

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Educational Institution

«BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY»

**Контрольный
экземпляр**

APPROVED

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

S.P.Rubnikovich



25.06.2026

Reg. # UD-

09-6-05-008/2627/edu.

HISTORY OF BELARUSIAN STATEHOOD

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

7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»;

7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry»;

7-07-0912-01 «Pharmacy»

Curriculum is based on the educational program «History of Belarusian Statehood», approved 25.06.2026, registration # УД-091-6-05-008/2627/уч.; on the educational plan in the specialty «General Medicine», approved 15.04.2026, registration # 7-07-0911-01/2627/mf., on the educational plan in the specialty «Dentistry», approved 15.04.2026, registration # 7-07-0911-03/2627/mf., on the educational plan in the specialty «Pharmacy», approved 15.04.2026, registration # 7-07-0912-01/2627/mf.

COMPILERS:

N.A.Polyak, Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Political Science with advanced training and retraining course of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University», PhD, Associate Professor

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

by the Department of Philosophy and Political Science with advanced training and retraining course of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

(protocol # 11 of 21.05.2026);

by the Scientific and Methodological Council of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

(protocol # 10 of 25.06.2025)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

«History of Belarusian Statehood» – the academic discipline of the Social and Humanitarian Disciplines module containing systematized scientific knowledge about the historical past and directions of development of the Belarusian state.

The aim of the academic discipline «History of Belarusian Statehood» is the formation of students' universal competencies to develop a well-founded patriotic position based on an understanding of the key stages and substance of the process of the formation and development of Belarusian statehood and the current situation in the Republic of Belarus.

The objectives of the academic discipline «History of Belarusian Statehood» are to form students' scientific knowledge about the history of Belarusian statehood, as well as the skills and competencies necessary for:

developing the ability to analyze events and phenomena in the real world within the context of the close interconnection between the past, present and future;

articulating one's position on current issues in the political, socioeconomic and cultural spheres in a clear and well-reasoned manner;

cultivating historical thinking linked to an understanding of the origins of contemporary phenomena.

Studying the academic discipline «History of Belarusian Statehood» should ensure the formation of students' universal competencies: have the ability to analyze the processes of state-building in different historical periods, identify the factors and mechanisms of historical changes, determine the socio-political significance of historical events (personalities, artifacts and symbols) for modern Belarusian statehood, perfectly use the established patterns in the process of forming civic identity.

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

know:

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

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

the characteristics of the constitutional system of the Republic of Belarus;

the stages of the formation of the Belarusian nation;

historical-retrospective and contemporary characteristics of the cultural and civilizational development of Belarus;

be able to:

articulate and defend the core ideas and values of the Belarusian development model;

apply the knowledge gained in practical, academic and professional contexts;

describe the defining characteristics of the Belarusian nation;

analyze and evaluate key facts and events in the history of Belarusian statehood;

master:

solving theoretical and practical problems based on fundamental scientific and theoretical knowledge;

conducting systematic and comparative analysis;

conducting research;

applying an interdisciplinary approach to problem-solving.

Total number of hours for the study of the academic discipline is 108 academic hours, of which 54 classroom hours and 54 hours of student independent work. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures – 24 hours (including 3 hours of supervised student independent work (SSIW)), seminars – 30 hours.

Intermediate assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of a graded credit (1(2) semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.

ALLOCATION OF ACADEMIC TIME ACCORDING TO SEMESTERS OF STUDY

Code, name of the specialty	Semester	Total number of academic hours	Number of classroom hours				Out-of-class self-studies	Form of intermediate assessment
			Number of classroom hours	including				
				class lectures	SSIW	practicals		
7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»	2	108	54	21	3	30	54	graded credit
7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry»	1	108	54	21	3	30	54	graded credit
7-07-0912-01 «Pharmacy»	1	108	54	21	3	30	54	graded credit

THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours	
	lectures (incl. SSIW)	seminars
1. The main stages of the development of Belarusian statehood	13,5	16
1.1. Introduction to the academic discipline. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus	1,5	2
1.2. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a historical form of Belarusian statehood	1,5	2
1.3. Belarus during the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569-1795)	1,5	
1.4. Belarus as part of the Russian Empire	1,5	2
1.5. Nation-state building in 1917-1921	1,5	–
1.6. Belarus in 1921-1941	–	2
1.7. The Great Patriotic War is a key event in modern history	3	4
1.8. Reconstruction and post-war modernization of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,5	2
1.9. Development of the independent Republic of Belarus	1,5	2
2. Fundamentals of the state structure of the Republic of Belarus	7,5	6
2.1. The Constitution as the Basic Law of the State	1,5	2
2.2. Legislative and judicial branches of government	1,5	
2.3. The Government as the highest executive body	1,5	2
2.4. President of the Republic of Belarus		
2.5. Political parties and public associations	1,5	–
2.6. Regions of Belarus	1,5	2
3. Belarus at the crossroads of cultures and civilizations: history and modernity	3	8
3.1. Ethnogenesis of Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus»	1,5	2
3.2. Peoples and religions of Belarus	–	2
3.3. Socio-economic model of the Republic of Belarus	1,5	2
3.4. Belarus in the system of international relations		
3.5. State symbols and holidays of the Republic of Belarus	–	2
Total hours	24	30

CONTENT OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

1. The main stages of the development of Belarusian statehood

1.1. Introduction to the academic discipline. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus

The concepts of «state» and «statehood». Key concepts of the origins of the state. Characteristics of the state. Stages of the formation and development of Belarusian statehood.

Tribal society. Tribal principalities of the Eastern Slavs. Ancient Rus'. Common features and differences in the development of the Polotsk and Turov principalities. The conversion of Rus' to Christianity as a factor in civilizational choice. Political fragmentation. Belarusian lands in the system of international relations in the IX – mid-XIII centuries.

1.2. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a historical form of Belarusian statehood

Causes and conditions leading to the formation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Historiographical theories of the origins of the GDL. Expansion of the territory of the GDL. Relations with the Teutonic Order and the Golden Horde. Belarusian lands in the political and socio-economic life of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Union of Kreva and its consequences. Magdeburg Law in Belarusian cities.

1.3. Belarus during the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569–1795)

The legal and political significance of the Union of Lublin. The status of the Belarusian lands within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Polonization as a factor in political, cultural and social life. «Noble Democracy». Belarus in the wars of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The crisis of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's political system.

1.4. Belarus as part of the Russian Empire

The partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Changes in social and political life in Belarus in the late XVIII – and early XIX centuries. The uprisings of 1830–1831 and 1863–1864 in Belarus. Characteristics of Belarus's economic development. The implementation of the «Great Reforms» in the second half of the XIX century. «Western Russianism» and «Regionalism». The formation of the Belarusian national idea. The journal «Gomon» and the activities of the belarusian narodniks. The 1905–1907 revolution in Belarus. The national-cultural movement in the early XX century and its influence on state-building processes.

1.5. Nation-state building in 1917-1921

World War I and the resurgence of the belarusian national movement. The 1917 revolutions and the belarusian question. The All-Belarusian Congress of 1917. Activities of the Belarusian National Committee. Proclamation of the Belarusian People's Republic. Establishment of the first Belarusian national state – the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR). The Lithuanian-Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Polish-Soviet War and the second proclamation of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Treaty of Riga and its impact on the fate of the Belarusian people.

1.6. Belarus in 1921-1941

The establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The implementation of a national-state model of development. Belarusianization. The formation of the borders of the Byelorussian SSR. The construction of an industrial-agrarian republic. Contradictions in the socio-political development of the BSSR in the 1930s. The Polish occupation of Western Belarus. The national liberation movement in Western Belarus. The reunification of Western Belarus with the BSSR. The historical significance of the reunion of Western Belarus with the BSSR.

1.7. The Great Patriotic War is a key event in modern history

Causes of World War II. Nazi Germany's invasion of the USSR. The occupation regime in Belarus. The genocide of the Belarusian population during the Great Patriotic War. The Holocaust. The scale and significance of the partisan and underground movements in Belarus. The liberation of Belarus. The Belarusian strategic offensive operation «Bagration». The contribution of the Belarusian people to the Great Victory. The Great Patriotic War in the historical memory of Belarusians.

Medicine during the war. Medical care at the front, in partisan camps and in the underground. The heroism of healthcare and pharmaceutical workers.

1.8. Reconstruction and postwar modernization of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic

BSSR is a founding member of the United Nations. Economic reconstruction in the BSSR. Social and political life in the second half of the 1940s through the 1960s. Achievements and challenges of socialist construction in the BSSR in the 1970s - first half of the 1980s. Perestroika policies and socio-political processes in the BSSR in the second half of the 1980s.

1.9. Development of the independent Republic of Belarus

The collapse of the USSR: causes, key events and consequences. The political and economic Crisis of the early years of independence. The adoption of the Constitution and the first Presidential elections in the Republic of Belarus. The significance of the 1995, 1996, 2004 and 2022 republican referendums for the Belarusian state and society. The socio-political development of Belarus at the beginning of the XXI century. Achievements of the Belarusian state.

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

2.1. The Constitution as the Basic Law of the State

The development of legal traditions in Belarus. The Constitutions of the Byelorussian SSR of 1919, 1927, 1937 and 1978. The Declaration on state sovereignty of July 27, 1990. The Constitution of March 15, 1994 and the nature of the amendments and additions made to it through republican referendums. The All-Belarusian People's Assembly as the highest representative body of popular sovereignty in the Republic of Belarus.

2.2. Legislative and judicial branches of government

The origins of Belarusian parliamentarism: historical forms of popular assemblies and representative bodies – the Veche and the Seim. Belarusian deputies in the State Duma of the Russian Empire. The Soviet form of popular representation: Congresses of Soviets, the Central Executive Committee and the Supreme Soviet.

Parliament – the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus as the representative and legislative body of sovereign Belarus. The procedure for forming and organizing the activities of the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic. Historical forms of judicial bodies on the territory of Belarus. The judicial system in the Republic of Belarus. Jurisdiction, formation and activities of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

2.3. The Government as the highest executive authority

Historical forms of state administration in Belarus. Officials of the princely administration. Approaches to the organization of princely power in Ancient Rus. Senior officials in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Features of the ministerial form of executive power organization in the Russian Empire. The Council of People's Commissars and features of the functioning of executive power during the Soviet era. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus: jurisdiction, organizational structure and activities of the Government.

2.4. The President of the Republic of Belarus

The development of the office of Head of State in Belarusian history. The presidential republic – the choice of the Belarusian people. The procedure for electing the President. The legal status of the President of the Republic of Belarus as Head of State and guarantor of the Constitution and of human and civil rights and freedoms.

2.5. Political parties and public associations

A historical overview of the development of political parties and public associations in Belarus. The one-party system in the BSSR. The transition from a one-party system to a multi-party system. Classification of political parties and public associations in the Republic of Belarus. Their role in the development of society and the state.

2.6. Regions of Belarus

Historical forms of territorial division in Belarus. Development of the administrative-territorial division of the BSSR. The current administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Belarus. Functions and powers of local government and self-government.

3. Belarus at the crossroads of cultures and civilizations: history and modernity

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

Main hypotheses regarding the origin of the Belarusians. Stages in the formation of the Belarusian nation. Belarusians around the world, the diaspora. White Rus' – Belarus – Belarus: theories regarding the origin of the name. Language policy. bilingualism – a defining feature of the modern Belarusian nation.

3.2. Peoples and religions of Belarus

Historical background of the formation of the main ethnic groups in Belarus. Ethnic composition of the population of the Republic of Belarus. Formation of the religious structure of Belarus. Religious composition of the population and principles of the Republic of Belarus's religious policy.

3.3. Socio-economic model of the Republic of Belarus

The background to the formation of the Belarusian development model. Key factors in Belarus's contemporary economic development. «The State for the people»

– the guiding principle of the national socio-economic model. Key indicators and priorities for the economic development of the Republic of Belarus.

3.4. Belarus in the system of international relations

Geopolitical factors in the formation of Belarusian statehood. The international position of the Republic of Belarus. The multi-vector nature of foreign policy. Russia and China – strategic partners of Belarus. The Union State of Russia and Belarus. Belarus in integration processes.

3.5. State symbols and holidays of the Republic of Belarus

The significance of the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem for statehood. Historical symbolism in Belarusian lands. The history and symbolic significance of the national flag. The national coat of arms and its interpretation. The national anthem – a musical reflection of state tradition. National holidays of the Republic of Belarus and their significance.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF BELARUSIAN STATEHOOD» CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	Number of class hours		Supervised student independent work	Literature	Practical skills	Form of control	
		lectures	seminars				of practical skills	of current / intermediate assessment
	Lectures	21	-	3				
1.1	Introduction to the academic discipline. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus 1. The «state» and «statehood» as a subject of study. 2. Stages in the formation and development of Belarusian statehood. 3. The Principalities of Polotsk and Turov: general and distinctive features of their development	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
1.2	The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a historical form of Belarusian statehood 1. The reasons for the formation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the main theories regarding its origins. 2. Political and socio-economic life in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Union of Kreva. 3. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania's foreign policy in the XIII – XVI c	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
1.3	The status of the Belarusian lands within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569–1795) 1. The Union of Lublin and the political and	1,5	-	-	1, 13			

	legal status of Belarusian lands within the federation. 2. Polonization as a factor in political cultural and social life. 3. Relations with neighbors and the weakening of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth							
1.4	Belarus as part of the Russian Empire 1. Changes in social and political life in Belarus following the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. 2. Economic development of the Belarusian lands. The «Great Reforms». 3. The national and cultural movement in the late XIX and early XX centuries. The revolution of 1905–1907	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
1.5	Nation-building and state formation, 1917–1921 1. World War I and the resurgence of the Belarusian national movement. 2. The 1917 revolutions. The All-Belarusian Congress. The proclamation of the BNR. 3. The activities of the BelNatskom. The creation of the SSRB and the LitBelSSR. 4. The Soviet-Polish war and its significance for Belarus	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
1.7	The Great Patriotic War – a key event in modern history 1. The causes of World War II. Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union. 2. The partisan and underground movement in Belarus. 3. Operation «Bagration». The liberation of Belarus	1,5	-	1,5	1, 2, 8, 13			Test, check of notes

1.8	Reconstruction and postwar modernization of the BSSR 1. Economic reconstruction in the BSSR. Social and political life in the late 1940s–1960s. 2. Achievements and challenges of socialist construction in the BSSR in the 1970s–early 1980s. 3. The policy of perestroika	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
1.9	The development of the independent Republic of Belarus 1. The collapse of the Soviet Union. The crisis of the early years of independence in the Republic of Belarus. 2. The adoption of the Constitution and the Presidential election. 3. The significance of the national referendums of 1995, 1996, 2004 and 2022	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
2.1	The Constitution as the fundamental law of the state 1. Historical forms of legislative acts. Constitutions of the Belorussian SSR. 2. The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus and the nature of the amendments made to it. 3. The All-Belarusian People's Assembly as the highest body of popular sovereignty	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
2.2	Legislative and judicial branches of Government 1. Pre-parliamentary forms of popular sovereignty – the Veche and the Sejm. Soviet forms of popular representation. 2. The Parliament of the Republic of Belarus as a representative and legislative body. 3. The judicial system of Belarus: history and the present day	1,5	-	-	1, 13			

2.3 2.4	The Government as the highest executive authority. The President of the Republic of Belarus 1. Historical forms of state Governance. 2. The evolution of the office of the Head of state (X–XXI centuries)	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
2.5	Political parties and public associations 1. A historical overview of the development of political parties and public associations. 2. The transition from a one-party system to a multi-party system. 3. Classification of political parties and public associations in the Republic of Belarus	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
2.6	Regions of Belarus 1. Historical forms of territorial division in Belarus. 2. The current administrative division of the Republic of Belarus. 3. Functions and powers of local government and self-government	-	-	1,5	1, 10, 13			Test, check of notes
3.1	Ethnogenesis of the Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus» 1. Key theories on the origin of the Belarusians. Stages in the formation of the Belarusian nation. 2. The origin of the name «Belarus». 3. Bilingualism – a distinctive feature of the modern Belarusian nation	1,5	-	-	1, 13			
3.3 3.4	Socio-economic model of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus in the system of international relations 1. The background to the formation of the Belarusian development model. 2. The main principles and priorities of the	1,5	-	-	1, 13			

	national socio-economic model. 3. The international position of the Republic of Belarus. The multivector nature of foreign policy							
	Seminars	-	30	-				
1.1	Introduction to the course. The first state formations on the territory of Belarus 1. The concepts of the «state» and «statehood». 2. The principalities of Polotsk and Turov – the first state formations. 3. Ancient Rus'. The Belarusian lands in the system of international relations	-	2	-	1, 2, 13			Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
1.2 1.3	The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a historical form of Belarusian statehood. Belarus during the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569–1795) 1. The role of Belarusian lands in the formation and development of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. 2. The political and legal status of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania after the conclusion of the Union of Lublin. 3. «Noble democracy» and polonization as factors in political and social life. 4. Belarus in the wars of the XVII –XVIII centuries. The crisis of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth	-	2	-	1-3, 9, 13	Establishing the connection between the factors and mechanisms of historical change and past events	Survey	Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
1.4	Belarus as part of the Russian Empire 1. Changes in social and political life in Belarus following the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. 2. The uprisings of 1830–1831 and 1863–1864.	-	2	-	1, 2, 5, 13	Analysis of literary sources for the preparation of an abstract	Presentation of an abstract	Survey, presentation of an abstract, test

	3. «Western russianism» and «regionalism». The activities of Belarusian narodniks (the journal Gomon) and the formation of a national identity						
1.6	Belarus in 1921–1941 1. The establishment of the USSR and the formation of the borders of the Belorussian SSR. 2. The development of an industrial-agrarian republic. 3. The Polish occupation of Western Belarus and the reunification of the Belarusian people	-	2	-	1, 2, 13		Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
1.7	The Great Patriotic War is a key event in modern history 1. The establishment of an occupation regime in Belarus. 2. The genocide of the Belarusian people. The holocaust. 3. The resistance movement against the occupying forces	-	2	-	1-3, 8, 13		Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
1.7	The Great Patriotic War is a key event in modern history 1. Medicine during the war. 2. The contribution of the Belarusian people to victory. 3. The Great Patriotic War in the historical memory of Belarusians	-	2	-	1-3, 8, 13		Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
1.8	Reconstruction and postwar modernization of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic 1. The BSSR – a founding member of the United Nations. 2. Social and political developments in the BSSR in the 1940s–1960s. 3. Achievements and challenges in the BSSR	-	2	-	1, 2, 8, 13		Survey, test

	in the 1970s. 4. The policy of perestroika							
1.9	Development of the independent Republic of Belarus 1. The proclamation of Belarusian sovereignty. The crisis of the early years of independence in the Republic of Belarus. 2. Stabilization of the situation at the end of the XX century. Belarus's achievements at the beginning of the XXI century. 3. Final class on the section «Main stages of the development of Belarusian statehood»	-	2	-	1, 4, 6, 8, 13,	Assessment of the significance of historical events (personalities, artifacts, symbols) for modern Belarusian statehood	Survey	Colloquium*
2.1 2.2	The Constitution as the Basic Law of the State. Legislative and judicial branches of government 1. The Constitution of March 15, 1994 and the nature of the amendments made to it. 2. The National Assembly – the Parliament of sovereign Belarus. 3. The judicial system in the Republic of Belarus	-	2	-	6, 7, 10, 11, 13			Survey, test
2.3 2.4	The Government as the highest executive body. President of the Republic of Belarus 1. The Council of Ministers: jurisdiction, organizational structure and operations of the Government. 2. Functions and powers of the Head of State. 3. Procedure for electing the President	-	2	-	6, 7, 10, 11, 13			Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
2.6	Regions of Belarus 1. Forms of territorial division in Belarus: history and the present day. 2. Final class on the section «Fundamentals of the state structure of the Republic of Belarus»	-	2	-	10, 11, 13	Analysis of state-building processes in different historical periods	Survey	Colloquium*

3.1	Ethnogenesis of the Belarusians and the origin of the name «Belarus» 1. Major hypotheses regarding the origin of the Belarusians. 2. Stages in the formation of the Belarusian nation. Belarusians around the world, the diaspora. 3. Theories regarding the origin of the name «Belarus»	-	2	-	1-4, 9, 13			Survey, presentation of an abstract, test
3.2	Peoples and religions of Belarus 1. The formation of the main ethnic groups in Belarus. 2. The emergence of the main religious denominations in Belarus. 3. The ethnic and religious composition of the population of modern Belarus. Principles of state policy	-	2	-	2-4, 9, 13			Survey, Presentation of an abstract, test
3.3 3.4	Socio-economic model of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus in the system of international relations 1. The background to the development of the Belarusian socio-economic model. 2. The principles and mechanisms of Belarusian socio-economic policy. 3. Geopolitics and the multivector nature of Belarus's foreign policy. 4. Integration and strategic partnership	-	2	-	10-13			Survey, test
3.5	State symbols and holidays of the Republic of Belarus 1. State symbols of the Republic of Belarus: history and significance in strengthening statehood. 2. State holidays: meaning and significance	-	2	-	9, 11, 13	Assessment of the significance of historical events (personalities, artifacts, symbols) for modern Belarusian statehood	Presentation of abstract*	Survey. Graded credit
Total hours		21	30	3				

*This is a mandatory form of current certification.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

1. Korolenok, L. G. History of Belarus : manual for the Medical Faculty for International Students / L. G. Korolenok – Grodno : GrSMU, 2018. – 144 p.

Additional:

2. Belarus : pages of history / A. A. Kovalenya [et al.]; National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Institute of History. – Minsk : Belaruskaya navuka, 2018. – 387 p.

3. Alyakseyeu, A. A. Heritage of Belarus : book-album in Belarusian, Russian and English languages / A. A. Alyakseyeu, A. V. Lukashevich. – Minsk : Publisher A. A. Alyakseyeu, 2017. – 319 p.

4. Belarus. The Land and The People : photo album / [compiler V. V. Andrievich; text authors: V. V. Andrievich, V. F. Gigin, V. F. Nikolaichuk]. – Minsk : Belarusian Encyclopedia named after P. Brovka, 2016. – 392 p.

5. Korbut, V. A. Minsk. Heritage of the old city. 1067-1917 / V. A. Korbut, D. M. Lasko. – Minsk : Belarus, 2016. – 413 p.

6. Korolenok, L. G. Certain concepts of ideology. Ideology of the Republic of Belarus : manual for students of the Medical Faculty for International Students / L. G. Korolenok. – Grodno : GrSMU, 2018. – 116 p.

7. Korolenok, L. G. Fundamentals of political science: manual for students of the Medical Faculty for International Students / L. G. Korolenok. – Grodno : GrSMU, 2018. – 212 p.

8. Satsukevich, I. I. Minsk : from ruins to prosperity / I. I. Satsukevich. – Minsk : Belarusian Encyclopedia named after P. Brovka, 2020. – 255 p.

9. Symbols of Belarus / comp. V. A. Tyvorskaya, V. A. Dudko. – Minsk : Belarusian Encyclopedia named after P. Brovka, 2020. – 223 p.

Normative regulatory acts:

10. <https://law.by/databank-business/constitution-of-the-republic-of-belarus/>.

11. <https://president.gov.by/en/gosorgany>.

12. <https://soyuz.by/en/about-union-state>.

Electronic courseware for the academic discipline «History of Belarusian Statehood»

13. <https://etest.bsmu.by/course/view.php?id=1343>.

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

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

- preparation for lectures and seminars;
- preparation for graded credit;
- study of topics (questions) assigned for independent study;
- preparation of thematic report and abstract;
- taking notes on academic literature;
- compiling a thematic selection of literary sources and online sources.

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

APPROXIMATE LIST OF TASKS FOR SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK:

preparing thematic reports, essays and presentations;
taking notes on educational material;
creating tests for peer assessment.

FORMS OF CONTROL OF SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK:

checking notes;
test.

LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms of current certification are used to diagnose competencies:
tests;
colloquium;
survey;
presentation of an abstract.

LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS

Traditional method;
active (interactive) methods:
 Problem-Based Learning (PBL);
 Team-Based Learning (TBL);
 Research-Based Learning (RBL).

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

Name of practical skills	Form of practical skills control
1. Analysis of state-building processes in different historical periods	Survey
2. Establishing the connection between factors and mechanisms of historical change and events of the past	Survey
3. Assessment of the significance of historical events (personalities, artifacts, symbols) for modern Belarusian statehood	Survey. Presentation of an abstract
4. Analysis of literary sources for the preparation of an abstract	Presentation of an abstract

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

Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum in the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol #)
Philosophy	Philosophy and Political Science with a course for advanced training and retraining	There are no suggestions or comments	Protocol # 11 of 21.05.2026

COMPILERS/AUTHORS:

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

Head of the Office of Educational Activities of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

I.L.Kotovich

Methodologist of the Educational and Methodological Department of the Office of Educational Activities of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

S.V.Zaturanova