator.

1462-1505

1462-1505 — the reign of Ivan III, who succeeded to the throne of Moscow his father Basil II.

Among the most important events and phenomena of this period is the accession to the Moscow state Novgorod land (1472), the Tver principedom (1485), the creation of orders, the adoption of the sudebnik (1497), ending dependence on the Horde, the brick of the Kremlin in Moscow, the adoption of new symbols of great power.

At this time lived Athanasius Nikitin, Fedor Kuritsyn, Marfa Boretskaya, Sophia Palaeologus, Ahmad Khan, Aristotle Fiorovanti, Iosif Volotsky nil Sorsky.

Athanasius Nikitin, a merchant, a traveler, writer and author of "Journey beyond three seas". Going commercial on a trip from Tver, he was robbed, and, hoping to improve their business in the future, the journey getting to India. Athanasius Nikitin left a detailed note about life, morals, religion, nature, economy I have seen them countries, primarily India. His book became in Russia the first source of information about this country.

Fedor Kuritsyn, a diplomat and writer, head of the Posolsky prikaz. Participated in the preparation of the "code of law". During a diplomatic mission to the Moldovan and the Hungarian lands became acquainted with the legends about the ruler Vlad. These stories formed the basis of the "Story of Dracula" which is considered to be the first example of Russian artistic prose.

The era of Ivan III — the gathering of the Russian lands into a single state. The territorial growth of Moscow Principality required the construction of a control system and unification of laws. **The result** this was the creation of the orders and bodies of sectoral management and the adoption of

the all-Russian "law code".

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"History in a hundred objects": a new approach to the study of past events

In 1453 ceased to exist, the Byzantine Empire. Moscow Russia claimed the role of its ideological successor. This circumstance, together with the marriage of Ivan III to the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, Sophia Palaeologus was **the reason** innovation in the public symbolism of the Moscow Principality, in the architectural image of Moscow. In particular, as symbols of great power had taken a scepter, an Orb and the double-headed eagle. In the center of Moscow built the front of the building, for example, the faceted chamber, which was supposed to resemble the Golden hall of the Palace of the Byzantine emperors.

In General, the period 1462-1505 years — the era of growth of the Moscow Principality, the time when the result of "standing on the Ugra" Pala dependent on Golden Horde, Russia ceased to pay tribute. This period saw the construction of a unified throughout the system of government, was adopted by a single set of laws created significant literary works, the center of Moscow was decorated with brick Kremlin, Uspensky and Arkhangelsk cathedrals. For the era of Ivan III in the Russian written sources the first recorded use of the name "Russia".

1881-1893

1881-1893 — the reign of Emperor Alexander III, known in history as "the era of counter-reforms". The counter-reforms called political reforms undertaken by the government of Alexander III, to strengthen the position of conservative foundations in the country and limiting the actions the liberal rules adopted in the era of "Great reforms". The counter-reforms are the limitation of the competence of a jury court, measures to reduce the number of students of high schools and universities from among the children of non-privileged classes (introduced, in particular, the "circular on the cooks 'children'"), the prohibition of women's higher education, the increase of the property qualification and aristocratic representation in elections to the Zemstvo.

In the agricultural sector were transferred peasants to the mandatory redemption with simultaneous obstruction of exit from the community.

Foreign policy was aimed at maintaining peace. Alexander III has not started any war and to mediate in the Franco-Prussian negotiations. For such activities he received the nickname the Peacemaker.

In this period a significant event was the economic policies aimed at achieving industrial growth. Its implementation is connected with the name of the Minister of Finance and then Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, Sergei Witte. At the initiative of Witte developed a system of measures aimed at promoting industrial upgrading: the construction of Railways (the largest of the TRANS-Siberian railway); the introduction of the gold ruble equivalent of; attracting foreign capital; the introduction of wine monopoly. Along with the receipt to the Treasury of the proceeds from redemption payments and non-participation of Russia in the wars of these measures were **the reason** rapid industrial development. **Due** these circumstances in the last decade of the XIX century Russia was the most significant in the world the pace of industrial growth.

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The rapid pace of economic development was combined with retrograde domestic policies. Ideology conservative foundations was Ober-Procurator of the Synod, Konstantin Petrovich Pobedonostsev. Teaching law, the future Emperor Alexander III, he had a significant influence on his political philosophy was close to the court and played a key role in shaping the policy of counter reforms.

One of the reasons for the policy of counter-reforms can be considered murder by the people of Alexander II on 1 March 1881. The consequence of this act was the refusal of Alexander to continue the liberal reforms, started by his father. Alexander III tried to "freeze" the social relations and political processes.

Thus, the value of this period is marked by diverse trends. On the one hand, rapid industrial growth, the rapid railway construction, the successful financial reform, which led to an increase in business activity, a public request for modernization of the socio-political life and introduction to education. On the other hand, [college paper writing service](#) an attempt to preserve the social institutions and political structures. These contradictions will find their resolution in the revolutionary events of the early XX century.

In short, be shorter and more precise. Success in the exam!