

A.L.Kazem-Bek — the leader of the movement of Mladoross

In the article the life, work and activities of the leader of the movement of Mladoross, the focus is on his ideological views. Biography A.L. Kazem-Bek is given on the background history of the movement. Discusses the structure of Mladoross organization, the main thesis of the formation of their neomonarchism ideology and original social philosophy. Shows the struggle against Nazism in the 1930's and the 1940-ies. Article refutes many myths and stereotype formed around Mladoross and A. L. Kazem-Bek.

Keywords: A.L. Kazem-Bek, Russian emigration, Mladoross, monarchism, nationalism, Resistance.

D.K. Bogatyrev, A.M. Prilutskii

Confessional model of modern christianity (Criticism of concepts and paradigms)

The article deals the features of contemporary religious situation caused by the processes of mixing confessions. This problem of the Deconfessionalization is analyzed with the semiotic positions as a paradigmatic change in religious discourse. The author argues that the confessional model does not explain the specifics of Western Christian culture today because belonging to a denomination ceases to be informative feature of religiosity.

Keywords: Christianity, denominations, secularism, post-secular, liberalism, modernism, traditionalism

N. L. Varova

Soul and body of aesthetic subject in the religious and philosophical interpretation

The development of the concept of aesthetic subject is necessary to a differentiated description of the practice and the results of contemporary art. In the article, the four-part categorical model of aesthetic subject: flesh - body - soul - spirit is based on religious philosophy. The flesh and spirit are substantival character, body and soul are becoming unity in existence. The soul generates meaning. The body owns the skill of expressing meaning. The soul and the body are the attributes of the aesthetic subject. The unity of soul and body is manifested through the creation of original material structures, which express and generate of the individual meanings. Each of the categories examined receiving the fullness of the meaning only in the four-part model. It is shown that the effectiveness of the model in the scope of phenomenological aesthetics. The model will allow for differentiation in the cultural patterns of contemporary art.

Keywords: aesthetic subject, flesh, body, soul, spirit

A. Goncharov

Liberal principles in contemporary international political space: the natural right or war?

The article deals with the possibility of the interpretation the modern international law through the Loke's «liberal» model of the social contract. System of the international law founds on voluntary membership. This membership founds on equality, but using the different modes of «power» against Russia and other countries «contradicts» the basic principles of liberalism.

Keywords: social contract, system of the international law, association of the states, war crime, moral norms, rules of law

A.A Goncharova

Medieval exegesis as the foundation of modern linguistic philosophy

The purpose of this article is proof of linguistic philosophy's actualization in the Middle Ages, as well as research of linguistic philosophy's genesis in Patristics. The patristic doctrines and the modern researches in this field are used as research base.

Methodology: The basic hypothesis is a concept, which implies the interrelation between language and thinking. Analysis for the presence of this concept is carried out. Historical analysis is based on the original sources, as well as on the Russian and foreign subsequent research's findings.

Findings: The patristics had a stake in propagation of Christian tenets in simple wording. That is why they studied in detail the interrelation between language and thinking. The author of this article proves that Medieval philosophy had interpretation in nature, as well as the origins of hermeneutics and Analytic philosophy's genesis took place in Patristics.

Theoretical value: The results stimulate the in-depth study of linguistic philosophy's history. Also they contribute to the formation of fuller appreciation about its process of establishment.

Keywords: linguistic philosophy, the Middle Ages, Patristics, exegesis, hermeneutics, the interpretation of texts.

M. S. Gorodneva

Spiritual experience of Russian philosophy: the dream of All-unity

The article discusses the understanding of the phenomenon of spiritual experience in Russian religious philosophical tradition. The spiritual experience of the subject is inseparable from the experience with being, which includes the world in all its forms, up to the Divine Absolute. Being perceived as a single All-unity, and spiritual experience as the experience of the eternal communion of life existence.

Keywords: being, spiritual experience, Russian religious philosophy, All-unity, absolute, love, creation, grace, unified.

M. V. Grankova

The idea of philosophy of religion in A. Losev's philosophical works

This article is dedicated to the conception of philosophy of religion and evolution in Aleksey Losev's scientific views. The philosophic method, which being used by A. Losev for uncovering basic meanings is researched. The most significant works are examined, basic positions in it Losev's conception is analyzed, and their correlation is dedicated. On the basis of the research, the thesis about the Neoplatonism, the antique classic, the philosophy of the German classical idealism and the Vladimir Solovyov's metaphysics religious consciousness were confirmed.

Keywords: Aleksey Losev, philosophy of religion, dialectics, mythology, Christianity.

V. A. Gutorov

Russia in the First World War: traditions of the Russian social and political thought in the light of modern interpretations

Who was responsible for the First World War? Discussion on this topic continues, and even become more acute. That Germany was largely to blame has become the established view, well elaborated by Fritz Fischer, in particular. But Sean McMeekin points his finger at a different culprit, Russia. But why did Russia wished to start what it knew would become a major European war? McMeekin argues, however, that it was Russia, rather than Germany, that used the crisis to deliberately launch a war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. Russia's aims were no less than the destruction of both the Austro-Hungarian and the Ottoman Empires, and the seizure of Constantinople. The article focuses on the cultural pre-history of these disputes clearly manifesting itself in the Russian social and political thought of the first third of the twentieth century. Literary and philosophical debates of the period is an extremely bright and expressive example of victory of the militant utopianism over the aristocratic traditions of domination as like as the liberal constitutional illusions.

Keywords: the world war, conflict, political traditions, utopianism, liberalism, conservatism, crisis of culture

I. V. Demin

The interpretation of the relationship of historical past and present in Karsavin's historiosophy and in Heidegger's existential analytics

In the article the problem of the relation between past and present is viewed, the parallels between Karsavin's metaphysics of all-unity and Heidegger's existential analytics are drawn.

The similarity of interpretations of the past and present in Heidegger's theory and Karsavin's theory is manifested in the following main points: temporal moments of the past and present are viewed and analyzed in the context of human existence; the past and the present are seen as intercorrelated structural moments of human existence.

The differences in the interpretations of the past and present are related to the fact that the idea of Absolute existence (perfect all-unity), which is characterized as overtemporal and overspatial, is primary in Karsavin's metaphysics. Heidegger proceeds from existential temporality, which is essentially finite. Heidegger is limited by the fact of rajneeshees and correlation of time points (ekstasis), Karsavin shows and clarifies the interindirect nature of past, present and future.

Keywords: temporality, past, present, historical knowledge, the philosophy of history, metaphysics of all-unity, Karsavin, Heidegger's existential analytics.

M.A. Ershova

The doctrine of a man of the parisian philosopher Paul Evdokimov

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of anthropological views of P. N. Evdokimov, who is one of the representatives of philosophical and religious thought of Russian abroad. The absence of works in Russian about anthropology of Evdokimov encouraged the author to attempt such research. After a brief curriculum vitae, clarify the methodology Parisian philosopher, the author of the study goes on to analyze the main provisions of his teachings about the person. First of all, it is noted idealistic approach of Evdokimov to the problem of man. A distinguishing feature of the anthropology of. Evdokimov is his belief in the essential difference male from the female spirit. Source of this conviction should recognize the commitment of medicine and dentistry of sophiology. In close connection with the belief and recognition is Evdokimov perfect man just the androgyne. Notes the peculiarity of understanding Evdokimov of the term "personality". End the paper with conclusions and an indication of prospects for further study.

Key words. P. N. Evdokimov, anthropology, sophiology, the androgyne, the thinkers of the Russian emigration.

Alla Zlatopolskaya

**Perception of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's ideas in Soviet and post-Soviet Russia
and traditions of Russian social thought of late nineteenth–early twentieth centuries**

The article considers the reception of Rousseau's ideas since late nineteenth century to the present day and the traditions of this reception. Our analysis shows that continuity in the perception of Rousseau's social, political, philosophical and religious ideas was paralleled by ideological ruptures. Whereas in pre-revolutionary Russia religious and philosophical views of the 'citizen of Geneva' were studied along with his social and political ideas, interpretations ranging from conservative and monarchical to liberal and revolutionary-democratic, Soviet Russia gradually established the tradition of examining Rousseau's thought exclusively from the marxist perspective. In the post-Soviet period, both Rousseau's religious and socio-political views have been brought to the periphery of social thought.

Key words: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, French Enlightenment, Russian social thought, social contract, sovereignty of people, general will, will of all

T.S. Zlotnikova

Frontier attitude as a crisis in existence of Berdyaev and his contemporaries

Summary. 1915 the article "the Soul of the people" N. A. Berdyaev was recorded by an frontier attitude which characterizes the spatial and temporal relationship. This attitude is common to many of his great contemporaries, including age, V.E. Meyerhold, and its predecessor, A.P. Chekhov. The philosopher has built a border between ourselves and the world in his wide, space, and narrow, mundane qualities. He saw the boundaries between socio-economic conditions of life and spiritual culture, between usefulness and truth. For Berdyaev angst is the emotional experience of the crisis. View Berdyaev about longing embodied through a set of metaphors and signs, with which he accompanies the characteristics of angst. There are words like "abyss", "conflict", "loneliness" and finally, "border", followed by repeated reference to "transcendental". Estate for Russian aristocrats and intellectuals – it's a metaphor and motive, the space of everyday life and time of harmony, polysemy is a life and death could not be implemented. The frontier was the basis of existence of Berdyaev, it was seen with the severity of the crisis.

Key words. Frontier, crisis, the existential, estate, angst, loneliness, N.A. Berdyaev, V.E. Meyerhold, A.P. Chekhov, Russian culture

A. Ya. Kozhurin

**At the root of Russian conservatism
(A.S. Shishkov, F.V. Rostopchin and N.M. Karamzin)**

The article examines the genesis of Russian conservatism. The author focuses on the concepts of its founding fathers — A.S. Shishkov, F.V. Rostopchin and N.M. Karamzin. The article considers their socio-political and culturological views.

Keywords: conservatism, monarch, Orthodox, church, traditionalism, reforms

T. I. Koptelova

Methodology of studying of religion in the theory of ethnogenesis of L. N. Gumilev

In the scientific article the methodology of studying of religious consciousness offered by Lev Gumilev in the theory of ethnogenesis is opened. The passion theory of ethnogenesis allows to open mechanisms of transformation of religious consciousness and moral throughout all historical way of these or those people. The characteristic of the major factors influencing religious consciousness is offered to attention of the reader: passionarity and attractiveness. Prospects of further scientific use of methodology of Lev Gumilev, its demand are shown in this article in the analysis of processes of formation of new religious cults and interfaith interaction. **Keywords:** ethnogenesis, religion, religious consciousness, passionarity, attractiveness, altruism, egoism, moral.

I. A. Koshelev

The Argument from Design in Boyle's Lectures by Richard Bentley

The article deals with the development of the teleological argument (the argument from design) by a theologian and a philosopher Richard Bentley at Boyle's lectures delivered in 1692. This argument, being one of the most convincing proofs for the intelligent design, is mostly known due to a famous work Natural Theology by William Paley. But the foundation for the modern research in the area was laid during the age of the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century by an Anglo-Irish natural philosopher Robert Boyle and his followers. The author brings an issue of the continuity between refutation of naturalism by forgotten Bentley and famous analogies by J.-J. Rousseau and F. Hoyle.

Keywords: philosophy of nature, natural theology, teleological argument, argument from design, rational design, Christianity, Robert Boyle, Richard Bentley

O. V. Kutarev

Reconstruction of idolatry and idol's consecration in old Slavic paganism (on the comparative materials of the Old World)

This paper search for ritual of consecration or «revival» of idols in old Slavic paganism. For this at first author analyzes suitable historical documents and archeological finds, what gives facts for Slavic idolatry cult reconstruction and further knowledge about it. Unfortunately there are no direct evidences about this ritual preserved, and we need to use comparative materials. So, second, looking multiplicity comparative materials of the Old World (Eurasia and Northern Africa), author tries to reconstruct probable ancient Slavic ritual in connection with the above. There are a lot of original methods for realization of idol's revival all over Old World, but also we can see same ritual, which we can describe like a «main ritual of idol's consecration». So finally author tries to answer: is it possible what ancient Slavs could use this ritual in their idolatry cult?

Keywords: Slavic paganism, idolatry, ritual of idol's consecration, comparative religion science

History of philosophy: history or philosophy?

The article deals with one of the major theoretical and methodological problems of the history of philosophy - to achieve unity of the historical and philosophical aspects of historical and philosophical knowledge. Each of these aspects has its own vector: history is to hold the space-time characteristics of philosophical events, philosophy seeks universal, uniform throughout, including in the very history of philosophy. The challenge is to combine the two vectors for reconstruction of historical and philosophical texts. Analyzes the different approaches to the reconstruction of texts and their ability to balance between historicity and philosophical nature of thinking.

Keywords: history of philosophy, text reconstruction, natural language, philosophical thinking, method, system, epistemology, ontology.

S. A. Lishaev

Age and time

Abstract: The article regards age as a temporal dimension of human existence. The essence of age is observed in the combination of a temporality as the ontological order of man and an openness to him of the finiteness of life. It is shown that the age structure is stipulated by the configuration of time horizons of oversituational (biographical) time.

Key words: age, time, hermeneutic phenomenology, situational time, oversituational time, time extent, age time, age disposition.

D. A. Mikrioukov

G. H. Clark's Apologetic Thought within the Context of his Epistemology

The article examines the input made by Gordon Haddon Clark, an American religious and social philosopher of the 20th century, into modern Christian apologetics. Clark's apologetic thought is reviewed in its close connection with his epistemological system, which is known as "presuppositionism". A comparison is carried out with other forms of apologetics, as well as with ancient philosophy and classical Calvinist theology. Possible sources for this school of thought in the patristic and New Testament literature, related philosophical streams in modern Calvinism, examples of applying the apologetic method in practice, and the effect of the system on axiology and ethics are examined. A wide range of non-Russian sources was used for composing the article.

Key words: Gordon Clark, Calvinism, apologetics, epistemology, axiology.

Y. E. Milyutin

Facultative values of the modern culture

The article is an attempt to analyze the crisis of traditional values standard in the contemporary Russian culture and philosophy. The author concludes that the root cause of such crisis is uncritical transference of the once in the past popular in Europe postmodernist ideology to domestic ground.

Keynote words: postmodern, axiological imperatives, truth, goodness, beauty, culture, philosophy, art, science, ordinariness.

About fascination in the Christian exorcism prayers

The article dedicated to a fascination in the Roman Catholic exorcism prayers. We consider prayers from exorcism rite «Rituale Romanum» (1614) is used in Church as well as a new exorcism rite «De exorcismis et supplicationibus quibusdam» (1999). There is a hypothesis that the exorcism rite affects obsessed like a hypnosis. We suppose that fascination in the exorcism prayers help obsessed to be free from demonic dependence. It needs to pay special attention to rhythmic repetitions – its carry the fascination. The continuous rhythmic repetitions brake and confuse the obsessed thinking. That is why the hypnosis effect is done and the obsessed is free from previous stimulus.

Keywords: fascination, exorcism, Roman Catholic Church, pray, Rituale Romanum, hypnosis, rhythmic repetitions.

A. N. Polosina

Motif of a heart in works of J.-J. Rousseau and Leo Tolstoy

The article examines the motif of a heart relating to a problem of perception of Rousseau's legacy by Leo Tolstoy. The heroes of Rousseau and Tolstoy are feeling persons, and their feelings are kept in the heart. Their hearts feel right and accurately. As for the mind, we cannot help noting superior intellect and the will to be guided by it of Rousseau's heroes. The mind and the feeling are tied like allies, but that is the feeling that makes the choice. The connectedness of mind, heart and sensitivity for Rousseau and Tolstoy is a guarantee of a moral fortitude of their heroes. Julie d'Étange espouses under her father's compulsion. She thinks that if she is separated from her beloved by unjust human laws, she may break them. She suggests to her beloved a way of adultery. But taking a vow of fidelity to her future spouse, she comprehends the truth: the fidelity offers peace to the heart and a possibility to find mental equilibrium and happiness. Anna Karenina is brought to adultery by passion, the heroine loses her mental equilibrium, the infidelity does not offer her happiness, neither peace to her heart. Adultery ended with a tragedy.

Keywords: heart, mind, sense, luck, love, adultery

V. N. Pronkin

Imitation practice in light of the theory of narrative "I" by D. Dennet

The article is an attempt to solve the problem of imitation based on the concept of the narrative human "Self" by D. Dennet. The concept links the formation of the structure of consciousness (and its center as Ego) with the mechanisms of social identification in which imitation practice play a decisive role. The article shows the link between social "narrative Self" and selectivity of simulation practices by "Self". It is also proposed the formula of "neutral-positive congruence" of imitating actions to "narrative Self", based on impulsive nature of ideas: the imitating action will take place if it is not in conflict with the "feeling" of the "Self".

I.A. Protopopova

Plato's *Symposium* as Silenus and Androgyne

The paper aims to examine two metaphors from the *Symposium*, Aristophanes' *androgyne*s and *silen*es from the speech of Alcibiades. The author proposes to take these metaphors as a means for description of the Plato's dialogue itself. In connection with

these metaphors, the subject of epistemological status of *hubris* is touched upon, *hubris* being associated in Plato with inversion of opposites and the figure of Socrates. An attempt is made to show that Plato uses metaphors (*androgynes* and *silenes* in particular) as a device aiding to elevate (*anagein*) the reader's thought to the level of *noesis*.

Keywords: Plato, *Symposium*, metaphor, hubris, inversion, opposites, androgyne, silenes.

V. Sh. Sabirov, O. S. Soina

STEREOTYPES OF PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE

In this article the question of the stereotypes of knowledge which are in use in modern high school courses on philosophy is considered. Authors suggest to give up on some cogitative schemes and relicts of *diamat* and *istmat* which remained from the Soviet era and interfering adequate comprehension, both philosophy, and the reality: instead of the party principle in philosophy with ideological division of philosophers into materialists and idealists to apply the personalistic approach demanding deeper comprehension of ideas of specific thinkers; not to reduce a problem of life only to material existence; to cease to use the ontological approach with the laws of dialectics which are thought up by these or those thinkers; to accent the cultural specifics of philosophical knowledge assuming rendering bigger attention in the taught courses of tradition of the Russian philosophizing.

Keywords: philosophy, stereotypes of philosophical knowledge, world outlook, party principle, personalistic approach, Being, ontologization of dialectics, cultural ways of philosophy.

A. A. Ivanov, A. L. Kazin, R. V. Svetlov

Russian nationalism: basic milestones of historic re-evaluation

This article presents a problem of the germ of Russian nationalism, interpretation thereof, specific features, content and evolution from the nascent stage until now. By presentation of main milestones of ideas of Russian thinkers, statesmen, essay writers, and politicians the authors arrive at a comprehensive picture of different views of alpha and omega of Russian nationalism and its place as a component of the «Russian Idea». Authors recognize the Russian nationalism's right of existence, at the same time, they clearly differentiate between the enlightened nationalism oriented toward the Christian spiritual ideal and the unchristian nationalism — from pagan to liberal democratic one which either reduces itself to ethnic chauvinism, or restricts the Russian national idea within the bounds of the European post-Christian world.

Keywords: Russian nationalism, conservatism, national liberalism, nation, patriotism

A. Y. Solomein

Voltaire as a historian in Russian historiography in 19-20 centuries: stereotypes, problems and prospects

The article examines the evolution of views on the historical works of Voltaire in Russia. The main features of the pre-revolutionary and Soviet stages are highlighted, as well as their similarities and differences, the nature of their initial settings perception and interpretations are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the period of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when Voltaire begins to be seen as a cultural historian first of all, and his historical-cultural approach is

conceptualized as a special historical methodology. Another topic highlighted in the article is the problem of heuristic value of Voltaire's contribution to the development of historical science.

Key words: Voltaire, historiography, methodology of history, history of culture, world history.

E. K. Spiridonova

Publishing Activity of Alexander Nevsky Temperance Society

This article is dedicated to the history and the results of publishing activity of Alexander Nevsky Temperance Society (1898–1914) which has been later turned into the All-Russian Alexander Nevsky Temperance Brotherhood that existed until 1918. Due to its temperance program the Society used to publish a large variety of books, magazines, and brochures. This educational program had the wide scale that is why the Society opened its own printing house soon. It used various kinds of donations for publishing work. The author considers the most famous edited magazines which were “Christian’s Rest” (“Otdikh Hristianina”, 1901–1917) and “Sober Life” (“Trezvaya Zhiz’ n”, 1901–1917). Thanks to Alexander Nevsky Temperance Society’s help and influence many public libraries used to open, and a lot of educational talks and temperance manuals to be spread all over Russia.

Key words: Alexander Nevsky Temperance Society, temperance, antialcoholic activity, publishing activity

I.R. Tantlevskij

The author, basing on the idea that the terms “scepter” (*šēbet*) и «warder» (*mēḥōqēq*) with their original meanings “rod”, “staff” could be used in *Gen.* 49:10 not only as an allegory of dominion, but also as an euphemism for the organ of Judah’s male power, believes that the phrase *‘aḏ kī yābō’ š{i}lōh* can be interpreted in a *double entente* with the agent not only Judah, but also his “scepter”/“rod”; in the latter case, this phrase could be interpreted as follows: “until it (‘scepter’/‘rod’) enters/comes into his (Judah’s / his descendant’s) own/what is his”, i.e., until Judah *possesses* what is his due.

Probably, the author of the *Qumran 4Q Commentary on Genesis A (4Q252)*, col. V, 2–5 also plays on several meanings of word *ham-mēḥōqēq*: it is “the staff”, and at the same time the denomination of the leader of the Qumran *Yaḥad* (“Unity”=community) — “the Lawgiver” (another meaning of the word *mēḥōqēq*), who is identical with the “[Expounder of] the Law”; cf. *CD* 6:7, 7:16, *4QFlor* 1:11. (In *4Q252*, col. V, 2–5 and *CD* 6:7–10, “the Lawgiver” seems to be none other than the Qumran Teacher of Righteousness.) The adherents of the “Lawgiver” are designated in the *Commentary* as “the legs” (the present author reads *hrglym*, not *hdglym*, “the banners”) of Judah. On the whole, the *Yaḥad*, headed by “the Lawgiver”, is represented in the *Commentary* as a true successor of Judah, a “keeper” of “the Covenant of kingship”, substituting in a certain sense for an absent legitimate King of Judah’s tribe, “until the coming” of “the Righteousness Anointed One, the Sprout of David” in the world. (NB: “Judah” was one of the self-denominations of the Qumran community in the scrolls.) It is not impossible that the *Yaḥad*, employing in the *Commentary* for its self-designation a symbol of generative power, endeavored to express in that way the belief in its direct participation in the appearance of the legitimate King-Messiah: In other words, the sectarians probably believed that their “preparations” in the Judean wilderness, their mode of life and activity promoted the coming of the Davidic Messiah.

Keywords: Book of Genesis; interpretation of *Gen.* 49:10; the Qumran Community and its Messianic expectation; the Qumran commentary on *Gen.* 49:10 (4Q252), col. V and its interpretation.

Terletskii Oleg, deacon, Grigoriev Grigory, prot

True king of disease Abgar, which became the cause of the creation of the Lord Jesus Christ, the first icon of Christ – the Image

The article examines the scantily explored the question of what disease, leprosy or psoriasis, the acquisition caused by mankind first icons of Christ – the Image?

In the eastern church tradition tells the story of «King Abgar, who ruled in the city of Edessa. Ill with leprosy, the king long and vainly sought someone who could cure him». In the Babylonian and Assyrian medicine for psoriasis designations used the term «quliptu» or «garabu», in ancient Greece – «alphos», «lepra» or «psora». At the time of Hippocrates psoriasis was known as «lepra» and «psora» (in greek. psora – itch, scab). Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea (Pamfil; c. 263–340), writes: «...King Abgar... tormented by illness, to heal that was not humanly possible...».

The Syrian sources VII–VIII centuries. It states that King Abgar suffered from gout and gout in the Armenian apocryphal called the «disease of Abgar». As a result of research, we came to the conclusion that King Abgar leprosy was not sick, but probably was sick of psoriasis complicated with psoriatic arthritis, which explains the presence of a so-called gout.

Keywords: Eastern church tradition, King Abgar, leprosy, psoriasis, «Holy Mandylion», the first icon of Christ –the Image, «the icon of icons».

E. A. Teryukova, T. V. Chumakova, M. M. Shakhnovich

Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society Gatherings in the Collection of the State Museum of the History of Religion.

The topic of the article is to describe the gatherings of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society in the collection of the State Museum of the History of Religion. Gatherings of this Society were transferred by the Russian Palestinian Society (which was the legal successor of the Imperial Orthodox Society) to the museum in the 1930–1950-ies. It contains photo assemblage, which is a rich material for the studies in the history of the pilgrimage to the Christian East in the late 19-th century. The Library of the Imperial Orthodox Palestinian Society, which is a part of the gatherings, is of particular interest for the scholars. Exhibiting the close interaction between different fields of knowledge: geography, history, philology, art history, economics, and church discipline, it is a multi-profile informational space formed in the last quarter of the 19–early 20-eth centuries. The article argues the necessity of using these collections in research.

Keywords: Imperial Orthodox Palestinian Society, Holy Land Studies, European Culture, Museum Studies.

T.A. Turovtsev

An angel and the reality of the soul

The article is devoted to the problem of the reality of the soul in its relation with the nature of an angel. As we examine the question, is it possible to come up with a soul angel, in so far proved impossible to get around the problem of the concept of the soul in the context of anthropology. An attempt was made to combine the realities of the personality and the soul, a problem which is particularly acute due to the fact that the concept of the personality properly as existence beginning. This circumstance has forced to clarify that it can do the soul a separate beginning. The most likely hypothesis was the creation of as reality that specifies a soul. However, this assumption is subjected to significant adjustments in connection with the necessity of a circle comprehended concepts of the reality of love, which is the alpha and omega of personal existence. It is the primary that displaces the soul from the circle of basic concepts. Along with

the identification of the special status of the soul in man it turns out the inability to conceive this concept is applied to the person of an angel.

Keywords: God, angel, personality, soul.

Urbanovich Liubov '

Evangelic parables in interdisciplinary integration of schooling

Abstract: Theoretical and methodical peculiarities of learning of evangelic parables are studied in the article in the context of interdisciplinary integration of schooling.

It is marked that this integration is a vital need today, which allows to solve problems of transition from knowledge-paradigm of education to a competence one. According to the author's point of view for real humanitarian education, it's necessary to study evangelic parables, which are reflected in the creations of Russian literature, musical and art masterpieces of World Culture.

However, special methods are required to study such sacral texts in view of their spiritual context and soteriological directivity.

The author reveals methodical peculiarities and offers specific methods of work with evangelic parables. The problem of school standard of Russian Literature is touched upon as well.

Keywords: orthodox culture, interdisciplinary integration, evangelic parables, sacral text, humanitarian education, metasubject approach, spiritual values, religious picture of the world, methods of parables' learning.

S. L. Firsov

Church, Society and Government at the time of Patriarch Kirill (Gunfyaev) in 2013–2015 . (the main milestones in Church-State Relations)

Abstract article: The article is dedicated to the study of the main milestones in relations between Russian Orthodox Church and modern Russian state. Analyzed are activities of the hierarchy of Moscow Patriarchate in Ukraine and its aspiration for closer “coworking” with secular authorities, and also Church answers to social and political challenges of modern time, as well as the policy of organizational strengthening of Church institutions pursued by Patriarch Kirill in recent years.

Key words: Russian Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate, modern Russia, Church-State Relations, “coworking”, Council, Patriarch Kirill, V. V. Putin.

Dionysios Hmurov (Nikodim), hieromonk

Divorce Cases under the Supervision of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia (the Twenties of the 20th Century)

The article is devoted to divorce cases in the Russian orthodox emigration during the twenties of the 20th century. It is based on the minute books of the Holy Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia, as well as on the materials of *Tserkovnyye Vedomosti* journal. The historical, socio-cultural, juridical and financial aspects of the problem have been considered in the article, particular examples used.

Key words: Russian orthodox emigration, Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia, divorce cases, minute books of the Holy Synod of Bishops, *Tserkovnyye Vedomosti*.

Development of Russian literature of XI–XVIII centuries in the national culture context: value aspect

The article describes the specific character of the Russian literature development during the centuries in its immediate connection with the national culture. The author considers the value aspect to find out the most important («culture-saving») values of the Old Russian society during the centuries XI – XVIII, and shows how its spiritual and cultural values were fixed in and transmitted by means of literary texts. Special attention is paid to the functions of literature which had been continuously saving and transmitting cultural values of the Old Russian society. The author comes to the conclusion that the most pressing problems of today's Russian society, such as the ideas of civic spirit and national unity, the notion of cultural identity and keeping the national language safe were thoroughly reflected in the Old Russian literary texts.

Key words and phrases: Russian literature, culture, spiritual values, society, tradition, literary text, national language

A. S. Tsygankov, T. Obolevich

Bulgakov in Switzerland: contemporary research in philosophy of Fr. Sergey Bulgakov in Fribourg

In the present article we analyse the contemporary German-Speaking reception of the heritage of the Russian philosopher Sergey Bulgakov which has been taken by the members of the Sergij Bulgakov Research Centre at the Institute for Ecumenical Studies at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. We explicate the main directions of research, such as: the organization of colloquiums dedicated to the creativity of the Russian thinker, the educational line – the editing of the German translations of Bulgakov's works and the elaboration of the complete bibliography in German and the line of investigation — a philosophical reflection on the heritage of Russian thinker. A special attention is paid to the philosophical analysis of the works of the director of the Research Center, doctor Regula Zwahlen as well as of professor Barbara Hallensleben.

Key words: Segey Bulgakov, Regula Zwahlen, Barbara Hallensleben, Sergij Bulgakov Research Centre in Fribourg, ecumenism, Russian philosophy

O. Goncharko, D. Chernoglazov

Theodoros Prodromos “Xenedemos”: Renaissance of Platonic Dialogue in the 12th century Byzantium

“Xenedemos, or Voices” is a little-known philosophical work by Theodoros Prodromos, an outstanding Byzantine writer of the 12th c. The object of the present paper is to analyse style and structure of the dialogue, to describe its historical and cultural context, to define its specific features. It is demonstrated, that “Xenedemos” according to all criteria belongs to the genre of “platonic dialogue”, that it is an original work, which reflect new trends in the 12th c. Byzantine literature. The logical content of “Xenedemos” is analysed; as a result it becomes possible to distinguish two levels in the dialogue — the didactical level and the analytical level. It is emphasized that the text requires a critical edition and a detailed investigation in the context of the Byzantine logic.

Keywords: History of Logic, Medieval Logic, Platonic Dialogue, Byzantine Philosophy, Byzantine Literature, Comnenian Renaissance

Dmitry Shmonin

Philosophy, Theology and Axiological Sphere in Education

The article continues a series of the author's works devoted to the historical forms of the pedagogical experience, describing as *fundamental educational paradigms*, the history and the current state of relations between Religion and Education, and the role of philosophy and theology in the axiological basics of the educational systems. The author understands the Religion not as different «varieties of religious experience», but as the World traditions containing an ideological and moral core of the culture (in Russia, first of all, we mean the Orthodox Christianity), theology as a form of systematic doctrine, available in these traditions. In this article, the author, starting from the analysis of the situation in the contemporary education, reveals the content of pedagogical theory and practice («paedagogia temporalis»), which is founded by several versions of the philosophy of education, more or less productive, as well as re-develop into a form of theology of education. This latter, according to the author, can give impetus to the critical knowledge (as a movement to the freedom and values) in education not only in the transcendental perspective but in the transcendent one, rising to the level of the «paedagogia perennis».

Keywords: religion and education, philosophy of education, theology of education, values, fundamental educational paradigm