

SUMMARIES and KEY WORDS

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M. F. Roumyantseva.

The concept of cognitive history by Olga M. Medushevskaya: an invitation to discussion

The article brings up the key themes of the works by Olga Medushevskaya (1922–2007), and of her concept of cognitive history: the specific of Russian neo-Kantianism as the basis for the concept of the methodology of historical knowledge, or that in humanities, intellectual sources of the concept by Olga Medushevskaya, the problem of the subject in the concept of cognitive history.

Keywords: *O.M. Medushevskaya, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, Russian Neo-Kantianism, cognitive history, source studies, empirical reality of historical world.*

A. N. Medushevsky

The theory of cognitive history and the emergence of scientific world view

The author discusses the theory of cognitive history as a new paradigm of Russian and international philosophy of history and in evidence-supported interpretation of historical past. Having analysed categories and their empirical verification in research the author offers an analytical framework to help understand the role of intellectual product of human activity as a source of information about a person, or a community of people in the context of their cognitive self-definition in the past and in the present.

Keywords: *Olga M. Medushevskaya, philosophy of history, cognitive method, intellectual product, human activity, exchange of information, reliable knowledge, verification, reconstruction of historical process.*

L. B. Sukina

Philosophical hermeneutics and the ‘return’ of the subject of cognitive history

The author recognizes hermeneutics as one possible philosophical base for further development of cognitive history. Hermeneutics returns the subject of historical studies – the conscience of a historian – into

the set of theoretical problems of cognitive history.

Keywords: *cognitive history, philosophy, hermeneutics, subject.*

D. V. Lukyanov

Cognitivism and historical knowledge

The article analyses the interpretations of paradigmatic and heuristic potential of cognitivism viewed as a theory and a practice of a historian offered by the contemporary Russian scholarship. The author focuses his study on the cognitive and informational model of knowledge offered by Olga M. Medushevskaya. Epistemological perspective of the development of history as a cognitive discipline is seen by the author as a strategy and a search for new ontological foundations of historical knowledge.

Keywords: *cognitivism, cognitive history, historical epistemology, contemporary historiography, scientific ontology, source studies.*

I. V. Sabennikova

The theory of cognitive history by Olga M. Medushevskaya and the contemporary anthropological method in humanities.

The author demonstrates the importance of cognitive theory of history as a new paradigm of anthropological studies, bearing in mind such themes as social and cultural adaptation in various cultures, the reconstruction of human behavior through intellectual products interpreted as the sources of historical information.

Keywords: *Olga M. Medushevskaya, philosophy and methodology of history, theory of cognitive history, historical anthropology, motivation of human behavior, intellectual product, historical sources.*

A.V. Lubsky

History as pure science vs the narrative logic of historiography.

The problems of overcoming the dichotomy between history as a science and history as narratology are considered in the article within the framework of constructive realism and neoclassical rationality.

Keywords: *science, constructivism, radical constructivism, critical realism, narrative, narrative idealism, narrative realism, classical rationality, neoclassical rationality.*

T. Maresz

Historical knowledge, or historical thinking?

Methodologists of history often view a historical source as a reflection of reality. However information received from sources is never full, nor adequate to the object of studies. Every historical narrative implies constructing, so study of history must be described as a form of historical thinking, which is a manifestation of creativity.

Keywords: *methodology of history, historical thinking, study of history, historical sources, information trustworthiness, information completeness.*

S. S. Mints

Postmodern source studies: signs of a new paradigm

A culturologist could notice the emergence of a new paradigm in the postmodern source studies, going from ‘non-classical’ knowledge to ‘post-classical’, and then to ‘post-nonclassical’. Studies of the sources for cognitive history are viewed as a step towards studying the correlation between professional and popular aspects of the conscience of the sources’ authors and historians.

Keywords: *Postmodern period, source studies, non-classical knowledge, post-classical knowledge, post-nonclassical knowledge, cognitive history, methods, culturology, phenomenological approach, Olga M. Medushevskaya.*

N. N. Alevras

The theory of source and the image of source studies in the concept of cognitive history by Olga M. Medushevskaya

The author presents an interpretation of the concept of cognitive history by Olga M. Medushevskaya and puts forward a problem of studying her ideas within the context of the development of Russian source studies.

Keywords: *cognitive history, source studies, knowledge in humanities, academic traditions.*

D. A. Dobrovolsky

On universalia in history

The article analyses two conceptual gnoseological points made in the last monograph by Olga M. Medushevskaya – one of the ‘information magnetism’ and on the nature of the types of

historical sources. It is shown that no effect of ‘information magnetism’ could be traced in the process of cognition, while a type of sources is not an objective entity but rather a theoretical construct.

Keywords: *methodology of history, categories of history, theory of cognition, interpretation, types of historical sources.*

T. A. Bulygina

Comparative source studies and source studies practices of the intercollegiate SEC "New local history"

The article is focused on the approaches by Olga M. Medushevskaya and her disciples to comparative methods in history and to the ways of using the source studies in the research practices of local history.

Keywords: *comparative studies, ‘new local history’, source studies, synchronic and diachronic comparison, sociocultural context.*

N. A. Mininkov

The ‘history of a historian’ in the concept of cognitive history by Olga M. Medushevskaya

The idea of cognitive history by Olga M. Medushevskaya develops within the traditions of the European thought of the 20th c. – that of the Annales and intellectual history. It offers an answer to a challenge of postmodern culture, it has interdisciplinary character and takes into consideration a historian’s thinking, an important part of an individual biography and personal image.

Keywords: *cognitive history, intellectual history, intellectual product, history of ideas.*

S. I. Malovichko

Phenomenological concept of source studies as theoretical basis of the studies of the sources of historiography

The author advocates the use of phenomenological concept of source studies to shape the theoretical framework of an emerging field of the studies of the sources of historiography. The article analyses the practices of formulating and solving the problems of historical sources for the history of historical discipline and the principles of their classification.

Keywords: *Historiography, studies of the sources of historiography,*

classification of historiographical sources, society-oriented type of historical knowledge, academic history.

R. B. Kazakov

On the history of source studies in the 19th century Russia:

Nikolay M. Karamzin as a historiographer

The article analyzes elements of historiographical study to be found in the writings by Nikolay M. Karamzin (1766–1826), as well as the latter's views of the practices of history-writing, methods of source studies and constructions of historical narratives, for example, the 'History of the Russian state'.

Keywords: *Nikolay M. Karamzin, Olga M. Medushevskaya, historiography, history of historical discipline, source studies, 'History of the Russian state'.*

N. V. Nekrasova

A study of the works by Vladimir I. Kolosov within the field of the source studies of historiography

The article attempts to categorize the works by Vladimir I. Kolosov (1854–1919), a local historian from Tver', as historiographical sources. The classification is based on their types, in accordance with the approaches formulated by the school of the source study established by Olga M. Medushevskaya. The author of the article draws a preliminary conclusion that socially-oriented works prevail among the writings of Vladimir I. Kolosov.

Keywords: *Vladimir I. Kolosov, source study of historiography, categorization of historiographical sources, types of historiographical sources, socially-oriented and academically-oriented types of historical knowledge.*

R. Yu. Belkovich

Paleoconservatism as a phenomenon of American political thought.

The essay is focused on paleoconservatism as a specific phenomenon within American political thought. It is viewed as a conglomeration of ideological positions and everyday practices which reflect the European intellectual heritage of American settlers. The origins of paleoconservatism are analysed, along with the logic of its development and the role it plays in contemporary political process.

Keywords: *paleoconservatism, militia, Agrarians, Anarchism, slavery.*

G. P. Myagkov, T. N. Ivanova

The school of Vladimir I. Guerrier: its main characteristics and its place within Russian academic space

The authors analyse the discussion of the school of Vladimir Guerrier. Various interpretations of this phenomenon reflect methodological approaches of the current stage of the ‘historiographical revolution’ with its interest to practices of communication, classification of the communities of scholars and to the shaping of an ‘anthropological’ model of a school of research. The article presents the main characteristics of the Guerrier’s school, its structure and evolution, its role in the development of the studies of world history in Russia.

Keywords: *models of historiographical studies, processes of communication, communities of intellectuals, historiographical ‘life practices’, academic school of Vladimir Guerrier, ‘Russian historical school’ (‘École Russe’).*

T. V. Bergardt, V. P. Korzun

Historical bibliography as a form of the transmission of an intellectual culture: changing functions of a discipline in the early 20th c.

The authors deal with materials from Siberia in their attempt to demonstrate the role of historical bibliography, viewed as an element of the communicative field of historical discipline, in the shaping of its image. Historical bibliography is not only seen as a channel for the transmission of historical knowledge and a way to preserve an intellectual tradition, but also as a mechanism of censorship and control over the research field of the historical discipline.

Keywords: *historiography, historical bibliography, communication, censorship, Siberia.*

K. V. Gersh. An image of a historian and his work (the writings by Ivan M. Grevs)

The author attempts to reconstruct an image of a historian and his work as understood by a medievalist Ivan M. Grevs (1860–1941). The article is focused on his views in the professional and personal

qualities of a historian, his status and role within an academic community, and aims of professional work. The author uses autobiographical materials, memoirs and notes by Grevs on his tutors, pupils, colleagues, his reviews, historiographical introductions to lecture courses, and obituaries.

Keywords: *image of a scholar, work of a historian, professional self-identification, tutor – pupil, methods of historical research, medieval studies.*

L. P. Repina

A historian in pursuit of knowledge: 90th anniversary of Yury L. Bessmertny

The article is dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the famous Russian historian Yury Lvovich Bessmertny (1923–2000). The author demonstrates the presific and traces the logic of the studies of private life, inward life and the behavior of the people of the past, offered by the scholar, as well as his thought on the possible ways to pass from ‘case studies’ to the understanding of the originality of historical integrity.

Keywords: *Yury L'vovich Bessmertny, case studies, microhistory, undividual – unique – accidental in history, micro- and macro-historical analysis, problem of integration, types of historical knowledge, ‘other history’.*

T. A. Torstendahl-Salycheva

Harmony of personal and social in the works by Birgitta Odén

The article offers the first ever attempt to analyse the works and the public career of Birgitta Uden, a well-known Swedish historian, and an honorary doctor of the University of Lund. The author uses both numerous publications by the scholar, and the interviews.

Keywords: *Birgitta Odén, Swedish historiography, interdisciplinarity, historian and society, social function of history.*

Yu. S. Obidina

The cult of Dionysus in the sociocultural space of Ancient polis: the imaginary, the symbolic and the real

The article demonstrates the most substantial semantic blocks and motives of the cult of Dionysus. Cultural variants of the mythologem of Dionysus are seen from the opposing point of

views – that of popular culture (what had not found its way to theoretical reflection in its Orphic and philosophical versions) and of the mystical interpretation of the myth about Dionysus.

Keywords: *immortality, Dionysus, Zagreus, mysteries, mythologem, Orphics.*

K. V. Posternak

Empress Elizaveta Petrovna and the church art of her time

The article is focused on the influence of the religious views of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna on the development of the church art in Russia. The Emress demanded that architects and artists followed the canons and traditions of the Orthodox Church strictly. The author analyses the architecture and decorations of the iconostases of St Petersburg churches in the mid-18th c., and shows the mechanisms of this influence and its scale, as well as the relationship between the Empress and the architects and the artists.

Keywords: *Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, church art, architecture, baroque, iconostasis.*

A.B. Sokolov

Humour as a feature of the English national character in the travelogues of the late 18th – early 19th cc.

Humour is usually regarded as a part of the national character of the English people. The works of the travelers, who visited England at the end of the 18th and the early 19th cc., show that not all of them understood and appreciated the English humour. On the contrary the English authors in the patriotic style saw the best features of the national character in the ability to joke. In the article humour is regarded as mechanism of identification, of the differentiation between “us” and “others”.

Keywords: *English national character, humour, travelogue, patriotic narrative.*

I. G. Tazhidinova

Front friendship in the testimonies of the combatants of the Great Patriotic war

The new outlook on the history of the Great Patriotic War is closely connected with the fact that the problem has assumed a “human dimension” of the studies of private culture, routine practices of the

Soviet people under war-time conditions. The formulation and solution of the problem are connected with the use and analysis of private sources. The article, based on front-line soldiers' personal letters, diaries and memories, considers the motivation to establish friendly relations among them, form, as well as the contents and meaning of such communications.

Keywords: *The Great Patriotic War 1941–1945, letters, memories, diaries, combatants, front-line routine, friendship.*

S. V. Aristov

**The system of Nazi concentration camps:
the European historiography of the problem**

The article presents an analysis of the development of historiography of the Nazi concentration camps in Germany, Poland and France. The author has defined the important stages of the process and characterized the most important studies.

Keywords: *concentration camps, historiography, Nazism, the Third Reich.*

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M.P. Lapteva

**Timofey N. Granovsky: personality and ideas as perceived by
several generations of historians**

The article demonstrates how the perception of personality and views of a well-known Russian historian, Timofey N. Granovsky, was evolving from one generation of academics to another. The author studies socio-cultural influences on historiographical evaluation.

Keywords: *historical views, historian's personality, generations of an academic school, evolution in perception.*

S.L. Zhidkova

«A Favourite of Berlin and Germany»

The article analyses the evidence of Russians on the personality and lectures of E. Has, a professor of the Berlin University, recorded both in memoirs and in fiction. The author draws parallels between public lectures by E. Hans and those by T. Granovsky.

Keywords: *T.N. Granovsky, I.S. Turgenev, University of Berlin.*

I.Yu. Nikolayeva

New dialogue of history and literature in the context of methodological turn

The article deals with the possibility of a dialogue between history and literature in the context of paradigm shifts in methodology in the field of contemporary humanities. It is shown that literature as historical source has its resources that could be used by new methodologies of historical discipline.

Keywords: *history, literature, polydisciplinary synthesis, mentality, identity, values, language.*

Z.A. Chekantseva

Images of power in the context of the theory of rhythm: a view from the 21st century

“There is an inextricable connection between power and rhythm. The thing the power imposes in the first place is the rhythm (the rhythm for every domain – life, time, thought, discourse)”, wrote Roland Barthes. In the context of the “rhythmical arrangement of the individuation process”, proposed by Pascal Michon, the power is interpreted as a “rhythmical medium”.

Keywords: *theory of rhythm, rhythmical organization of the process of individuation, historical anthropology of subject, power as 'rhythmical medium'.*

A.B. Sokolov

Clarendon as historian

The article analyses the context for the creation of the famous ‘History of Rebellion and Civil Wars in England’ by Lord Clarendon, and traces the evolution of scholarly interpretations of this work.

Keywords: *Clarendon, Civil wars in England, royalism, historiography.*

V.V. Vysokova

David Hume’s concept of history: historiographical and social contexts

The author demonstrates the impact of David Hume on the development of historicism and the key problems of historical knowledge of the Enlightenment period, i.e., the criticism of historical sources and the theory of historical process. The article

deals with the 'neo-Roman' character of Hume's concept of history as well as his use of logical and rational method of French Jansenists. The author's attention is focused on Hume's views of place and importance of history in modern society and in the political life of his country.

Keywords: *David Hume, 'History of England', historicism, Enlightenment, national identity, 'neo-Roman' tradition.*

N.V. Rostistavleva

Discourses of freedom in Max Weber's views of Russia in 1905-06

The article is focused on the concept of freedom that formed the basis for Weber's views of the events of the First Russian Revolution. The author shows that Weber's family was rooted in the evangelical and liberal values, and the scholar believed in the priority of the Protestant discourse of freedom. The latter, interpreted in such way, could not be found in Russia without the break of tradition.

Keywords: *Max Weber, First Russian Revolution, freedom, tradition, early liberal phase, liberalism.*

T.A. Sidorova

Maitland studies in Britain and the USA in the 20th century

The article studies the emergence and development of Maitland studies as collective memory reconstructing the life and heritage of a famous British historian and lawyer, F.W. Maitland (1850–1906) in British and American historiography of the 20th c.

Keywords: *F.W. Maitland, British and American historiography, collective memory.*

O.L. Akopyan

What is 'humanism'? From the Renaissance to our days

The article is dedicated to the historiographical debates concerning the term *humanitas*, especially between leading Italian and American specialists on the Renaissance culture, and on the transformations of humanism in modern and contemporary philosophy.

Keywords: *Renaissance, Humanism, Philosophy, Dignity of Man, "Prisca Theologia".*

A.I. Klyuyev. A.V. Sveshnikov

Migration or emigration: on the geographic mobility of Soviet medievalists in 1920-30s.

The article is focused on the phenomenon of geographical mobility of the Soviet medievalists in 1920-30s. The authors have analysed the biography of c. 130 scholars and have demonstrated the main trends of mobility, the destinations and causes of migrations.

Keywords: *Soviet historians, geographical mobility, Medieval studies, academic community.*

A.V. Khryakov

Medievalist Percy Ernst Schramm and international co-operation of historians in Nazi Germany

Percy Ersnt Schramm (1894–1970) was an expert on the history of medieval corporations and political symbolism, and one of the founders of the 'new political history'. The international co-operation of historians under the Nazi regime changed dramatically as scholarly contacts became dangerous. The communication network of the German historian was destroyed, and he was forced to sever some of his ties.

Keywords: *P.E. Schramm, academic community, international contacts, the Warburg library, German historical discipline.*

V.V. Tikhonov

«One could sense objectivism here...»: the creation of the 'Essays on the history of Bashkortostan'

The article is dedication to the history of the creation of the 'Essays on the history of Bashkortostan' in the 1940s- early 1950s. The analysed archival documents demonstrate the process of its preparation, and the reasons why the monograph has not been published. It is shown that ideological campaigns and debates of the post-war period influenced the contents of the book.

Keywords: *'Essays on the history of Bashkortostan', Soviet historiography, ideological campaigns, ethnic politics.*

N.A. Selunskaya

Communications of the schools of historiography and path dependence: Russia and Italy

The article analyses the characteristics of historiographical schools in Russia and Italy, connected although divided in space and time.

The author studies both the works of Italian experts on their national history and the Russian scholars who specialized in Italian studies, the attitudes to the studies of societies of the period when mass sources emerged. Possible connections and parallels are demonstrated.

Keywords: *schools of historiography, academic communications, path dependence.*

E.V. Kalmykova

**The Image of Christ as knight
in medieval English didactic literature**

The article is dedicated to the analysis of the use of popular medieval allegory of Christ as an enamoured knight in medieval English sources. The author studies the universality and stability of the metaphors of marriage, love and warfare in the context of medieval discourses of the redemptory sacrifice of Christ, writers' intentions, reasons for the use of the metaphors, their variants, and the intended audiences of the texts.

Keywords: *Christ the knight, redemption, beloved soul, allegory, metaphors of war and love, religious didactics.*

I.A. Krasnova

**The perceptions of local magistrates in the 14th–15th century
Florence: reality and ideals**

The article traces the evolution of the views of podesta, from the image of the main power structure in the Florentine commune to a functionary elected to govern towns, fortresses and parishes of the contado. The author attempts to analyse cultural reflections on the podesta in chronicles, novellas, biographies, family books.

Keywords: *podesta, Florentine commune, territorial state, administration of contado, image of power, ideal ruler.*

N.V. Karnachuk

**English popular ballade in the 16th–17th centuries: text as historical
source**

The article deals with the history of the genre of printed ballade, its specific, limits of its potential audience, censorship and authorship, and the dynamics of its development in the 16th–17th cc. The author shows the process of transforming printed ballads

into objects for collection and later – into historical sources. The article presents references to the main collections of Early Modern English printed ballades, an overview of historiography of the genre, and mentions the possible ways to use this type of sources.

Keywords: *ballade, popular literature, historiography.*

I.I. Lisovich

Visual representation of scientists in the Early Modern European culture

The article analyses the dynamics of iconography and visual representation of scholars in European culture as it moved from the Middle Ages to Early Modern period. The analysis of ceremonial portraits, engravings, miniatures and illustrations in scholars texts sheds a new light on representations of scholars, which differ from those in textual sources. This allows us to complement and revise the idea of how the epoch looked at its scholars, as well as to reveal a specific tendency in the picturing of scholars and scholarly practices.

Keywords: *visualization, representation of a scholar, social status of a scholar, Pierre d'Ailly, Nicolaus Copernicus, John Dee, William Gilbert, Johannes Kepler, Francis Bacon.*

E.M. Kiryukhina

The images and plots of medieval fairy folklore in the modern Anglo-American art

The article is focused on the traditional and the innovative use of fairy folklore images and plots originated from the Middle Ages by the modern Anglo-American artists. Particular attention is paid to the images of magical fairy folklore creatures, animals behaving in a fabulous way and their relationship with people.

Keywords: *Fairy Painting, fairy folklore images and plots, book illustration, artists.*

G.N. Kaninskaya

On French history and historians

The article presents the synthesis of interviews with French historians discussing their choice of profession, and who influenced it, the state of historical discipline and the teaching of history.

Keywords: *political history, the 'Annales', Institut d'études politiques*

de Paris – Sciences Po, historical anthropology, interdisciplinarity, cultural history.

Stephan Charnovsky

The past and the present in culture

The text presents a translation of the work by a well-known Polish scholar Stephan Charnovsky (*Czarnowski S. Dawność a terażniejszość w kulturze // w: tegoż, Dzieła, t.1: Studia z historii kultury, Warszawa 1956. S. 100–113*) from Polish into Russian by A.G. Vasilyev.

Keywords: *culture, the past, the present, the future, image of hero.*

T.V. Belikova, M.E. Kolesnikova

Dialogue with the voices of the past

The authors review the collection of documents ‘Voices of province: the people of Stavropolye...’, produced by Stavropol’ archivists and scholars with the use of the methods of new local history. The publication of archival documents presents a problem-based collection of sources unified by genre, period and the unity of space.

Keywords: *historical source, publication of archival documents, new local history, history of Stavropolye.*

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M.F. Roumyantseva

Phenomenology vs Neo-Kantianism in A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky's theory

The author views an original theory of historical knowledge by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky (1863-1919) in the context of Neo-Kantianism and phenomenology. The specific of the Russian version of Neo-Kantianism is shown as focused on the object of historical knowledge, a historical source and related to the principle of the ‘acknowledgement of the other’s animation’. The article demonstrates that the historian understood the nature of historical source in phenomenological sense.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, Russian Neo-Kantianism, phenomenology, methodology of history, historical source.*

O.V. Sinitsyn

German and Russian Neo-Kantianism: from the method of the disciplines of culture to the character of historical knowledge

The article presents a study of shared and peculiar characteristics of two versions of Neo-Kantian methodology in German and Russian historical thought of the late 19th – early 20th cc. The author focuses his attention on the concepts of the character of historical knowledge by H. Rickert and A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky.

Keywords: *Neo-Kantianism, methodology, historical knowledge, ideographic method, nomothetic method, idealism, subjectivism, historicism.*

S.P. Ramazanov

Gnoseological and social contexts of the Neo-Kantian discourse of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky

The article demonstrates the influence of the social situation in Russia in the first decade of the 20th c. on the character of the methodological studies by a famous Russian historian A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky. The author argues that the historian's interpretation of neo-Kantianism was determined by the traditions of Russian historiography and the professionalism of the Russian methodologist.

Keywords: *historical laws, value, estimation, historical importance, idea of the whole.*

N.V. Sereda

Rehabilitation of methodology. The author shows how the ideas of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky slowly found their way back into Russian historiography after the 1960s. Stages in the adaptation and interpretation of the heritage of the scholar by Russian historians are revealed, and it is shown that the most important of them was the period when the school of historical source studies existed.

Keywords: *classification of historical sources, research methods, methodology of historical studies, historiographical situation of the late 20th c.*

L.B. Sukina

The concept of the history of the 17th–century Russian culture by

a.s. Lappo-Danilevsky and its place and role in contemporary studies in humanities

The author correlates the concept of the development of the Russian culture in the 17th c. by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky to his methodology of history and evaluates its cognitive potential. The second part of the article presents an analysis of the works by contemporary scholars that have been influenced by the concept explicitly and implicitly.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, Russian culture, methodology of history, comparative studies of historical sources, historical anthropology.*

T.A. Bulygina

A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky on the history of ideas and intellectual history

The author addresses the problem of the inclusion of the texts by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky into the field of intellectual history and analyses the concepts by the scholar in the context of the contemporary approaches to the history of ideas.

Keywords: *history of ideas, intellectual history, socio-cultural context, intellectual communication, scholar's laboratory.*

A.A. Bondarenko

Theoretical grounds of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky's act source studies in the diplomatics of Lithuanian medieval acts

This article considers some ideas of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky concerning the theory of act source studies and source classification expressed by him in the 'Essays on the Russian diplomatics of Private Acts' and the 'Methodology of History'. The researcher's ideas are analyzed by the example of the archives of Polish Queen and Grand Duchess of Lithuania Bona Sforza.

Keywords: *diplomatics, acts, Queen Bona's Metrics, stavlenniy list, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, Bona Sforza.*

V.Ya. Maul

Examinations of the Pugachev's rebels in the context of the new paradigm of source studies

The article attempts to demonstrate the heuristic potential of published sources and to show the effectiveness of their use in the studies of

the past, if the research methods are oriented towards cultural studies and go back to the works by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky and his followers. It is shown that new images of the Russian rebellion are construed when the study is focused on emotive, rather than factual, aspects of popular protest.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, methodology of source studies, Pugachev's rebellion, examination and trial materials.*

E.V. Plavskaya

The problems of the analysis of journalism in the 'Syn otechestva' journal (1826-1852)

The article analyses publications from the journal 'Syn Otechestva' (1826–1852) in order to find out the characteristics of journalism as historical source. It is shown that this group of sources includes articles on the matters of public interest; they are dialogic in character as an author addresses his readers directly or indirectly. The author demonstrates that the forms of such address varied in the 19th c. The forms of journalism included letters, memoirs, reviews and essays.

Keywords: *journal 'Syn Otechestva', types of sources, journalism, sections of journal.*

L.N. Mazur

«The visual turn» in historical sciences at the late 20th early 21st cc.: the search of new research methods

The article discusses the information aspects of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky's ideas on the development of historical knowledge. Modern trends of evolution of the methods of historical development analyzed. Particular attention paid to the methods of historical data visualization, especially the method of observation, its technologies and implementation requirements.

Keywords: *methods of historical research, information technology, audio-visual sources, the method of observation in historical research.*

Z.M. Rubinina

Family photo archive as historical source (the Levitsky family archive, the collection of the State Historical Museum)

The article explores the characteristics of a family photo archive as

historical source and discusses the perspectives of using this type of photo documents in research. The object of study is a family archive of an 'ordinary' family of the late 19th – early 20th c., that belonged to the group of Russian 'raznochinny' intelligentsia, so it is possible to analyse the use and the role of photos in the everyday life of 'ordinary' people. The study is based on the analysis of the archive of the Levitsky family from the collection 'the Lenin Museum of the State Historical Museum.

Keywords: *historical source, family photo archive, history of photography, history of everyday life, Russian raznochinny intelligentsia.*

V.D. Kamynin

Contemporary interpretations of the concept of 'historiographical source' and the ideas of a.S. Lappo-Danilevsky concerning the source studies

The author compares various interpretations of the concept of historiographical source and reveals factors that influenced the positions of scholars. It is shown that as far as this key historiographical concept is concerned Russian historiographical tradition could claim continuity since the early 20th to the 21st century. The article demonstrates how various interpretations of this concept influence the quality of contemporary dissertations. The author argues that the ideas of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky could be used to help compensate for the shortcomings of the existing discourse.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, historiographical source, discourse, dissertations.*

S.I. Malovichko

Misunderstanding as a form of co-existence of various types of historical knowledge

The article is focused on the co-existence of academic and socially-oriented types of historical knowledge in the first half of the 19th c., viewed through an the example of the 'skeptical school' and its adversaries. The author concludes that the form of their coexistence was mutual misunderstanding. Understanding could not be provided by a desire to 'correct' another type of history but rather it could result from the reflection on the meta-level of the

discipline, in the context of the principle of the ‘acknowledgement of the animation of the other’ actualized within the field of the source studies of historiography.

Keywords: *types of historical knowledge, history as academic discipline, socially-oriented history writing, M.T. Kachenovsky, ‘skeptical school’, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, history as science.*

N.V. Nekrasova

V.I. Kolosov (1854-1919): shaping the intellectual space of tver

The author analyses the activities of a Tver historian V.I. Kolosov that resulted in the shaping of Tver’s intellectual space. The study uses the ‘individualizing’ method of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky. The author argues that studying the historian’s public activities is necessary in order to understand his historical work.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, reearch school of source studies, V.I. Kolosov, intellectual biography, inyelletual communities of Tver.*

M.E. Kolesnikova

A Scholar’s biography within the field of the history of historiography

When studying various themes of historiography ones needs to pay a good deal of attention to biographical studies. A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky wrote about it, insisting that it was necessary to analyse a scholar’s biography when evaluating the product of his intellectual work. The article deals with contemporary approaches to biographical studies in the context of the history of historical discipline.

Keywords: *history of historiography, biographical studies, sources of biographical studies.*

N.N. Alevras

A.S. lappo-danilevsky and the culture of dissertations of the russian historians, late 19th – early 20th cc.

The article is focused on the work of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky within the dissertation system, and particularly on his experience of submitting his magisterial dissertation and the practice of reviewing the dissertations of his graduate students and colleagues.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, V.I. Veretennikov, S.M. Seredonin, dissertation, disputation, culture of dissertation, reviewer, methodology, St Petersburg historians.*

N.Yu. Bolotina

A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky's work with the documents from the Moscow Archive of the Ministry of Justice, the state Archive of the ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Moscow Main Archive of the mfa (the materials from the russian State Archive of Ancient Acts)

Records of the Moscow Archive of the Ministry of Justice, the Moscow Main Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts reveal what kind of historical sources Lappo-Danilevsky used at various stages of his academic career. The author describes the procedure that provided historians' access to original documents in the late 19th – early 20th c.; letters of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky to S.A. Belokurov, the director of the Moscow Main Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the historian asked for manuscripts to be sent to him to St Petersburg, and discussed the characteristics of the documents, are published in the appendix.

Keywords: *A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, S.A. Belokurov, Moscow Archive of the Ministry of Justice, Moscow Main Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts, source studies, historiography, archival studies, archaeography.*

M.P. Valtz

The reception of the ideas by W. Stern in the methodology of history' by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky

The article analyses the mechanisms of the reception as the important way to appropriate one's ideas and uses the example of the implications of the developments in psychology for historical knowledge. The author studies the correlation between the 'Methodology of history' by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky and the ideas of W. Stern.

Keywords: *reception, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, W. Stern, methodology of history, psychology.*

I.N. Ionov

**Connected history:
between the double bond and negative feedback**

The article examines the demographic, social, psychological conditions of evolution of the connected history as an important direction of the modern world (global) history. It shows how population explosion in the West in the 19th century and the accompanying features of socialization affected the conversion of embryos of the connected history of the 17th – 18th centuries to the universal history. Shown as the completion of the demographic transition in the 20th century influenced the formation of modern connected history and the related emergence of a global historical memory.

Keywords: *connected history, demographic transition, feedback, double bind, bovarism.*

O.I. Khoruzhenko

**The Skhorosmir's stone:
burial tradition and the ancestral memory construction**

The Skhorosmir's stone that had supposedly been made by the members of the Verderevsky family (his would be descendants) is studied in the context of the 17th century genealogical fakes. Here, as in other cases of the falsification of family burial traditions, the stone acted as the place of memory, the core of the family's social and clan identity, and the instrument of its representation in the society.

Keywords: *falsification of sources, necropolis, genealogy, palaeography, ancestral memory, burial tradition.*

O.R. Demidova

**The reckoning:
the émigré memoir texts on the Late Romanov period**

The article examines the interpretations of the events of the late February – early March of 1917 by witnesses and participants in their memoirs written in 1920-70s. For all diversity of class, previous life experience, as well as ideological, political and party allegiances and viewpoints, and the level of implication, the memoirists interpreted the February Revolution in moral sense and viewed it as a coup that led to the fall of the dynasty and the ruin of the country. The author uses a great number of memoirs

and diaries, both published and unpublished.

Keywords: *coup, negotiations, anarchy, memoir, diary, moral evaluation, existential experience, country's future.*

A.Yu. Seregina

The Viscounts of Montague: representaions of Catholic nobles in polemical and devotional literature of the 16th – 17th centuries

The article analyses the representations of English Catholic nobles – the Viscounts of Montague in the polemical and devotional literature of the 16th – 17th cc. The author studies the transformations of their public images and the ways to manipulate them in various political contexts.

Keywords: *Reformation, English Catholics, 16th -17th century England, Viscounts of Montague, religious polemics, book dedications, manuscripts collections.*

L.E. Margaryan

Gender discourse of William Robertson and Edmund Burke

The author presents a comparative gender analysis of the historical works by William Robertson (1721–1793) and Edmund Burke (1729–1797). The article studies their attitudes to ‘female power’, as well as their understanding of the role of ladies and chivalrous behavior towards them seen as a sign of civility.

Keywords: *William Robertson, Ednumd Burke, gender discourse, the Enlightenment period, Europocentrism, lady, chivalry, civilization, barbarity.*

V. P. Bogdanov

Russian gentry and nobility in the 18th – early 20th cc.: images of the nobles in russian literature

The article traces the evolution of Russian nobility in the 18th – early 20th cc. Having analysed the works of Russian literature the author concludes that privileged position of Russian nobility was based on its service to the Empire. After the obligation to serve had been suspended the nobility lost its high ground in political, social, economic and cultural spheres. The sources used by the author enables one to re-evaluate the roles of the ‘Manifesto of the liberty of the nobility’ (1762) and the Emancipation reform of 1861 in the history of the ‘decline’ of the nobility.

Keywords: *nobility, social history, Russian literature of the 19th century.*

S.Yu. Kozlova

Women in the political culture of the Left coalition in Italy (1946)

This article is an attempt to discover how women were involved in the political culture at the time of formation of the Republican electoral law of the post-war Italy and what traces they left in the political culture of the First Republic in the conditions of the “imperfect two-party system”.

Keywords: *suffrage, political culture, female electorate, political image, left coalition, Italy.*

T.M. Gavristova

Joe and Peggy Appiah: a family history

The article traces the history of one of the first mixed marriages in Europe and Africa. The couple married in the middle of the 20th century (at the dawn of African independence), and this couple transformed attitudes to the problem of interracial marriages and set an example for generations. In 1953 the marriage was accepted as the Event of the year in the British Gold Coast (now Ghana).

Keywords: *Appiah, Cripps, gender history, interracial marriages, culture, Africa, Ghana, Great Britain, Kwame Nkrumah.*

S.V. Sannikov

**Images of Theodoric and Odoacer
as founders of the Germanic kingdoms of Italy:
analysis of the mythological archetypes
(upon «Excerpta Valesiana»)**

The author analyzes the key subjects of the second part of Anonymus Valesianus chronicle using an interdisciplinary methodological approach, based on Karl Jung's concept of archetypes and Joseph Campbell's theory of myth. In the structure of images of Odoacer and Theodoric, the author traces the archetypes of the collective unconscious, referred to in analytical psychology as archetypes of the Hero, the Father, the Wise old man, the Shadow.

Keywords: *royal power, the early Middle Ages, archetype, mythology,*

the image of authority, Anonymus Valesianus.

V.L. Gayduk

The debates on theatre, 1918 – 1920s.

The debates on theatre, 1918–1920s, are viewed as a cultural event. The viewpoints of the main opponents – A.V. Lunacharsky and P.M. Kerzhentsev – have been analysed. It is shown that the debates influenced the establishment of the state departments responsible for the management of theatre in the Soviet Russia.

Keywords: *theatre, Narkompros, Prolecut, theatrical tradition, Societ repertoire.*

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I.Yu. Nikolaeva

The Life and Work of Boris Georgievich Mogilnitsky

The article is focused on the work of Professor B.G. Mogilnitsky, the renowned leader of Tomsk historiographical and methodological school. An heir and a successor of the best traditions of Russian Medieval studies represented by D.M. Petrushevsky, A.I. Neusykhin and A.I. Danilov, B.G. Mogilnitsky has created his own model of constructive critical analysis of historiography, which reveals the exceptional width of his cultural and intellectual horizons. His scholarly research and teaching have been so closely intertwined that the three-volume edition of his recent “History of historical thought” is widely regarded not only as a course of lectures, as it is stated in the subtitle, but as a major contribution to historiography in its own right.

Keywords: *B.G. Mogilnitsky, historiography, methodology.*

S.P. Ramazanov

On the pedagogical activity of B.G. Mogilnitsky

The article describes the author’s experience of working with his mentor B.G. Mogilnitsky and offers his reflections on the contribution of Professor Mogilnitsky into the scholarly and moral upbringing of his pupils.

Keywords: *teacher, lectures, seminars, methodology of history, historiography.*

I.E. Rudkovskaya

Personified time in the historiographical tradition of the late Enlightenment

The article analyses varieties of use of personified time in the historiographical tradition of the late Enlightenment. The author points to the necessity of comparative analysis of the macro-histories created within Anglo-Scottish and Russian historiographical traditions to reveal the specificity of time in the “History of the Russian state” by N.M. Karamzin.

Keywords: *personified time, comparative historiography studies, late Enlightenment*

E.S. Kirsanova

The personality of a historian at the crossroads of opinions: on the old and new approaches to the work of T.N. Granovsky

The article examines the views of two leading representatives of Russian historicism, B.N. Chicherin and V.I. Guerrier, on T.N. Granovsky’s historical work. The author describes the contribution of T.N. Granovsky to the development of historical studies in Russia and analyses some characteristic features of his historical-theoretical views.

Keywords: *philosophy, historical studies, natural history, idealism, religion, ethics, historicism.*

O.I. Ivonina

The Fate of Liberty: the problem of meaning and direction of history in the work of G.P. Fedotov

The author traces the evolution of historiosophic conception of a distinguished representative of Russian historians in exile, G.P. Fedotov. It is shown that his views on the development of Russian and European history were closely connected with the research traditions and scope of problems of the Christian historicism of the nineteenth century. The conclusion is reached on the methodological innovations of Fedotov’s work which stemmed from his experience of living through world wars and revolutions, his perception of the “decline of the West” and the formation of a new era of world history.

Keywords: *G.P. Fedotov, Russian historians in exile, interdisciplinary synthesis, historiography of the “Russian idea”.*

L.A. Gaman

F.A. Stepun on the World War I

The article presents a study of the views of Russian religious thinker F.A. Stepun (1884–1965) on World War I. His interpretative strategy, based on the synthesis of religious, philosophic and scientific approaches, is analysed. It is argued that this specific strategy enabled him to capture the semantic complexity of war as a social phenomenon that has both empirical and metaphysical dimensions. A special attention is given to the anthropological facets of war in the interpretation of Stepun.

Keywords: *WWI, religious philosophy of history, army, home front, mentalities.*

N.M. Morozov

Principles of historical understanding of local civilization

The article is focused on the principles of holism, psychology, historicism and the problems related to these principles, which specify the approach to historical cognition of a local civilization as a whole and to the understanding of social structures within the context of a particular civilization.

Keywords: *local civilization, civilizational approach, theory of local civilization, principle of holism, principle of psychology, principle of historicism.*

T.I. Zaitzeva

Historiography of gender relations of ruling elites in Germany and France during the Middle Ages

The author discusses the specificities of gender relations of ruling elites in France and Germany during the Middle Ages and compares the views of Russian and foreign scholars on the political meaning of marital practices of the ruling elites and the socio-political role of female rulers in both countries. It is shown that changes within both of these two spheres are seen by the scholars as closely connected with the transformation of historical situation in the course of the early and classic Middle Ages.

Keywords: *gender relations, ruling elites, France, Germany, Middle Ages, historiography.*

N.V. Karnachuk

News about monstrous births and English public consciousness between 1550 and 1700

The article explores the English broadside texts about monstrous births of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and exposes the specificities of these texts, comparing them with the literature of “higher” level (pamphlets and sermons), which dealt with the same subject. The evolution of the genre is demonstrated as well as its connection with certain characteristics of public consciousness.

Keywords: *early modern history of England, broadside literature, broadside ballad.*

O.N. Mukhin

**The Tsar-reformer and his “foul son”:
the conflict of generations in royal families of
the early modern period**

The article is centred on the conflict between Peter the Great and his son Alexei. Drawing from the wide range of historical sources and using interdisciplinary techniques in his research, the author adds detail to the existing opinions on causes and the degree of typicality of this conflict, which is viewed within the context of early modern shifts in the attitudes to family and childhood.

Keywords: *Peter the Great, history of childhood, early modern period, historical psychology, interdisciplinary approach.*

O.E. Terekhov

**Between tradition and modernism:
the ideology of “conservative revolution”
in the intellectual space of Weimar Germany**

The author addresses the problem of correlation between tradition and modernism in German “conservative revolution” of the Weimar period. He points out that the synthesis of traditional and modernist elements in the ideology of “conservative revolution” was fostered by the need to develop a dynamic ideological model that would correspond to the current historical situation and the conditions of evolution of German conservatism during

the Weimar period.

Keywords: *“conservative revolution”, tradition, modernism, the Weimar Republic.*

M.V. Kirchanov

Geographia Imaginaria Gothica:

Goths in the geographical and historical imagination

The author’s main attention is focused on the narratives of the Goths in the Soviet and Post-Soviet historiography. Although the Cherniakhov archaeological culture (the territory of modern Ukraine) contained numerous Gothic artifacts, the role of the Goths in the development of this culture was denied by the Soviet historiography as the imaginative geography of Eastern Europe had been de-Germanized. In the 1990s and 2000s the Goths “returned” into the imaginative landscape of Eastern Europe and were mapped by Ukrainian and Russian intellectuals. However, other Ukrainian and Russian scholars continue to deny the role of the Goths in the history of Eastern Europe. The author concludes that the Goths narratives have become part of political mythology and historical imagination.

Keywords: *the Goths, the Cherniakhov archaeological culture, nationalism, imaginative geography, historical mapping.*

Veneta Yankova

The images of the past (the Tatars in Lithuania and Poland)

The Tatars settled in the lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the late fourteenth – early fifteenth centuries. Their long residence in a different cultural and religious environment resulted in their cultural and linguistic assimilation with the local people. The article is concentrated on the place and role of the past and its images in the process of building identities.

Keywords: *images of the past, the Tatars, identity.*

V.P. Bogdanov

Images of the military in Russian literature: transformation, ranks, branches of the armed forces

This article is an attempt to examine Russian fiction as historical source. Taking the images of the military professionals from the literary

works, the author traces the relationship between various branches of the armed forces and the popular sentiments towards the military.

Keywords: *army, the military, state, source analysis, literature, soldiers, officers, military service, the Russian empire, work of fiction.*

D.E. Martynov

Intellectual history, Sinology, History of Philosophy and Confucianism

The article explores the early twenty-first century studies of Chinese intellectual history. It is demonstrated that for years the history of Chinese philosophy and intellectual history of China had been regarded as one and the same field, and the situation remains unaltered. The basic set of the main figures and the systems of thought had been established in the 1920s and since that has changed very little.

Keywords: *Confucianism, Neo-Confucianism, Liang Qichao, Kang Youwei.*

O.V. Okhoshin

Tony Blair on the values of “New Labour”

The article is focused on the process of political language production within New Labour. Due to significant socio-economic changes in Great Britain the Government had to find new effective ways to respond to the most urgent issues and open a dialogue with the people. The analysis of political claims made by Tony Blair clearly demonstrates how the meaning of the basic concepts of Labour ideology has been changing through time.

Keywords: *Great Britain, New Labour, Tony Blair, history of concepts, Third Way, community, social inclusion.*

F.V. Nikolai

Cultural memory in a consumerist society: review of M. Sturken’s work

The article deals with the concept of cultural memory elaborated by M. Sturken, who explores a deep connection between American cultural industry and “privatization of the past” in memory studies. She argues that nowadays the construction of identity increasingly depends on clichés and standards of consumerist

culture, which appeal to the basic fears and desires and shape a specific “survival policy”.

Keywords: *cultural memory, media, cultural industry, sensus communis.*

I.I. Kobylin

From body to “flesh”:

history and politics in “Political Theology” of Eric Santner

The author addresses the concept of “political theology” by Eric L. Santner, centred on the notion of “flesh” or “creaturely life” that serves as a testimony of the absence of any ontological basis in human societies. Recorded in the historical past, this testimony is interpreted by Santner as a “signifying stress”, as a challenge that forces us to make a decision on the new forms of social existence.

Keywords: *body, “flesh”, biopolitics, trauma, political theology.*

S.I. Murtuzaliev

Diplomatic mission of General N.N. Muraviev to Egypt and Turkey

The author's main concern in this article is with the diplomatic mission of General N.N. Muraviev-Karskii who anticipated the conclusion of armistice agreement between the Ottoman Empire and the Egyptian pasha Mehmed Ali, confirmed later by France, and also played a prominent role in the signing of the Unkiar-Iskelesi treaty of 1833. As the General argues in his memoirs, it was the Sultan himself who requested the aid to be delivered to the Ottoman Empire. The author claims that the testimonies of Muraviev-Karskii on the absence of security guarantees of the Black sea coast are well grounded.

Keywords: *Unkiar-Iskelesi treaty, diplomacy, N. Muraviev, memoirs.*

Yu.S. Obidina

And yet, Adam and... Eve:

Greek woman in the light of modern approaches to gender

The author calls for a revision of the existing simplified representations of men and women in ancient Greece. As her analysis of persistent gender schemes in antiquity demonstrates, the stereotypes of a person's perception on the basis of his or her gender were ambiguous and diverse. Representation of masculine qualities as positive and feminine as flawed is a result of the specific selection of sources rather than the accurate

reflection of reality.

Keywords: *gender studies of the antiquity, gender history, Greek woman, Greek society.*

Liliya Zabolotnaia

The female factor in the history of ruling dynasties of the medieval Serbia

Based on the example of the Nemanichi and Khrebelianovichi dynasties, the article discusses the question of the role of the female factor in the legal succession of ruling dynasties of the medieval Serbia. It is shown that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the right of succession was often extended to include women. The practice of “marriage diplomacy” played a prominent role in this period.

Keywords: *power, gender, medieval Serbia, succession to the throne.*

M.I. Kozlova

The influence of Catherine the Great on the conceptualization of gender identity in the works of F.A. Emin and M.M. Scherbatov

The article addresses the question of the increasingly important role of woman in the eighteenth century, which became particularly obvious during the reign of Catherine the Great. Facing the need to adjust to the new situation, the members of Russian intellectual elite, historiographers M.M. Scherbatov and F.A. Emin turned to the discussion of gender identities in their work. They concluded that as Catherine’s negative qualities were so prominent, she should have been denied power over men both in political and socio-cultural spheres; they also accused her in setting a bad example for the Russian women.

Keywords: *F.A. Emin, M.M. Scherbatov, Catherine the Great, femininity, masculinity, gender identity, gender inversion.*

E.A. Bugynina

«The Town & Country Magazine» as a source on the history of gender beliefs in the eighteenth-century Britain

The author looks at the articles of “The Town & Country Magazine” (published from 1769 to 1796), considering them as an important source for the study of gender beliefs and stereotypes of the British society in the eighteenth century.

Keywords: *“The Town & Country Magazine”, eighteenth-century*

periodicals, gender beliefs, “culture of celebrity”.

M.I. Veber, N.V. Surzhikova

Prisoners of World War I in the east of Russia: Johan Prince’s view

The article explores the living conditions of World War I prisoners in Siberia as shown in the essay by YMCA delegate Johan Prince, who had visited the Russian POW camps in 1917 – 1918. Analysing his testimonies, the authors reach the conclusion that such accounts often reflect stereotypes rather than actual facts, and suggest that these stereotypes were derived from the more generalized images of Russia. Captivity itself is portrayed as a psychologically exhausting experience that shaped the specific camp environment as much as material conditions did.

Keywords: *World War I, Siberia, POW camps, The Young Men's Christian Association, ego-documents*

N.G. Lisevich

Everyday life of the people of Pechora region as reflected in their diaries and memoirs (1914–1918)

The article is focused on the everyday life of the population of a northern Russian province, Pechora region, during the World War I. Rare memoir sources written by ordinary peasants, merchants and workmen are analysed. The study of these documents provides the opportunity to reconstruct the social, economic and political situation at the periphery of Russia in 1914–1918.

Keywords: *Pechora region, the history of everyday life, memoirs, World War I.*

E.A. Teryukova

«Detailed Description of Life and All Adventures of a Sectarian, Seventh-day Adventist, Ya.A. Belikov» (from the records of the archive of the State Museum of the History of Religion)

The author presents the autobiography of a Russian Seventh-day Adventist Ya.A. Belikov, who lived in a Cossack village Upornaia of Kuban’ region in the late nineteenth - early twentieth centuries. The manuscript, kept in the archive of the State Museum of the History of Religion, reveals the complexities of the socio-political situation in Russia at the turn

of the nineteenth century. Religious question was one of the major issues in Russian public life of the period. It was all the more acute as the principle of religious freedom was not observed while the new protestant religions were emerging throughout Russia.

Keywords: *Seventh-day Adventism in Russia, the October Manifesto of 1905, Russian confessional legislation of the early twentieth century.*

M.I. Batzer

Critique should be conscientious (a response to A.B. Sokolov)

This essay is a response of the author to the criticisms of his article «Two English revolutions as a historiographical problem», made by A.B. Sokolov in his polemical text (Dialogue with time. 2012. Iss. 38).

Keywords: *Glorious revolution, the revolution of 1640–1660, levellers, classic and Soviet historiography of the two English revolutions.*

A.B. Sokolov

On criteria for evaluation in contemporary historiography (a response to M.I. Batzer)

In the context of discussion that took place in the “Dialogue with Time”, the author raises important questions on the style of scholarly polemics, criteria for evaluation of the academic work and the specificities of historiographical discourse.

Keywords: *historiography, scholarly polemics, evidence-based approach.*

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O.S. Nagornaya

**Humanitarian tendencies out of the ashes of the Great War.
Transnational dimension of the repatriation
of prisoners of war in Europe**

The article is focused on the repatriation of prisoners of war (POWs) on the Eastern Front of WWI. It reconstructs the specific transnational experience first industrial war: ideological potential, norms and institutions of international humanitarian law, the transformation of supranational charities, securing new diplomatic practices, the

emergence of a special type of international mediators, and, in general, the birth of modern international humanitarian discourse.

Keywords: First World War, international humanitarian law, the repatriation of prisoners of war, transnational history, history of ideas, the history of international organizations

Z.A. Chekantseva.

Between the Sphinx and the Phoenix:

Historical event in the context of reflexive turn in France

The author examines the transformation of the *event* in the French historiography of the past decades. The event, being a key notion in historiography, is the matter a historian deals with. However, history being shaped as a social science, constituted its specificity against the event. Nevertheless, the event always came back. A new interest to the event in historiography, caused by both the change in historicity mode and the necessity to understand the modern world, made the historians rethink the content of historical time. This allowed the historians to determine the correlation among the event, structure and system. Some indeterminacy of the historical actor involved in the action began to play a bigger role in the study of the event. The analysis of such an action allows to better describe the correlation between this indeterminacy and the possibilities hidden in the inescapable mystery of the event. In addition, the event analysis helps to render the complex interweaving of time and world of action.

Keywords: event, reflexive turn, the regime of historicity, epistemologically oriented historiography, narrative, time of event.

O.V. Vorobieva

On the event and eventfulness in historical cognition

The article describes an attempt to comprehend the event as a category of modern scientific and philosophical analysis. Starting from philosophical interpretation of this concept, the author tries to understand specific features of its use in contemporary historical science, and comes to the conclusion that «the renaissance of events», proclaimed today is mediated by deep shift in the field of non-classical and post-classical rationality. The event, its experience and conceptualization, starts being comprehended as a focus in which the different types of temporality, embodying

different human experience, including experience and actions of historians are interpreted to an increasing extent.

Keywords: historical event, categories of contemporary historical science.

A.S. Mokhov

Studies of the Byzantine army: theory and terminology.

The article analyses the 18th–19th c. historiography of the Byzantine art of war and military organization. The author demonstrates that for a long time the Byzantine military-administrative system was thought to be extremely conservative. However, contemporary scholars reject these views because they do not do justice to the realities of Byzantine history. Besides, the article considers the problem of the use of contemporary military terminology in the studies of the history of the Byzantine armed forces. The author concludes that the modernization of the terminology is unjustified and does not help create an overview of Byzantine military history.

Keywords: Byzantine, Byzantine military history, military art, historiography, terminology.

L.V. Liakhovich

The problem of absolutism in post-Soviet historiography: conceptual aspects and terminology

The problem of absolutism remains one of the most controversial in the field of Modern History. The article identifies the causes of the situation and offers suggestions for its evaluation and resolution. Particular attention is paid to contemporary interpretations of the concept of "absolutism"; criteria for its definition and terminological number of analogues are proposed.

Keywords: historiography, methodology, concepts, terminology, Modern History Studies, absolute monarchy, absolutism, the Ancient regime.

V.V. Vysokova

‘Secular’ and ‘Ecclesiastical’ history in Britain of the Enlightenment period: the rationalization of religion and the secularization of history writing

As a result of the Scientific revolution of the 17th -18th cc. a question of

the reliability of historical and scientific information provided by the Bible. The British intellectuals were divided into three main groups: orthodox members of the Church of England; 'free-thinkers' or deists; those who differentiated between the Bible as a historical source and the ethical message of the Bible. The author concludes that the debates that ensued helped shape the rationalist approach to religion and the Church, and the secularization of history writing took place.

Keywords: Bangorian Controversy, Gilbert Burnet, British Enlightenment, Conyers Middleton, secularization of historical writing.

L.E. Margaryan

The place of Roman history in the interpretation of gender by the British philosophers of the 18th c.

The article analyses the place of Roman history in the views of the 18th –century British philosophers on gender. The author presents a gender analysis of the 'Decline and Fall of the British Empire' by Edward Gibbon, as well as of the 'Memoirs of Agrippine' by Elizabeth Hamilton, written in polemics with the work by Gibbon.

Keywords: Edward Gibbon, Elizabeth Hamilton, the Enlightenment, civilization and barbarity, Roman matron, Roman law, german tribes, Christians.

O.N. Shevtsova

The composition of a work on the early Modern history of Russia written in the second quarter of the 19th c.:

the "History of the reign of Peter the Great" by N.G. Ustryalov

Article contains the analysis of the "History of the reign of Peter the Great" by N.G. Ustryalov as a literary work in it, and is focused on composition. The composition of work corresponds to views of the historian of Peter I and his activity. The special place within the work is given to the image of Tsarevna Sophia and the affair of Tsarevitch Alexey.

Keywords: composition, N.G. Ustryalov, Peter the Great, plot, culmination, cultural and historical tradition, demonizing, Tsarevna Sophia; Tsarevitch Alexey.

M.P. Walz

The «Logic» by W. Wundt and the theory of A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky

The article analyzes the transformation of the W. Wundt's concept in the «Methodology of history» by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky. The author considers the reception of the ideas of Wundt's «Logic: an investigation into the principles of knowledge and the methods of scientific research» in both humanitarian and natural sciences. Similarities and differences of the methods of natural sciences and humanities are presented. The possibility of using the methods from other fields of knowledge in the field of history and their transformation are revealed. The main focus is on such key problems as interpretation, comparative method, critic as well as their use in scholarship in general and particularly in the field of history.

Keywords: reception, interpretation, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, W. Wundt, methodology of history, «Logic», historical critic, comparative method.

Yu.S. Nikiforov

Communicative culture of the Russian historians

of the late 19th – early 20th centuries:

interaction and conflicts in the University environment

The article studies the communicative level of the culture of the Russian historian. The author presents a detailed analysis of the communication inside the historical community, as well as the peculiarities of interaction between historians with officials and students in the late 19th – early 20th cc.

Keywords: culture, communication, community of historians, conflict, letter, «the Russian historical school», N.I. Kareyev, M.M. Kovalevsky, I.V. Luchicky, P.G. Vinogradov, M.S. Korelin.

A.E. Zagrebin, O.M. Melnikova

Constructing the national history of Udmurtia:

from oral to written history (1920s - early 1930s)

The article discusses the emergence of the history of the Udmurt Republic as an academic discipline in the context of the shaping of the Udmurt nation. The authors suggest that the social orientation of the history of Udmurtia appeared in its subject: ethnic history that focused on the development of archaeological and ethnographic research in the region. The article discusses the

research approaches and projects implemented in the 1920s and early 1930s.

Keywords: ethnic history, Udmurts, images of historical memory, historians and authority, ethnic identity.

S.S. Lazaryan

The educational system of the Russian Empire at the Caucasus in the 1840-50s: tasks and methods

The article analyses the policies of the viceroy M.S. Vorontsov, that aimed to incorporate the Caucasian region into the social and cultural space of the Russian Empire as fast as possible. The most important and effective means to reach this goal were educational institutions of various status and profile.

Keywords: imperial authorities, Caucasus, viceroy, system of education, educational institutions, adaptation, peoples of the Caucasus.

S.Ch. Lim

The emergence of the Japanese students in the Meiji Era

The Meiji period (1868–1912) in Japan was the first and crucial period in the development of Japanese students as a significant factor in Japan’s rapid modernization. Progressive samurai’s youth did not want to put up with the dependent status of Japan. They recognized the importance of overseas study, and went at their own risk. Young patriots were founders and participants in the construction of the higher education system, which determined the elitism and pragmatism of Japanese students in the Meiji period.

Keywords: the Meiji Era, academic freedom, Imperial University, Japan’s students, westernization, Freedom and People's Rights Movement, political elite, social structure, patriotism, nationalism, ideology of “*tennosei*”.

E.M. Rosenblum

The ‘Acts of Carpus, Papyrus and Agaphonica’ as a source for the history of the Montanist Controversy

The article presents a new reading of the “Acts of Carpus” in the light of Buschmann’s hypothesis of polemical purpose of the *Acta Martyrum* as a genre. The author addresses two versions of the “Acts of Carpus”, i.e. the Greek and the Latin one. The distinctions between these two versions are not many, but they have theological

significance. The Greek version contains Montanist features that were completely wiped out from the Latin one. Understanding the two versions of the “Acts of Carpus” as two literary monuments that belong to two different Christian schools allows us to clarify their role in development of the genre and also solve the problem of their dating.

Keyword: Montanism, Acta martyrum, “Acts of Carpus”, persecution, voluntary martyrdom, late antiquity, early Christianity.

E.P. Telmenko

Epistolary controversy of 1496 on the prophetic mission of Girolamo Savonarola

The specific features of the Dominican monk image formed in the views of his opponents and apologists are reviled in the article basing on the analysis of the key issues presented in the controversy broken out among the Italian clergy about the Florentine prophet and reformer Girolamo Savonarola in 1495-1496.

Keywords: the History of the Church, Italy, Florence, Girolamo Savonarola, prophecy.

A.L. Beglov

"Community, institution, brotherhood..."

The quest for identity in the Orthodox parish: the projects and discussions of late XIX-early XX centuries

The article looks at the different concepts of the Orthodox parish that existed among different religious and social groups of the Russian Empire in the late XIX - early XX century. The controversy over the parish question is treated by the author in the context of the state policy concerning the institute of the church wardens during the nineteenth century, and also – in the context of social transformation of the post-reform period. The author identifies three main semantic fields of the concept of the parish in the period under review. The author concludes that by the end of the Imperial period the Russian society was far from a consensus about the parish. As a result, the understanding of the identity of the parish was not settled during the discussions and legislative action, but in the course of social transformations of the early Soviet period.

Keywords: historical semantics, Church reform, Orthodox parish, parish institutions, peasant community, parish community, institution of

the Church, the brotherhood, Slavophiles, Zemstvo.

A.V. Mendyukov

Russian Orthodox Church and its parishioners in Soviet Russia and the emerging totalitarianism

The article analyses the causes and the essence of the religious policies of the Soviet state towards the Orthodox Church as the main confession in the context of emerging totalitarian tendencies in the political life of the country. The author discusses the transition from religious views of the masses to atheism. Archival documents are used to demonstrate the repressive policy of the state towards the Russian Orthodox Church and its parishioners.

Keywords: Orthodoxy, believers, religious policy, militant atheism, folk Christianity, totalitarianism.

G.D. Selyaninova

The Perm Dialogues of N.V. Ustryalov and D.V. Boldyrev, 1918-1919

The article discusses the ideas that were developed by N.V. Ustryalov and D.V. Boldyrev when they taught at the Perm University in 1918–1919. They overcame the problems of the military communism period, debating the historical path of Russia. Later they worked together as directors of Russian Press Bureau of the Omsk government of A.V. Kolchak.

Keywords: Bolshevism, military communism, revolution, statism, White Movement, National Bolshevism, Smenovekhovtstvo

A.V. Yakovlev

Daily life of ‘not-so-ordinary’ people. New approaches to the history of everyday life

The article presents a new approach to the history of everyday life. The article is focused on the daily life of intellectuals (writers, scholars, artists) of Petrograd at the critical stage of its history. The author pays a good deal of attention to such aspects of everyday life as food, cloths, city services.

Keywords: history of everyday life, history of private life, micro-history, Petrograd, intellectuals, intellectual culture.

N.N. Kryuchkov

A.P. Volynsky: real and imaginary crimes

The author examines the criminal charges that accompanied cabinet minister A.P. Volynsky throughout his public career. Not all of the crimes attributed to Volynsky have been proven. Many accusations were voiced in moments of disgrace to discredit rival in the struggle for power and the proximity to the monarch.

Keywords: A.P. Volynsky, Governmental career, bureaucracy, charges of corruption, embezzlement, assault.

I.R. Chikalova

“Christening of my Children was the Heaviest Blow”: Resistance and Emancipation of Jewesses on the Periphery of the Empire (the case of Paulina and Zinaida Vengerov)

The article is based on the lives of Paulina and Zinaida Vengerov who belonged to the two generations of a family that gave Russian culture a number of outstanding figures. The author demonstrates in which way the emancipation processes have been getting into the Jewish circles. In her memoirs, Paulina Vengerov shows that the majority of Jewish women, especially the elderly ones, resisted any modern trends vigorously. At the same time, the minority, to which her daughter Zinaida Vengerov, belonged had been incorporated into the double process of the ethno-religious and women’s emancipation.

Keywords: Paulina Vengerova, Zinaida Vengerova, emancipation of Jews, women’s emancipation, Jews’ Enlightenment, the 19th – the early 20th centuries, memoirs, periodicals in Russia.

S.V. Zanin, O.E. Kosheleva

A recently discovered text by Diderot: the ‘Moral Catechism’ for Catherine the Great

A text recently found in archives – a memorial by Diderot addressed to Catherine II, and its Russian translation are published.

Keywords: letter of Diderot, Catherine II, ‘moral catechism’.

Dialogue with Time 49

Marija Lapteva

Max Weber’s ideal-type method as a tool for analysis of civilizations

The article analyses the contribution of Max Weber to the theory of civilizations. Special attention is paid to the notion of the ‘image of

the world'. A considerable part of Weber's sociological legacy can be interpreted as an attempt to develop a comparative history of civilizations. Concepts by Max Weber are more influenced by the dynamics of history, and therefore, the dynamics of civilizations, than those by Toynbee. The volume of historical material included by Weber is less impressive than that in Toynbee's works, but Weber rivals Toynbee in his depth of analysis. According to Weber, a civilization is a way of being of certain nations and an 'image of the world' that they created as an interpretation of existence. Weber has thought empirical observations and generalizations were not enough to explain the nature of civilizations, and offered a new way to reveal an essence of the human, to explain human motivations and values.

Keywords: ideal type, Max Weber, civilizations, "images of the world".

Zinaida Chekantseva

Historical event and time in the context of 'rhythmic paradigm'

The concept of rhythm has become increasingly popular in science and art of the last decades. It is known that rhythm – one of life's organizing forces – does not only generate questions about temporal and spatial characteristics of events but is also intertwined with problems of the contents and forms of various phenomena (rhythm of sound/colour, rhythm of action/interaction, rhythm of order/disorder etc.) The analysis of this concept leads to the character of a society, its practices, the relations of power, forms of thought and action, conceptual tools of scholars and other realities of human and natural life. The author based her work on contemporary analytical and case studies of rhythm, historical event and time; she demonstrates that this trans-disciplinary search fits into the 'rhythmic paradigm' that has been emerging since late 20th – early 21st cc. The character of its development and new ways of studying time, rhythm and an event in interdisciplinary field problematize a structuralist interpretation of paradigm introduced by Thomas Kuhn.

Keywords: *the RHYTHMOS project, rhythm, historical event, rhythmic theory.*

Lorina Repina

Temporal characteristics of historical consciousness:

(on the dynamic component of the “history of memory”)

The article is focused on the contents and place of the notion of the ‘history of memory’ in the interdisciplinary field of social studies and humanities, and on its various interpretations in the context of the theory of cultural memory. The author analyses temporal characteristics of historical consciousness, which reveal a way of the structural differentiation of time (the ‘link of times’) and provide grounds for a typology of the forms of historical consciousness studied in contemporary works. The article emphasizes the importance of temporal characteristics of historical consciousness for the status of history as a critical form of the memory of the past and for cultural comparative studies. While appreciating the value of the project of ‘intercultural comparative historiography’, which is not limited chronologically or spatially, the author point out problems of its realization and the need for precise terminology and better methods of reconstruction and comparison of temporal and historical views, and conditions that shaped these in different cultural areas.

Keywords: *historical consciousness, cultural memory, historical culture, modes of time, ‘regimes of historicity’, historiography.*

Vasilyev Alexey

Cult of hero and national identity:

a study of collective memory

in Stefan Czarnowski’s sociology of culture

The article presents an analysis of Stefan Czarnowsky’s contribution to memory studies. The study is focused on his monograph on St Patrick as a national hero of Ireland (1911) and two article – ‘The past and the present in culture’ (1936) and ‘Emergence and social functions of history’ (1937). The monograph was a case study where theoretical conclusions resulted from the analysis of historical material, the articles dealt with theory. Czarnowsky viewed St Patrick as a national hero, and his cult – as system of commemorative practices that shaped the national identity of the Irish. The scholar studied the role of cultural memory in the shaping and preserving of national identity. The adequate context for a contemporary interpretation of the article ‘The past and the present in culture’ is a newly emerging discipline close to memory studies – the study of the forms of cultural transmission, Tradierungsforschung etc. The unfinished article ‘Emergence and

social functions of history' is related to the discussions of historical policies and the correlation between history and memory. Thus, the article contributes to the reconstruction of the history of the Polish national school of memory studies.

Keywords: *memory studies, Polish sociology, the Durkheim school, memory, national identity, commemoration, Ireland, St. Patrick.*

Ovanes Akopyan

Marsilio Ficino's Astrology and medieval tradition

The article is dedicated to astrological views of Marsilio Ficino. In its first part, the analysis is based on Ficino's works, written before 1484, i. e., before the publication of Plato's dialogues in Ficino's translation, while in the second part of the article I shall examine his late treatises, full of Neoplatonic elements. First astrological works by Ficino were not influenced by Neo-Platonism. Although by that time the Florentine philosopher had been 'enslaved' by Platonism and the legacy of 'Ancient theologians', these sources were used only in a few fragments of the 'Discourse'. This situation changed in the late 1480s. It is quite likely that only after the publication of the dialogues by Plato in 1484 Ficino could use his philosophy in the works on astrology.

Keywords: Renaissance, Marsilio Ficino, Plato, Neoplatonism, Astrology, Magic.

Ilya Andronov

Historicism and local method

in Tommaso Campeggi's works of 1554-1561

The inter-confessional dispute in the Confessional age revealed the insufficiency of the traditional polemic methods. Therefore, the debate moved gradually to the Church history matters. The works by Catholic bishop Tommaso Campeggi sign the transition from the dominating local method to the tendency to base ideological theses historically. While discussing a number of topical Church routine issues, the theologian tried to prevent the massive blow of the opposing party made on historical basis – the so-called Centuries of Magdeburg. To prove the unassailability of the Catholic Church was to mobilize all resources of logic and methodology, but Campeggi preferred the arguments of Church history to the traditional theological ones. In

other words, he did not attempt to demonstrate moral or doctrinal truth of the Church but chose to show its historical authenticity. This was an important step forward on the way of creating a new historical concept of the Catholic Church – the concept that would emerge victorious in the ‘Ecclesiastical Annals’ by Cesare Baronio.

Keywords: Catholic historiography, Church history, Scientific Revolution.

Anna Seregina

Education and pastoral work of priests within the English Catholic community, 16-17th cc.: the clergy in the entourage of the Viscounts of Montague

The article presents a prosopographical analysis of Catholic chaplains in the entourage of the Viscounts of Montague in the second half of the 16th – early 17th cc. The author also looks at their level of education and professional training and into their relationship with lay Catholics. It has been demonstrated that the chaplains chosen by the Viscounts of Montague and their relatives were well-educated, either a University, or a seminary graduates, and preached often. The position of Catholic clergy strengthened by the early 17th c., although clerics remained dependent on their patrons financially. The presence of clerics within Catholic households, close to their flock offered them a unique opportunity to influence laity, and often to define their religious practices, behaviour and political actions. Even in the absence of ‘normal’ parochial structure, in the context of missionary church, the idea emerged of a priest as a pastor and instructor, in accordance with the views of church reformers on the role and image of clergy. In this respect Catholic missionaries in England were more successful than priests in continental Europe.

Keywords: 16-17th cc. England, Catholic reform, Catholic clergy, religious education, church patronage, preaching, missionary church, religious practices

Vladimir Filimonov

N. Kareev and M. Korelin: communication in the context of Greek-Roman discourse

‘Anthropological turn’ and the personalization of the subject of history –

key trends of last decades – created a genre of intellectual biography interpreted by academic community as a 'synthesis of biographical, textual and socio-cultural analysis'. This integral approach makes it important to analyse a wide context that shaped and developed a worldview, and where academic activities of a subject of a study took place. The article examines the relationships between two outstanding Russian historians – N. Kareev and M. Korelin and broadens our ideas about both historians' contributions into Russian study of antiquity. A variety of discovered communicative practices allows us to reproduce sociocultural context of genesis, transmission, diffusion and the existence of ideas.

Keywords: *N. Kareev, M. Korelin, scientific communication, Russian historiography of study of antiquity.*

Evgeniya Vorontsova

A museum as a basic element of informational infrastructure of historical discipline

The article is dedicated to an important aspect of informational support of historical discipline – to a museum as a basic element of its informational infrastructure. By helping increase volume and variety of information and perfect its quality, both a museum and historical discipline play an important role in the deepening of historical memory, fights informational entropy, but do in different ways. Mechanisms of their co-operation are defined by the fact that both social institutions are complex and developing systems, each with its own structure and infrastructure. The article analyses similarities and differences of their infrastructures, the way the co-operation of the systems is regulated, and elements within each of these. The question about informational infrastructure required to interpret historical discipline and a museum as informational systems; thus it becomes possible to view these as basic elements of each other's informational infrastructure. It has been concluded that, being a basic element of the infrastructure of historical discipline, a museum functions as an informational resource, a place of the representation of historical knowledge and of the communication of a bearer of knowledge (a historian, a curator) with a perceiving subject (a student, a visitor who is not an expert on history).

Keywords: historical discipline, museum, informational infrastructure, social (historical) memory, museum studies / museology, historical source / museum object, informational strategies, representation of historical knowledge, communication, technological aspects.

Andrey Isserov

A comparison of the declarations of independence in the USA and the countries of Spanish America: a formulation of a problem

The article is devoted to the comparison between the declarations of independence of the United States and of Spanish American nations. The full list of Spanish American declarations of independence is compiled for the first time in historiography. The questions raised in this proposed comparison bring a scholar to the major issues of the independence movements in the New World (and in the end, to the discussion of the nature of British and Spanish colonial societies in America) and thus – do not have clear and final answers.

Keywords: declarations of independence, popular sovereignty, United States of America, Latin America, Atlantic revolutions, inter-American relations.

Rodion Belkovich

Two Wars for Independence:

Abraham Lincoln and the Secession Problem

The independent statehood of the USA is based on the act of secession – the unilateral separation of American colonies from the British Empire through the formal Declaration of Independence. The war against the metropolitan rule has become the foundation of the republican heroic discourse. On the other hand, the secession attempt of the Southern states a century later has been suppressed by the Northern army and the Southern independence theorists have been accused of treason. Abraham Lincoln played an essential role in changing the perception of the secession idea in American intellectual landscape. The author analyses Lincoln's arguments in favor of the territorial integrity of the USA and comes to the conclusion that American Civil War reveals fundamental contradictions inherent in the modern statehood. An important consequence of the war was an

intellectual revolution provoked by Lincoln; this changed the understanding of the nature of state in the USA. From a political form of social relations based on self-governance state turned into an independent subject that rules without an accent of the ruled.

Key words: secession, Lincoln, slavery, revolution, sovereignty

Marina Arzakanian

The idea of European Army. France and USSR

The author analysed the idea of European Army proposed by the leaders of Western Europe in the early 1950s and the creation of the project of the European Defense Community (EDC). Attempts to implement the EDC project, on which the USA insisted, faced serious opposition of the USSR and French politicians and failed at the end. Although under American and British pressure, the French Prime Minister Rene Pleven (the Pleven plan) made the EDC project, the French parliamentary debates concerning its ratification divided French elites. The situation was compared to the famous Dreyfus affair. The Soviet government wanted the Pleven plan to fail; it followed the situation closely and collected information through its embassy at Paris. The article is based on the documents from the Archive of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation and on the latest studies by Russian and Western scholars.

Keywords: *European Defence Community, European Army, France, USSR, the Pleven plan, re-armament.*

Irina Konovalova

An ancient ethnotoponym on medieval map:

“Scythia” by al-Idrisi

The article raises the question of the role of tradition in the formation of geographical concepts. The author focuses her study on the material of medieval Arab geography and cartography that widely used Classical ethnotoponymical nomenclature, in particular, ethnotoponym “Scythia”. Having borrowed the name of “Scythia” from ancient literature, Arab geographers placed it in a new semantic and ethnogeographical context that, on the one hand, allowed them to interpret the Greco-Roman knowledge about Scythia and Scythians in terms of Islamic

culture and on the other — transformed ancient image both spatially and ethnically. Image of Scythia, inherited by Islamic authors from antiquity, was substantially deprived of the political, ethnic, cultural, religious and ethical connotations that had been associated with the concept of “Scythia” in Greco-Roman literature. Islamic geographers wrote about Scythia only in very general terms — as one of the parts of the world, the ethnic marker of which were Turkic peoples. Geographer of the 12th century al-Idrisi tried to add some detailed information about Scythia, showing not only its place on the world map, but also Scythian settlements. His work demonstrates how this ancient ethnotoponym was supplanted by al-Idrisi on the outskirts of the ecumene. If the Arab geographers of the 9th – early 10th centuries used the term “Scythia” to designate the vast territory populated by the Turkic peoples of the steppe zone of Eurasia, as well as the land of Armenia and Khorasan, al-Idrisi who possessed significant contemporary information on these areas and their peoples, put “Scythia” to the northern borders of Bashkirs, narrowing its size to a small area.

Keywords: Scythia, al-Idrisi, ethnonymy, toponymy, tradition, Arab geography, Arab cartography.

Ekaterina Kirillova

Age as a relative number:

People of different ages in the “Book of the Trades” of Paris

This article, based on the guilds’ statutes (the «Book of the Trades» of Paris, 13th c.) is dedicated to the absolute and relative definitions of age, and the social component of masters’, journeymen’ and apprentices’ ages. The analysis of absolute and relative definitions of age produced a god deal of numbers, and only one of these – ‘60 years’ – belonged to the ‘Book of the Trades’; and this number was an imaginary one. The 13th century Parisian artisans and merchants did not need these numbers, unlike their descendants, who did not always feel this need as well, since they thought a married man to be adult and financially independent, regardless of how old he was.

Keywords: age as a social category, social status, master — journeyman — apprentice, «Book of the Trades» of Paris.

Nadezhda Selounskaya

The Space of Unequal Dialogue:

witnesses, witches and inquisitors in the 16th -century Venice

The author of the article has studied the documents related to the accusations of witchcraft made in Renaissance Venice in the 16th c. (1550-80). The article deals with the research in the field of the communication of the unequal participants, unequal thanks to social or gender status and ad hoc interpreting the different roles of the inquisitors, the accused, and witnesses. The accused had employed various ways of defense: 1) they tried to avoid the contacts with authorities, and to escape from interrogation; 2) they admitted to some accusations and denied the gravest of these; 3) they collaborated actively with the inquisitors, supplying the latter with more information than was actually asked of them, and provided material for the future accusations of the others. Looking from this perspective of the study of the communications, the crime and the punishment could be seen as reflections in the mirror: there are two opposite worlds, where the communication of unequal actors with the different discourses and statuses was unescapable.

Keywords: witchcraft, Venice, inquisition, communication, XVI c., everyday life history, religiosity, church history, history of law, gender.

Valentina Chubarova

The place and role of Poland in Europe as seen by the Poles

In XVI-XVII centuries in the szlachta environment the specific myth about Poland appeared. According to it, Poland was a bulwark of Europe protecting it from danger from the East. After the partitions of Poland, the image of “The Christ of nations” arose: the nation on whose resurrection the future of the whole Europe depends. However, there was the opposite idea either: it was about the backwardness of the country, the necessity to develop to the western level. The obtainment of independence largely actualized the old myths – Poland seemed again to be the country that had the special role for the whole Europe. The events of WWII were respectively perceived as the Poland’s new sacred victim. Later the overcoming of the old stereotypes strengthened. The country that was politically separated from the

Western Europe recognized its cultural solidarity with it: the farther the more, it did not claim any special role anymore.

Keywords: *Poland, identity, Europe, Central Europe, national myths, European identity, history of Poland.*

Andrey Shamanaev

Artifacts theft and vandalism counteraction in Chersonesos by Odessa Society of History and Antiquities (1840–1880's)

The article is devoted to the problem of the organization destruction and theft of archaeological finds counteraction in Chersonesos in 1840–1880's. The study is based on the documents of Monastery of St. Vladimir in Chersonese and the Odessa Society of History and Antiquities, the personal correspondence from archives. The author examines examples of the artifacts theft and vandalism, as well as forms of opposition by the organizers of the monument excavation, analyzes the reasons for the ineffectiveness of their efforts. It is shown that the problem was created by low cultural level of the visitors of the site, legal loopholes, but mostly by the lack of regular surveillance of the site by a specialized security service.

Keywords: cultural heritage protection, history of archeology, Chersonesos, Crimea.

Oleg Kvasov

Definitions and Conceptual Framework for the Description of Russian Revolutionary Terrorism

The article is devoted to the problem of the phenomenon of revolutionary terrorism in the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19th c. – early 20th c. The author interprets terrorism as a method of political struggle, which implies systematic escalation of violence in micro-level in order to solve a macro-problem. The basis of this definition is terrorism as active choice of violence. This definition works for all ways of terrorist crimes, and enables one to see separate offences. The approach based on the social action helps characterize main elements of terrorist activities of revolutionaries, and an original interpretation of the historical evolution of terrorism is offered. The diversity of 'ways and methods of terrorist activities' is explained not only by the variety of its objects but by numerous types of political

extremism.

Keywords: *terrorist activity, revolutionary terror, subject and object of terrorism, Russian Empire of 19-20th centuries.*

Dmitri Budiukin

The religious commemorative practices of the merchants of the second half of 19th – early 20th c. in I.S. Rukavishnikov’s novel “The Damned Family”

The article deals with the description of religious commemorative practices of the prominent merchants of Nizhnii Novgorod in the second half of 19th – early 20th centuries who belonged to the Orthodox Church, in the novel “The Damned Family” by I.S. Rukavishnikov (1877-1930), the writer who came from this milieu. The depiction of decline of religious commemorative activity and piety is used by the writer to demonstrate the decay of the described social group.

Keywords: I.S. Rukavishnikov, “The Damned Family”, memory, commemoration, commemorative practices, church foundation, places of burial, Russia, the merchants, Orthodoxy, piety, charity.

Andrey Kuznetsov

The novel “Nizhegorodsky otkos” by N.I. Kochin’s:

A source on the history of science and the higher school in Nizhny Novgorod

Article is devoted to the use of fiction as historical source on history of the higher school. The novel "The Nizhny Novgorod slope" by N. I. Kochin's is under discussion. The novel reflects the life of the higher school in Nizhny Novgorod in the 1920s and presents images of professors and teachers of Nizhny Novgorod institute and university. The problem of reliability of testimonies of the novel is addressed in the article. The author concludes that the novel by Kochin offers some information on the everyday life of historians and scholars in humanities but in some cases, this information is consciously distorted. The task of historians and the historians of literature is to refute the persuasive force of this unreliable text with the propaganda of the results of historiographical analysis, otherwise the image of the past of historical discipline would suffer a serious deformation.

Keywords: N.I. Kochin, historical source, fiction, Nizhny Novgorod teacher training college, Nizhny Novgorod university, V.L. Komarovich, S.I. Arkhangelsky, V.N. Bochkaryov.

Dialogue with Time 50

Irina Savelieva

Has history become a social science?

Energetic embrace of ‘scientificity’

In modern Academia, history is occasionally classified as a social science. My aim is to demonstrate why history has not become a real social science, although in 1960-80s historians who embraced the most advanced trends within the discipline aspired to this. Two-faced status of history is problematized as a conflict between theory and method, which emerges when historians adopt the theories of social sciences. Although historians have sought theoretical renewal by turning to the theories of various social sciences, they rarely can use techniques and ways of cognition that are normally used by sociologists, psychologists or anthropologists – psychometric testing, sociometric monitoring, ethnographic description, in-depth interview, long-term observation. What does happen if a historian bases his/her research on a theory developed for another discipline, which has other ways of working with subjects in the present? Examples from a number of historical sub-disciplines could be offered to answer this question.

Keywords: history, social sciences, humanities, theory, method, symbolic interactionism, cultural interpretation.

Igor Ionov

Problems of Modern Macrohistory.

Article 1. Step Forward, Two Steps Backwards?

The article presents an analysis of the development of macrohistory in 1990–2010s. Its results are compared with earlier and later works by the best experts working in this field. It is shown that there were two serious shifts in macrohistory – at first from universalism and Eurocentrism towards post-colonial criticism, and then – to the new Eurocentrism, neglecting achievements of post-colonial criticism. It is shown that these changes are connected with "the process of civilization" as sociologists of school of Norbert Elias

understand it, with transition from an era of informalization 1960s–1970s by an era of reformation 1980s–2010s. The world and global history today strongly differs from general history of the middle of the XX century but the project of macrohistory is reduced to a dialogue of the strongest global centers, for example, of the West and China.

Keywords: world history, global history, process of civilization, informalization, reformation, establishment, orientalism, subaltern, mental maps.

Olga Leontieva

«Memorial turn» in the contemporary Russian historical studies

The article discusses the general trends in the study of historical memory in contemporary Russian historical studies. The author shows how Russian researchers interpret the social nature of memory, which communities and social groups are studied as subjects of historical memory. She reveals the main groups of sources used in the works on historical memory, as well as methods applied to analyze them. The article is also focused on the interpretations of the structure, content, and strategies of historical memory, which are offered in the contemporary Russian historiography. Historical researches created in the genre of "historiography of memory", are interpreted by the author as contribution of the scientific community to a socially significant "work on the past".

Keywords: historiography, methodology of history, historical memory.

Feodor Nickolai, Anna Khazina

History of Emotions and ‘Affective Turn’:

Prospects of a Dialogue

The article is devoted to the argument concerning a new "emotional" and "affective" turn in modern humanitarian studies. The works of leading researchers of this area, such as T. Dixon, P. Stearns, M. Nussbaum, W. Reddy, B. Massumi, are being considered not only as interesting examples of the mentioned approach, but also as an attempt to overcome the opposition of emotional and rational thinking through the development of specific social and psychosomatic mechanisms of their interrelations. The relevance of this dialogue seems to be unquestionable as a way to update the

terminology and conceptual apparatus of the history of mentalities, as well as to generally promote the public interest towards history. Besides, both the history of emotions and "affective turn" demonstrate the historical (and therefore inevitably limited) features of the psychological theories of personality of the 19th-20th cc. trying at the same time to outline the prospects of their development.

Keywords: History of Emotions, Affective turn, public opinions / feelings, emotives.

Dmitry Timofeev

**Methodology of the history of concepts
in the context of the history of pre-revolutionary Russia:
prospects and application of principles**

This article discusses methodological grounds of the history of concepts in the context of solving the problem of adequate understanding of the past, recorded in the texts of historical sources. The article presents the analysis of the topics and trends in modern historiography, where researchers are turning to the methodology of the history of concepts. Through the integration of the main provisions of the German and Anglo-Saxon school of the "history of concepts", the author offers specific principles of historical research on the history of Russia.

Keywords: methodology of history; history of concepts; the European ideas to Russia, history of political thought of Russia; the basic sociopolitical concepts.

Maya S. Petrova

**Platonic theories concerning division of the World
as presented by the Latin encyclopedist Macrobius**

The paper examines theories of the Platonists concerning division of the world as presented in Macrobius' "Commentary on the *Dream of Scipio*" (V c. CE). The teaching of the first group of Platonists is discussed. According to these, the universe is divided into two parts: the active (and immutable) part occupies the space between the outer and fixed sphere called Aplanes, the changeable (and passive) part extends from the sphere of the Moon ("ethereal Earth") and down to the Earth. The cosmography of the second group of Platonists ("Pythagoreans") is considered, according to whom the world is divided into three tetrads of elements. The first series consists of

earth, water, air, and fire. The second tetrad (made of the more pure elements) is Moon (earth), the sphere of Mercury (water), the sphere of Venus (air), the Sun (fire). The elements of the third tetrad are arranged in reversed order: Aplanes (earth, Elysian fields), the sphere of Saturn (water), the sphere of Jupiter (air), and the sphere of Mars (fire). The third group of Platonists (like the first group) also consider cosmos as a two-part structure. The first one is the sky (the “fixed” sphere, Aplanes), the second one contains seven spheres of the “errant” planets and the Earth. The related theories are discussed: particularly, the location of the underworld and the “deaths” that the individual soul suffers on its way from heaven to the earthly body. Macrobius’ sources are analyzed: Ocellus Lucanus, Philolaus, Plutarch, Plotinus, Porphyry. This discussion uses the method of relevant contexts.

Key words: theories, division, world, commentary, elements, Plato, Platonists, Macrobius.

Anastasia Palamarchuk

Noble honour, King’s Justice:

the Court of Chivalry and legal ideas in the Early Stuart England

The article analyses the influence of legal ideas developed by the English civilians on the Court of Chivalry, restored in Early Stuart England. A long discussion on duel issues demonstrated how several aspects of honour and noble service changed and what instruments for the conflict regulation were believed acceptable. The restored Court of Chivalry stressed patriarchal and feudal foundations of royal power. Once again the king manifested himself as a creator and the head of the nobility, who guaranteed its corporate honor and sustained outer boundaries, and who controlled its normative practices.

Keywords: Court of Chivalry, duel, defamation, civil lawyers, civil law, Early Stuart England

Elena Vishlenkova

Reviewing as a means of self-regulation

in the medical profession in Russia of 1830-1840s

The activity of an amorphous group of the medical bureaucrats was noticed by historians only in the 18th c. (A. Renner). In the second half of the 19th century two processes were recorded by scholars:

the active involvement of the medical professionals into social control and the phenomenon of the medicalisation of the political discourse (L. Engelstein, D. Beer, M. Mogilner). Probably, the transformation of the medical estate into profession took place in the first half of the 19th century. This article explores one of the mechanisms of this process — the evaluation of the knowledge of the candidates to the rank of the staff doctor and the doctor of medicine. The birth and the evolution of the genre of the dissertation review, history of the convention concerning the scope and the nature of the knowledge of the doctor are traced on basis of testimonial cases from the Achieves of the Moscow and Kazan Universities. The author detects the forms of the bureaucracy's participation in these processes and it helps to establish how the regulatory agreement between state and profession elite was concluded, how new type of social state had been shape in Russia.

Keywords: Russian empire, University, academic degrees, health profession, history of science, history of knowledge.

Svetlana Golikova

Medical expert knowledge in Russian legislature of the first half of the 19th century: the Rekrutsky Charter of 1831

The Rekrutsky Charter (1831) shows the role of law in formation of the biopower. Fitness of recruits for military service was established at a medical examination - corporal practice, unusual for people of that time. Medical examination conducted by military doctors became the mechanism of state appropriation of men's bodies and could even order compulsive treatment or surgery. Medikalization strengthened the mode of cultural domination of educated physicians over the people. Participation of doctors in the social and state control over the population was carried out by means of the clinical approach, in order to establish whether a recruit met general standards.

Keywords: Rekrutsky Charter of 1831, military-medical examination, corporality, norm, clinical approach, medikalization, biopower.

Natalia Alebras

Dissertation history of a scholar as an event of intellectual biography of the 19th century Russian historians

The author discusses dissertation histories of the 19th century Russian

historians as scientific phenomena. Their intellectual nature is viewed as facts – events of historiography. The author asks whether a particular dissertation and its defense constitutes an event in academic life and uses methodological ideas by A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky and F. Braudel. The author uncovers the fate of magister dissertations of S.M. Soloviev and V.O. Klyuchevsky and recreates historical and historiographical context for expert evaluation of their works by contemporaries and later generations of historians.

Keywords: dissertation, dissertation history, dispute, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, F. Braudel, expert evaluations, history of historiography, scientific event, scientific legacy, academic community, classical works, academic memory

Ella Zadorozhnyuk

Works by Taras Shevchenko:

Growing reception and interpretations

The article analyses the growing number of receptions and interpretations of the works by Taras Shevchenko in historical retro- and perspective. It is shown that there are five circles of interpretations – all-Ukrainian, Eastern-Slavic, all-Slavic, European and global ones. The first was oriented towards the consolidation of Ukrainian nation, the second embraces Ukrainian and Russian cultures and complimentary ones, the third is focused on the Czech-philial and Polonophilia, together with Shevchenko’s friendship with Poles. The fourth and the fifth circles imply the growing interest towards Shevchenko in Europe and on the global scale. The celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the poet in various countries are discussed, as well as the ideas of his place in the history of culture.

Keywords: history of ideas, 200th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko, anthropocentrism, cultural codes, dialogue of nations, national self-criticism.

Irina Chikalova

Olga Alexeevna Novikova:

“Unofficial Agent of the Russian Government” in London

The article continues a series of publications by the author that are dedicated to the life and works of the forgotten Russian pre-

revolutionary specialists in British Studies – scholars and publicists. The focus of the research is centered on the personality of the extraordinary woman – Olga Alexeevna Novikova (1840–1925), who lived in London almost constantly since 1875. She had a salon, popular in intellectual circles there, and among British public gained the reputation of the “unofficial representative of Russia”, among the political opponents – of the “M.P. for Russia” (B. Disraeli), but among the open foes – of the “secret agent of the Russian government in London” (K.Marx) and even – of the “paid agent of the Russian tsarism” (F.Engels). The role of Novikova in counteracting the russophobic sentiment in London, in neutralizing the threat to Russia by one of the most powerful state-competitor and in improving the image of Russia in England is shown. Her success in promoting Russian interests in England was largely predetermined by her personal influence on W.Gladston. As a representative of the "weaker sex", without taking any official positions in accordance with the established pattern against women, by the very fact of her existence and her ability to attract the best minds of the time O.A. Novikova challenged traditional ideas about women's inability to influence on political thought and practice.

Keywords: Novikova Olga Alexeevna, slavjanofilstvo, Russia, England, London, “M.P. for Russia”, russophobia, anglofilstvo, “Eastern question”, William Gladston, William Thomas Stead.

Natalya Ageeva, Tatyana Ivanova

A Portrait of an intellectual:

for the 165 anniversary of S.F. Fortunatov

The article presents the first description of the life, research and pedagogical work of an insufficiently studied Russian historian Stepan Fedorovich Fortunatov (1850–1918). An attempt has been made to define his place in the sociocultural space of Russia of the late 19th – early 20th cc.

Keywords: Stepan Fedorovich Fortunatov, historiography of world history, Moscow University, the Higher Women's courses, the intellectual life of Moscow in the late 19th – early 20th cc.

Irina Vorobyova

Natalya Fedorovna Oldenburg as the keeper of the traditions of

Priyutinskoe Bratstvo

The author reflects upon the intellectual society, named Priyutinskoe Bratstvo, which main principles of the way of life did not disappear after the deaths of its founders. On the base of documentary materials, correspondence, memories and stories of those who knew the families of Oldenburgs, Kornilovs, Starynkevichs, the biography of Natalya Fedorovna Oldenburg (1893—1942) is being reconstructed.

Keywords: Priyutinskoe Bratstvo, F.F. Oldenburg, N.F. Oldenburg, art education.

Yulia Obidina

The phenomenon of suicide

in the identification of collective mentality

The author proposes to consider the phenomenon of suicide as a mental construct, which has a major influence on the world and the formation of sociocultural appearance historical epoch. A semantic factor for suicide relies meaning of life and attitude to death. For this stand out some constants that, from the point of view of the author, are the true causes and manifestations of suicidal behavior are fixed in the collective mentality. It is shown that current approaches to the study of suicide have only superficial character and do not affect the essence of the phenomenon.

Keywords: life, death, immortality, suicide, philosophy, mentality.

Violetta Trofimova

“Querelle des femmes” in European cultures

in the late 16th – early 17th century

The article discusses the writings of the late 16th – early 17th century related to “Querelle des femmes” and published in different European countries. A description of an early stage of the “Querelle” is given, the main works related to it are named, starting with Fifteen Joys of Marriage and the writings by Christine of Pisa. The arguments of defenders and opponents of women are analyzed (Biblical, legal, aesthetic). A link between “gender tension” in European literatures of the late 16th – early c. and specific cases of female transvestism is underlined. The views of Montaigne and F. Bacon on woman, and the position of Montaigne’s adopted daughter Marie de Gournay, a defender of

female sex and equality of men and women, are analyzed.

Keywords: “Querelle des femmes,” transvestism, Montaigne, F. Bacon, Gournay.

Lidia Sofronova

Perception of heresy in English religious practice on the eve of the Reformation: the case of John Colet

This article is dedicated to verification of the widespread historiographical thesis about the rise of Lollardy in England on the eve of the Reformation. One case is considered - the charge of heresy against the Dean of the Cathedral of St. Paul J. Colet in early 1512. The author analyzes the evidences of contemporaries about the persecution of Colet and his own writings to detect the Dean's heterodoxy. The investigation presents Colet's orthodoxy and his negative perception of the heresy. As a judge, he took part in the proceedings against the Kent Lollards in 1511-1512. This casus indicates that heresy persecutions were not necessarily related to the actual heterodoxy of defendants. The conservative part of the English episcopate in the early 16th century used the charge of heresy as a weapon in the fight against violation of church tradition and lay criticism.

Keywords: John Colet, heresy, Erasmus, Lollardy, iconoclasm, the church, episcopate, reform.

Svetlana Dudarenok

Religion, Church, Believers

In the Russian Far East in the late 19th – 20th c.

The article is devoted to the processes occurring in the religious life of the Russian Far East from the end of the 19th century to the late 1980s. The author looks at the peculiarities of formation of the Far Eastern religious confessions. The Far East has historically been multi-ethnic, and home to people with diverse religious roots. In the late 19th - early 20th century the Orthodox tradition in the Far East weakened due to the lack of priests, temples and difficulties of life in the region. In the first half of the 20th century the number of religious followers has further reduced, lead to the change in confession, and increased the influence of Protestant confessions. Special attention in the article is paid to the religious policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, showing that the Far

Eastern "underground religion" was created by the local authorities, who declared Religion a real war.

Keywords: religion, church, believers, religious politics, the Russian Far East, repression, religious tolerance.

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Semen Ekshtut

“In style plain and vivid”:

Practice of award granting during the Great Patriotic War

The article presents the results of the analysis of the award granting practice of the period of the Great patriotic War. The author reconstructs the algorithm of the filling-in, and registration of a award paper, and its passage through numerous official institutions. A case study is also presented.

Keywords: Great Patriotic War, award paper, penal battalion, order, phaleristics, a secondary role in history, N.M. Khlebnikov.

Kazbek Sultanov

The “memorial paradigm” and literature as the “second reality”

The article analyses various narrative strategies of fictional reconstruction of man in history and history in man. The author stresses the idea of the self-development of a literary image and its cognitive potential, and shows that the fate of a work of fiction not determined by its level of engagement, or by turning historical facts into fetishes, but rather by its author’s synthetic concept. A good deal of attention is paid to semantic and functional role of historical memory in fiction, to flexible dialectics of fact and image. The author defined the models of national-literary consciousness and distinguishes between the moral imperative of memory, which symbolizes continuity of the historical being of a nation, and the manifestation of didactic, nostalgic remembering of the past. It is also shown that in the world of continuing history the dynamic openness of memorial discourse reveals itself both as a life-building force, and as a prerequisite of projective thinking directed to the future.

Keywords: *memorial discourse, historical memory, narrative, artistic reconstruction, identity, instrumentalization of memory, cultural amnesia*

Ilya Benderskii

On the "opacity" of history (the case of Leo Tolstoy)

The article addresses a well-known methodological problem of the cognitive gap between the reality of the actual past and its representation and analysis. The study is focused on Leo Tolstoy's the novel "War and Peace" by Leo Tolstoy. To evaluate the epistemological potential of the Tolstoy's novel one has to produce a careful study of the novel's narrative and its correlation with the 20th century historical thought. The author has attempted to engage influential philosophers like H.-G. Gadamer and Paul Ricœur in a discourse analysis of the 'War and Peace'. The possibility of such a dialogue is based on their repeated references to the texts of Tolstoy. How could epistemological issues be interpreted within fiction? Where is the difference between 'art' and 'history' in the Tolstoy's thought? Is it possible to trace methodological problems of historical thinking out of his 'artistic' world of literature? And what does his experience mean for us 150 years later?

Keywords: historical representation, methodology of history, theory of novel, literary epistemology, historicism, hermeneutics, the war of 1812, Napoleon, Leo Tolstoy

Sergey Posokhov

'Incomprehensible' vs 'misunderstood' V.N. Karazin comments, remarks, and an apology

The article analyzes the main lines of the debates about the views and achievements of V.N. Karazin (1773–1842). More than 150 years of studying the biography of V.N. Karazin produced a number of intellectual constructions (historiographical images). Often these structures exist together in a "conflict" bundle, forming the main discussion lines and binary ideological oppositions. The author offers deconstruction options of existing statements, estimates and opinions on V.N. Karazin, seeks to analyze the causes of a "historiographical myth", as well as trends and factors of their evolution.

Keywords: V.N. Karazin, biographical studies, history of historical studies, evolution of images, Kharkov University.

Vladimir Dmitriev

The concept of BELLUM in the “Res gestae”

by Ammianus Marcellinus

The article is devoted to analysis of the concept of BELLUM according to Ammianus Marcellinus’ “Res gestae”. The author examines the lexical-semantic structure, through which the concept of BELLUM presented in the work of Ammianus Marcellinus, and explores both kernel (denotative) and subordinate (connotative) semantic fields that reflect the cultural-historical as well as emotional and value content of the concept of BELLUM in Ammianus Marcellinus’ representation.

Keywords: Ammianus Marcellinus, conceptual analysis, concept, BELLUM, mentality, the Late Roman Empire, Classical historiography

Maya S. Petrova

School textbooks and the discipline of grammar in the late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages

The article explores the development of the discipline of grammar in Western Europe of the 4th – 6th centuries, stimulated by social and political changes that engulfed the region. The author demonstrates the main factors that influenced grammatical rules (these include linguistic assimilation of migrating barbarian peoples by the world of Romanitas, and the dissemination of Christian theological views on the relationship between language and faith). The studies of school texts by Donatus (*Ars grammatica*) and Servius (*Commentarius in Artem Donati*) help reconstruct the emergence of the educational system of a new epoch – of the early Middle Ages.

Keywords: grammar, discipline, language, discourse, text, commentary.

Alexey Sagimbaev

The Role of the “Round Table” group in the shaping of British imperial ideology in the early 20th century

The article discusses an aspect of a complex intellectual process that accompanied the transformation of the British Empire in the first half of the 20th century, namely the work of a team of the "Round table", which had a significant impact on the changing imperatives of Imperial policy in the UK and its adaptation to the new realities that emerged after the First world war.

Keywords: British Empire, the group of “Round table” project of “Imperial Federation”.

Tatiana Labutina

Reception of the Ideological Heritage of English Enlightenment in the USA, France and Russia in the 18th century

The article explores the influence of the ideological and cultural heritage of England on intellectual elite of the USA, France and Russia in the age of the Enlightenment. The author emphasizes a non-unified process of the transfer of British political culture in various countries, due to the differences in their economic and political development. In the countries where bourgeois revolution took place, the ideological and political component of British "heritage" was in high demand, and representatives of the bourgeoisie became its conductors. This ideology did not find a response in Russia where the feudal relations were still strong. At the same time, Russia was open for all things western, and to the British culture on larger scale. Elites were more interested rather in achievements of science, technology, education, culture of England, than in its political system. Unlike other countries, in Russia the political elite as conductors of the Western culture was influenced by the acts of monarchs. Civil society was not able to formulate essential tasks for any reform of a state system yet, and therefore was not capable to choose suitable ideological elements from cultural heritage of more developed countries. Thus, it is possible to speak about various forms of perception of cultures, and also about possibility of classification of typology of cross-cultural communications.

Keywords: The Enlightenment, XVIII century, socio-political thought, perception, culture, education, political elite, the USA, France, Russia.

Marina Ayzenshtat

The Past in political culture of Britain in 1750-1800

The article deals with the factor of the past in the everyday life, political behavior of Britons and British political institutes in 1750-1800. The author analyses a role of the past in the shaping of the political views of the Whigs and Tories, and in the parliamentary debates.

Keywords: political culture, history, past, Parliament, parliamentary debates, Whigs, Tories, Radicals.

Dmitry Martynov

Kang Youwei as a historian

The article analyses the historical views of a Chinese philosopher and reformer Kang Youwei (1858–1927). He had received a traditional Confucian education and shared an official view of historiography as an integral part of the doctrine of state. However, at the time of the growing pressure of the Western power on China, he universalized the Confucian historical concept by incorporating other geographical zones into it; a ‘chinazation of the world history’ took place, for pragmatic and didactic purposes.

Keywords: Kang Youwei, historiography, method of analogy, didactics.

Alexey Vasilyev

Memory studies in Poland during the interwar period

The paper is focused on the emergence and development of Polish memory studies (late 1890s – 1939). National schools of memory studies are mostly underdeveloped except in French, German and American traditions. Polish contribution to the theory of social (cultural) memory is still poorly explored, and the present paper tries to fill this gap in the history of memory studies. The author analyzes the methods and approaches of such Polish scholars as L. Krzywicki, K. Kelles-Krauze, J. Chałasiński, F. Znaniecki, and special attention is paid to Stefan Czarnowski, a classic of Polish sociology and an author of important concept of historical sociology of culture. The ideas of Polish scholars made an impact on the practices of nation building influenced by the developments in Poland where the process of the restoration of the state was under way during this period. The memoirs contests organized in the Second Polish Republic are considered to be an “institute of memory” created by the Polish intellectuals, and a vehicle to transform an autobiographical memory into national one. The author concludes that between the wars Poland was actively included in world academic process when the first research programs and theoretical approaches to phenomenon of collective memory had been emerging. In this regard the Polish thought was closely related to the international Marxist (although in a specific version opposed to economism and radical positivism that dominated the field in the late 19th century), French (the school of

Durkheim) and American (the Chicago school of sociology) academic contexts.

Keywords: memory studies, Poland, nation building, Polish statehood, collective memory, Polish humanities and social sciences.

Maria Kozlova

The first history lecturers at the Moscow imperial university

The article is devoted to the first history lecturers at the Moscow imperial university opened in 1755. There were no qualified university lecturers in Russia, thus the lecturers Kellner, I.G. Reykhel and F.G. Diltey were invited from German universities. They faced a number of difficulties: language problems, misunderstanding of the colleagues, insufficient salary and the absence of the textbooks on the Russian and world history. F.G. Diltey wrote the first textbook. “The first bases of universal history ...”, but work did not get recognition it deserved.

Keywords: H.G. Kellner, I.G. Reykhel, F.G. Diltey, Moscow university, teachers, history, textbook, First bases of universal history, education.

Ilya Piskunov

How one was to become a Privatdozent in Russia?

The article is focused on Russian Privatdozents, a class of part-time university lecturers at Russian universities in the 19th c., which has not received a good deal of scholarly attention, although it played an important role in the teaching process. The author analyses the criteria and requirements to be met in order to obtain demands to achieve the title of Privatdozent in Russia at the early stage of beginning of its existence (1843-1884), as well as the practices of promotion to this title through the “entrance examinations”. The difficulties and conflicts on the way to the title of Privatdozent at Russian universities are explored, as well as the influence of such practices on the further development of university staff in Russia.

Keywords: Russia, universities, Privatdozent, teaching, dissertation, promotion, lecture.

Zarina Gatina, Dina Grebenkina

Personal memories of post-Soviet universities and the archive of professorial identity

The article focuses on the limits of the use of oral history methods in the studies of academic communities. The authors analyze the language and ways of self-description used by the members of contemporary Russian academic community. The study is based on the interviews of Post-Soviet university professors, which helps to find out their concepts of tradition, the origin of their individual memories, and the correlation of these memories to the collective perceptions of the ideal university.

Keywords: oral history, interview, academic community, tradition, Post-Soviet university.

Tatiana Chougounova

«**Authority vs obedience**» in the treatise

«**The Obedience of a Christen man and**

how Christian rulers ought to governe» by William Tyndale

The article discusses the concept of the relationship between authority and its subordinates, as stated by the 16th century English reformer William Tyndale in his treatise «The Obedience of a Christen man and how Christian rulers ought to governe» (1528). In this work, Tyndale tried to represent the model of strictly hierarchical society based on the obedience, where each social group is aware of its rights and duties. The author used the method of the textual analysis to that the English reformer identified authority not with power, but with the right, and thought it should be obeyed voluntarily, for the common good. Tyndale argued that the order in the country could only be supported through the hierarchy of obedience of all levels of government.

Keywords: Reformation, right, duty, obedience, temporal authority, spiritual authority.

Ekaterina Terenteva

Reflections on the method of William Camden

The method of a famous English antiquary William Camden is analyzed here in the context of the development of the British and European historical writing. Camden's empiricism and his methodological doubt combined with self-humiliation rhetoric are the main features of his historical method. The choice of historical sources, as well as his attitude to them were innovative for the epoch. The collectivism of his work can be also considered as a significant

feature of his method.

Keywords: Antiquaries, Britain, Camden, England, historical writing.

Sergey Morozov

The transformation of social contract theory in the writings of the members of the Great Tew Circle in the late 16th –early 17th c.

The article looks into the royalist interpretation of social contract theory produced by a group of English intellectuals known as the Great Tew circle. At the beginning of the “paper war”, which erupted in the early 1640s, some members of this circle wrote political treatises in defense of royal power. In this writings, authors of Great Tew circle used some Grotian and Hobbesian ideas of social contract theory, but they substantially altered these. The polemicists mixed the elements of the theory with some of the ideas of John Selden and Richard Hooker, and the principles of the divine-right theory of kingship. The article analyses the most important alterations of social contract theory in this writings.

Keywords: Dudley Digges, Edward Hyde, the Great Tew circle, Henry Parker, Lucius Cary, social contract theory.

Alyona Postnikova

Theatre in the Historical Politics of the First Empire in France

The article presents an attempt to define a role of theatres in historical politics of Napoleon. Having considered a social status of actors and repertoire of theaters, the author concludes that the creations made according to a state order did not find unconditional support of the public and quickly sank into oblivion. At the same time, Napoleon listened to public opinion, and promoted in some cases worthy performances and careers of talented actors.

Keywords: history theatre, historical policy, functional memory, the First Empire in France, Napoleon, public consciousness.

Mikhail Bazanov

Debates on the emergence of the Russian centralized state (1946) revisiting the reception of the pre-revolutionary research traditions by Soviet historiography

The article is based on the materials of academic debates, which show the methods employed by the Soviet scholars in order to legitimize

concepts alien to Marxism. The first method was to manipulate the citations from the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism; the second was connected to the idea of Friedrich Engels of the possibility of the influence of superstructure on the course of history.

Keywords: Soviet historiography, ‘Bourgeois-feudal’ historiography, Marxism, citation, basis, superstructure, legitimation.

Eradzh Boev, Galina Voronkova
Iranian State ideology under the Pahlavi dynasty
as viewed by the Soviet historiography

Today the growing number of experts in oriental, political, and social studies and international relations are interested in the political situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This interest is based on the place of the country in the global politics and economics, the structure of international security, and on the current situation in the Middle East. The present study analyses the views of the Soviet scholars on the ideology of Iranian state under the Shahs in 1925-1979.

Keywords: the Shah's power, monarchical Iran, state ideology, Soviet historiography.