



# **History and Archaeology**

UDC [94(476):72.03(476)]“1918–1939”

## **Zahidulin A.M. THE BASIC TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING IN WESTERN BELARUS (1918–1939)**

**Keywords:** architecture, Western Belarus, building, temples, national Belarusian style, revendication, conservation, restoration.

The article deals with the architecture and urban planning of Western Belarus in 1918–1939. The study of Belarusian and foreign historiography led to the conclusion of insufficient knowledge of interwar architecture in Western Belarus. The article characterizes the post-war reconstruction processes in Western Belarus, revendications, construction of public buildings, communications, industrial buildings, temples, memorials. In the 20s for the first time in Western Belarus restoration and conservation of monuments of history and architecture at the state level are begun. The novelty of the article is to determine the specific historical conditions and functional features of the architecture and urban planning of Western Belarus, which were due to the influence of Western European trends in architecture, as well as economic and ethno-confessional policies of the Polish authorities in the region.

**Bibliography – 38 titles.**

UDC 94:348:347.23:271.2-9(476)“18/19”

## **Hrahotski A.P. LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PROPERTY STATUS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN BELARUSIAN LANDS (THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH – THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY)**

**Keywords:** legal regulation, financial situation, Russian Orthodox Church, Russian Empire, Belarusian territories, legislation, canon law.

In the article for the first time in the national historical and legal science a comprehensive analysis of the legal regulation of property of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Belarusian lands in the second half of the 19th and early 20th century is carried out. The aim of the research is to identify the main features and trends of legal regulation of financial status of the Church during this period. The author analyzes a wide range of imperial laws and norms of canon law, which are regulated financial status of denominations. The author also considers government measures aimed at ensuring the financial dependence of Church and State, as well as government initiatives to improve the financial situation of the Orthodox religious organizations in Belarus. The results can be used in teaching, in the process of the further scientific development of the religious law, the problems of freedom of conscience and history of confessions.

**Bibliography – 22 titles.**

UDC 94:271.2–633

## **Korol V.L. PEACE-MAKING EFFORTS OF MINSK AND BELARUSIAN DIOCESE DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

**Keywords:** antiwar movement, “peace theology”, international links, Minsk and Belarusian diocese, peace-making efforts, public organizations, patriotic activity, Russian Orthodox Church.

The article is dedicated to peace-making efforts of Minsk and Belarusian diocese during the second half of the 20th century. The aim of the article is carrying out a historical analysis of peace-making efforts of the Orthodox Church in Belarus in 1949–1991. For the first time in national historiography the author analyzes the problems of retaining peaceful relations between the Government and the Church of that period. It also highlights main directions and forms of the Church participation in the struggle for peace and disarmament, marks the role and place of peace-making efforts of the Orthodox Church in Belarus during the

second half of the 20th century. Factual information and conclusions of the article can be applied during academic activity, while preparing scientific works, schoolbooks and teacher editions on history of relations between the Government and the Church, confessional history of Belarus as also while lecturing on National History and Religion Studies.

**Bibliography – 23 titles.**

UDC 94(6–17):94(5–15)

***Ustiugova A.G. POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF “ARAB SPRING” IN THE MAGHREB COUNTRIES: DEMOKRATIZATION OR ISLAMIZATION?***

**Keywords:** “Arab Spring”, politics, democracy, reforms, Islam, North Africa.

The article deals with the development of social and political events in the countries of the North Africa in 2011–2014 under the influence of “Arab Spring” in 2011. The most general features of the political process, the contents of the changes in the political systems and mass moods have been analyzed. The role of the military and the influence on the development of the political situation in the region are considered. The novelty of this research consists in complex studying of political, legal, ideological, religious aspects and features of ethic and territorial structure of the studied societies, which influences the process of its transformation. The author pays attention to the correspondence between Democratization and Islamization of the social life and proves the conclusion about their differences in comparison with the democracy of western example. Author’s summarizing and conclusions can be useful for studying modern processes in Arabian world. In addition this research can be a good source of information for writing the thesis about history of the East.

**Bibliography – 30 titles.**

UDC 930(476+477)

***Karev D.V. SOURCES ON THE HISTORY OF BELARUSIAN AND UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE 18TH – EARLY 20TH CENTURIES***

**Keywords:** historical science, historical sources, typology, Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, old mentality, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, historiographical sources, historical projects.

In the article on the basis of Belarusian and Ukrainian historiography traditions of studying problems of Belarusian and Ukrainian national historiographies the main types of narrative historiographical sources, on the basis of which it is possible to complete the reconstruction of the national historical memory of Belarusians and Ukrainians are identified. There are specific features of each of the species group of sources (Belarusian- Lithuanian and Ukrainian Chronicles 18–19th centuries, socio-political and religious journalism from the 18th to 20th centuries, epistolary; memoir, historical writings of Belarusian and Ukrainian historians of the 18th – early 20th centuries, legislation in the field of culture, the periodical press of the 18th – early 20th centuries; the library and manuscript collection of precious historical sets of documents existing in the work of individuals and institutions who have studied the history of the GDL, Belarus and Ukraine). On the history of the Belarusian and Ukrainian historiography of the 18th – early 20th centuries the conclusions about the representativeness of these types of sources and their use in the joint Belarusian-Ukrainian research projects are drawn.

**Bibliography – 10 titles.**

UDC 930.1

***Kruczkowski T.T. THE HISTORY OF POLAND IN THE HISTORICAL CONCEPT OF V.O. KLIUCHEVSKI***

**Keywords:** Russian historical Polish Studies, historical Polish Studies, V.O. Kliuchevski, Poland, Polish- Lithuanian Commonwealth, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Kievskaya Rus, Moscow Russia, Russian Empire, Russian-Polish relations.

In the work of the famous Russian liberal historian V.O. Kliuchevski the specific place occupied the history of Poland. The article discusses the history of Poland in historiosofic concept of V.O. Kliuchevski. Historical Polish Studies of scientist is presented in the context of his major works, as well as on the background of the common positions of Russian historiography. The history of Poland is regarded by historians mainly in the context of Russian-Polish rivalry and struggle for the Western Russian lands. V.O. Kliuchevski for the first time in Russian science acknowledged the influence of Polish model of social and political development in Russia, including in the context of Western influence. In the context of the historical role of Poland and Polish Studies in the history of Russian art V.O. Kliuchevski only selectively investigated and special complex historiographical research on this topic was conducted.

**Bibliography – 88 titles.**

***Nikolaichuk A.S.* THE MATERIALS OF “COMPLETE COLLECTION OF LAWS OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE”  
AS A SOURCE FOR THE STUDY OF PARTICIPATION OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE  
IN THE RUSSIAN-TURKISH WAR IN 1672–1681**

**Keywords:** legislative acts, Cossacks, Tatars, Russian-Turkish war.

The materials of “Complete collection of laws of Russian Empire” are examining as a source for the study of participation of the Ukrainian people in the Russian-Turkish war in 1672–1681. The documents of “Complete collection of laws of Russian Empire” are not completely used by the researchers. There is a need to systematize and involve of these sources in scientific circulation. The sources with the information about the diplomatic and military preparation for the war of the Russian state and Hetmanate are analyzed in the article. The scientific work examines the documents concerning the participation of the Ukrainian Cossacks in the Russian-Turkish war in 1672–1681. The documents which contain the information about of the Russian troops in the military operations on the territory of Ukraine were systematized and analyzed in the article.

**Bibliography – 7 titles.**



## **Philosophy**

***Khazhny V.B.* “KANTIAN REVOLUTION” AS A BASE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL PARADIGM OF TIME**

**Keywords:** Kantian revolution, anthropologization of metaphysics, anthropologization of time, freedom of a will, anthropological paradigm of time, anthropic time.

The aim of the article is to comprehend the Kantian anthropological approach as a basis for constructing an anthropological paradigm of time. The main provisions of anthropologization of metaphysics carried out by the German philosopher are demonstrated. Particular attention is paid to the Kantian understanding of time as a subjective condition of perception of objects of the world, as well as to the idea of a temporal conditioning of freedom of the will of human moral aspiration for the future. This study is marked by the scientific novelty, which is expressed in the following: 1) it is shown, how premises of the Kantian “anthropological revolution” can be used as principles underlying the construction of the anthropological paradigm of time; 2) the idea of a fundamentally new version of the anthropological articulation of category of time is declared; 3) grounds for formulating and solving of an issue of multi-vector of the anthropic time are shown. The anthropological paradigm of time developed by the author will work as a methodological basis of solution of an urgent problem of an adequate expression and explanation of the essence of the historical process as a deploying of human activity, as well as the realization of an idea of building a harmonious society that the modern philosophy is facing.

**Bibliography – 21 titles.**

***Sinkevich O.B.* CIVILIZATIONAL IDENTITY AND CIVILIZATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

**Keywords:** civilization, globalization, mass culture, civilization identity, civilizational consciousness.

The establishment of global civilization, which became one of the major trends of our time gave rise to a new phenomenon such as civilizational identity. The present publication is an attempt of a system analysis of the specified phenomenon that involves determining factors behind its formation. These factors are modernization, globalization, development and use of information technologies, formation of mass culture. Civilizational identity is the self-consciousness of humanity as “imagined community”, the essential foundation of which determines the anthropic principle, which embodies the philosophical idea of the interaction between man and the Universe. Along with the anthropic principle, the essence of civilization identity determines the principle of dialogic, describing its relationship with consciousness of the carrier of national cultural identities. Inherent civilizational identity isotropy is characterized as the ratio of similarity and differences between elements and codes that form its integrity. Civilizational identity is of particular importance for the social consciousness of modern humanity, because his fate is becoming more universal character.

**Bibliography – 16 titles.**

**Kovtun N.M. STRONG-WILLED CHARACTER OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF POLITICAL ELITE**

**Keywords:** will, social activity, social apathy, political elite, society.

The article describes the characteristics of strong-willed social activity of the political elite in modern society. It is proved that the actualization of strong-willed social activity of the political elite manifested in the stages of awareness of necessary of activities, the choice of a particular solution and implements it in practice. The novelty of the research is based on the assumption that the destructive activity of the current Ukrainian political pseudo-elites is based on the manipulation of individual and social will in the direction of the distortion mechanisms of realization of public interests and needs. In modern Ukrainian society the place of political kvazielite should take a new creative minority, the criterion of belonging to which should be of high moral and volitional qualities, a high level of education and patriotism, aiming at modernizing activities. The results of the research may be used in teaching courses of Philosophy, Social Philosophy, Social Psychology, Political Science.

**Bibliography – 8 titles.**

**Petrushak V.L. CIVILIZATIONAL IDENTITY OF THE EASTERN SLAVS  
AS A PHENOMENON OF EURASIAN GEOPOLITICAL SPACE**

**Keywords:** civilizational identity, geopolitical space, civilizational trinity, Euroasian type, transitivity, East Slavonic civilization, intercivilizational balance.

The article is devoted to contemporary and controversial for socio-humanitarian and philosophical knowledge problem of civilizational identity of the Slavs. The purpose of the article is to try to explain the reasons for the complexity of such identification for the East Slavic peoples. The paper drew attention to the fact that a considerable degree of difficulty of understanding of one's own identity follows in the eastern Slavs from their lords in political science and media pro-Western philosophical concepts. Usually it comes to accessories of East Slavic world or to transition from the eastern to the western liberal society forms of social life, or complete denial of any independent civilizational specifics, Eastern Slavic peoples, as allegedly belonging to the European cultural tradition. At the same time the study of Eurasian reason being the East Slavs neglected. In addition, in the paper, we study this phenomenon as a manifestation of the specifics of the civilization of the East Slavs as being a reflection of the geopolitical position of the middle zone of the Eurasian geocivilizational region between East and West. The specificity of this article is the author's desire to reveal the importance of the problem of identification of civilization, as the need for their survival in the situation of global transformations of modern society and the formation of a multipolar world.

**Bibliography – 17 titles.**

**Riabeka A.G. NEW PARTICIPANTS OF PLANETARY SOCIAL FIELD**

**Keywords:** mondialism, new order, Planetary personality, World civil society, World government, secret government, legitimate government, World state, Interocracy.

The aim of the article is to predict the consequences of the globalization process in anthropological, ontological and organizational spheres of modern social development for the planetary life. In this case the globalization process is different in every sphere of planetary life or at every separate organizational level and leads to principally different final products. Four tendencies, observed in anthropological, ontological, information and organizational spheres are analyzed. The establishment of new products is predicted: 1) in the anthropological sphere, integrating the world community into the organic entity, the final product is the Planetary personality (Interman); 2) in the ontological sphere (structural, genetic) – network society; 3) in the semantic sphere – information metabolism and society of knowledge; 4) in the cratological sphere – organized society and Interocracy. Information society integrates generic models into the unity.

**Bibliography – 9 titles.**

**Kubasov E.A. “EAST SLAVIC DEMOGRAPHIC CROSS”: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE**

**Keywords:** “Russian cross”, east Slavic peoples, demography, depopulation, traditional family values, abortion, divorce, reproductive purposes, matrimonial behavior.

The article studies the phenomenon of “east Slavic demographic cross”. Sameness in demographic development of Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian peoples is based on their cultural and ethnic affinity, sameness of their history and protracted existence

within the borders of states, common for three nations. The author analyzes causes and beginnings of today's critical demographic situation in east Slavic societies. Main reasons of the crisis are considered as follows: systemic transformations in demographic behavior of east Slavic peoples, break in traditional procreative and matrimonial behavior that took place during the 20th century. The article also studies the influence of urbanization, secularization of society, the influence of legislative measures on growth crisis of east Slavic peoples. Increase in divorces, wide spreading of abortions, social disasters and wars are considered to be important causes for aggravation of east Slavonic demographic conditions. The author advances the idea that the primary condition to preserve east Slavonic civilizational way of life is to overcome depopulation and demographic crisis that east Slavonic peoples face nowadays.

**Bibliography – 13 titles.**



## **Political Science**

UDC 32.019.52

### ***Voloshin A.I.* POLITICAL TEXTOSPHERE IN THE MIRROR OF POLITICAL TEXTOLOGY**

**Keywords:** political textsphere, political texts, political textology, classification of political texts, uninvolved demoscopia.

Political textsphere as the genetic basis for the structuration of political systems has undergone significant changes with the last information revolution. In the article the question of the relationship between politics and political texts is analyzed; the classification of political texts is described; the specifics of political textsphere as part of the political component of psychosocial being and political textology as science which describes and explains political textsphere are characterized; the main theoretical and methodological approaches to the measurement of political textsphere as special informational and semiotic space are outlined; the main features of the political textsphere in terms of the information revolution are described; the prospects of political textology as political and semiotic discipline (interdisciplinary research area) aimed at the study of political textsphere and realization of uninvolved demoscopia are examined.

**Bibliography – 6 titles.**

UDC 321.6.8

### ***Lugvin S.B.* AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE: PROCESSES OF TRANSFORMATION AND RATIONAL AND BUREAUCRATIC MODERNIZATION AT EARLY STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT**

**Keywords:** American officials, “system of mining operation”, “system of merits”, policy and management, rational and bureaucratic modernization of public administration.

The aim of the article is to study the processes of transformation of American public service in the context of the approval of its rational and bureaucratic traits. In domestic literature, this problem hasn't been sufficiently addressed yet. The paper deals with a number of features of the American civil service in the early stages of its existence. The author marks its features such as common history of the genesis of the British and American officials, the confrontation of the “system of production” and “merit system”, the election of officers of the regional and local administrations, the lack of the national administrative hierarchy, the party-political bias of American officials, and their corruption and so on. The article emphasizes that the professional civil service, based on the rational and bureaucratic principles, appeared in the United States only as a result of the adoption of Pendleton law and incorporation into public administration theory of “scientific management” by F. Taylor at the beginning of the 20th century. The article can be useful to researchers, teachers and students.

**Bibliography – 17 titles.**

UDC 329.1/.6

### ***Shiriniants A.A.* CONSERVATISM AND PARTY BUILDING IN MODERN RUSSIA: BACK TO THE BASICS, OR THE FIGHT FOR THE “ELECTORATE”?**

**Keywords:** conservative ideology, conservative values, political parties and party-building in modern Russia.

In the article the programs of modern political parties in Russia declaring a commitment to conservatism are considered through the lens of phenomenology and axiology. Problematic of conservatism in the modern ideological space of Russia are analyzed; answers to the questions about what is conservatism and that is the basis of conservatism are suggested; problem of defining conservatism is reviewed; comparison between conservatism and tradition, as well as conservatism and theoretical reflection are made; the nature or characteristic of conservatism, as well as the specifics of the Russian political conservatism are described; the essence of the inhomogeneity of the Russian conservatism and the role of conservative ideology in modern times are shown; the role of the Russian intelligentsia in the formation of conservative ideology is demonstrated; the “oppositional” and “progressiveness” of conservatism are shown; conservative values and conservative declaration are compared.

**Bibliography – 48 titles.**

UDC 327

***Strizoe A.L.* NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION:  
FACTORS OF FORMATION AND MAIN PRIORITIES**

**Keywords:** international integration, globalization, international organizations and associations, political elite, failed states, political strategy of international integration, post-Soviet political space.

The article considers objective and subjective conditions and factors of modern international integration. Particular attention is paid to communicative aspects of studying international integration: heterogeneity of communicative mechanisms, their hierarchical and network organization. The leading role of political elite in the development and implementation of national strategy of international integration is shown. The interrelation of elite status and integration policy with functional capacity of the state is grounded. The historico-political causes of failed states emergence are described. Foreground tasks determining the content of integration strategy of national state are outlined: choice of integration policy vector, negotiation of integration conditions, formation of a platform for integration aimed at the development and innovation, optimization of “periphery-center-leaders of integration” relations. It is noted that harmonious nature of international integration is possible only when its subjects has similar civilization, administrative and regulatory prerequisites. Risks of integration policy are considered.

**Bibliography – 10 titles.**

UDC 327.8:044.738.5

***Pipchenko N.A.* THE INFLUENCE OF NON-TRADITIONAL ACTORS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF STATES**

**Keywords:** foreign policy communication, foreign policy, non-state actors, Wikileaks, E. Snowden.

The features of the influence of non-traditional actors of international relations on the foreign policy of states, and the popularity of topics related to international political influence WikiLeaks and E. Snowden are investigated. It is found that non-traditional actors of international relations using the Internet as a tool for transmitting and receiving information, so the states have to revise existing forms of international cooperation for the formation of adequate countermeasures and effective methods of conducting foreign policy.

**Bibliography – 16 titles.**