

## **Summaries and keywords**

### **Makarenko V.P. Russian raison d'état from the standpoint of Ottoman-Russian imperial comparative studies**

*Summary:* For an adequate formulation of the empire problem in the history of modern Russia, a distance required relative to concepts that are developed by representatives of the official science and propaganda inside Russia as well as by foreign representatives of Russian studies. The concept of distance allows to master the theoretical space of Dominic Lieven's capital work in the context of modern Russian reforms while distancing from the political conjuncture and intellectual and political events. In the article, the general problems of the Russian Empire until 1917 are systematized, and the problem of their reproduction in modern Russia is raised.

*Keywords:* Russian raison d'état, empire, similarities and differences between the Ottoman and Russian empires.

### **Ratz M.V., Kotelnikov S.I., Sleptsov B.G. Power or governance? Chapter 4. Margin notes in World and Russian history**

*Summary:* This is the third article in the series “The power or control?”, in which the story is seen through the double “spectacles”, namely through the activity approach and the methods of governing. The first half of the article which includes the questions of methodology and the “marginal notes” of the Western history is published here. The second half will be devoted to Russian history as well as to the results and lessons to be learned from an examination of history under mentioned angle of view.

*Keywords:* governing, power, thinking, governance activities, history, modernization, Enlightenment.

### **Rozov N.S. The dynamics of state breakups: an experience of conceptual modeling**

*Summary:* The breakups of the states end with either the deep territorial disintegration, or with complete re-establishment of the state at the site of the former state including possible secession of margins, the change of the metropolis location, but with preservation of the Heartland territory. The disintegration mechanism is treated here as an act of extremely acute antagonistic conflict, which is the result of repressive, violent strategies of political actors who often were originally aimed at restoring the stability and legitimacy of the government and the regime in the state, retaining its integrity. For an explanation of the breakup dynamics, the several conceptual schemes of phase transitions and the interaction of variables are used, while the schemes are presented in graphical form. As an empirical data, the two well known cases of state breakup are taken: the Russian Empire in 1917–1918 and Yugoslavia in 1989–1991 because they differ in almost all features and allow us to use the research strategy using the “only one similarity” method. In each conceptual scheme the main “white spot” is identified — this is the condition for choice of certain direction of

dynamics. The attempts (good and bad) to generalize reasons leading in both cases to the collapse allow clarifying some of the underlying causes of state breakups.

*Keywords:* dissolution of states, conflict, crisis, political regime.

### **Masters: Toward the 70th Birth Anniversary of Valery Alexandrovich Podoroga**

*Summary:* In this rubric dedicated to the 70th birth anniversary of V.A. Podoroga the articles are collected which examine different aspects of his work: philosophical, anthropological, cultural, political, etc. The rubric is opened by the V. Podoroga's article "The tree of dead: Varlam Shalamov and GULAG time (experience of negative anthropology)."

*Keywords:* V.A. Podoroga, mimesis, analytical anthropology, anthropology of literature, contemporary art, political philosophy.

### **Pain E.A. The evolution of nationalism in Russia**

*Summary:* The article traces the dynamics of both elitist and mass ideas about nation and nationalism for a long period of Russian history. At least since the beginning of the XIX century, an extraordinary dynamism, high variability, and extreme instability of these ideas are revealed in the country. The author aims to answer the question: why in Russia, originally European idea of nationalism turned later into the anti-Western ideology and practice of imperial nationalism? It is also an attempts made by the author, to explain the reasons for the weakness of a new, anti-imperial Russian nationalism which appeared in the 2000s and almost completely soluble in empire-wide ideology after the annexation of Crimea to Russia in 2014.

*Keywords:* political ideologies, nations and nationalism, Russian nationalism, imperial syndrome, imperial consciousness.

### **Kara-Murza A.A. Whether Karamzin was a liberal? (Towards the 250th anniversary)**

*Summary:* The article analyzes the debate about the ideological heritage by N.M. Karamzin. According to the author, the early work of Karamzin assigns primary importance to "the benefit of free personality" and thereby is at the origin of Russian liberalism. Further transformation of the ideological and political beliefs Karamzin in the direction of liberal conservatism was associated with his lack of faith in the progressive potential of domestic reformers. The author clarifies the translations from French of fundamental Karamzin's texts which were previously distorted in pre-revolutionary, Soviet and post-Soviet historiography.

*Keywords:* history of political thought, liberalism, liberal conservatism, Christian liberalism, freedom, protectiveness, autocracy.

### **Skiperskikh A.V. Political institutions in the texts by Vasily Rozanov: criticism and humility**

*Summary:* This article describes how political institutions were perceived in the texts of the Russian philosopher V. Rozanov. Contradictory thoughts by V. Rozanov can be refuted on closer acquaintance with his political figures. Despite the existing stereotype about Rozanov's nervous and ragged manner of writing, his arguments about intellectual political institutions are fairly consistent and his political position is clear and definite. Almost everywhere V. Rozanov has positioned itself

as a state man and as a faithful intellectual protector of state. The V. Rozanov's attitude towards any political institutions is built up depending on the position of the institution in the political system.

*Keywords:* power, state, political institution, intellectuals, Rozanov.

**Kolchinsky E.I., Lubsky A.V., Mininkov N.A., Ryabova L.V., Шкыратов V.A. Problems of historical psychology and conceptual routine**

*Summary:* The article analyzes the basic participants' positions of the third meeting of the joint theoretical seminar at the Southern Federal University and Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences "Russian Thought and Politics" held on April 27, 2016.

*Keywords:* scientific life, scientific seminar, historical psychology, conceptual routine.

**Makarenko V.P. The civilizing dictatorship of empire: from the ethnic diversity to the universal denunciation (Reflections on the book by J. Baberowski "The Enemy is everywhere: Stalinism in the Caucasus". M.: ROSSPEN: Foundation "Boris Yeltsin Presidential Center", 2010. — 855 p.**

*Summary:* The article reconstructs the main problems of fundamental research paper by Jörg Baberowski. The author believes that this work can be considered as analysis of the preconditions and social suicide process using the relationship of the state apparatus of the empire with the ideology of nation-building. The interdependence of these phenomena forms an important task of upbringing intellectual and political culture of the inhabitants of the modern Russian ecumene. The author believes that the processes taking place in the Caucasus today, can be considered from the point of view which confirms (or refutes) the results of the Baberowski's study. This calls for a concrete case studies, free from imperial and ethnic platitudes.

*Keywords:* criticism of civilized approach, the Russian Empire / Soviet Union, Stalinism.