**The name of the academic discipline:**

**“The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet People (in the context of the Second World War)”**

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| **Specialty code and name** | 6-05-0231-01 Modern Foreign Languages (English Language. Chinese Language) |
| **Year of study** | 1 |
| **Semester of study** | 1 |
| **Number of in-class academic hours:** | 36 |
| **Lectures****Seminar classes** **Practical classes****Laboratory classes** | 18 |
| 18 |
| - |
| - |
| **Form of the current assessment (*credit/ graded credit /exam*)** | graded credit |
| **Number of credit points** | 2 |
| **Competences** | To know the main periods of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War and their content; the essence of the occupation policy of the German authorities; the contribution of the Belarusian people to the Victory over Nazism and its historical significance; examples of heroism, courage, self-sacrifice of the defenders of the Motherland; different points of view on problematic issues in covering the events and results of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War. |
| **Summary of the academic discipline:**The subject, aims and objectives of the discipline, its structure and content. The relevance of studying the history of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War. Scientific trends and historical schools. Periodization of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union and other countries on the eve and at the beginning of the Second World War. The beginning of the Second World War and the events in Belarus. Re-union of Western Belarus with the BSSR. Germany's occupation of European countries. The USSR on the eve of the Great Patriotic War. The activities of the Soviet leadership in preparing the country for defense: achievements and miscalculations. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The occupation regime. The policy of genocide. Extermination of the population and prisoners of war. The activities of the SS, the Security Service (SD) of German politics. Punitive expeditions. Concentration camps. Prisons. The ghetto. The export of the population to forced labor in Germany. Guerrilla and underground struggle in the occupied territory. Events on the war fronts. The collapse of the offensive strategy of the German Wehrmacht. The liberation of Belarus from the German invaders. The Soviet rear during the war. The end of the Great Patriotic War and the Second World War. |