



## **I. АНАЛИЗ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО ИСТОЧНИКА (50 баллов)**

1. Выберите один из предложенных исторических источников;
2. Определите эпоху, период и/или назовите дату, к которым относится предложенный текст источника;
3. Кратко перескажите содержание данного текста;
4. Укажите участников событий и процессов, которые отражены в источнике;
5. Объясните роль и значение описываемых событий или документа на развитие государства/ государств, о котором/ которых идет речь в источнике.

### ***Источник № 1 (Великобритания)***

The Conservative party are accused of having no programme of policy. If by a programme is meant a plan to despoil churches and plunder landlords, I admit we have no programme...

Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. I have not come down to Manchester to deliver an essay on the English Constitution; but when the banner of Republicanism is unfurled — when the fundamental principles of our institutions are controverted — I think... I should make some few practical remarks upon the character of our Constitution ...

... since the settlement of that Constitution, now nearly two centuries ago, England has never experienced a revolution, though there is no country in which there has been so continuous and such considerable change. How is this? Because the wisdom of your forefathers placed the prize of supreme power without the sphere of human passions...

Gentlemen, I am a party man. I believe that, without party, Parliamentary government is impossible. I look upon Parliamentary government as the noblest government in the world, and certainly the most suited to England...



*Источник № 2 (Германия)*

Euere Exzellenz wissen, daß ich bereit bin, den Abschluß des Ergänzungsvertrags zu unterstützen. Ich habe General v. Seeckt von der veränderten Lage unterrichtet und ihn angewiesen, Enver Pascha zu veranlassen, daß die türkischen Truppen hinter die im Artikel 14 genannte Linie zurückgenommen werden. Es schien mir zweckmäßig, einen entsprechenden Anteil an Ölgewinn zuzusichern, wenn die türkischen Truppen durch Zurückhaltung dazu beitragen, daß die Ölwerke vor völliger Zerstörung bewahrt bleiben. Ich darf erwarten, daß Euere Exzellenz gleichzeitig im gleichen Sinne auf diplomatischem Wege auf die Türken einwirken, da unsere Forderung sich weniger auf militärische als auf politische Gründe stützt. General v. Kreß erhält Befehl, alle irgend verfügbaren deutschen Truppen heranzuziehen, um Baku zu nehmen und zu besetzen. Eine Kavallerie-Brigade aus der Ukraine wird ihm als weitere Verstärkung zugeführt.

Euere Exzellenz bitte ich, eine bestimmte Antwort der Sowjet-Regierung herbeizuführen, welche Maßnahmen sie zur Vertreibung der Engländer und zur Erleichterung der deutschen Besetzung Bakus veranlaßt, damit ich General v. Kreß davon in Kenntnis setzen kann.

Ludendorf



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### *Источник № 3 (Γρεция)*

Αγαπητοί σύντροφοι

Μετά από την δημιουργηθείσα εξωτερική πολιτική κατάσταση και μετά από τον ιστορικό λόγο του Στρατάρχου Τίτο, στα Σκόπια στις 11 του Οκτώβρη ημέρα εθνικής επανάστασης (της) ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ, μπαίνει μπροστά μας η αναπροσαρμογή της πολιτικής μας γραμμής. Που θα πρέπει με ακριβή επιμέλεια να προβούμε στην εφαρμογή, στα εξής πολιτικά καθήκοντα. 1ον Στο πρόγραμμα δουλειάς. Α) ανάπτυξης της Εθνικής συνειδήσεως στους τέως (Βούλγαρους) και στους τέως (Έλληνες). Ανάμεσα στα άλλα θα λέμε. Η ομοσπονδία του συντρ. Τίτο είναι αναγνωρισμένη διεθνώς. Αυτό συμéνη ότι και τα ομόσπονδα κράτη που την αποτελούνε είναι αναγνωρισμένα διεθνώς. Επομένως και το ομόσπονδον Μακεδονικό κράτος είναι αναγνωρισμένο διεθνώς. Λοιπόν;... Λοιπόν είναι ψέμα αυτό που λεν οι Βούλγαροι ιμπεριαλισταί ότι οι Μακεδόνες είναι Βούλγαροι.

Λοιπόν είναι ψέμα αυτό που λεν οι Έλληνες ιμπεριαλισταί ότι οι Μακεδόνες είναι Έλληνες...



#### ***Источник № 4 (Ирландия)***

1. Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the Community of Nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.
2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter set out the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representative of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.
3. The representative of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments.
4. The oath to be taken by Members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form. do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to H.M. King George V., his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.
5. The Irish Free State shall assume liability for the service of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date hereof and towards the payment of War Pensions as existing at that date in such proportion as may be fair and equitable, having regard to any just claim on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim, the amount of such sums being determined in default of agreement by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire
7. The Government of the Irish Free State shall afford to His Majesty's Imperial Forces
  - (a) In time of peace such harbour and other facilities as are indicated in the Annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State;
  - and
  - (b) In time of war or of strained relations with a Foreign Power such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purposes of such defence as aforesaid.
8. With a view to securing the observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the Government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defence force, the establishments thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.
11. Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the Act of Parliament for the ratification of this instrument, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act 1920, shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, remain of full force and effect, and no election shall be held for the return of members to serve in the Parliament of the Irish Free State for constituencies in Northern Ireland, unless a resolution is passed by both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland in favour of the holding of such elections before the end of the said month.



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12. If before the expiration of the said month, an address is presented to His Majesty by both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland to that effect, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, (including those relating to the Council of Ireland) shall so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effect subject to the necessary modifications. Provided that if such an address is so presented a Commission consisting of three persons, one to be appointed by the Government of the Irish Free State, one to be appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland, and one who shall be Chairman to be appointed by the British Government shall determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and of this instrument, the boundary of Northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such Commission.

13. For the purpose of the last foregoing article, the powers of the Parliament of Southern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, to elect members of the Council of Ireland shall after the Parliament of the Irish Free State is constituted be exercised by that Parliament.

14. After the expiration of the said month, if no such address as is mentioned in Article 12 hereof is presented, the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects Northern Ireland the powers conferred on them by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, but the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State shall in Northern Ireland have in relation to matters in respect of which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not power to make laws under the Act (including matters which under the said Act are within the jurisdiction of the Council of Ireland) the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subject to such other provisions as may be agreed in manner hereinafter appearing.

15. At any time after the date hereof the Government of Northern Ireland and the provisional Government of Southern Ireland hereinafter constituted may meet for the purpose of discussing the provisions subject to which the last foregoing Article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented and those provisions may include:

- (a) Safeguards with regard to patronage in Northern Ireland.
- (b) Safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in Northern Ireland.
- (c) Safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the trade or industry of Northern Ireland.
- (d) Safeguards for minorities in Northern Ireland.
- (e) The settlement of the financial relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.
- (f) The establishment and powers of a local militia in Northern Ireland and the relation of the Defence Forces of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland respectively, and if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to, the same shall have effect as if they were included amongst the provisions subject to which the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State are to be exercisable in Northern Ireland under Article 14 hereof.

16. Neither the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school or make any discrimination as respects State aid between schools under the management of different religious denominations or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on payment of compensation.



*Источник № 5 (Испания)*

Considerado haber perdido los reinos de Aragón y Valencia y todos sus habitantes por rebelión que cometieron <...>... todos sus fueros, privilegios, exenciones y libertades que gozaban <...> y tocándome en dominio absoluto de los referidos reinos de Aragón y Valencia <...>.. He juzgado por conveniente <...> de reducir todos mis reinos de España a la uniformidad de unas mismas leyes, usos, costumbres y tribunales, gobernándose igualmente todos por las leyes de Castilla tan loables y plausibles en todo el Universo, abolir y derogar enteramente como desde luego doy por abolidos y derogados todos los referidos leyes y privilegios, prácticas y costumbres hasta aquí observadas en los referidos reinos de Aragón y Valencia siendo mi voluntad que estos se reduzcan a las leyes de Castilla, y al uso, práctica y forma de gobierno que se tiene y ha tenido en ella y en sus tribunales sin diferencia alguna en nada.



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Источник № 6 (Италия)

IL PRIMO DOVERE  
DEL PROLETARIATO  
È LA CONQUISTA  
DELLA DEMOCRAZIA  
Marx-Engels

# Avanti!

PROLETA  
TUTTO IL  
UNIT

GIORNALE DEL PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO DI UNITÀ PROLETARIA

## La guerra antinazista è guerra del popolo

Il re e Badoglio non hanno il diritto di esserne a capo!

### LA RISPOSTA DEI PARTITI ANTIFASCISTI

La deliberazione del Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria

Il 15 ottobre nella mattinata la Direzione del P.S.I.U.P. ha approvato all'unanimità il seguente ordine del giorno:

La Direzione del Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria: preso atto della deliberazione del fuggiasco governo del re il quale dichiara la guerra alla Germania hitleriana;

udito il messaggio col quale il maresciallo Badoglio fa appello alla collaborazione di tutti i partiti per la formazione di un ministero democratico di unione nazionale;

DICHIARA:

1° che l'unione nazionale non può farsi attorno alla monarchia che per vent'anni ha tradito la giurata fede nella costituzione avallando tutte le ignominie della dittatura mussoliniana e che il 10 giugno 1940 ha dichiarato la guerra all'Inghilterra e alla Francia e, successivamente, all'Unione Sovietica ed agli Stati Uniti contro la volontà dell'immensa maggioranza del popolo;

2° che un governo democratico non può essere formato e diretto dai militari che hanno assecondato e servito il fascismo nei suoi criminali piani di oppressione e di guerra;

3° che la guerra alla Germania nazista non può essere politicamente e militarmente diretta dalle istituzioni e dagli uomini che sono stati fino a ieri i complici e gli alleati di Hitler, che hanno organizzato la rivoluzione di palazzo del 25 luglio col solo scopo di salvare la monarchia sganciandola da un regime che crollava in pezzi, che dal 25 luglio all'8 settembre si sono rifiutati di condurre a fondo la lotta contro il fascismo; che l'8 settembre hanno respinto l'invito del Comitato delle opposizioni ad armare il popolo ed hanno preferito alla lotta la fuga, che in tutta la loro politica dall'ottobre 1922 ad oggi hanno abbidito alla costante preoccupazione di soffocare l'iniziativa popolare.

La Direzione del P.S.I.U.P. respinge l'invito alla collaborazione col re fellone e con la camarilla regia ed in cospetto delle nazioni alleate che hanno riconosciuto il governo Badoglio, riafferma il diritto del popolo italiano e della sua avanguardia antifascista a darsi oggi, e non dopo la pace, il governo che corrisponde all'interesse ed all'onore della nazione e che ha le qualità morali e politiche e tecniche per mettersi alla testa del paese nella guerra di liberazione contro il nazismo e contro la quinta colonna fascista.

In conseguenza di che la Direzione dà mandato ai suoi delegati nel Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di subordinare l'adesione del Partito a detto Comitato, al rifiuto categorico di ogni collaborazione col re ed all'impegno che nella sospensione della costituzione e delle prerogative regie i partiti antifascisti promuovano la formazione di un governo provvisorio di salute pubblica munito di poteri straordinari per condurre la guerra contro il nemico di fuori e quello di dentro e per creare le condizioni di una libera consultazione del popolo sull'organizzazione futura dello Stato italiano e della forma di governo.

La deliberazione del Comitato di Liberazione Nazional

Il 16 ottobre nel pomeriggio il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale provato all'unanimità il seguente ordine del giorno:

IL COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE,

di fronte all'estremo tentativo mussoliniano di suscitare una maschera di un sedicente stato repubblicano, gli orrori della guerra non ha che da confermare la più recisa ed attiva opposizione, il fascismo ogni diritto od autorità, dopo le sue tremende responsabilità di catastrofe del paese ed il suo asservimento al nazismo, di parlare del popolo italiano;

di fronte alla situazione creata dal re e da Badoglio con l'adesione del nuovo governo, gli accordi da esso conclusi con le Nazioni e i propositi da esso manifestati;

afferma

che la guerra di liberazione, primo compito e necessità della riscossa nazionale, richiede la realizzazione di una sincera e unitaria spirituale del paese, e che questa non può farsi sotto l'egemonia del attuale governo costituito dal re e da Badoglio;

che deve essere perciò promossa la costituzione di un governo provvisorio il quale sia l'espressione di quelle forze politiche che hanno temeramente lottato contro la dittatura fascista e fino dal settembre 1940 hanno schierato contro la guerra nazista.

Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dichiara che questo governo

1° - assumere tutti i poteri costituzionali dello Stato, evitando ogni atteggiamento che possa compromettere la concordia della nazione e giudicare la futura decisione popolare;

2° - condurre la guerra di liberazione a fianco delle Nazioni Unite;

3° - convocare il popolo al cessare delle ostilità per decidere sulla forma istituzionale dello Stato.

Partito Liberale -- Democrazia del Lavoro -- Partito Comunista Italiano -- Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria

Roma, 16 ottobre 1943.

### IL PROBLEMA DEL POTERE

Il 13 ottobre il regio governo ha dichiarato la guerra alla Germania hitleriana. Tale decisione è la conseguenza logica e fatale dell'aggressione hitleriana del 9 settembre contro la volontà di pace del popolo italiano. Essa riveste un'importanza capitale nella misura in cui si tradurrà in una volontà concreta di lotta per la vita e per la morte di tutta la nazione. Stremata da più di tre anni di una durissima ed iniqua guerra, con le sue principali città devastate, con le sue articolazioni ferroviarie sconvolte, con due terzi del territorio occupati dai tedeschi, con le sue industrie distrutte, con lo spettro della carestia quale conseguenza delle razzie ordinate da Hitler, la nazione è chiamata ad uno sforzo supremo e ad un sacrificio immane.

Non dubbio sulla risposta del popolo

Quando nel giugno 1940 i fascisti, Badoglio e tutta la camorra narchico-fascista-plutocratica, hanno dichiarato la guerra alla Francia e l'essi continuavano, con le armi alla mano, a provocare il paese con un imperialismo provocatorio.

E quando il 13 ottobre, il re ha dichiarato la guerra alla Francia, essi hanno implicitamente il fallimento della politica a nome era legato con quello della guerra. Le ragioni per le quali il re non possono dirigere la politica del paese, sono implicite che la guerra alla Germania è la conseguenza della guerra preceduta dalla ragione fondamentale al



*Источник № 7 (Латинская Америка)*

Según la opinión de las ponentes, el llano venezolano vivió, durante la Época de la Independencia (1810-1830), acontecimientos muy importantes que han quedado para la historia de nuestro país y de Colombia y los cuales puede afirmarse, se confunden en la historia de ambos países, ya que la frontera entre los dos, ha sido siempre muy transitada, pues lo que separa a ambos países, en el tramo llanero, es el Río Arauca, el cual es navegable; a diferencia de las características de la frontera en la parte de la Cordillera Andina y la Sierra de Perijá, donde existen altas y escarpadas formaciones montañosas, difíciles de transitar. Es por esto que el autor Betancourt considera al Llano, como un territorio de especial importancia estratégica para los acontecimientos históricos que allí se han desarrollado a través de los tiempos. Esta importancia estratégica radica fundamentalmente en la ventaja que ofrece la topografía llanera, la cual favorece la comunicación entre el Llano venezolano y el Llano colombiano, especialmente en épocas de sequía o verano, cuando el tránsito por esta zona es más fácil.

Los caudalosos ríos navegables de los Llanos, también permitieron la movilización de ejércitos, armamentos y provisiones de ganado y bastimentos, a través de ellos; por lo cual pueblos llaneros fueron escenarios de importantes acontecimientos de nuestra gesta libertadora y así mismo sufrieron los estragos de la guerra, tales como incendios, violaciones de sus mujeres, asedios y toda la serie de grotescos acontecimientos que trae la guerra consigo.





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***Источник № 8 (международные отношения)***

The right hon. gentleman the leader of the Opposition asked me this morning whether I could make a statement as to the European situation. As I said this morning, His Majesty's Government have no official confirmation of the rumours of any projected attack on Poland and they must not, therefore, be taken as accepting them as true.

I am glad to take this opportunity of stating again the general policy of His Majesty's Government. They have constantly advocated the adjustment, by way of free negotiation between the parties concerned, of any differences that may arise between them. They consider that this is the natural and proper course where differences exist. In their opinion there should be no question incapable of solution by peaceful means, and they would see no justification for the substitution of force or threats of force for the method of negotiation.

As the House is aware, certain consultations are now proceeding with other Governments. In order to make perfectly clear the position of His Majesty's Government in the meantime before those consultations are concluded, I now have to inform the House that during that period, in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence, and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend the Polish Government all support in their power. They have given the Polish Government an assurance to this effect.

I may add that the French Government have authorised me to make it plain that they stand in the same position in this matter as do His Majesty's Government.



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***Источник № 9 (США)***

Now it pleased God to send Mr. Whitefield into this land; ...  
And I soon heard he was come to New York and the Jerseys and  
great multitudes flocking after him under great concern for their  
Souls and many converted which brought on my concern more  
and more hoping soon to see him ... We went down in the  
Stream; I heard no man speak a word all the way three miles but  
every one pressing forward in great haste and when we got to  
the old meeting house there was a great multitude; it was said to  
be 3 or 4000 of people assembled together ... .. And my  
hearing him preach gave me a heart wound; by Gods blessing  
my old foundation was broken up, and I saw that my  
righteousness would not save me; then I was convinced of the  
doctrine of Election and went right to quarrelling with God  
about it, because all that I could do would not save me; and he  
had decreed from Eternity who should be saved and who not.



**Источник № 10 (Франция)**

**« Titre V. Du mariage.**

**Chapitre premier. Des qualités et conditions requises pour pouvoir contracter mariage.**

**Article 144.** L'homme avant dix-huit ans révolus, la femme avant quinze ans révolus, ne peuvent contracter mariage.

**Article 145.** Le Gouvernement pourra néanmoins, pour des motifs graves, accorder des dispenses d'âge.

**Article 146.** Il n'y a pas de mariage lorsqu'il n'y a point de consentement.

**Article 147.** On ne peut contracter un second mariage avant la dissolution du premier.

**Article 148.** Le fils qui n'a pas atteint l'âge de vingt-cinq ans accomplis, la fille qui n'a pas atteint l'âge de vingt-un ans accomplis, ne peuvent contracter mariage sans le consentement de leurs père et mère: en cas de dissentiment, le consentement du père suffit.

**Article 149.** Si l'un des deux est mort, ou s'il est dans l'impossibilité de manifester sa volonté, le consentement de l'autre suffit.

**Chapitre V. Des obligations qui naissent du mariage.**

**Article 203.** Les époux contractent ensemble, par le fait seul du mariage, l'obligation de nourrir, entretenir et élever leurs enfants.

**Article 204.** L'enfant n'a pas d'action contre ses père et mère pour un établissement par mariage ou autrement.

**Article 205.** Les enfants doivent des aliments à leurs père et mère, et autres ascendants qui sont dans le besoin.

**Article 206.** Les gendres et belles-filles doivent également, et dans les mêmes circonstances, des aliments à leurs beau-père et belle-mère; mais cette obligation cesse, 1° lorsque la belle-mère a convolé en secondes noces, 2° lorsque celui des époux qui produisait l'affinité, et les enfants issus de son union avec l'autre époux, sont décédés.

**Article 207.** Les obligations résultant de ces dispositions sont réciproques.



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## **Chapitre VI. Des droits et des devoirs respectifs des époux.**

**Article 212.** Les époux se doivent mutuellement fidélité, secours, assistance.

**Article 213.** Le mari doit protection à sa femme, la femme obéissance à son mari.

**Article 214.** La femme est obligée d'habiter avec le mari, et de le suivre partout où il juge à propos de résider: le mari est obligé de la recevoir, et de lui fournir tout ce qui est nécessaire pour les besoins de la vie, selon ses facultés et son état.

**Article 215.** La femme ne peut ester en jugement sans l'autorisation de son mari, quand même elle serait marchande publique, ou non commune, ou séparée de biens.

**Article 216.** L'autorisation du mari n'est pas nécessaire lorsque la femme est poursuivie en matière criminelle ou de police.

**Article 217.** La femme, même non commune ou séparée de biens, ne peut donner, aliéner, hypothéquer, acquérir, à titre gratuit ou onéreux, sans le concours du mari dans l'acte, ou son consentement par écrit.

**Article 218.** Si le mari refuse d'autoriser sa femme à ester en jugement, le juge peut donner l'autorisation.

## **Section III. Des Successions déférées aux Descendants.**

**Article 745.** Les enfants ou leurs descendants succèdent à leurs père et mère, aîeuls, aîeules, ou autres ascendants, sans distinction de sexe ni de primogéniture, et encore qu'ils soient issus de différents mariages.

Ils succèdent par égales portions et par tête, quand ils sont tous au premier degré et appelés de leur chef: ils succèdent par souche, lorsqu'ils viennent tous ou en partie par représentation.

## **Section IV. Des Successions déférées aux Ascendants.**

**Article 746.** Si le défunt n'a laissé ni postérité, ni frère, ni sœur, ni descendants d'eux, la succession se divise par moitié entre les ascendants de la ligne paternelle et les ascendants de la ligne maternelle.

L'ascendant qui se trouve au degré le plus proche, recueille la moitié affectée à sa ligne, à l'exclusion de tous autres.

Les ascendants au même degré succèdent par tête.

## **Section V. Des Successions collatérales.**

**Article 750.** En cas de prédécès des père et mère d'une personne morte sans postérité, ses frères, sœurs ou leurs descendants sont appelés à la succession, à l'exclusion des ascendants et des autres collatéraux.

Ils succèdent, ou de leur chef, ou par représentation, ainsi qu'il a été réglé dans la section II du présent chapitre. »



Задание отборочного этапа Универсиады «Ломоносов»  
по истории и истории искусств в 2020/2021 учебном году  
Вариант №13 «История нового и новейшего времени»

### ***Источник № 11 (Швеция)***

Man bör kalla saker och ting vid deras rätta namn. Det som nu pågår i Vietnam är en form av tortyr.

Det kan inte finnas militära motiv för bombningarna. Militära sagesmän i Saigon har förnekat att det skulle pågå en nordvietnamesisk uppladdning.

Det kan inte rimligen bero på vietnamesernas halsstarrighet vid förhandlingsbordet. Motståndet mot oktoberöverenskommelsen i Paris kommer — som New York Times påpekar — framför allt från President Thieu i Saigon.

Det man gör är att plåga människor, plåga en nation för att förödmjuka den, tvinga den till underkastelse inför maktspråk.

Därför är bombningarna ett illdåd.

Därav finns det många i modern historia.

De förbinds ofta med namn. Guernica, Oradour, Babij Jar, Katyn, Lidice, Sharpeville och Treblinka.

Våldet har triumferat. Men eftervärldens dom har fallit hård över dem som burit ansvaret.

## **II. ОПИСАНИЕ БУДУЩЕГО ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОГО ПРОЕКТА** *(50 баллов)*

Описание будущего (приоритетного) исследовательского проекта в рамках соответствующего профиля подготовки (кафедры новой и новейшей истории).

Эссе не должно превышать 5 тыс. знаков с пробелами.

Автор должен обосновать актуальность выбранной темы, кратко охарактеризовать источники и историографию по выбранной проблематике, описать основные методы исследования, обосновать план (структуру) исследования, поставить цель и определить задачи своего исследования.