

## Summaries

### ***Gromov M.N. The typology of Russian philosophy in the context of European cultural tradition***

The author proposes a fundamental approach in the studying of Russian philosophy, examination of all the periods of its development, genesis, pre-history and history. He considers that the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the climax of the development of Russian philosophy. The typology of Russian philosophy is connected by the author with Platonic and Neoplatonic tradition, tending to artistic and symbolic forms of self-expression. Notwithstanding all of its Eurasian peculiarities, Russian thought fully joins to the European culture context.

**Keywords:** the history of Russian philosophy, genesis, typology, structure, periodization, verbal and nonverbal sources.

### ***Legends on miracles of the Vladimir icon of the Mother of God (the editing and translation of the text by T.A. Sumnikova)***

The given literary document represents an oldest edition remained in copies of the 16-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was the most widespread version of the document in Old Russia. The Cult of the Virgin, appeared in the Vladimir principedom in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, is of great importance for understanding of religious-philosophical thought of Ancient Russia.

**Keywords:** Old Russia, religious thought, the Cult of the Virgin, Legends on miracles of the Mother of God, text, translation.

### ***Simonov R.A. Philosophical and mathematical views of Kirik Novgorodets and the present***

Kirik Novgorodets is a distinguished representative of the rationalistic branch of the religious thought existed in Russia in the 11-12<sup>th</sup> centuries. The original philosophical study of the category of time was given by Kirik. It is possible to consider him as an Old Russian forerunner of the original method of inquiry into natural-cosmic and social processes on the basis of mathematical calculation of the cycles which partly resemble Nikolay Kondratyev's wave (cycle) theory in the history of economy and culture, which is very popular among scientists nowadays.

**Keywords:** Kirik Novgorodets, time category, philosophical and mathematical method of inquiry, Kondratyev's wave (cycle) theory.

### ***Milkov V.V. A religious-philosophical value of literary methods in the Old Russian political pamphlet (by the example of «A parable about the soul and the body» by Cyril Turovsky)***

In this article one of the most important philosophical works of Cyril Turovsky is analyzed – «A parable about the soul and the body». The author discusses literary features of the text and the political and theological ideas

in its maintenance. Religious-philosophical senses are revealed in a syncretic context. The conclusion that Cyril Turovsky represents a tradition of theological rationalism in medieval Russian thought is drawn.

**Keywords:** Old Russia, booklore, theology, religious philosophy, Cyril Turovsky, theological rationalism.

***Shcheglov A.P. The nature of evil and the false knowledge in Old Russian thought***

In the philosophical thought of Old Russia the concept of evil bears certain epistemological sense which manifests itself as a lack or distortion of original knowledge. The knowledge was subdivided then on true kind, corresponding to absolute sense, and false kind, deforming the sense, bringing into it some negative images not peculiar to initial understanding. Reception of the true knowledge consisted in overcoming the phantom realm of deformed physical nature.

**Keywords:** knowledge, evil, nature, reality, being, truth, lie, subject, object, mind.

***Chernyaev A.V. The problems of the social-philosophical anthropology in the history of Russian thought (The medieval period)***

The essay deals with the problems of social-philosophical anthropology in the history of Russian thought. In the framework of this subject has been made the analysis of anthropological ideas in the culture of pre-Christian Russian paganism, its comparison with understanding of human and social being in the Christian philosophical-theological tradition and reception of the new religion by the personal mind and social consciousness in Russia until the formation of the Russian centralized state in the beginning of XVI century.

**Keywords:** social-philosophical anthropology, history of Russian philosophical thought, human being, personality, honour, dignity, society, the Middle Ages.

***Kutsenko N.A. The reception of the ideas of German Classical Philosophy in the Philosophical Schools of Kharkov and Odessa Universities of the first part – middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century***

The article is devoted to the studies of the philosophy of Kant and other representatives of German Classical Philosophy in the Kharkov University, Richelieu lyceum of Higher Sciences in Odessa and other high school institutions in Ukraine as a part of Russian Imperia. The specifics of the reception of German Classical Philosophy by Ukraine professional philosophers and its influence on the development of the domestic philosophical thought has been examined. For the first time yet unpublished autograph letter of Shelling is represented.

**Keywords:** the history of philosophy, ethics, the philosophy at the Universities, studying of Kant philosophy, philosophical education, high school

**Belous A.O.** Konstantin Kavelin on the main stages of Russia's historical development: personality, state, race.

The history of Russia is presented as a philosophical and social problem in the work of Konstantin Kavelin, who is regarded as the leading representative of the new branch in Russian historiography. Kavelin's writings contain the overall concept of Russia's historical development which was fruitfully used by many of those who studied history in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Keywords:** history of philosophy, philosophy of history, social philosophy, socio-humanitarian cognition.

**Lazarev V.V.** Vladimir Solovyov on the life drama of Plato

The article is dedicated to the studies of the personal life motives and vital sources of the dramatic evolution of Plato's teaching, as well as the doctrine of his interpreter Vladimir Solovyov. New stages of growth in the speculations of both philosophers are connected with their spiritual crises caused by lasting attempts to comprehend the nature of evil. The author analyses the possibilities of overcoming egoism and conflicts among people by means of Love, examines specific methods of acquisition of monistic worldview, advanced by Plato and Solovyov.

**Keywords:** good and evil, tragedy, connecting-link, Eros, Love, world soul, monism, Whole.

**Sobolev A.V.** To the history of philosophical circles in Moscow in the Soviet time

In 1920s, the time of rupture of traditional social, family and friendly relations, the interest to Vassily Rozanov's philosophical heritage has grown. Among the various attempts to renew the tradition of philosophical associations the idea to organize «The Circle of Rozanov's admirers» occupies an appreciable place. In this article a description of this attempt is given on the basis of archive materials.

**Keywords:** philosophical circles, Vassily Rozanov, social microprocesses, historical rhythms.

**Katsapova I.A.** Pavel Novgorodtsev's idea of law: the moral base of social life and its manifestation in the law and morality

The central idea of the theoretical heritage of Russian social philosopher and lawyer Pavel Novgorodtsev was the idea of the revival of natural law. Defining the task of philosophical investigation of law and morality in the context of the natural law theory, thinker elaborates the concept of a social ideal. In his theory this ideal appears as a synthesis of individual and social interests in community life. Novgorodtsev's works contain philosophical, political and legal sources for a theory of justice, as well as the legality and humanity. In general terms the idea of justice was the semantic core of his natural law theory.

**Keywords:** natural law, Russian philosophy, the relation of morality and law, the philosophical study of law, a moral ideal.

***Bazhov S.I.* Russian national character as a theme of religious philosophy of Russian emigration in 20-50<sup>th</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The author examines the views of representatives of religious philosophy of Russian emigration in 20-50<sup>th</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> century on the problem of Russian national character. Main attention is devoted to integral, completed conceptions of Russian national character. Since those conceptions were developed in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century mainly in the mainstream of Russian religious philosophy, the author focuses on the works of Boris Vysheslavtsev, Nikolay Berdjaev and Nikolay Lossky. General features of these conceptions are distinguished, their place and role in the discourse about Russian national ethos is specified.

**Keywords:** Russian national character, religious philosophy, Boris Vysheslavtsev, Nikolay Berdjaev, Nikolay Lossky.

***Granin R.S.* Eschatological paradigm in Nikolay Lossky's doctrine of reincarnation**

According to the principle of structural correspondence all variety of doctrines of reincarnation can be reduced to several world view systems, determining the formal core of each doctrine. Each core contains a system of constituent elements which functional universality allows to define them as an «eschatological paradigm», under which all the diverse ceremonials and rites and death (immortality) conceptions are regulated in different traditions. This article is treating Lossky's conception of reincarnation, developed in terms of personalistic metaphysics, as an eschatological paradigm. This approach is justified by the fact that Lossky's doctrine implies a system of basic theses serving as universal constituent elements for all the spectrum of reincarnation doctrines.

**Keywords:** eschatology, kosmogony, monadology, personalism, panvitalism, structuralism, anthropology, transmigration, soteriology, theodicy.

***Semyon Frank.* «I» and «We» (to an analysis of the communication)**

S. Frank analyses the basic terms of the social sciences: «I», «You (Thou)», «We», and comes to the conclusion that in order to explain a possibility of the individuals' communication in a society we shall change the meaning of «I» from the meaning of the its-self closed entity to the meaning of the entity which is opened, on the one hand, to the its-self prior foundation or «We» and, on the other hand, to the other individual being or «You». Frank postulates an equal value of the terms «I» and «You» which express the plurality, and of the term «We» which expresses the unity of plurality. By this he also postulates an idea that all terms are rooted in the absolute unity as the unity of unity and plurality. S. Frank states that the genuine social philosophy which is

by its sense the «we-philosophy» («philosophy of us») must be founded on the understanding of «the primordial character of the communication and its direct ontological evidence».

**Oxana A. Nazarova** in her Foreword to the article is concerned with the methodological grounds of S. Frank's solution of the communication problem, giving the evidence that these methodological grounds are the thoughts' constructions elaborated by S. Frank in his ontological theory knowledge («The Subject of Knowledge», 1915).

**Key words:** Russian philosophy, S. Frank's social philosophy, the communication problem, «we-philosophy» («philosophy of us») of S. Frank, the methodology of the socio-philosophical analysis.

***Selesnyov N.N.* A Nestorian Philosopher in the Arabic Literature of Copts: Ibn at-Tayyib retold by Ibn al-'Assāl**

*Mağmū' uşūl ad-dīn wa-masmū' maḥşūl al-yaqīn* («Summa of the foundations of religion and what has been heard of reliable knowledge») – a comprehensive treatise of Mu'taman Ibn al-'Assāl, a Coptic author of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, contains a fragment of «the treatise by Ibn at-Tayyib, the Nestorian, with a list of opinions of people on the Unity and their arguments». The present article is a source study that discusses the using of the works of Ibn at-Tayyib by the medieval Copts. The research is followed by a Russian translation of the fragment edited by Ibn al-'Assāl.

**Keywords:** Nestorians, Copts, Arabic Christianity, main denominations of Eastern Christianity, Arabic Christian philosophical heritage.