

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER
EDUCATION
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY" OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Assessment materials for the discipline
The Great Patriotic War: no statute of limitations

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

2023-2024

1. List of competencies,formed by discipline (in whole or in part)

Code and name of universal competence	Indicator(s) of achieving universal competence
UK-1 Able to critically analyze problem situations based on a systematic approach and develop an action strategy	<p>ID 1 UK-1 Able to identify problem situations and search for the necessary information to solve problems in the professional field.</p> <p>ID 2 UK-1 Able to form value judgments in the professional field. ID 3 UK-1 Able to conduct a critical analysis of information using the historical method.</p> <p>ID 4 UK-1 Able to develop a strategy actions aimed at solving the problem.</p>

2. Types of assessment materialsin accordance with the developed competencies

	Types of assessment materials	Number of tasks for 1 competency
	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
UK-1	Open type tasks Interview Questions	75 with sample answers

Task 1. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. Indicate the date of introduction of the term “eugenics”:

1. in 1881;
2. in 1883;
3. in 1885;
4. in 1897

Sample answer: 2. In 1883

Task 2. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

Armed forces in Nazi Germany that carried out massacres of civilians in occupied territories were called_

Sample answer: Einsatzgruppen

Task 3. Instructions: write three words.

Indicate the name of the package of laws adopted in the Third Reich, which legalized anti-Semitic and racist ideology at the state level_____.

Sample answer: Nuremberg race laws.

Task 4. Instructions: Arrange in chronological order the events that led Hitler to power.

1. Beer Hall Putsch in Munich
 2. Hitler's appointment as Chancellor
 3. Nazi arson of the Reichstag building in Berlin
 4. declaration of Hitler as Fuhrer of the German people
- Answer standard: 1,3,2,4.

Task 5. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

Indicate the name of Huston Chamberlain's theoretical work, which became one of the sources of the Nazi racial theory of the development of nationalist ideas at the beginning of the twentieth century. _____

Sample answer: "Aryan worldview."

Task 6. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

The special areas in which the Jewish population lived in the occupied territories were called _____

Sample answer: ghetto.

Task 7. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

According to American researchers, without US help, the Soviet Union would not have been able to defeat Germany and it was precisely these US supplies____, and not the heroism of Soviet soldiers and officers was the reason for the victory of the USSR in the Second World War.

Sample answer: according to Lend-Lease.

Task 8. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. The Nazis came to power in Germany as a result of:

1. victories in parliamentary elections
2. long civil war
3. social revolution
4. military coup

Sample answer: 1. Victory in parliamentary elections.

Task 9. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. Indicate the author of the term "Eugenics".

1. Francis Galton
2. Friedrich Nietzsche
3. Joseph de Gobineau
4. Henry Miller

Sample answer: 1. Francis Galton.

Task 10. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write three words.

Political concept associated with the "Germanic" or "Aryan" settlement of territories outside of Germany, primarily in Central and Eastern Europe, adopted by the Nazi Party, calling for expulsion and destruction

"racially undesirable" population from the conquered regions of Central and Eastern Europe, their "Germanization", and the provision of liberated lands for economic exploitation by German settlers. This _____

Sample answer: Living space in the East.

Task 11. Instructions: Choose three correct answers.

Which peoples were classified by fascist propaganda as racially inferior.

1. Germans
2. Slavs

3. Anglo-Saxons
4. Jews
5. gypsies
6. Hungarians

ANSWER: 2,4,5. Slavs; Jews; gypsies.

Task 12. Instructions: Choose three correct answers.

Which of the following applies to the creation of an anti-Hitler coalition:

1. adoption of the Lend-Lease Act in the United States (March 1942)
2. signing of the Atlantic Charter (August 1941)
3. Treaty of London between England and the USSR (May 1942)
4. Washington Treaty between the USSR and the USA (June 1942)
5. Tehran Conference (November-December 1943)

Standard answer: 2,3,4. Signing of the Atlantic Charter (August 1941); London Treaty between England and the USSA (May 1942); Washington Treaty between the USSR and the USA (June 1942).

Task 14. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The Holocaust program meant the extermination of Jews. How many people of this nationality were killed in Europe during the Second World War?

1. about 3 million
2. more than 6 million
3. at least 9 million
4. about 12 million

Standard answer: 2. More than 6 million.

Task 15. Instructions: Choose three correct answers.

Indicate the programs determined by German eugenics, expressed in Nazi racial policies and carried out as part of preventing the "degeneration" of the German people:

1. T-4 program;
2. communist repression;
3. Lebensborn program;
4. "Final Solution to the Jewish Question"
5. Ahnenerbe program

answer card: 1,3,4. Program T-4; Lebensborn program; "the final solution to the Jewish question."

Task 16. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

Plan_____was developed as part of the "Barbarossa Plan" against the USSR.

According to this, food products produced in the territories occupied by the Wehrmacht were to be supplied to the German occupation forces and the Reich. It was deliberately taken into account that up to thirty million people in the Soviet Union would die of starvation.

Sample answer: Bakke's hunger plan.

Task 17. Instructions: Distribute the presented features of the political regime and historical facts into three groups:

- A. characteristic of all totalitarian regimes
- B. characteristic of Italian fascism
- B. characteristic of Nazi Germany

1. aggressive foreign policy

2. suppression of dissent, political terror
 3. creation of concentration camps for opponents of the regime
 4. leader cult
 5. dissemination of the theory about full-fledged and inferior people
 6. formal retention of the parliamentary monarchy
 7. comprehensive control of the state and party over society
 8. conclusion of a special agreement with the Catholic Church
 9. reprisal against former comrades during the night of "Long Knives"
- Sample answer: A- 2,4,7 B- 1,2,4,6,8 C- 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9.

Task 18. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write the term.

_____ criminal violent acts aimed at the destruction of national, racial, political, and religious groups through the murder of their members, infliction of physical or mental harm, the deliberate creation of intolerable living conditions, extermination, birth control, and forcible removal of children, forced assimilation and acculturation.

Sample answer: Genocide.

Task 19. Instructions: Write one word along with the dash.

_____ this is the secret name of the economic plan of Nazi Germany for the ruin and economic decentralization of the USSR, theft of the population, and its transformation into an agricultural and raw materials appendage of Germany, developed by Hermann Goering.

Sample answer: "Oldenburg."

Task 20. Instructions: Answer the question.

What name was given to the series of murders at the end of June 1934 committed on behalf of Adolf Hitler, during which his potential competitors were eliminated - ...

Sample answer: Night of the Long Knives.

Task 21. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. What was the Weiss plan?

1. plan to get Germany out of the economic crisis
2. plan for the occupation of Polish territory and its defeat
3. strictly secret plan for a German attack on the USSR
4. a plan to bring England and France to a crisis peacefully. Sample answer: 2. Plan for the occupation of Polish territory and its defeat.

Task 22. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

_____ a designation adopted in Nazi Germany for people forcibly removed from Eastern Europe to be used as free or cheap labor. Mainly from the territory of the USSR and Poland.

Sample answer: "Ostarbeiter" ("Eastern worker").

Task 23. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Which of these printed periodicals from the Great Patriotic War was collaborationist?

1. "For the Soviet Motherland";
2. "Change";
3. "A red star";
4. "For the Motherland."

Sample answer: 4. "For the Motherland."

Task 24. Instructions: Instead of a dash, answer the question what the name meant "Sobibor"?_____.

Sample answer: death camp on the territory of occupied Poland.

Task 25. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The Beer Hall Putsch is an important event in the history of the Third Reich, which served to strengthen the power of the NSDAP. What year did it take place?

1. 1923
2. 1933
3. 1937
4. 1939

Sample answer: 1. 1923

Task 26. Instructions: In place of the dash, write one word.

_____armed forces of Nazi Germany. Its members became war criminals who committed criminal acts against civilians and prisoners, in most cases on the territory of the USSR.

Sample answer: Wehrmacht.

Task 27. Instructions: Continue the sentence.

In Germany, a law was passed in 1935 that prohibited marriage and extramarital sex between Jews and non-Jews. It was intended to "preserve the purity of German blood" and was called...

Sample answer: Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor.

Task 28. Instructions: Instead of a dash, answer the question what opinion exists in the West regarding one of the reasons for Germany's attack on THE USSR?_____

Sample answer: warning blow. Allegedly, Stalin planned to attack Germany, Hitler simply got ahead of him.

Task 29. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The Third Reich actively sponsored an organization created to study the traditions, history and heritage of the Nordic race. Write its name:

1. Luftwaffe
2. Nordfront
3. SA
4. Ahnenerbe

Sample answer: 4. Ahnenerbe.

Task 30. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Which archives contain the bulk of documents and materials about the activities of the intelligence and counterintelligence agencies of Nazi Germany in 1941–1945?

1. federal;
2. regional;
3. Federal Security Service and its divisions;
4. Ministry of Internal Affairs and its divisions.

Sample answer: 4. Ministry of Internal Affairs and its divisions.

Task 31. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words (first name, last name).
Indicate the name of the leader of the first fascist party in Italy_

Sample answer: Benito Mussolini.

Task 32. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.
Indicate the name of the Nazi eugenics program providing for the qualitative improvement of offspring according to “breeding criteria” in line with the policy of National Socialist racial hygiene (euthanasia, forced sterilization, marriage bans), as well as the forced assimilation of non-German children in foster families and shelters__

Sample answer: Lebensborn.

Task 33. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Name one of the founders of racial theory who gained recognition in Germany at the beginning of the twentieth century:

1. V. Marr;
2. H.S. Chamberlain;
3. H. Treitschke;
4. H. Delbrück.

Sample answer: 2. Kh.S. Chamberlain.

Task 34. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. In what year was the Third Reich founded? 1. 1923

2. 1941
3. 1933
4. 1939

Sample answer: 3. 1933

Task 35. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write three words.

_____ is a plan to establish German dominance in Eastern Europe, mainly in Poland and the USSR. This program laid the foundation for the policy towards the Soviet population and provided for the forcible deportation of 85% of citizens from the territory of Poland and the USSR, their deportation to Western Siberia and Caucasus. When this plan was implemented, 7.4 million citizens were killed on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Sample answer: General plan "Ost".

Task 36. Instructions: Answer the question: what event is called the “Beer Hall Putsch”?...

Sample answer: On November 8-9, 1923, Hitler and his associates attempted to overthrow the government of Bavaria. They performed from a beer hall in the city of Munich to Berlin. But the police killed more than a dozen conspirators and arrested Hitler and members of his party.

Task 37. Instructions: Choose only one correct answer. What were the plans of the German command regarding the USSR?

1. complete destruction of the Russian people;
2. Germanization of the population;
3. economic development;
4. defeat of the state.

Sample answer: 4. The defeat of the state.

Task 38. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

_____ is a political and ideological manifesto written by Adolf Hitler. In it, Hitler presented his career as a politician and his worldview. Basically, his work is a pamphlet and propaganda document designed to help restore the NSDAP as a centrally controlled party under Hitler's leadership.

Sample answer: Mein Kampf

Task 39. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The "Directive for managing the economy in the eastern regions subject to occupation" (the so-called "green folder" of G. Goering) provided for:

1. the use of areas to be occupied to provide Germany with oil;
2. development and increase in industrial production in the occupied territories;
3. full provision of food supplies to German troops;
4. obstacle to the export of food to the consuming regions of central and northern Russia

Sample answer: 3. Full provision of food supplies to the German troops.

Task 40. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write three words.

_____ - this is a secret decree of A. Hitler signed by the head of the Wehrmacht Wilhelm Keitel and approved in anticipation of the Nazi invasion of Germany in the USSR. According to this decree, on the territory of the Soviet Union during the war period

action, officers were given the authority to commit extrajudicial executions, and all military personnel were guaranteed protection from criminal prosecution, regardless of crimes committed against civilians and prisoners of war. Sample answer: "Decree on the jurisdiction of Barbarossa."

Task 41. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

Against which ethnic groups did the Nazis implement the Paraimos program?_

Sample answer: gypsy (Roma).

Task 42. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write the term.

_____ - temporary occupation of the territory of a state by enemy armed forces.

Sample answer: occupation.

Task 43. Instructions: Choose one answer option.

The German command drove the population of the occupied territories to hard labor. Which region of the North-West of the RSFSR was subjected to this to a greater extent?

1. Pskov region
2. Oryol Region
3. Voronezh region
4. Tula region

Sample answer: 1. Pskov region.

Task 44. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write three words (one word - last name). Indicate the title and author of the famous feature film about fascism that has traveled around the world

Sample answer: Ordinary fascism - M.I. Romm.

Task 45. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write the term.

_____ - this is the secret state police, was the political police of the German Nazi regime, fighting the opposition, Jews, gypsies, “asocials” and homosexuals. He was famous for his brutal torture during interrogations. One of the main culprits of the Holocaust and Poraymos.

Sample answer: Gestapo.

Task 46. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

What form of government was established in Germany after the Nazis came to power:

1. bourgeois democracy
2. proletarian dictatorship
3. authoritarian dictatorship
4. terrorist totalitarian dictatorship

Sample answer: 4. Terrorist totalitarian dictatorship.

Task 47. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word and a digital value (or two words)..

The largest Nazi camp in the Rostov region for the transfer and destruction of prisoners of war and civilians, which was the site of their mass extermination. During the four months of its operation, about 40 thousand were destroyed

prisoners_____

Sample answer: Dulag - 125 (“Miller’s pit”).

Task 48. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write a definition.

Define an aggressive form of nationalism in which members of one nation feel superior to people of other nations because of their membership and devalue them. _____

Sample answer: chauvinism

Task 49. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. The reason for the establishment of the fascist regime in Italy

1. suppression of the dynasty of Italian kings
2. discontent of the population with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
3. support for Mussolini by German fascists
4. the onset of the global economic crisis

Sample answer: 2. Dissatisfaction of the population with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Task 50. Instead of a dash, write one word.

During the Great Patriotic War, from October 17, 1941 to August 30, 1943, the city was occupied by the Nazi invaders on the territory of the Rostov region _____

Sample answer: Taganrog.

Task 51. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

The policy of extermination of Jews and other peoples by the German Nazis is called:

1. blitzkrieg
2. holocaust
3. annexation
4. denunciation

Sample answer: 2. Holocaust

Task 52. Instructions: Choose one correct answer. The concept and characteristics of genocide refer to:

1. special part of substantive international criminal law;
2. the general part of substantive international criminal law;
3. special part of procedural international criminal law;
4. the general part of procedural international criminal law.

Sample answer: 3. a special part of procedural international criminal law.

Task 53. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

In August 1942, the Nazis on the outskirts of the city of Rostov-on-Don, on the territory _____ About 27 thousand civilians and prisoners of war were killed.

Sample answer: Zmievskaia beam.

Task 54. Instructions: Write your opinion about the distortion of historical reality by the Western press, which claims that the USA and Great Britain played a decisive role in the victory in World War II.

Sample answer: incorrect statement. The decisive role was played by the USSR on whose territory active hostilities were carried out in Europe.

Task 55. Instructions: Match events and dates.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|
| A. "Night"long knives"1. | 1938 | B. |
| Hitler -reaped Fuhrer2. | 1932 | V. |
| "Crystal"night" 3. | 1933 | |
| G. victory of the NSDAPelections4. | 1934 | 5. 1923 |

Sample answer: A-3, B-1, C-1, D-2,4.

Task 56. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

In 1968, the Convention on the Inapplicability of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity was adopted. In accordance with this document, no statute of limitations is calculated for the commission of a number of international crimes, including:

1. war crimes;
 2. for crimes against humanity;
 3. for committing acts of genocide;
 4. for crimes against state power; Sample answer: 3.
- For committing acts of genocide.

Task 57. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

In October 1941 at _____, near the city of Taganrog, about 6-7 thousand people were killed.

Sample answer: on the Petrushinskaya Spit.

Task 58. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write three words...

From July 22, 1942 to February 12, 1943 within the city of Shakhty, Rostov region, on the territory of the mine _____, the Nazis killed more than 6 thousand people.

Sample answer: Mine named after. Krasina.

Task 59. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Which of the following camps was located on the territory of Rostov-on-Don?

1. Dulag -124;
2. Stalag-372;
3. Gross Infirmary 192;

4. Dulag - 100.

Sample answer: 3. Gross Infirmary 192.

Task 60. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words (first name, last name).

November 28 In 1941, a Rostov boy was brutally murdered by the Nazis.

_____ fo
r keeping pigeons banned by the occupiers and suspected of underground activities.

Sample answer: Vitya Cherevichkin.

Task 61. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

Who was in command Army Group Don, participating in the capture of Rostov-on-Don in the fall of 1941?

1. Gerd von Rndstedt
2. Erich von Manstein
3. Ewald von Kleist
4. Von Bock

Sample answer: 2. Erich von Manstein.

Task 62. Instructions: Instead of the check, write one word. Read an excerpt from "Notes of Captain 1st Rank A.K. Evseeva.

"As the main base of the fleet, the city _____ was strongly protected only from the sea and only from a naval enemy. Most of the city's artillery batteries... coastal defenses could only fire towards the sea... Dozens upon dozens, hundreds upon enemy planes were flying in the hundreds... The number of planes was brought to the limit. The sky... could no longer accommodate them... Days passed after days, and the bombing continued with the same great frenzy and consistent pace, tearing apart (the city)

_____ an
d its surroundings... Having received the order to retreat, we, leaving the cave, moved to our truck... The city was unrecognizable. The city is dead. Once upon a time, quite recently, a snow-white ... handsome man has now been turned into ruins."

Sample answer: Sevastopol.

Task 63. Instructions: Instead of a dash, answer the question what unites the named villages in the occupied territories of our country: Krasukha, Tin Hill, Laneva Gora, Khatyn?

Sample answer: they were burned along with the inhabitants.

Task 64. Instructions: Instead of a dash, enter a digital value.

Indicate the date of the second occupation of the city of Rostov-on-Don by Nazi troops during the Great Patriotic War _____

Sample answer: July 24, 1942

Task 65. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

From 1939 to 1945, the SS organized a concentration camp in occupied Latvia _____ notorious for the extermination of not only Jews, but also the detention of children who were used as consumables for forced blood donation of wounded German soldiers.

Sample answer: "Salaspils" (Kurtenhof concentration camp).

Task 66. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

Hitler welcomed the entry of young people into fascist organizations; he saw in them a powerful force to strengthen his power. What were the fascists called?

Italy _____

Sample answer: "black shirts", the fascists in Italy wore a special uniform - black shirts. The gesture of greeting is a wave of a straight hand extended forward - this is how the ancient Roman legionnaires greeted.

Task 67. Instructions: Write which of these statements is true?

1. General A. Vlasov, fighter against the Stalinist regime
2. General A. Vlasov - collaborator

Sample answer: 2. General A. Vlasov is a collaborator.

Task 68. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word (or two words).

Name the largest and the most famous complex of concentration and death camps of the Third Reich in occupied Poland _____

Sample answer: Auschwitz or Auschwitz-Birkenau. During the existence of the complex, more than 1,000,000 people died there. It is possible that there were many more victims.

Task 69. Instructions: Establish correspondences between concepts and their meanings:

A. Holocaust B. Genocide V. Concentration camp

1. persecution, oppression, torment;
2. persecution and mass extermination of Jews
3. a form of mass violence that the UN defines as acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group;
4. a term denoting a specially equipped center for mass forceful imprisonment and detention of the following categories of citizens of various countries: prisoners of war, political prisoners, hostages.

Standard answer: A-2, B-3, C-4.

Task 70. Instructions: Instead of a dash, answer the question what is the reason for the German authorities maintaining collective farms in the occupied territories of the USSR _____

Sample answer: the main task of the German authorities in the occupied territory was to preserve the harvest for the export of grain to Germany and supply the occupation forces.

Task 71. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

"A set of ideological views based on the inequality of human races and the decisive influence of racial differences on history and culture is _____"

ANSWER: racism.

Task 72. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

"A specially equipped center for mass forced confinement and detention of the following categories of citizens of various countries is _____"

Sample answer: concentration camp.

Task 73. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

“The operational groups of the police and security services that carried out massacres of civilians in the occupied territories during the Great Patriotic War are”.

Sample answer: punitive.

Task 74. Instructions: Instead of a dash, enter a digital value.

In what year was the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted? _____

Sample answer: in 1958.

Task 75. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

Which Western country is sure that it is not necessary? look for new culprits in World War II ___

Sample answer: Germany.

Task 76. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

Name the first concentration camp built in Germany_

Sample answer: Dachau.

Task 77. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write a definition. What does "falsification of history" mean? _____.

Sample answer: falsification of history is a deliberate attempt to rewrite and distort historical facts, to interpret them in a light favorable to someone.

Task 78. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write a definition. What is Nazism and what is its central idea? _____.

Sample answer: This is an abbreviation for National Socialism, an ideology known in connection with the Nazi regime in Germany. The central idea of Nazism was the existence of a special "Aryan race and its superiority over other races, especially over "Semitic race".

Task 79. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word (surname)yu

Name the Nazi propaganda minister who gave the famous speech on total war, calling on the people of Germany to devote all their strength to a mortal blow against their enemies and communism _____

Sample answer: Joseph Goebels.

Task 80. Instructions: Instead of a dash, enter a digital value and three words. Indicate the name and year of the beginning of the secret Nazi program of killing disabled people in Germany living in nursing homes _____

Sample answer: 1939. Forced euthanasia program.

Task 81. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

The international trial of the main war criminals of Nazi Germany took place in a German city _____

Sample answer: Nuremberg.

Task 82. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

Indicate the name of the program, forced seizure of food, the purpose of which is the destruction of citizens in the USSR _____

Sample answer: "Hunger" plan.

Task 83. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word (last name).

Indicate the name of the commander of the 28th Army that liberated Rostov-on-Don from the German occupiers on February 14, 1943. _____

Sample answer: Lieutenant General V.F. Gerasimenko

Task 84. Instructions: Instead of a dash, enter a digital value.

Date of adoption of the article by the UKRF falsification of history of the Second World War
hernumber _____

_____ Sample answer: in 2014, article 354.

Task 85. Instructions: Choose one correct answer.

During which Soviet military operation was Rostov-on-Don liberated in February 1943?

1. "Bagration"
2. "Ring"
3. "Little Saturn"
4. "Rumyantsev"

Sample answer: 3. "Small Saturn."

Task 86. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write a definition.

What do Death Marches mean during World War II?_

_____ Sam
ple answer: This is the process of moving prisoners from Nazi Germany's concentration camps in occupied territories as Allied forces approached them to concentration camps inside Germany. Prisoners were first transported by train, then forced to walk. During these movements, many prisoners died.

The largest death marches took place in the winter of 1944-1945, when the Red Army began the liberation of Poland.

Task 87. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

Which German sabotage group contributed through its activities to the capture of Rostov-on-Don by fascist troops on November 21, 1941? Sample answer: "Brandenburg".

Task 88. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words.

Serious violations by citizens of a belligerent state of the laws and customs of war, such as murder, torture, deportation for forced labor of civilians and prisoners of war or persons, wanton destruction of cities

called _____ Sample

answer: war crime

Task 89. Instructions: Answer the question:

What importance do Western historians attach to The Battle of Stalingrad, the Battle of Kursk, Operation Bagration?

Sample answer: in most cases they are not mentioned at all, or their importance is downplayed.

Task 90. Instructions: Continue the sentence. "The siege of Leningrad ended in_

Sample answer: January 27, 1944.

Task 91. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write a definition. The concept "Anschluss" means _____

Sample answer: this is the forced annexation of Austria to Germany in 1938.

Task 92. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word (last name).

Indicate the name of the famous Rostovite, lieutenant of the Red Army, under whose leadership the only successful uprising in history took place in the SOBIBOR concentration camp _____

Sample answer: Alexander Pechersky.

Task 93. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write a definition. The ultimate goal of the conquest program of Hitler's "Reich" is _____

Sample answer: establishing world domination.

Task 94. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write six names.

List the death camps that were located on the territory of occupied Poland in the period 1941-1945. _____. 3.5 million Jews were killed there.

Sample answer: six death camps (extermination centers intended to carry out genocide): Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek, Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Task 95. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write two words (first and last name).

A doctor who, together with several like-minded people, took more than 12 thousand children from Nazi concentration camps _____

Sample answer: Diana Budisavljevic, a doctor and humanitarian worker of Austrian origin, rescued 15,336 imprisoned children from death camps, of whom more than 12 thousand survived.

Task 96. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word (last name).

Who headed the Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories, created on July 17, 1941 _____

Sample answer: A. Rosenberg.

Task 97. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word.

show a special organization acting as an economic headquarters for the implementation of the Ost plan in the occupied territories _____

Sample answer: Oldenburg.

Task 98. Instructions: Instead of a dash, write one word (letters).

_____ is a military-political National Socialist organization that served the NSDAP and Adolf Hitler as an instrument of domination and oppression. Her competence also included the management of concentration camps. Participated in numerous war crimes and acts of genocide.

Sample answer: SS

Task 99. Instructions: Complete the sentence.

In honor of what event, on August 30, 1943, the third in the history of the Great Patriotic War, fireworks in honor of _____

Sample answer: liberation from the fascist invaders of the Rostov region.

Task 100. Instructions: Instead of a dash, enter a digital value.

The Second World War was the most destructive and bloody conflict in human history. Approximately how many lives, including military personnel and civilians, did the war claim? _____

Sample answer: It is hardly possible to establish for certain the exact number of deaths; according to various estimates, it ranges from 70,000,000 to 85,000,000. Never before has the price of peace and freedom been so high.

QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEW

List of questions. Section I. UK-5.

1. What is fascism?
2. In which states were fascist regimes established?
3. What are the similarities and differences between the Nazi regime in Germany and the Fascist regime in Italy?
4. How is Nazism different from fascism?
5. How did the state apparatus change in Nazi Germany?
6. What are the main signs of totalitarianism?
7. What is "leadership" and what are its varieties?
8. What is the mechanism of a fascist dictatorship?
9. What is "SA", "SS", Gestapo in Nazi Germany?
10. What is collaborationism?

1. What is fascism.

Correct answer: Fascism is a political ideology, the mythical core of which, in its various variations, represents an authoritarian form of populist ultranationalism and corporatism."

2. In which states were fascist regimes established?

Correct answer:

Italy, Romania, Harvatia, Spain, Hungary, Japan, Portugal.

3. What are the similarities and differences between Nazithe regime in Germany and the fascist regime in Italy?

Correct answer:

The fascist and Nazi regimes are characterized by leaderism, the denial of a multi-party system in politics, the separation of powers, an independent press, the corporate construction of society (some, the merging of the state and financial-industrial capital. Also, both regimes are characterized by the adoption of the "concept of living space"

Unlike the Italian fascist regime, the Nazi regime in Germany is distinguished by aggressive militarism, extreme racism (expressed in the theory of racial superiority) and genocide of ethnic groups declared "inferior".

4. How is Nazism different from fascism?

Correct answer:

The difference between Nazism and fascism is that in Nazism the nation and race are above all, and in fascism the state.

5. How did the state apparatus change in Nazi Germany?

Correct answer:

Hitler's government introduced measures to eliminate democracy and pluralism. All political parties were banned. The Weimar Constitution was repealed. The Law on Ensuring the Unity of Party and State secured the status of the NSDAP as the only party. With the Law for the Restoration of the Reich, the autonomy of the German states was abolished. The principle of leadership was established in the state. According to this principle, Adolf Hitler was to have supreme command not only in the military, but also in all political and legal spheres, without supervisory authorities.

6. What are the main signs of totalitarianism?

Correct answer:

Political ideology with unlimited right to control and interfere in all spheres of citizens' lives, including outside the public and social sphere - in personal life. Its goal is the comprehensive implementation of its value system. Unlike authoritarianism, it seeks to influence all social conditions, often combined with a claim to form a "new man" in accordance with a particular ideology.

7. What is "leadership" and what are its varieties?

Correct answer:

Leadership in Nazi Germany was a political concept and a propaganda formula. According to this, Adolf Hitler was to have supreme command not only in the military, but also in all political and legal spheres without supervisory authorities. The leader principle generally subjects a group (people, organization, etc.) to the decisions of the respective leader without restrictions. The leader principle entails "each leader's authority at the bottom and responsibility at the top." Majority decisions are not accepted. Decisions are made by one person, who may be assigned advisors.

8. What is the mechanism of a fascist dictatorship?

Correct answer:

The mechanisms of the fascist dictatorship include the concentration of complete political power in the hands of the fascist party based on the principle of leadership, with the concentration of powers in the hands of the party leader and at the same time the head of state, in the transformation of the bodies of the fascist party into the state apparatus, in the centralization of public administration of the state and their replacement with a corporate system), in establishing terror.

9. What is "SA", "SS", Gestapo in Nazi Germany?

Correct answer:

Gestapo - secret state police, was political police German Nazi regime, which fought against the opposition, Jews, gypsies,

"asocial" and homosexuals. He was famous for his brutal torture during interrogations. One of the main culprits of the Holocaust and Poraymos.

SS - Schutzstaffel is a military-political National Socialist organization that served the NSDAP and Adolf Hitler as an instrument of domination and oppression. Her competence also included the management of concentration camps. Participated in numerous war crimes and acts of genocide.

SA - Sturmabteilung - a militant organization of the Nazi Party of Germany, which used violence against political opponents and was engaged in the propaganda of Nazism, attacks and murders of communists and Jews.

10. Collaborationism?

Correct answer:

Collaborationism is voluntary cooperation with the enemy of one's state during a period of war or occupation, which in one form or another causes harm to one's country and fellow citizens.

List of questions. Section II. UK-5.

1. What is genocide?
2. What is the Holocaust?
3. How did the Nazi occupiers treat Soviet prisoners of war?
4. For what purposes were the Einsatzgruppen created?
5. Which work by J. Gobineau became one of the origins of National Socialism?
6. The essence of the science "Eugenics".
7. What concentration camps for Red Army prisoners of war were created on the territory of the Rostov region in 1942-1943?
8. What were the losses of the civilian population of our country in 1941-1945?
9. Nazi crimes against childhood. Salaspils concentration camp.
10. Nuremberg Tribunal.

1. What is genocide?

Correct answer:

Extermination of individual population groups or entire peoples for political, racial, national, ethnic or religious reasons.

2. What is the

Holocaust? Correct

answer:

The Holocaust was the mass extermination of European Jews by the Nazis.

3. How did the Nazi occupiers treat Soviet prisoners of war? Correct answer:

The Nazi occupiers did not respect the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, using torture, executions, and sending them to concentration death camps.

4. For what purposes were the Einsatzgruppen

created? Correct answer:

These are the paramilitary death squads of Nazi Germany, carrying out mass murders of civilians in the occupied territories of Eastern Europe and the USSR.

5. Which work by J. Gobineau became one of the origins of National Socialism?

Correct answer:

The source of National Socialism was the work of J. Gobineau "An Essay on the Inequality of Human Races."

6. The essence of the science

"Eugenics". Correct answer:

The doctrine of human hereditary health and ways to improve it, about methods of influencing the hereditary qualities of future generations in order to improve them.

7. What concentration camps for Red Army prisoners of war were created on the territory of the Rostov region in 1942-1943?

Correct answer:

Millerovskaya Yama - a camp for Soviet prisoners of war in the town of Millerovo, was part of the Dulag-125 concentration camp.

8. What were the losses of the civilian population of our country in 1941-1945?

Correct answer:

Answer: 27 million people

9. Nazi crimes against childhood. Salaspils concentration camp.

Correct answer:

Nazi concentration camp established in German-occupied territory Latvia in 1941-1944 18 km from Riga, near city of Salaspils. He became famous for holding child prisoners who were forced to donate blood for wounded German soldiers, as a result of which many children died.

10. Nuremberg Tribunal.

Correct answer:

Military trial of Nazi war criminals after the end of World War II in 1945-1949.

List of questions. Section III. UK-5.

1. Why did it become necessary to preserve the memory of the events of the Great Patriotic War?
2. What is historical memory? 3. Explain the concept of "commemoration"?
4. Indicate the reasons for the active falsification of the history of the Second World War and the Patriotic War in a number of European countries.
5. Why is falsification of the history of World War II considered a threat to the national and cultural identity of the Russian people?

6. What are the main directions of falsification, features and tools (methods) of influencing the historical consciousness of people, used in a number of European countries.
7. What concepts have been put forward in the West regarding the role of the armed forces of the anti-Hitler coalition in the defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan?
8. Why do Western countries need to falsify the historical events of World War II and the Victory of the USSR in it?
9. What measures are government bodies, the public and the scientific community of Russia taking in response to information pressure from geopolitical opponents regarding the falsification of key events of the Second World War.
10. What state decrees and organizations have been directed by the government to counter attempts to falsify history to the detriment of the interests of Russia.

1. Why did it become necessary to preserve the memory of the events of the Great Patriotic War?

Correct answer:

In Europe, the history of the Second World War is being shamelessly “rewritten”, the Victory of the Soviet Union is being devalued, and the role of the USSR in this war is being revised. In September 2019 The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the 80th anniversary of the start of the war, in which the USSR is officially named as the culprit along with Germany.

2. What is historical memory?

Correct answer:

Historical memory is one of the main channels for transmitting experience and information about the past, the most important factor in an individual’s self-identification, and a factor that ensures the identification of political, ethnic, national, religious and social groups and their emerging sense of community.

In Europe, the history of the Second World War is being shamelessly “rewritten”, the Victory of the Soviet Union is being devalued, and the role of the USSR in this war is being revised. In September 2019 The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the 80th anniversary of the start of the war, in which the USSR is officially named as the culprit along with Germany.

3. Explain the concept of

“commemoration”? Correct answer:

Commemoration is a way of strengthening and broadcasting the memory of the past, a form of interaction between history and memory.

4. Indicate the reasons for the active falsification of the history of the Second World War and the Patriotic War in a number of European countries.

answer:

The main reason is the weakening of Russia, the hushing up of the decisive role of the USSR in the defeat of Nazi Germany, the desire of Western historians and political scientists to rehabilitate fascism and its accomplices, as well as to justify the unworthy policies of their governments during the war.

5. Why is falsification of the history of World War II considered a threat to the national and cultural identity of the Russian people?

Correct answer:

Because global competition presupposes a struggle for the consciousness and worldview of the population of entire countries, and especially those who position themselves as sovereign. The consciousness, first of all, of the younger generation of the Russian Federation is being reformatted in order to exclude from it any positive associations associated with the history of their country and its current state. The Great Victory of the USSR is a key event for the formation of national identity, perhaps the only real factor uniting all the peoples of the former Soviet USSR.

6. What are the main directions of falsification, features and tools (methods) of influencing the historical consciousness of people, used in a number of European countries.

Correct answer:

Methods:

- 1) Repressive erasure.
- 2) Silencing some facts.
- 3) Changes in public opinion over time about who contributed most to the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II.

Directions of influence:

- falsification of the main events of Russian history and their presentation in a distorted and discreditable form
- devaluation and humiliation of national identity
- the formation of an inferiority complex through the imposition of stereotypes such as “the original barbarism of Russia”, “catching up development”, widespread drunkenness of the population, etc.
- formation of an aggressive image of Russia
- provoking ethnopolitical and interreligious conflict
- implantation of ideology aimed at creating lack of spirituality and consumerism.

7. What concepts have been put forward in the West regarding the role of the armed forces of the anti-Hitler coalition in the defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan?

Correct answer:

Exaggeration of the role of the armed forces of the anti-Hitler coalition in the defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan and reluctance to recognize the decisive contribution of the USSR to the victory over fascism. The priority of the winner of fascism is given to the United States.

8. Why do Western countries need to falsify the historical events of World War II and the Victory of the USSR in it?

Correct answer:

The struggle for political leadership often manifests itself as a rivalry between different versions of historical memory. Today's falsification of the historical events of the Second World War and the Victory of the USSR is aimed at belittling the international prestige of the Russian Federation, at creating the image of an “evil empire” that poses a threat to democratic free countries.

9. What measures are government bodies, the public and the scientific community of Russia taking in response to information pressure from

geopolitical opponents regarding the falsification of key events of the Second World War.

Correct answer:

- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on countering the falsification of history
- On May 15, 2009, the “Commission under the President of the Russian Federation to counter attempts to falsify history to the detriment of the interests of Russia” was created
- The Prosecutor General's Office liquidated the international society "Memorial", recognized in the Russian Federation as a foreign agent
- All-Russian seminars on combating the falsification of history, international scientific conferences devoted to the problems of preserving historical memory and truth are held
- The federal project “No Statute of Limitations” was launched
- The All-Russian media competition “Patriot of Russia-2020” was held.
- A federal law has been adopted establishing criminal liability for the destruction or damage of military graves and monuments to defenders of the Fatherland
- The Russian public appealed to the UN with a statement in defense of WWII veterans living in Georgia

10. What state decrees and organizations have been directed by the government to counter attempts to falsify history to the detriment of the interests of Russia. Correct answer:

- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on countering the falsification of history
- On May 15, 2009, the “Commission under the President of the Russian Federation to counter attempts to falsify history to the detriment of the interests of Russia” was created
- The Prosecutor General's Office liquidated the international society "Memorial", recognized in the Russian Federation as a foreign agent.
- All-Russian seminars on combating the falsification of history, international scientific conferences devoted to the problems of preserving historical memory and truth are held
- The federal project “No Statute of Limitations” was launched
- The All-Russian media competition “Patriot of Russia-2020” was held
- A federal law has been adopted establishing criminal liability for the destruction or damage of military graves and monuments to defenders of the Fatherland
- The Russian public appealed to the UN with a statement in defense

CRITERIA for assessing competencies and rating scales

Grade “unsatisfactory” (not passed) or absence of formation competencies	Grade “satisfactory” (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of competence development	Grade "good" (passed) or sufficient level mastering competence	“Excellent” (passed) or high level of competency development
failure to student	The student demonstrates	The student demonstrates	The student demonstrates

independently demonstrate knowledge when solving tasks, lack of independence in applying skills. No confirmation of availability the formation of competence indicates negative results in mastering the academic discipline	independence in the application of knowledge, skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full accordance with the model given by the teacher, for tasks the solution of which was shown by the teacher, it should be considered that competence formed at a satisfactory level.	independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities when solving tasks similar to the samples, which confirms the presence of competence at a higher level. The presence of such competence at a sufficient level indicates a firmly established practical skill	the ability to be completely independent in choosing a way to solve non-standard tasks within the discipline using knowledge, skills and abilities acquired both in the course of mastering this discipline and related disciplines should be considered competence formed at a high level.
--	---	---	---

Criteria for assessing test control:

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Great
81-90	Fine
71-80	satisfactorily
Less than 70	unsatisfactory

When assessing knowledge with the choice of several correct answers, one mistake is allowed.

CRITERIA for assessing the interview:

Mark	Descriptors		
	strength of knowledge	the ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, draw conclusions	logic and consistency of the answer
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, the answer is distinguished by depth and completeness disclosure of the topic;	high ability to explain the essence, phenomena, processes, events, do conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned	high logic and consistency of the answer

	mastery of terminology; logic and consistency answer	answers, give examples	
Fine	strong knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; mastery of terminology; fluency in monologue speech, but one is allowed - two inaccuracies in the answer	the ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however, one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	logic and consistency of the answer
Satisfactory	satisfactory knowledge of the processes of the subject area being studied, an answer characterized by insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of the basic issues of theory. Allowed several errors in content answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and give examples; well- developed analytical skills phenomena, processes. Several errors are allowed in content of the answer	satisfactory logic and consistency of the answer
dissatisfactory	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow coverage of the topic; poor knowledge of basic theoretical issues, poor skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. Allowed serious errors in the content of the answer	inability to give reasoned answers	lack of logic and consistency in the answer