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**«METHODODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC
RESEARCH: A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW»
(DATA SET)**

2018

ABSTRACT:

This data set represents an analysis of historical and economic methods of production management in modern Russia. The need to generalize the accumulated theoretical and empirical material, to find new approaches to the evaluation of modern production, to study both general and specific laws of the process of transforming the structure of social production is shown. The features of this process in countries with different levels of economic development are studied. Particular attention is paid to the dynamics of social production in the postindustrial era, where the development of information and communication technologies comes to the fore.

METHODOLOGY:

The methodological basis of the study was the methods of logical and statistical analysis, mapping of graphic data, a method of comparing scales and comparing the analyzed phenomena and processes in the economic reality. Using a set of these methods of scientific knowledge made it possible to ensure the reliability of analysis and synthesis results obtained in the process of data analysis and to formulate a number of author's conclusions applicable in theory and practice. The study was conducted using tools and methods of institutional and systemic approaches.

Theme 1. THE SUBJECT OF THE COURSE. PREFEUDAL ECONOMY.

Course subject and its meaning. Elements of the history of the economy as a science. Periodization of the history of the economy. Functions of the history of the economy. Methods of the history of the economy. Early branches of human economic activity and division of labour. The main features of the primitive communal system. Origin of craft. The appearance of metal tools. Decomposition of the primitive communal system. Prerequisites for the emergence of socio-economic inequalities in primitive society. General characteristics of the slave-owning mode of production. The economy of the countries of the Ancient East. Development of agriculture, crafts and trade. Characteristic features of ancient slavery. The economy of ancient Greek city-states. Features of the economic development of ancient Rome.

Theme 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD OF FEUDALISM.

General characteristics of the feudal mode of production. Basic principles of feudalism. Stages of development of feudalism. Natural economy under feudalism. Economy of the Frankish state. Agriculture of Western Europe and its features in France, Germany and England. Feudal cities as centers of craft and trading activities. Shop organization of production. The role of trade in the birth of early capitalist relations. Changes in the agricultural economy of Kievan Rus. Development of crafts. The origin of commodity-money relations. Foreign trade relations of Kievan Rus. The economy of independent large principalities. Influence of the Mongol-Tatar invasion on the economic development of the Russian lands. The development of the north-eastern lands and the growth of cities. Restoration and development of Russian craft. The basic forms of feudal landownership. The economy of the feudal fiefdom. Socio-economic reasons for the unification of Russian lands. Formation of a local land tenure system. The main features of the feudal landlord economy. Turning cities into crafts and trade centres. The transformation of craft into small-scale production. The appearance of manufactories, their types. The role of the state in the creation of manufactories. Structure of foreign trade relations of the state. The policy of mercantilism. Essence of economic reforms of Peter I. Industrial policy and development of state manufactories. State assistance to the construction of private enterprises. Protectionism. Stratification of the peasantry. Expansion of internal and external trade turnover in Russia. The emergence of banks.

Theme 3. GENESIS OF CAPITALISTIC ECONOMY.

Industrial development of England. Features of capitalist accumulation. Freedom of entrepreneurship. Leadership of England in world industry and trade. The transition from manufactory to factory production. Creation of the first machines. Railway construction. Structure of the English industry. Socio-economic consequences of the industrial revolution. Growth in the proportion of urban population. The formation of farm capitalist farms in the countryside. The policy of free trade in international trade. London as a world financial center. Features of the industrial revolution in France and its lag behind England. The industrial and agrarian nature of the economy. Small-scale peasant production. Slow development of capitalism in agriculture. Types of colonial farming in North America. The agrarian nature of the economy. Organization of centralized manufactories. Contradictions between the North American colonies and England. The creation of the United States and the establishment of capitalist economic relations. American way of development of capitalism in agriculture. The rapid completion of the industrial revolution. Economic causes and consequences of the Civil War in the United States. A significant rise in the American economy.

Theme 4. FEATURES OF CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA, GERMANY AND JAPAN.

The beginning of the transition to large-scale machine production. Industrial revolution in Russia and its features. Trade, finance and credit. The crisis of serfdom. Increasing the agricultural marketability. The origin of capitalist relations in agriculture. Basic provisions and significance of the reform of 1861. Dissemination of share capital. The main industrial regions of the country. Railway construction. Inflow of foreign capital. The predominant role of agriculture. Stratification of the peasantry and the formation of a market for hired labor. The development of stationary trade and commodity exchanges. Growth in foreign trade turnover. Broad development of commercial banks. Reforms. Features of imperialism in. The emergence of monopolistic associations in industry. The influence of the city revolution on the Russian economy. Agrarian reform and its importance. The growth of banking monopolies and their association with industrial monopolies. Financial capital. Development of trade. The impact of World War I on the Russian economy. Change management industry. Military-industrial policy. System of

special meetings. The food crisis. Violation of the functioning of the monetary system. The overthrow of tsarism and the economic policy of the provisional government. Crisis state of the economy. The economic backwardness of Germany. The germ of German industry in the villages. Prussian way of development of capitalism in agriculture. Industrial revolution in Germany. Accelerated creation of a military-industrial base. Features of the structure of foreign trade in Germany. Features of the origin of capitalism in Japan. Inclusion of Japan in the world economic system. The growth of industry and trade. Zaibatsu. Paternalism. State support of economic development.

Theme 5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY ON THE ABROAD OF THE XIX AND XX CENTURIES.

Technological progress of the last third of the XIX century. The emergence of new industries and the enlargement of industrial production. Establishment of joint-stock companies. Export of capital. Change in the industrial structure of industry. The emergence of new industries. Monopolization of the economies of the leading capitalist countries. Creation of industrial and banking monopolies. Education of financial capital. Cartels and syndicates as the main form of monopolization of the economy. Formation of the world market. Types of colonial farming. Features of immigrant colonies. Change in the system of exploitation of colonies. Monocultural nature of the economy. The birth of the national commercial bourgeoisie in the colonies and dependent countries.

Theme 6. FORMATION OF REGULATED CAPITALISM.

Impact of the First World War on the economy of leading foreign states. Economic growth in the US after the First World War. Formation of the "consumer society". Causes of the economic crisis. The period of the Great Depression in the United States. Falling production volumes. The ruin of banks, industrial companies and farms. "New Deal" by F. Roosevelt and his results. Keynesianism. Banking and financial reform. Public Works. Measures to combat overproduction of agricultural products. Change in the role of the state in the economy. Economic chaos in Germany after the First World War. Hyperinflation. The Dawes Plan. Stabilization of the German economy. Economic development of Germany in the years of the Weimar Republic. The impact of the global economic crisis on the German economy. Establishment of the fascist dictatorship.

Militarization of the economy. Development of the military industry. Intervention of the state in the economy. Forced syndication. Expansion of the public sector of the economy. Preparing for war.

Theme 7. STATE SOCIALISM IN THE USSR.

Socio-economic transformation of the Bolsheviks. Work control. Nationalization of industry and banks. Establishment of a monopoly of foreign trade. The agrarian policy of the Soviet government. The economy of the country during the civil war. Politics of War Communism. The GOELRO plan. Economics of the USSR during the NEP. Replacement of the surplus-deposit for the tax. Concessions. Monetary reform. Concentration of NEP. Forcing the pace of industrialization. Collectivization. Soviet economy during the first five-year plans. The economy of the country during the Great Patriotic War and in the period of post-war reconstruction. Economic development in the 60's and 80's. Economic reforms of the years. Results of the post-October development of the economy. Crisis of the administrative-command system. Slowdown in the growth rates of key economic indicators.

Theme 8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Economic results of the Second World War. US leadership in the global economy. Marshall Plan. Strengthening state regulation of the economy. Scientific and technological revolution (STR) and structural changes in the economy of foreign countries. The economic policy of Charles de Gaulle in France. Social market economy and economic reforms of L. Erhard in Germany. Postwar industrial development of Japan. General regularities of the modern economy of foreign countries. Structural changes. A new quality of education and qualification of the workforce. The concept of "human relations". Reasons for changing the model of state regulation. Strengthening market principles in the economy. "Reaganomics" and its results. Economic reforms of the government of M. Thatcher. Features of economic development of Japan. New industrial countries. Growth of interdependence of national economies. Formation of a single world market. International economic integration.

Theme 9. MAIN DIRECTIONS OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT.

The collapse of the USSR. Necessity of fundamental social and economic transformations. Economic reform in the conditions of the formation of an independent state - the Russian Federation. Liberalization of prices. Inflation. Privatization. Formation of diverse forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms of management. Formation of market infrastructure. Reforming of agriculture. Creation of financial and industrial groups. State budget deficit. The crisis of August 17, 1998. Default. The modern stage of economic reforms. Results of social and economic transformations: achievements and difficulties. Prospects for Russia's economic development.

PLANS OF SEMINARIAN LESSONS

Theme 1. THE SUBJECT OF THE COURSE. PREPHEUDAL ECONOMY.

Plan

- 1. The subject of the history of the economy.**
- 2. The main stages of development of primitive economy.**
- 3. "Asian way of production."**
- 4. Ancient economy.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. The place of the history of the economy in the system of social sciences.**
- 2. The influence of natural and climatic factors on economic development.**
- 3. The main branches of primitive economy.**
- 4. Ways of social and property inequality.**
- 5. The role of colonies in ancient states.**

Literature

Bukharin. South Asian trade in the III century B.C. // Bulletin of Ancient History. - 2003. - №1. - P.36-43.

Durnovo. Manager in the Roman rural estate of the epoch of the Principate: economic activity and legal status // Bulletin of Ancient History. - 2004. - №2. - P.101-124.

On the coinage of Feodosia in the V-IV centuries B.C. // Bulletin of Ancient History. - 2005. - №1. - P.49-62.

Nikitin. Composition of the international commercial colony of Kanish (XIX century BC) // Bulletin of Ancient History. - 2004. - №3. - P.100-107.

At the origins of exploitation: the birth of slavery // East. - 2005. - №1. - P.25-29.

Tarasov. Base of the macroorudian industry in the Neolithic - Early Iron Age on the territory of Karelia // Russian Archeology. - 2004. - №1. - P.77-83.

Theme 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD OF FEUDALISM

Plan

- 1. Genesis of feudalism in Western Europe.**
- 2. Development of the feudal economy.**
- 3. The economy of feudal Russia.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Features of subsistence farming.**
- 2. Municipal economy of feudal times.**
- 3. Evolution of farming practices during the Middle Ages.**
- 4. The main directions of trade relations of the ancient Slavs.**
- 5. Money circulation in Kiev's Rus.**

Literature

Zakharov. The activities of foreign merchants in the ports of the Azov and Black Seas in the middle and second half of the XVIII century // Bulletin of Moscow University. Series 8. History. - 2004. - №4. - P.85-102.

Muraveva. Social and economic development of Russia in the XVI century // Finance and credit. - 2005.-№1. - P.75-84.

Petruhintsev. Politics of the enslavement of peasants in Russia in the late 16th century // Questions of history. - 2004. - №7. - P.23-40.

Russian manufactories // Teaching history in the school. - 2005. - №2. - P.75-80.

Fomina. Composition and population of the merchant yard of Moscow in the last third of the 18th century // Bulletin of Moscow University. Series 8. History. - 2004. - №4. - P.123-136.

Theme 3. GENESIS OF CAPITALISTIC ECONOMY

Plan

- 1. The economy of England in the period of the origin of capitalist relations.**
- 2. Formation of capitalism in France.**
- 3. Features of capitalism in the United States.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Economic preconditions for the emergence of capitalist relations.**
- 2. Peculiarities of manufactory production.**
- 3. The emergence of banks in Western Europe.**
- 4. The influence of the Great geographical discoveries on economic development.**
- 5. Features of the implementation of industrial revolution in European countries.**

Literature

Losev. Indian trade and political relations in years // Issues of economics. - 2003. - №5. - P.46-59.

On the role of European immigration in the social and economic development of the United States (the last third of the XIX - the first third of the XX centuries) // Questions of history. - 2005. - №3. - P.124-128.

Theme 4. FEATURES OF CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA, GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Plan

- 1. Formation of capitalism in Russia.**
- 2. The German model of capitalism.**
- 3. Features of capitalism in Japan.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Socio-economic preconditions for the emergence of capitalist relations in Russia.**
- 2. Internal and external trade of Russia in the XIX century.**
- 3. Development of German industry after the creation of the German Empire.**
- 4. Comparative characteristics of the ways of development of capitalism in agriculture.**
- 5. The economy of Japan and the role of financial groups in it.**

Literature

Baryshnikov. Factor in the development of Russian entrepreneurship in the XIX - early XX century // ECO. - 2004. - №7. - P.177-189.

Bezgin. Community in post-reform Russia // Teaching history at school. - 2005. - №3. - C.7-14.

Dineeva OV Unemployment in prerevolutionary Russia // Domestic history. - 2003. - №5. - P.96-104.

Nikolsky. Financial Control in Russia and Reform // Finance. - 2003. - №2. - P.72-75.

Polikarpov V.V. On the attitude of the tsarist government to Jewish capital in 1916 // Questions of history. - 2005. - №2. - P.110-115.

Stepanov. History of monetary reform: the policy of the Minister of Finance / / History of Russia. - 2004.-№5. - P.49-69.

Theme 5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY ON THE ABROAD OF THE XIX AND XX CENTURIES.

Plan

- 1. Technological revolution of the late XIX century.**
- 2. Formation of monopoly capitalism.**
- 3. Colonial system of economy.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Features of monopolistic production.**
- 2. The origins of antitrust regulation.**
- 3. The reasons for the formation of the world market.**
- 4. Perfection of science and technology at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries.**
- 5. Economic foundations of the colonial economy.**

Literature

Afanasyev V. The Great Depression in the US and Russia / V. Afanasyev // The Economist. - 2002. - № 12. - P. 80-91.

Balatsky E. Disadvantages of antimonopoly regulation / E. Balatsky // The Economist. - 2003. - №5. - P.47-52.

Theme 6. FORMATION OF REGULATED CAPITALISM.

Plan

- 1. Liberal reformist model of capitalism in the United States.**
- 2. Totalitarian model of regulated capitalism.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Assessment of the economic crisis of the years.**
- 2. The economic situation of the US on the eve of the Great Depression.**
- 3. J.M. Keynes and Keynesianism as a doctrine of state regulation of the economy.**
- 4. The role of state regulation in stabilizing the world economy.**

5. The formation of a totalitarian system of national economy in fascist Germany.

Literature

Muraveva. Between the first and second world wars // Finance and credit. - 2003. - №16. - № 16. - P. 60-69.

Theme 7. STATE SOCIALISM IN THE USSR.

Plan

- 1. The formation of a socialist economy.**
- 2. Economic development of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War.**
- 3. Post-war development of the Soviet economy.**
- 4. Crisis of the administrative-command system.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Economic preconditions of the October Revolution.**
- 2. Civil war and its impact on the economy of the country.**
- 3. Advantages and disadvantages of NEP.**
- 4. Economy of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War.**
- 5. Economic reforms in 1965.**
- 6. The reasons for the deterioration in the dynamics of economic development of the USSR by 1985.**

Literature

Belousov. Economic miracle // ECO. - 2003. - №5. - P.167-179.

Muraveva. Communism: theory and practice // Finance and credit. - 2004. - №7. - P.52-60.

Muraveva. Collectivization: tasks, methods, practice // Finance and credit. - 2003. - №10. - P.79-87.

Muraveva. Economic development and finance in the years of the pre-war five-year plans // Finance and credit. - 2003. - №9. - C.80-87.

Muraveva. Industrialization: features, sources, methods // Finance and credit. - 2003. - №8. - P.77-85.

Naumov. USSR in modern university textbooks and teaching aids // Bulletin of Moscow University. Series 8. History. - 2-5. - №1. - P.94-120.

Ulyanov. The policy of "economy regime" in industry in the 1920s // Questions of history. - 2003. - №6. - P.144-158.

Firsov Yu. Kosygin and his time / / Russian Economic Journal. - 2004. - №5-6. - P.57-82.

Cheremisinov. NEP cycles // ECO. - 2003. - №1. - P.142-157.

Shmelev. Land in the theoretical schemes of the Bolsheviks and in reality // Questions of history. - 2003. - №2. - P.31-49.

Theme 8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Plan

- 1. Internationalization of economic activity and economic integration.**
- 2. Economic development of the leading capitalist countries.**
- 3. The economy of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Economic preconditions for the growth of the Japanese economy.**
- 2. Economic reforms of Ludwig Erhard.**
- 3. Comparative characteristics of the reforms of R. Reagan and M. Thatcher.**
- 4. Internationalization and its impact on the world economy.**
- 5. Development of China's economy in the second half of the 20th century.**

Literature

Anisimtsev N. Information support of the state-administrative management of modern Japan / N. Anisimtsev // Problems of the Far East. - 2004. - №4. - P.59-65.

Ermakov. Economic transformations of the third Peronist government // Latin America. № 11. - P.38-48.

Komkova. MEXICAN relations and NAFTA // USA. Canada. Economy-politics-culture. - 2004. - №9. - P.26-42.

Sokolov. Rockefeller and Brazil // Latin America. - 2004. - №12. - P.67-74.

Theme 9. MAIN DIRECTIONS OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

Plan

- 1. Russia's transition to a market economy.**
- 2. The current state of the Russian economy.**

Themes of the abstracts

- 1. Economic causes of the collapse of the USSR.**
- 2. Trends in the development of foreign trade of independent Russia.**
- 3. The causes of inflation in in the early 1990s.**
- 4. Creation of financial and industrial groups in modern Russia.**
- 5. Peculiarities of privatization in Russia.**

Literature.

Kapustina. American concept of partnership with Russia in the 1990s // USA. Canada. Economy-politics-culture. - 2004.-№9. - P.81-95.

Marsh K. The Collapse of the Soviet Union and the Problems of New Russia: Lessons for China / K. Marsh // Problems of the Ancient East. - 2004. - №2. - P.139-150.

Did the Soviet Union collapse? (Ideological weakness of Gorbachev) / Domestic history. - 2003. - №4. - P.112-121; №5. - P.119-129.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STUDENTS

When students studying the course "History of the economy" they need to more deeply consider the following issues:

Theme 1.

- **Periodization of economic history;**
- **Economic history of Ancient Rome.**

Theme 2.

- **The economy of Kiev's Rus.**

Theme 3.

- **Characteristic features of the capitalist economy;**
- **The birth of capitalism in the Netherlands.**

Theme 4.

- **Protectionism and free trade;**
- **The Russian economy in the late XX century.**

Theme 5.

- **Monopolization of the world economy;**
- **The role of colonies in economic development.**

Theme 6.

- **The economy during the First World War.**

Theme 7.

- **New economic policy;**
- **The economy of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War.**

Theme 8.

- **European economy in the second half of the twentieth century.**

Theme 9.

- **The preconditions for reforming the Soviet economy.**
- **Prospects for Russia's economic development.**

QUESTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS

- 1. The subject of the history of the economy.**
- 2. The main stages of development of primitive economy.**
- 3. «Asian way of production».**
- 4. Features of the ancient economy.**
- 5. Genesis of feudalism in Western Europe.**
- 6. Development of the feudal economy.**
- 7. The economy of feudal Russia.**
- 8. The economy of England in the period of the origin of capitalist relations.**
- 9. The emergence of capitalism in France.**
- 10. Features of capitalism in the United States.**
- 11. The emergence of industrial capitalism in Germany.**
- 12. Features of the capitalist economy of Japan.**
- 13. The economy of Russia in the second half of the XIX century.**
- 14. The development of the world economy at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries.**
- 15. The second technological revolution.**
- 16. Monopolization as a development trend of the world economy.**
- 17. The formation of the colonial system.**
- 18. The liberal-reformist model of reformed capitalism.**
- 19. Totalitarian model of reformed capitalism.**
- 20. The USSR economy in the years.**
- 21. The economy of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War.**
- 22. The development of the Soviet economy in the postwar years.**
- 23. Crisis of the administrative command system.**
- 24. Internationalization of economic activity and economic integration.**
- 25. The development of the US economy in the second half of the XX century.**
- 26. The economy of European countries in the late XX century.**
- 27. The economy of the countries of South-East Asia in the second half of the 20th century.**
- 28. Development of modern economy of Russia.**

DICTIONARY OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMY

Data set

The dictionary-reference book on the history of the economy is intended for students of economic specialties of various forms of education, students of specialized classes of general education institutions, as well as all those interested in economic history.

A

ADMINISTRATIVE-TEAM ECONOMY is a system for managing the economy of the country, in which the main role is played by distribution methods, and the power is concentrated at central government bodies. Directive planning, the domination of state ownership and the use of bureaucratic management methods characterize it. It was typical for the development of the Soviet economy and the economies of other socialist countries.

AGRICULTURE is the sphere of economy that dominated the economy of most countries for many centuries.

ANTIMONOPOLY LEGISLATION is a form of state economic policy, according to which the formation of monopolies is regulated and limited. It first appeared in the USA (Sherman Act of 1890 and Clayton Act of 1914).

ANTIQUAE ECONOMY is a system of management based on the labor of slaves. Characteristic for the states of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. An intensive and commodity type of economy characterizes it.

"ASIAN WAY OF PRODUCTION" - the stage of development of ancient society. It was characterized by state ownership of the land, universal labour service, and the great role of irrigation farming. It was typical for Ancient Egypt, Babylon, Sumer. K. Marx introduced the term in 1859.

ASSIGNING THE ECONOMY - a type of economy, characteristic of the first stages of the development of mankind. Is in the consumption of products of nature. The branches are hunting, fishing and gathering. As a result of the "Neolithic Revolution", the production economy was replaced.

B

BABST IVAN KONDRAT'EVICH (1823-1881) is a Russian economist and entrepreneur. Born in the town of Korotoyak, Voronezh province. Professor of Kazan and Moscow Universities. He taught economics and statistics to the heirs of the throne, Nikolai Aleksandrovich and Alexander Alexandrovich (future emperor Alexander III).

Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) is a railway in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. The result of the implementation of a major economic program in the USSR. The long-term construction of the Baikal-Amur Mainline has become an example of "long-term construction" and a slowdown in the economic development of the USSR.

BANKS - financial and credit institutions. The name comes from the Italian word, in the translation meaning "shop, bench changers." The forerunners of the banks were usurers and pawnshops. There are central (emission) and commercial banks.

EXCHANGE - an organizationally organized constantly operating market of mass standard goods sold on samples. The most common commodity and stock exchanges. Originated in the XV-XVI centuries in Italy, Holland and England. In the twentieth century, the largest were the stock exchanges in New York and London.

BREZHNEV LEONID ILYICH (1906-1982) - Soviet statesman, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At the first stage of the government, from 1964, active economic development was noted, Kosygin's reform was carried out, intensive factors of economic growth were actively used. Beginning in the 1970s, the symptoms of crisis phenomena began to appear in the Soviet economy, manifested in a decrease in the rate of increase in industrial production, the use of predominantly extensive factors of economic growth. This led to an objective need for its reform.

C

CANCELLATION OF THE FORTRESS LAW - the reform of 1861 in Russia. It became an important factor in capitalist development.

CAPITALISM is a socio-economic formation based on private property and the existence of classes of the bourgeoisie and workers. Originated in the XVI century in the period of the expansion of feudalism.

CARTEL is a form of monopoly in which participants retain commercial and industrial independence, but agree on the volume of production, the conditions for the sale of goods and the hiring of labour.

CHANNEL - an artificial bed with a non-pressure movement of water. The construction of canals played an important role in the development of trade relations in the second half of the XIX century. The largest channels are Suez and Panama, in the construction of which participated F. Lesseps.

CLASSICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY - the direction of economic thought that arose in the XVIII century. The largest representatives - A. Smith, D. Ricardo, W. Petty. She started the labour theory of value, according to which the value of goods is determined by the labour expended on their production. The source of wealth was considered labour in all spheres of material production.

COLLECTION - one of the oldest types of economic activity of man, the form of appropriating the economy.

COLLECTIVIZATION is the process of developing collective forms of farming in the USSR on the basis of the application of modern technology after the October Revolution. In practice, the principles of voluntariness, gradualism and material interest were violated. By 1936. Collective farms covered 93% of peasant farms and 99% of all acreage.

COLONIALISM - the policy of the metropolitan countries in the development of the system of colonies and their economic development. Most of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America were turned into colonies. In the 60s - 70s of the XX century, as a result of the liberation struggle, the majority of the colonies gained independence.

CONCERN - a form of monopolistic association, including enterprises of various industries that retain legal independence, but are subject to control by the owner.

CONCESSION - an agreement on the transfer into operation for a certain period of natural resources, enterprises and other economic facilities owned by the state. They were used as a method of attracting foreign investment in the USSR during the years of the new economic policy.

«**CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE**» is the trade blockade of Great Britain declared by Napoleon I in 1806. All allied and conquered by France were forbidden to have trade relations with England. The purpose of this was to create the advantages of French industry in relation to the UK.

CORPORATION is a form of business organization, a large joint-stock company. In the second half of the XX century dominates in most developed countries.

D

DAWES' PLAN - plan for the development of the German economy after the First World War. Developed by American political and financial figure Charles Dawes and approved in 1924 at the London Conference. Provided loans to Germany and reduced reparation payments.

DZAYBATU is the name of a specific form of monopoly, characteristic for the development of the Japanese economy before the Second World War. Included banks, enterprises of various industries, trade, transport and insurance companies. In modern conditions, they are converted into keiretsu.

DUPON - family of the American businessmen, owners of the large chemical company.

E

ECONOMIC CRISIS - the phase of the economic cycle, which consists of a temporary fall in production, a violation of the prevailing proportions of social reproduction, rising unemployment, massive bankruptcies, violations in the monetary and financial spheres. The first economic crisis in history occurred in England in 1825. The strongest was the world economic crisis of 1929-1933 (the "Great Depression"). In the post-war period, the 1974-1975 crisis had a significant impact on the world economy.

EDISSON THOMAS ALVA (1847-1931) is an American inventor and entrepreneur. His research was characterized by a practical orientation, versatility and close connection with production. Author of more than 1000 inventions. A prominent representative of the "Second Technological Revolution".

ENGELS FRIEDRICH (1820-1895) - one of the founders of the communist theory, a colleague of K. Marx. He emigrated from Germany to the UK. As a scientist, he dealt with international politics, the history of military affairs, and the peasantry.

ERHARD LUDWIG (1897-1977) - Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1963-1966. The initiator of economic reforms in West Germany after World War II, which led to the "German economic miracle." Supporter of social market economy.

F

FAIRS - temporary forms of trade, periodically convened in a pre-established location. In the Middle Ages played a big role in the countries of Western Europe. In Russia, before the revolution, there were 18,500 fairs. The largest - the Nizhny Novgorod, the others - the Irbit in Siberia, the Korennaya near Kursk. In the late XIX - early XX centuries. leading role in domestic trade in Russia goes from fairs to permanent, shop-shaped forms of trade, fairs lose their significance.

FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918) - imperialist war between the two blocs (Antanta and German-Austrian). The reason was the struggle for spheres of influence, sources of raw materials and colonies. The result was a weakening of the economic situation of Germany.

FISHERY - one of the oldest types of economic activity of man, the form of appropriating the economy.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM - a system of 12 central reserve banks in the US, performing the functions of a central bank. It was founded in 1913.

THE FARMER WAY is one of the ways of developing capitalism in agriculture. It is in the conduct of agricultural production by the forces of the farmer and his family members on their own land. It is more progressive than the Prussian (Junker) way. The most typical was for the United States.

The **FINANCIAL GROUP** is the highest form of unification of monopolies in the developed capitalist countries under the control of representatives of the financial oligarchy. Control a significant part of the national economy through domination over enterprises of different functional orientation.

FINANCIAL OLIGARCHY - representatives of the most influential financial and industrial monopolistic associations, which have significant economic and political power.

FOOD GROUPS - were created after the October Revolution in conditions of a decrease in the volume of harvesting of agricultural products in order to withdraw surplus grain.

FOOD SECURITY - was introduced during the Civil War and foreign intervention in the framework of the policy of "war communism". Was replaced by the food tax.

FOOD TAX - tax on agricultural producers in the USSR during the NEP. Replaced the food spread. It was installed before spring sowing in the form of a fixed share of the

crop. He led to an increase in the interest of farmers and the growth of agricultural production.

FORD HENRY (1863-1947) is an American industrialist. The founder and owner of the motor company Ford Motor Company. Inventor of the conveyor. He was engaged in standardization, mechanization and unification of production processes.

FRIEDMAN MILTON (born 1912) is an American economist, professor at the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics (1976), leader of monetarism. He is against state intervention in the economy. He considers that economic processes can be regulated with the help of monetary (monetary) methods.

FRITREDERSTVO - economic policy of the state, which consists in the protection of free trade, entrepreneurship and the market. It opposes the establishment of customs barriers.

"FROM VARYAG TO GREEKS" is a water trade route from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea through the lands of Kievan Rus, through which the trade relations of the states of Northern Europe and Russia with Byzantium were realized.

G

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT) is an intergovernmental agreement aimed at reducing customs duties and other barriers to foreign trade. It was signed in 1947. In 1995 it was transformed into the World Trade Organization.

GILD - association of urban artisans of one specialty of the period of feudalism. The purpose of the creation was to protect against competition from rural masters. Over time, it turned into a mechanism for the preservation of economic relations, hindering the introduction of technical innovation.

GUILD - unions of merchants. In Western Europe existed in the XII-XV centuries. In Russia in the XVIII-XIX centuries as estate associations there were three guilds, differing in the size of capital.

GOLD STANDARD - a system of free exchange of banknotes for gold. First installed in the late 18th century in the UK, later used in most capitalist countries. It was practically abolished in the conditions of economic instability after the world economic crisis of 1929-1933.

GORBACHEV MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH (born 1931) is a Soviet statesman and politician, initiator of a complex of reforms in the USSR ("perestroika"). From 1985 to 1991 he was the leader of the USSR (first Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, from 1990 - President of the USSR). The ongoing liberalization has led to the emergence of elements of market relations. In the context of the intensification of the economic crisis and separatism, it was unable to retain control over the country, which led to an attempted military coup on August 19-21, 1991, which, as a result of the suppression, actually lost power. After signing the Belovezhsky agreements he resigned (December 25, 1991). Currently, he heads the fund he created (Gorbachev Foundation).

GOELRO is the state electrification plan for Russia. Developed in 1920 under the leadership of V.I. Lenin. The first long-term plan for the development of the USSR, aimed at the reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of electrification. It provided for the construction of more than 30 power plants. It was basically performed by 1931.

"GREAT DEPRESSION" - widely used in the US name of the world economic crisis of 1929-1933.

GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (1941-1945) - war between the USSR and the fascist coalition led by Hitler's Germany. In the first period of the war, a significant part of the Soviet land was occupied. This led to the need for evacuation of enterprises and population to the eastern regions of the country (the Urals, the Far East, Siberia, Central Asia). In such conditions, the Soviet economy was able to provide the front with weapons and food. The victory in the war was achieved at the cost of significant material and human losses (30% of national wealth and about 27 million people).

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL OPENING - carried out by European travellers in the mid XV - mid XVII centuries. The discovery of new lands and trade routes led to the development of the process of the initial accumulation of capital and contributed to the formation of capitalist relations.

GRUNDERSTVO is a mass feverish foundation of joint-stock companies, banks and insurance companies. Most typical for the 50-70-ies. XIX century for both Russia and the countries of Western Europe. It is accompanied by a wide issue of securities, stock speculation, massive bankruptcies.

GUCHKOV - a family of Russian entrepreneurs and public figures. Alexander Ivanovich Guchkov was the leader of the Octobrist Party, the chairman of the Third State Duma.

H

HERMES - in ancient Greek mythology, the god of trade, patron of traders and travellers.

HISTORY OF ECONOMY is a science that studies the economic life of different countries in different historical epochs. The first works devoted to economic history appeared at the beginning of the 16th century. The formation of the history of the economy as an independent science dates back to the middle of the 19th century. It includes the history of economic mechanisms, economic institutions, modes of production, economic processes, and individual branches of the national economy.

HOLDING is a joint-stock company that owns blocks of shares in the capital of other companies, in relation to which it exercises control and management functions.

HUNTING is one of the oldest forms of human economic activity, a form of appropriating the economy. Initially it was of a collective nature. Later on, with the development of the instruments of labour, it acquired an individual character.

I

IMPERIALISM is a period of monopolistic capitalism. Originated in the developed capitalist countries at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries.

INDUSTRIAL PILOT - the transition from manufactory to machine production. It first occurred in the late 18th century in England. In Russia it began in the 30s of the XIX century, ended in the 70s of the XIX century.

INDUSTRIALIZATION - the process of building industrial enterprises. In the USSR in the 30 years was conducted during the pre-war five-year plans (1, 2 and 3 five-year plans). The result was the transformation of the USSR into a powerful industrial power, occupying the second place in the world in terms of industrial production and 1 in Europe.

IRRIGATION AGRICULTURE - irrigation (irrigated) agriculture, typical for countries with «Asian mode of production».

J

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES - an organizational form of entrepreneurial activity, under which individual capitals are united through the issue of shares. Contribute to the

concentration of capital and production. They played a big role in the accumulation of financial resources in the period of grundership.

K

KEYNES JOHN MAINARD (1883-1946) is an English economist. The founder of Keynesianism. Supporter of state participation in economic regulation. Keynes's views became the theoretical basis of the «New Deal».

KEYNESIANISM is the direction of economic thought. The founder was JM Keynes. Originated under the influence of the global economic crisis of 1929-1933. ("The Great Depression"). He justifies the need for the state to regulate economic life.

KEJETSU is a modern form of organization of monopolies in Japan. They appeared after the Second World War as a result of the transformation of zaibatsu. The incoming enterprises are united by a system of mutual participation in capital and contractual relations.

KHRUSHCHEV NIKITA SERGEYEVICH (1894-1971) - Soviet statesman. From 1953 to 1964 years. headed the CPSU, led the political and economic activities of the USSR. During this time he fought with the personality cult of I.V. Stalin, carried out the rehabilitation of the repressed, the GULAG disbanded. The liberalization of public life during the reign of N. Khrushchev was called "thaw". The initiator of virgin lands development, paid much attention to the development of agriculture. They were removed from all posts by the country's political leadership.

KIEV'S RUSSIA - the state of the Eastern Slavs, the union of ancient Russian tribes (IX - the beginning of the XII centuries). It was distinguished by a high level of development of agriculture, urban and rural crafts. An important factor of economic development was the presence of the trade route "From the Varangians to the Greeks". Feudal fragmentation led to a weakening of the state, which could not fight external threats.

KOSYGIN ALEXEY NIKOLAEVICH (1904-1980) is a Soviet statesman and politician. Since 1964, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The author of the economic reform of 1965, in accordance with which enterprises switched to economic calculation. This helped to increase production efficiency and increase labor productivity. Despite significant successes, the reform was suspended, which led to increased administrative regulation of the Soviet economy.

KRUPP is a family of German industrialists who created a large metallurgical and machine building concern with a center in Essen. Actively participated in the production of military equipment.

L

LENIN (ULYANOV) VLADIMIR ILYACH (1870-1924) - Soviet statesman and politician, leader of the Bolshevik Party. He studied many economic issues, including the problem of imperialism. Since 1917, the head of the Soviet state. He was one of the initiators of the GOELRO Plan and the New Economic Policy.

LESSIPS FERDINAND (1805-1894) is a French engineer and entrepreneur. Supervised in 1859-1869 the construction of the Suez Canal. He headed the joint-stock company for the construction of the Panama Canal, a loud bankruptcy of which became a household name (Panama).

LIBERAL-REFORMIST MODEL is a model of regulated capitalism, according to which the market system needs regulation by the state. It was aimed at eliminating the consequences of the global economic crisis of 1929-1933 ("The Great Depression"). Brightly manifested in the form of the "New Deal".

LOMBARDS are financial institutions that provide loans secured by movable property. For the first time were created in the XV century in France by immigrants from the Italian region of Lombardy.

M

MANUFACTURE is an enterprise based on the division of labor and manual machinery. It existed from the 16th to the 18th century in the countries of Western Europe, in Russia from the end of the XVII to the beginning of the XIX century. Promoted the specialization of production, prepared an industrial revolution.

MANUFACTURING ECONOMY - a type of public economy, consisting in the consumption of products produced by mankind, and not by nature. It replaced the appropriating economy.

MARSHALLA PLAN is a program for the restoration and development of the economies of European countries after the Second World War. Developed and implemented by the United States.

MARX CARL (1818-1883) is a scientist and politician, the founder of scientific communism. The author of the work "Capital", in which he showed the contradictions of the capitalist mode of production. Supporter of labor theory of value. The views of K. Marx became the basis for the views of politicians and communist scientists.

MERCANTILISM is the first school of political economy, the economic policy of the period of early capitalism. He expressed himself in the active intervention of the state in economic life. The main mechanism was to achieve an active trade balance. Often manifested in protectionism.

MERCHANTRY is a social layer engaged in trade. It was the source of the formation of the bourgeoisie. Many merchants, besides entrepreneurship, were actively engaged in charity and philanthropy. Depending on the existing capital, they were united in a guild.

MESCENATE - providing entrepreneurs with charitable assistance to representatives of culture, art and science. The term came from the name of the ancient Roman politician Maecenas, who became famous for the support of poets. Among the patrons were many Russian and foreign industrialists, traders and bankers.

METROPOLIA is a state that owns colonies. The largest metropolises were the United Kingdom, France, the USA, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium.

MILITARIZATION - the policy of preparation for war. It is expressed in strengthening the army and increasing the size of the defense industry. It is characteristic of Germany on the eve of the First and Second World Wars.

MONETARISM is a direction in economic thought. The founder is M. Friedman. He supports the reduction of state interference in the economy. Regulation of economic problems is associated with a change in the size of the money supply. It was the basis of economic reforms in many countries of the world in the last quarter of the 20th century. Revealed in the reforms of R. Reagan, M. Thatcher, A. Pinochet, etc.

MONOPOLY - the exclusive right to carry out a certain type of activity. Forms are: cartel, syndicate, trust, concern, financial group. It is subject to regulation by the state through antimonopoly legislation.

MORGANS - the dynasty of financial oligarchy in the United States. The founder was the banker John Pierpont Morgan. Control large industrial, transport and financial corporations.

MOROZOV - a family of Russian capitalists. Owners of textile enterprises, where a number of major strikes took place.

MUNICIPAL REVOLUTIONS - in Western Europe, the uprising of the urban population in the XI-XIII centuries, as a result of which most cities were freed from the power of the feudal lords. This led to a decrease in taxes and the functioning of cities based on self-government.

N

NATIONALIZATION is the process of transition of private property to state property. It is implemented with the aim of increasing the efficiency of the national economy. Held in many countries, including developed capitalist countries (France, Great Britain, Italy). In the USSR, during the implementation of the policy of "war communism" led to the mass confiscation of private enterprises and banks.

NATURAL ECONOMICS - the type of production in which products are intended not for sale, but for personal consumption. On a large scale it was typical for the period of feudalism. With the development of market ties, it is replaced by commodity production.

NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION - a conditional name for the changes that occurred during the Neolithic period (VIII-IV thousand BC). It is connected with the transition from the appropriator to the producing economy. Has led to property and social differentiation, the emergence of classes and states, as well as to the transition from primitive communal society to slavery.

«**NEW COURSE**» - the system of economic reforms in the US, conducted by President F.D. Roosevelt in order to eliminate the consequences of the global economic crisis of 1929-1933. The theoretical basis was Keynesianism. He was involved in the implementation of banking reform, organization of public works, improvement of labour legislation, support of farmers. The result was an increase in industrial production, a reduction in unemployment, and the cessation of massive bankruptcies.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) - the policy of the Soviet state in 1921-1925. The main activities were: the transition from surplus-to-tax, the restoration of private trade, the transition of industry to self-financing, the creation of concessions, the substitution of a real monetary salary, monetary reform, the creation of state trusts and syndicates. It ensured the restoration of the national economy after the Civil War. The main provisions of the NEP were curtailed during the beginning of industrialization.

NIKITIN AFANASIY - the Tver merchant. In the XV century, he visited Persia and India, which he described in his book "The Journey of the Three Seas."

NOBELI - Swedish industrialists and inventors who lived in Russia for a long time. Originally engaged in the production of underwater mines, then formed the largest oil company of pre-revolutionary Russia - the Brotherhood Nobel partnership. The dynamite inventor Alfred Nobel became world famous as the founder of the Nobel Prize.

O

OZEROV NIKOLAI CHRISTOPHOVICH (1869-1942) - Russian scientist-economist and entrepreneur. Professor of Moscow and St. Petersburg Universities. Member of the State Council and the Board of the Russian-Asian Bank. After the October Revolution, he remained in Russia and died in Leningrad during the siege.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION - socialist revolution, which took place in October 1917 in Russia. The prerequisite for the revolution was the economic crisis that characterized Russia during the First World War. The result was the establishment of the Soviet state.

OLIGOPOLIA is one of the types of monopoly in which the bulk of production and marketing in the industry is controlled by a limited (3-7) number of companies.

OPEC - the organization of oil-exporting countries. It was founded in 1960. Obtains more than 65% of oil, controls about 90% of oil exports. The headquarters is in Vienna.

P

PATERNALISM is a variant of social partnership, which consists in creating an atmosphere of family relations at the firm. It is part of the Japanese management system.

PEREIRA - a family of bankers in France during the reign of Emperor Napoleon III, the founders of the bank "Credit Mobility". The first to widely invest in industrial enterprises and railways. As a result of risky operations went bankrupt.

PHYSIOCRATS - a direction in economic thought in the second half of the XVIII century in France. It was believed that wealth is created by material production in the agrarian sphere. This situation was due to the great importance of agriculture in that historical period.

POSESSIONNYYE PEASANTS - a category of peasant population in Russia in the XVIII - first half of the XIX century. Belonged to the private enterprises on which they worked.

PRIVATIZATION - the transfer of state property to other forms of ownership. It is carried out in many countries to improve the efficiency of the national economy. It is widely used in those countries whose state economic policy is based on monetarism. In Russia it became an important factor in the development of market relations.

PROKHOROV - family of Russian industrialists. The founders of a large textile enterprise in Moscow - Trehgornaya Manufactory.

PROSPERITY is the conventional name for the economic growth of the US economy in the period between the First World War and the Great Depression. Prosperity was expressed in achieving a level of mass production, building a "consumer society" and a high level of development of the stock market.

PROTECTIONISM is a kind of state economic policy aimed at supporting national producers. It is manifested in the establishment of customs duties on imported goods, supporting the export of domestic goods and financial assistance to national enterprises.

PRUSSIAN WAY - the way of development of capitalism in agriculture. On an especially large scale, it was characteristic of Prussia (Germany). He was involved in the rule of large landowners (junkers), who turned into landlords-entrepreneurs. Success was achieved through the rational use of land and the application of improved methods of soil cultivation. It is more conservative than the American (farmer) way.

PUTILOV ALEXEY IVANOVICH (1866 - no earlier than 1937) -Russian entrepreneur and banker. He served in the Ministry of Finance. He was chairman of the board of the Russian-Asian Bank, the largest in the Russian Empire. As a representative of the bank was a board member of about 50 joint-stock companies, was the largest representative of the financial oligarchy. After the October Revolution, he emigrated to France.

PUTILOV NIKOLAI IVANOVICH (1816-1880) - Russian entrepreneur, founder of Putilov (now Kirov) factory - one of the largest machine-building enterprises of the Russian Empire.

R

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION - had a significant impact on the development of such industries as metallurgy, machine building, coal mining, metalworking. Contributed to the expansion of domestic and foreign trade.

RENTIER - people living on income from property or securities. They appeared in France in the second half of the XIX century.

"REVOLUTION OF PRICES" - a significant increase in prices due to increased gold production after the discovery of America in the middle of the XVI century.

REYGAN RONALD (1911-2004) - President of the United States. Implemented a set of reforms, the basis of which was monetarism (reaganomics). The result was an increase in the efficiency of the American economy and an increase in the rate of its development.

ROCKEFELLERS - a dynasty of industrialists and financiers in the United States. Founded at the end of the XIX century, the main industrial asset was the oil company Standard Oil.

ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN DELANO (1882-1945) - President of the United States since 1933. To eliminate the economic crisis (the "Great Depression") implemented the policy of the "New Deal".

ROSVOSHCHESTVO - provision of cash loans at a high interest. For a long time it was the main form of banking.

ROTHSHILDS - a dynasty of bankers who have been carrying out operations since the beginning of the XIX century in many countries of Europe and the world.

RYABUSHINSKY - a family of Russian industrialists and bankers. Originally engaged in textile production, then became owners of a commercial bank in Moscow and a land bank in Kharkov. They bought or built a number of large industrial enterprises (forestry, linen, car building plant AMO - later ZIL). Actively engaged in political activities and sponsorship.

S

SCHNEIDER - a family of French industrialists, owners of a large machine-building concern, which included metallurgical, coal, military, optical and other enterprises.

SIEMENS is a family of German entrepreneurs, the founders of a large electrotechnical company.

SMITH ADAM (1723-1790) is a Scottish economist, a representative of classical political economy. The author of the book "Study of the nature and causes of the wealth of nations." A supporter of a free economy that regulates the "invisible hand" of the market.

SPECIFIC EARTH - landed property of the royal family in Russia. They were nationalized in 1917.

STALIN JOSSIF VISSARIONOVICH (1879-1953) is a Soviet state and party figure. He headed the Soviet state in 1924 after the death of VI. Lenin. A supporter of industrialization and collectivization. One of the organizers of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Assumed violations of the rule of law in the form of repression and the cult of personality.

STOLYPIN PETER ARKADIEVICH (1862-1911) - Russian statesman, Minister of Internal Affairs and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The initiator of the Stolypin agrarian reform.

STOLYPINSKAYA AGRARIAN REFORM - reform of peasant land ownership. The author was P.A. Stolypin. It was conducted since 1906 and consisted in permission to leave the peasant community, carry out land management and implement resettlement policies.

SYNDICATE is a form of monopoly whereby incorporated enterprises create a marketing company through which the products produced by them are sold.

T

TETCHER MARGARET (born 1925) - Prime Minister of Great Britain (1979-1990) from the Conservative Party, "Iron Lady". Implemented a set of reforms (Thatcherism), based on monetarism. Among the specific measures of reforms, privatization of state property can be highlighted.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION (CMEA) is an interstate economic organization of the socialist countries. It was created in 1949. He ceased his activity in the conditions of the collapse of the world socialist system.

The property was a landed property, it was granted for military and public service. Originally it was a conditional possession, later became inherited.

The **TOTALITARIAN MODEL** is a model of regulated capitalism that was implemented in order to combat the consequences of the global economic crisis. Held in fascist countries (Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal). In Hitler's Germany was the implementation of the following measures: militarization of the economy, tight control over foreign trade and currency settlements, forced syndication of industry, expansion of the public sector, tightening of labor legislation.

TRUST is a form of monopoly, in which incoming enterprises lose their production, financial and legal independence. The main form of monopolization of the American economy at the end of the XIX century.

U

URBANIZATION - the process of urban growth, it is typical for many countries in the world since the first half of the XIX century. Particularly active in the twentieth century.

V

VEKSEL - a type of security, representing a monetary obligation. Widely used since the feudal period.

W

WITTE SERGEY YULEEVICH (1849-1915) - Russian statesman, Minister of Railways in 1892, Chairman of the Committee of Ministers in 1903, Chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1905-1906. The initiator of the introduction of the wine monopoly (1894), the construction of the Siberian Railway, the author of the monetary reform. He pursued a policy of capitalist modernization of Russian industry and attracting foreign investment.

WORK CONTROL - was established after the October Revolution in all enterprises that employ wage labour. Control was subject to production, supply of raw materials, financial transactions, sale and storage of goods. It was a prerequisite for nationalization.

Y

YELTSIN BORIS NIKOLAEVICH (1931-2007) - the first president of Russia (1991-1999). The initiator of radical economic reforms, the result of which was the formation of market relations in Russia. At the same time, the living standards of the population sharply decreased, inflation and unemployment increased. The fall in industrial production and the breakdown of cooperative ties with enterprises of the CIS countries led

to a significant deterioration in the level of economic development of the Russian Federation. In the final period of the board was strongly influenced by the owners of large private financial and industrial groups (oligarchs).

Z

ZELINA - lands covered with natural vegetation, which for a long time did not participate in economic circulation. The development of virgin lands was carried out in 1954-1960 in the USSR during the reign of N.S. Khrushchev (the territory of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region).

ZINGER – the American company for the production of sewing machines. Acted since the end of the XIX century in many countries based on franchising (through its commercial representatives).

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMY

About 4 million years ago - the beginning of the primitive communal system

4 million - 12 thousand years BC. – Paleolithic epoch

12-8 thousand years BC. – Mesolithic epoch

8-3 thousand years BC. – Neolithic epoch

The end of the 4th millennium BC. - The emergence of the first states in Mesopotamia

The end of the 2nd millennium BC. - Appearance of ancient states

V-IX centuries. - The period of the birth of feudalism

882 - Association of Novgorod and Kiev lands in Kievan Rus

X-XV centuries. - The heyday of feudalism in Western Europe

XI-XIII centuries. - Communal revolutions in the cities of Europe

XII-XIV centuries. - The Mongol-Tatar yoke in Russia

XIV-XV centuries. - The transition in Russia from two fields («bipole») to three fields («tripolye»)

1492 - Columbus discovered America

The end of XV-XVII centuries. - The period of the disintegration of feudalism and the emergence of capitalist relations

The beginning of the XVI century - The appearance of the first works devoted to individual aspects of the evolution of history

1534 - Money reform in Russia

1642-49 - The English bourgeois revolution

The middle of the XVII century. - In Russia, the first manufactories were built

The beginning of the XVIII century - Monetary reform in Russia

XVIII century - Conducting the first specialized studies on the history of the economy

1714 - By decree of Peter I the patrimonial estates and estates are equalized in status

1775-83 - The War of Independence of the USA

1789-94 - The Great French Revolution

The end of the XVIII - early XIX centuries. - Industrial Revolution in England

The end of XVIII - the middle of XIX centuries. - Industrial Revolution in France

1800 - Created by the Bank of France

1830-40 - The transition in Russia to factory production

The middle of the XIX century - The history of the economy was formed into an independent science

1850 - Industrial production in the US exceeded the level of agriculture

1860 - Establishment of a state bank in Russia

1861 - The abolition of serfdom in Russia

1861-65 - The American Civil War

1867 - Bankruptcy of the «Credit Mobilier» Bank

1868 - Meiji Revolution in Japan

1871 - The German Empire was created

1895-97 - Monetary reform of Sergei Witte in Russia

1905-07 - Revolution in Russia

1906-10 - Stolypin agrarian reform

1914-18 - The First World War

November 7, 1917 - October Revolution

1918-20 - The period of civil war and foreign intervention in Russia

December 1920 - The GOELRO plan is adopted

1921 - The beginning of NEP

1922-24 - Monetary Reform in the USSR
1924-29 - Action Plan of Young
1925 - The Concentration of the NEP
1928-32 - First Five Year Plan
1928 - The beginning of collectivization
October 24, 1929 - Panic on the New York Stock Exchange
1929-33 - The World Economic Crisis
1930 - Concessions, exchanges, fairs were abolished in the USSR
1933 - The coming to power in Germany of Hitler
1933-36 - The "New Deal"
1933-37 - Second Five-Year Plan
1939-45 - The Second World War
1941-45 - The Great Patriotic War
July 1944 - The Bretton Woods Conference
1946-50 - Five-Year Plan for Restoring the National Economy of the USSR
1948-52 - Action of the Marshall Plan
1949 - Establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
1953-64 - The Board of N.S. Khrushchev
1957 - Establishment of the European Economic Community
1965 - The Economic Reform of Kosygin
1974-75 - The World Energy Crisis
1987-91 - Period of "Perestroika" in the USSR
1988 - XIX All-Union Party Conference.
1989, May-June - I Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR.
1990, March - III Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR. The election of M.S. Gorbachev President of the USSR.
1991 - Dissolution of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.
1991, June 12 - The election of BN. Yeltsin President of the RSFSR.
1991, August 19-22 - Attempted coup d'état (State Emergency Committee)
1991, December 8 - Belovezhskoe agreement on the dissolution of the CCCR and the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
January 1992 - Liberalization of prices
1992, March - Signing of the Federal Treaty.

1993, September 21 - President BN President's Decree. Yeltsin on the beginning of the constitutional reform in Russia and the dissolution of the Supreme Council.

1993, October 3-4 - Armed clashes of supporters of the Supreme Council with government troops in Moscow.

1993, December 12 - Elections to the State Duma and the Federation Council. Adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

1993-94 - Voucher privatization

1995, December - Elections to the VI State Duma.

1996, July 16 - July 3 - Election of the President of the Russian Federation.

August 17, 1998 - The default of the rouble in Russia

January 1, 1999 - Introduction of the euro in the countries of the European Union (EU)

1999, December 19 - Elections to the Seventh State Duma.

1999, December 31 - Decree on the termination of the powers of the President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin

2000, March 26 - Election of V.V. Putin by the President of the Russian Federation.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AO - Joint Stock Company

BAM - Baikal-Amur Mainline

VGO - Great Geographical Discoveries

VKP (b) - All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)

WWII - Great Patriotic War

Supreme Economic Council - Supreme Council of the National Economy

WTO - World Trade Organization

GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GKO - Government Short-term Bonds

State Electrification Plan of Russia

GULAG - General Administration of the Camps

EU-European Union

EEC - European Economic Community

CPSU - Communist Party of the Soviet Union
IMF - International Monetary Fund
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAFTA - North American Free Trade Association
R & D - Research and Development
NIS - New Industrial Countries
NOT - Scientific Organization of Labour
NTP - Scientific and Technical Progress
NTR - Scientific and Technical Revolution
NEP - New Economic Policy
United Nations - United Nations
OPEC - Organization of Countries - Exporters of Oil
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States
CMEA - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
TNK - Transnational Corporation
FIG - Financial and Industrial Groups
Fed - Federal Reserve System

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