

V. D. Altashina
1814: De Sade Passed Away, Long Live Lermontov

The article raises a hypothesis of influence of the de Sade's philosophical ideas on Lermontov's poetry and prose. Basing on the analysis of the critical literature, biography, poetry and prose of Lermontov the author of the article demonstrates common views of writers on goodness and evil, virtue and vice, self-knowledge, freedom, will and apathy.

Keywords: philosophy, goodness, evil, virtue, vice, theomachy, self-knowledge, will, apathy.

E. V. Alymova
Socrates in the Second Sophistic: Apuleius' Metamorphoses, I, VI–XIX

We focus our interest on the First book of *The Metamorphoses* of Apuleius, which evidently contains the key to the understanding of the novel in general. Taking into account that Apuleius alleges his commitment to the Platonic philosophy and at the same time belongs to the Sophistic tradition we'll try to estimate how serious is his philosophic engagement. We propose to concentrate our attention on the figure of one of the protagonists of the First book named Socrates. We hold that this character is crucial to the whole plot of the novel.

Keywords: Greek Philosophy, Tradition of Platonism, Interpretation of Platonic Philosophy, Socrates, the Second Sophistic, Ancient Novel, Latin Literature, Apuleius.

A. L. Anisin
Dialectics and Synergy as Philosophical Myths

The article is devoted to the analysis of misinterpretation in using the terms "dialectics" and "synergy". In contemporary philosophic discourse these terms often appear as myths. Here with the reference to "dialectics" and "synergy" imparts the simulacrum of scientific proof with a baseless allegations. Hegel's dialectics has an indissoluble connection with his absolute idealism, and the real source of its development is not the contradiction itself, but the cogitative spirit, which perceives the contradiction as a problem calling for a solution. The materialistic rethinking of dialectics appears to be absurd in this case, because it has to attribute the creative and rational abilities to the Matter. Synergy claims to reveal the rules of self-organization of nature, but actually this intention stays unrealized.

Dialectics and synergy as the principles of understanding the world can only be developed in the course of religious-oriented world view.

Keywords: dialectic, synergy, self-organizing, philosophical mythology, materialism, atheism, religious philosophy.

I. E. Barykina
The Attempt of Implementation of an Alternative Political Program by P.A. Valuev in the Early 1870's

The article focuses on the political activity of P.A. Valuev in the early 1870. P.A. Valuev stands out from the whole range of public figures of the second half of the XIX century, the availability of developed political program that is an alternative to the government's course. Activity of the dignitary in the post of Minister of Internal Affairs in 1861-1868 is adequately represented in the historiography. Meanwhile, his further attempts to carry out the program remained in the shadow of the previous period.

In the early 1870's P.A. Valuev has consistently tried to reorganize the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of State Property; took part in the creation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Trade; the establishment of the income tax between all classes of the society; the destruction of the «Obshchina» and the creation of a commission of representatives of the State Council. These efforts are presented in the notes and reports of the statesman and his practical work as the head

of two Commissions - Taxable and Agriculture. He could not carry out the full-scale transformation - an insurmountable obstacle turned out to be the will of the Russian Emperor.

Keywords: Russian Empire, internal policies, autocracy, public administration, reform, taxation, agriculture, ministerial system.

A. Y. Berdnikova

“The Imaginary Dialogue” Between Kant and Leibniz in the Russian Personalism of the Late XIX - Early XX Century

Article analyzes the main problems of reception in Kant’s and Leibniz’s ideas in the thought of Russian metaphysical personalism (Neo-Leibnizianism). The Author uses the method of dialogue to create a more complete view of the interaction of these paradigms of the Russian philosophy of the late XIX — early XX century.

Keywords: Kant, Neo-Kantianism, Leibniz, personalism, dialogue, person.

D. K. Bogatyrev, M. I. Shishova

The Post-Secular Hypothesis and the Particulars of the Russian Post-Secularization

The article is about the problem of uncovering a new ideological identity by the modern Russian civilization, to which we can apply the post-secular concept of J. Habermas, according to the authors of the article. The article deals with the particulars of Russian post-secularity and the risks associated with them that may be actualized as the result of unreasoned decisions and actions of the authorities in the religious and ideological realm, particularly in the cultural and religious policy of the state. All the scenarios of the development: multicultural, moderate neo-clerical, clerico-nationalistic and integristic, the last one is the most preferable. In its implementation a great significance is given to the structures of a civil society actualized locally. The Russian Christian Academy for the Humanities is an example of such a structure that has been successfully active for a quarter of a century.

Keywords: religiosity, secularism, post-secularity, liberalism, multiculturalism, anticlericalism, nationalism.

E.N. Vasileva

Montesquieu’s “Spirit of Laws” as a Cause of Literary Polemics in Russia at the Second Half of the XVIII Century

The reception of Montesquieu’s works in Russia at the second half of the XVIII century appears as contradictory process including apologetic and polemic tendencies. The article deals with the paradoxes of French encyclopedist’s ideas and works reception in the light of three Russian personalities: F.-H. Strube de Piermont, the Empress Catherine the II and the prince M.M. Scherbatov. The main theme is the analyze of the problem of despotism in Russia stated in the tractate “The Spirit of Laws”. The singular position of Montesquieu’s censors is defined by their specific status and author’s intention.

Keywords: Montesquieu, reception, Russia, despotism.

G. Yu. Glushchenko

The Problem of Historical Process in Hegel’s Philosophy of History

The article is dedicated to the problem of existence of objective regularities of the historical development in George Frederic Hegel’s philosophical heritage. The place of the philosophico-historical concept of Hegel is shown in the modern theory and philosophy of history, its interrelation with the age of Enlightenment and age of Romanticism. He developed a number of important ideas of these ages. The problem was solved by the philosopher on several levels, such as reason, spirit, freedom where the reason is the center, the reason and the basis of all. Also it

opened other such important factors of development of history as climate, nature, ethnos therefore it drew a conclusion that the development of history happens in Europe and specifically in the Mediterranean region. Also in this article we see the contradictions of Hegel's system that raises doubts about the harmony of some of his judgments. The possible directions of research of the concept of Hegel in modern conditions are shown in the conclusion.

Keywords: Hegel, philosophy, history, reason, spirit, freedom, people.

D. A. Golovushkin

Religious Fundamentalism and Orthodoxy: to the Question about the Structural-Functional Features of the Russian Orthodox Renovationism of the First Half of the XX Century

The article is dedicated to one of the most important theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of the phenomenon of Russian Orthodox Renovationism of the first half of XX century — the problem of relationship between fundamentalism and orthodoxy. Contrary to the traditional approval of their synonymy, the article shows that fundamentalism in Orthodoxy is not a self-sufficient concept and can be filled with various contents. Orthodoxy, because of the difficulty and constant expansion of the content of the Holy Tradition — one of the main sources of the Orthodox Faith, does not have a final formulation. As a consequence, these two facts made the representatives of Russian religious renaissance of the XX century (G.V. Florovsky, N.P. Zernov, A.D. Schmemmann), acknowledge that the ethos of Orthodoxy consists in its historical continuity, and the main and only source and criterion for Orthodox theology is «the experience of the Church». In other words, the Russian religious and philosophical thought of the XX century leads the problem of orthodoxy out of any strong adherence to the same unchanged «fundamentals» to the dynamics and development of Orthodoxy, basing on these fundamentals. In this case we are talking about a qualitatively different understanding of the concept of «fundamentals», because the foundation is understood as «living Tradition», the living experience of the church, and the expression of loyalty to the principle of orthodoxy is seen as the unity and continuity of the Holy Tradition.

As a result, the article concludes that Orthodox fundamentalism (in its theological form) and Orthodoxy come to a common denominator — fidelity to fundamentals that are at the same time the source of higher religious truths and justification of religious renovationism and creativity. This in its turn causes a symbiosis between orthodox reform movements, including the Russian Orthodox Renovationism, and elements of religious fundamentalism and modernism.

Keywords: orthodoxy, religious fundamentalism, religious modernism, Renovationism.

A. V. Dyakov

The History of Philosophy and the Ideology of Modern: Origin of the Science Discipline

The article applies to the historiography of the XVII century French tradition of history of philosophy, when the true birth of history of philosophy in its contemporary modification took place. The main objects of the author's consideration are: the self-reflection of the Modern Age philosophy in its opposition to the doctrines and intellectual traditions of the other ages and regions, the elaboration of the opposition old/new, the new view on the oppositions Christian/Heathen and European/non-European. The author puts forward the theses about the direct origins of contemporary form of the history of philosophy from the spirit and ideology of Modern.

Keywords: historiography, history of philosophy, Modern Age, Modern, rationalism, eclecticism.

A. N. Erichev, O. D. Shmonina, V. O. Klaiman

Schizophrenia: Current Views on Etiopathogenesis and the Possibility of Using Cognitive-Behavioral Psychotherapy on Psychotic Patients

This report is devoted to problem of etiopathogenesis of schizophrenia and contains a discussion of the possibility to use the cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) for psychotic patients. This article has a brief review of the modern ideas about the role of biological and psychological factors in the development and the recurrence of schizophrenia. In this report we also emphasize relationships between stress and psychotic symptoms, as well as the impact of patients personal characteristics, expectations, attitudes and beliefs on the disease dynamics and the effectiveness of the treatment. Relevance of psychotherapy in addition to the biological methods of the treatment of schizophrenia was demonstrated. The possibility of using cognitive-behavioral therapy for a wide range of psychological problems was discussed. Finally, it was shown that CBT can significantly reduce the severity of symptoms, risk of symptoms recurrence and the level of daily patients stress.

Keywords: schizophrenia, biopsychosocial model, vulnerability, cognitive-behavioral therapy

Kirill (Zinkovskiy), Hieromonk

Creativity in Spirit and Matter in the Perspective of the Theology of Education

The article deals with creativity and work from the perspective of the teachings of the Holy Fathers on human being as an Image of God and some of the consequences of this theological thesis for the theory of education. In accordance with the patristic understanding a human being is represented in the dynamic of «divinization». An external and internal work, creative ability are regarded as the characteristic features of the Image of God in a human. Article emphasizes the necessity to consider a human nature as standing in the need of a healing, the importance of work «by the sweat of the brow» (Gen. 3. 19) are emphasized with the aim to correct human sinful desire to have enjoyment only in the material realm. Showing the necessity of hierarchical approach and sober self-esteem in the process of learning and creativity are revealed. When comparing the Christian anthropological ideas with different trends of modern educational practice, the problems of the implementation of «sex education», of the elaboration of methodologies aimed at the development of the intellectual and creative skills as well as sustainable positive motivations and purposefulness of adolescents are investigated.

Keywords: education, the Image of God, nature, falling away from God, creativity, work, penance, divinization.

Methody (Zinkovskiy), Hieromonk

Hypostatico-Natural Character of the Concept of «Knowledge» and Theology of Education

Christian theology has developed a new implication to the ancient Greek term «hypostasis» conferring to it the new properties that had not been previously attributed with it, neither by philosophy nor by theology. The concept of «knowledge», seemingly belonging to the mental nature, is considered by Christian theology as a more profound entity than a series of informational fields. From the inseparable connection of the concept of «knowledge» with a transformed by Christian philosophy notion of «hypostasis» a number of properties of knowledge are derived which should be taken into account by theology of education and pedagogy: Among those are: the hypostatico-natural knowledge; its irreducibility to mentally-natural aspect of being; an inalienable religious, morally-practical, creative and free constituents of the cognitive process; personal communicativity, openness, uniqueness, dynamism, hierarchy, purposefulness and hypostatic synthetism.

Keywords: knowledge, hypostasis, nature, hypostatico-natural unity, hypostatic properties of knowledge.

F. N. Kozyrev
Equality and Freedom: Christian Values?

Criticism of liberalism is reflected in the article from the standpoint of religious ethics. The differentiated approach is substantiated in the article to the constituents of the Liberal idea promoted through different axiological positions of freedom and equality in the context of Gospel. The author traces confessional roots of the modern political culture and of the ways of its development, analyzes correlation of the ideals of equality and freedom and demonstrates the historical role of existentialism in the positive unveiling of the ideal of freedom. Invariant confessional attributes of Christian politics are identified in the article, conditional with the dualism of the Church and the World. Finally, timeliness of the apologetics of Freedom is emphasized in the article as an integral task of the Christian mission.

Keywords: liberalism, equality, freedom, Gospel, Christianity.

V. Yu Lebedev, A. V. Fedoroff
Hermeneutics of Religious Space: "The Magic Mountain" by Thomas Mann as a Model of a Changing World

In the article is dedicated to some of the aspects of "The Magic Mountain" by Thomas Mann that are studied through semiotic analysis of the religious (including confessional) context of the novel. The authors single out some of the basic textual codes as keys to the religious aspect of the novel that reconstructs a transitional cultural situation. The method of semiotic analysis of the novel identifies the specific genre of its characters as a representation of a specific worldview attitudes typical for the turn of the XIX-XX century. Apart from this, the study focuses on the religious dominant of those attitudes while uncovering the mythological intertextual foundations of the novel and linking them with the Ancient mythology and its subsequent interpretations. Textual explorations enable the authors to demonstrate some major philosophical concepts encoded in the text; including the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche, concepts of Apollonian and Dionysian origins that proved influential for the contemporary culture. The comparison of the novel with other texts by Th. Mann helps to reveal its intertextual links. The authors conclude by asserting the significance of Th. Mann's heritage for hypothesizing the model of a changeable world.

Keywords: Thomas Mann, The Magic Mountain, philosophical novel, modernism, Nietzsche's philosophy, religious rationality, religious mysticism.

E .A. Makovetsky
Platonists and Aristotelians of the XIV Century: Five Works of Grigoriy Nedetovskiy

In the history of patrology there are diametrically opposite estimates of the importance of a philosophical element in the Hesychast controversy in Byzantium of the XIV century. Meanwhile in the history of the Hesychasm in Russia re some facts concerning the identification of the parties of the conflict as Platonists or Aristotelians. Five works of the little-known Russian writer and patrologist of the XIX century Grigoriy Ivanovich Nedetovskiy are considered in the article. On the basis of the analysis of some writings we come to the conclusion about the inaccuracy of the identification of an Hesychast position as the Platonism or Aristotelianism is drawn. However, the assumption is made that the phenomena of the Russian culture of the XIX century can be considered enough effectively in these terms.

Keywords: Grigoriy Ivanovich Nedetovskiy, Otets (Father) Zabytyi, Hesychasm, Hesychast controversy, St. Gregory Palamas, Platonism, Russian culture of the XIX century.

M. V. Mikhailova
«I Saw Thee Under the Fig Tree»:
Evangelic Foundation of the Theology of Peace

The article deals with the evangelic theology of peace represented by J. Vanier and S. Hauerwas. The evangelic conception of peacemaking, based on the personal acceptance of *this* Other as a gift and evidence, turns out to be opposite to the globalist and democratic rhetoric. A peacemaker's mind is formed by the cultivation of «vision under the fig tree» (Jn. 1) — of the ability to accept the best manifestations of Other as a truth of his existence. The vision is based on ethical and metaphysical reasons.

Keywords: Peace, Gospel, nonviolence, time, patience, weakness, gift.

E. V. Onischenko, A. E. Ryabchuk
To the Problem of Information and Communication Culture Development of a Teacher in the Process of an Interactive Interaction

The article focuses on the substantiation of choice of the scientific research problems connected with the process of purposeful forming of the information and communication culture of a modern preschool teacher. It examines the leading methodological approaches in solving the problem in the system of the national education. The article also discusses the main organizing and pedagogical conditions that allow to form the information and communication culture of a teacher in the process of interaction with children, their parents, colleagues and the administrative staff of the preschool educational institution.

Keywords: preschool education, preschool educational institution, interactive interplay, culture of information and communication, preschool teacher, professional culture.

A. T. Pavlov
The Philosophical Education in Russia in the Second Half of the XIX Century

The article discusses the process of restoring the teaching of philosophy in Russian universities after the restoration of philosophy departments and the adoption of the University Charter of 1863. The change of attitude to teaching the history of philosophy since the adoption of the Charter of 1884. Summarizes the teaching of philosophy in theological academies, seminaries and some secular schools.

Keywords: philosophy, history of philosophy, Logic, psychology, professor of philosophy, teaching philosophy.

V. S. Popova
About Approaches to Philosophizing Styles Analysis (on the Example of Psychologism Problem Discussion Between Vvedenskiy A. and Losskiy N.)

Vvedenskiy A. and Losskiy N. philosophizing styles and its features are examined on the material of their psychologism problem discussion. The article shows that comparative analysis of conceptions that belong to the same intellectual culture could be based on contemporary cultural and historical methodology and takes into account the specific style of philosophers thinking. Analysis was carried out by typological marking out the discussion contexts and the most substantial “word-notions” disclosing psychologism problem in the frames of examined studies.

Keywords: cultural and historical methodology, scientific thinking style, philosophizing style, Vvedenskiy A., Losskiy N., Logic, psychology, psychologism, context, “word-notion”.

A. A. Prilutskii
Modeling in the Context of the Development of Science

This paper discusses the issues of modeling in the context of the development of science. The author argues that understanding of the specifics of the model and modeling as a way to explore the world is contradictory. The paper presents various approaches of understanding the essence of a model and modeling. It is shown that despite the lack of a unified approach to understanding the place of modeling as a method of scientific knowledge, modeling is a good method of research, that is confirmed by research practice.

Keywords: model, modeling, method of scientific cognition, mathematical modeling.

Alexander Panichkin, Archpriest
270th Anniversary of the Saint-Petersburg Spiritual Consistory

The article refers to the eparchial administrative apparatus in the 18th century Russia, to the scope of administrative tasks assigned to the Spiritual Consistory and about how they were carried out in life, to the communication of the Holy Synod decrees to the eparchial clergy and execution of these decrees. It considers the Consistory staffing, quotes registers of the Consistory officers and reviews their contents. The Spiritual Consistory kept eparchial statistics, appointed clergy to talk sense into criminals, investigated offenses by clergy and imposed punishments. It gave permissions for marriages with people of different faiths and for divorces, allotted land for houses of clergymen and performed surveying of church lands. It dealt with issues of confession and communion of the prohibited clergymen, kept records of members of the clergy, liaised with the police in searching fugitive priests. Its duties also included supervision of book printing and burial of suicides.

Keywords: Archbishop's House Chancellery, Sudny Prikaz (Judicial Decree), Kazenny Prikaz (Treasury Decree), Spiritual Consistory, Eparchial clergy, Consistory officers, children of the clergy, interfaith marriages.

D. V. Ratushina
Philosophical Polemic in the Journal “Contemporary Notes”

The article considers philosophical content of the Journal “Contemporary Notes” which published works of practically all the Russian thinkers living abroad (of Russian emigre community). The journal was special for its polemic nature and the live dialog between the authors. So, with the help of the Journal we have reconstructed the exchange of ideas between the thinkers and particularly the philosophical issues they were interested in. Issues raised in the Journal reflect the philosophical tradition of the XIX-XX century, intellectual environment of the emigration and crucial problems which appeared as a result of the social and cultural changes.

Keywords: philosophy of the Russian diaspora, “Contemporary Notes”, philosophical polemic, philosophy of Law, freedom, Russian literature.

Y. M. Romanenko
The Event of a Child's Imagination

The article analyzes the foundation of child's imagination in the context of the event-ontology. The primacy of the ability of imagination in the development of the child is justified in terms of the author's conception of the impulsive-converting nature of the imagination. Problems of the relation between image and word, and the importance of light in the image Being. The article shows the interpretation base of the fairy tale used to increase the abilities of a child's imagination in the process of education.

Keywords: ontology, event, child, imagination, game, word, fairy tale, nature, culture, education.

K. V. Romanov, K. A. Kharitonova
Family Education as a Way for Self-Definition

Self-determination of the individual becomes possible only through assimilation of values and norms of a particular socio-cultural community. Family and education throughout history were the basic institutions of the society, affecting the attainment of "I". In this article we will compare the role of education and family on each of the historical stages of development from traditional society to the informational society. To address the issue of self-determination of the individual we propose the idea of domestic education.

Keywords: the Identity Ideal, individual, choice, self-determination of an individual, cultural self-development, education, family, domestic education.

R.V. Svetlov
«Job, Plotinus, Plato»

The article deals with a specific aspect of ancient asceticism: the question of oblivion about earthly existence. We compare the types of ascetic experience, contained in the biblical "Book of Job", as well as in the ancient Platonic tradition. A comparison of the moralistic-religious and philosophical discourses shows a number of coincident points. We analyze the features of Plotinus's anthropology, the reasons for its rejection of "self-memory", the structure of the human being, presented in the teaching of Plotinus, types of memory inherent in the different "levels" of the soul, the theme of individual memory in the philosophy of Plato.

Keywords: Bible Studies, The Book of Job, memory and oblivion, Platonism, asceticism.

V. A. Somov
Francophilia in the Family of Count Alexander Sergeevich Stroganov: Cosmopolitanism and National Consciousness in the Russian Aristocracy in the Era of Enlightenment

The Stroganov family was extremely wealthy and played a notable role in Russian history. In the 18th century, the Stroganovs who had just received the noble status, perceived the value of western European culture following the process of the Europeanization of Russia. The French language, which had a global significance at that time, served as one of the means of gaining a new role in the society and helped them to become full members of the highest quarters. Many years of residence in France, moreover, assisted the entry into the ranks of the European elite. The first European in the family was Count A.S. Stroganov (1736-1811), from his young age, he was influenced by the thinkers of the Enlightenment and later assimilated the ideals of the Freemasons. He became well known as a connoisseur of art and as a patron. Several generations of the Stroganov family, who were educated abroad, adopted the spirit of cosmopolitanism, which they expressed in a general fascination with French culture. But their francophilia co-existed with patriotic feelings and this combination was the particular feature of the philanthropic activities of Count A.S. Stroganov and of his descendants.

Keywords: Count Stroganov, the Enlightenment, francophilia, cosmopolitanism, national consciousness.

N. M. Speranskaia
Francophone Periodicals in Russia in the Early XIX Century

Some of the periodicals published in Russia in French have been a subject of research, but there was no work to that would describe them in whole. Not attempting to fill in this gap, we show a

brief survey of the periodicals that appeared between 1807 and 1833. Leaving aside special periodicals (academic, scientific, technical or musical), we present the ones that were addressed to the public (official, literary and artistic). The history of the most long-living periodical, «Journal de St.-Pétersbourg» published by Russia's Foreign Ministry, is based on the Archives of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire (AVPRI).

Keywords: newspapers, journals, french language, francophone periodicals, press, journalism, XIX century, Journal de St.-Pétersbourg.

O.S. Sunait

The Rejection of 'Being-Within-Self' in Sartre's Novel 'Nausea'

This article deals with the problem of a relationship between the philosophical and the artistic components in Sartre's works. The article is focused on 'Being-Within-Self', which is the fundamental category of Sartre's philosophy. The analysis of Sartre's classical novel 'Nausea' reveals that the philosopher within the novel used extra-artistic means to uncover such possibilities of this category that are not covered in his philosophical works. The article comes to a question about the possibility of 'Being-Within-Self' to enter the beyond of human experience in the present tense. Sartre did not deny an everlasting human longing for such an experience but considered it to be 'a useless passion' and associated it with the phenomenon of faith. The analysis of the text of the novel allows us to see similarities between the descriptions of Sartre's 'Being-Within-Self' within the boundaries of human experience and the descriptions of the infernal experience in F. Sologub's novel 'The Petty Demon'.

Keywords: 'Being-Within-Self', 'Being-For-Itself', nonexistence, Nothing, rejection, human reality, existential despair, heroic self-affirmation, the Infernal.

T. S. Sunait

The Paradoxical Facet of Secularism in the Works of Michel Foucault

The article looks at one of the sides of the rich intellectual heritage of Michel Foucault — a great French philosopher of the second half of the 20th century. Considering numerous interpretations of his philosophy, the author of the article asserts about the specific advantages of the combined philosophico-biographical approach, which is used in the works of Paul Veyne. The article analyzes the fundamental difference between the secular culture of the first half of the 20th century and the second half of the 20th century. Spengler's approach to culture is contrasted symbolically with that of Foucault. Spenglerianism is understood as a characteristic example of the secular thought of the first half of the 20th century and the Foucauldianism type of thought is suggested as a metonymy of the secular consciousness in the second half of the 20th century.

Keywords: secularism, intellectualism, the principle of multiple truths, structuralism, post-structuralism, discourse, dispositive, Foucauldianism, Spenglerianism, essentialism, desacralisation, the infernal, Foucauldian type of secular thought.

I. R. Tantlevskij

The Author of Source «Y» in Genesis as a Proclaimer and Ideologist of the emerging Israeli Empire being created by David

On basis of the analysis of some passages from *Genesis*, which are attributed by the supporters of the "documentary hypothesis" to the so-called "source Y", as well as proceeding from several other texts of the Pentateuch closely connected to it from the ideological point of view, the present author supposes that the writer of this "source" acted as a proclaimer and ideologist of the emerging Israeli empire in the beginning of David's reign.

Keywords: "documentary hypothesis", the source Y and its imperial ideology, the Testament of Jacob (*Gen.*, 49), David's state, excavations in Khirbet Qeiyafa.

B. N. Tarasov

Philosophy of Heart in Creative Heritage of Pascal and Russian Thinkers

The subject of the article is the genetic and psychological community of Pascal and some outstanding Russian thinkers (Dostoevsky, Florensky, Vysheslavtsev, Frank) in understanding the depth of the heart and the primary base of the inner world of a man, as a source of good will and evil will, his feelings and energy that form the spiritual world of a personality, its world view and life.

Keywords: Philosophy of Pascal, Russian religious thought, spiritual anthropology.

M. V. Fabinsky

The Main Theoretical Problems in Studying the Functioning of the Orthodox Community of Believers During the First Years of Soviet Power

The article is dedicated to the question of functioning of the Orthodox believers communities after Russian Revolution of 1917 and their relationship with the state. It shows the position of the new authority that was gradually weakening the Church's role in the society and implementing it, especially in the acceptance of the Decree on the Separation of the Church and the State, the new status of the believers' communities and the definition of their functioning. The article describes the reaction of the clergy and the believers about this measures and the position of the government officials on the relations between the state and religious associations. The article deals with the question of ambiguity of the religious policy, the lack of a unified position on a number of points of the adopted decrees, the facts of government arbitrary in the part of regions. This article is based on information taken from archive sources which are introduced to the academic community for the first time.

Keywords: religion, society, Orthodox Church, Soviet State, religious policy, anti-religious campaign.

V. E. Fedotov

The Role of the Kiev Metropolitan Peter Mogila in the Creation of the Kiev Collegium

The article is devoted Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, which takes one of the leading roles in the history of Ukraine and the Russian Empire. The first successes of the institution are associated with the name of the Kiev Metropolitan Peter Mogila, when it happened the development of higher and secondary education in the lands of the modern Ukraine, that didn't simply copy Western schools, but could compete with them. The Kyiv-Mohyla Collegium was the foundation for the modern Ukrainian Academy and the University of Kiev.

Kyiv-Mohyla Academy has made great achievements even after the death of it's founder. For half a century, graduates of this educational institution became a lot of famous people, figures of Russian science and culture, among the students of the Academy were the future hetmans. In this article we need to show the result of work of the Kiev Metropolitan.

Keywords: Peter Mogila, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Collegium, education, science, culture.

D. A. Tsyplakov

The Structures of Russian Post-secularism in the Life-world of Our Contemporaries

Falsified secularization: this term of P. Berger describes the situation in the studies of religion at the second half of XX century due to the crisis of classical models of secularism. In these discussions the term "post-secular" emerged. Modern Russian society also is the result of secularization processes. The article analyzes the structure of the life-world of our contemporaries in a new post-secular situation. Here is a description of the proposed analysis of religious structures in the life-world of our compatriots. We must take this into account when

describing Russian post-secularity, religious studies, sociological and historical studies. Religion again became a part of the life-world of the society in Russia. Despite this fact, now post-secular generally means that Russian society is neither atheistic nor religious.

Keywords: secularization, religious structures of life- world, post-secular society.

V. A. Shchuchenko

Review of the Collection of Articles "Religious Education in Russia and Western Europe in the 16th-19th Centuries"

The article shows a brief overview of the collections of articles published in the period of 2009–2014..These articles are related to the topic of religious education in Russia and Western Europe in 16th-19th centuries. It highlights the theoretical and social importance of these works. It emphasizes the methodological and historiographical well-groundness of works of Russian and Western European researchers.

Keywords: religious education, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Renaissance, Modern period, Contemporary period, Enlightenment, universities, school education.