
SUMMARIES

THEORY AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

THE WAR OF 1812 IN REPRESENTATION AND DESCRIPTION

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Abstract: The Russian Napoleonic campaign of 1812-1814 turned out to be a threshold of the world wars of the 19th century and led to the shaping of the collective security system (the Holy Alliance, the League of Nations, the UN etc.). The author singles out five periods in its conceptualization. In 1812-1837 the Russian public opinion used the war to define the national identity; from the middle of 1850s to the end of the 19th century the war was interpreted as the historic, (for the most part) heroic and epic past except for Napoleon's image that remained relevant. During the First World War (which followed the 100th anniversary of the 1812 campaign) and the Second World War (the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945) the 1812 war was represented as an analogue to the current events. Beginning from the 1990s the independent interpretation of the war in Russia has been developing at the Internet-forums, in anecdotes, historical reconstructions (the film "Rzhevsky against Napoleon") along with traditional patriotic metanarratives about Napoleon and the Battle of Borodino (sumptuous celebrations of its 200th anniversary). The conceptualization of the Patriotic War of 1812 began with a private initiative that finally received the state support. Eventually, this search and development have come to an end and become an inviolably monological state ideology.

Keywords: 1812 war, patriotic, collective security system, public opinion.

"THE SON OF REVOLUTION" OR "THE CENTAUR" (FYODOR I. TYUTCHEV ABOUT NAPOLEON)

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Abstract: The article deals with the content and value of Tyutchev's estimation of Napoleon as "the son of the revolution" and "the centaur" in the framework of anthropological dynamics of the world historical process. The author studies the poet's views on the revolution as a spiritual principle of autocracy of the human Ego in relation to Christianity, the concept of «legal» and «illegal» Empire and its embodiment in the strategy, tactics and activity of the French emperor. The author considers that the conflict between Napoleon and Russia was inevitable if regarded from a historiosophical point of view.

Keywords: world historical process, spiritual anthropology, Christianity, the revolution, the tyranny of the Ego, «legal» and «illegal» Empire, Russia and Napoleon.

M.N.ZAGOSKIN AND THE TRADITION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

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Abstract: Mikhail Zagoskin created the first Russian historical novel «Yuri Miloslavsky» trying to imitate the form of the novel designed by Sir Walter Scott. Yet his narrative turned out to be quite original, little resembling Scott's model. The reason was that Scott's concept of history was alien to Zagoskin. Scott proceeded from the theory of historical progress put forward by Enlightenment thinkers, which he combined with the romantic concept of national identity, and this contradictory combination resulted in the seeming impartiality of the author, who realised that both sides of the historical conflict were in a sense right. Zagoskin, on the contrary, proceeded from the romantic concept of national unity, national spirit, he was sure that the truth was only on one side of the historical conflict, and this point of view led to the changes in the function and characterization of personages. The changes were most visible in the presentation of the main hero, who played the role of a mediator between the two hostile sides. Zagoskin's hero saw his role as false, unbearable, resulting from his own tragic mistake. Scott's main hero is an autonomous individual, who has no personal interest in the historical conflict; on the contrary, Zagoskin's hero is personally involved in the historical events and cannot separate his own fate from the fate of his country.

Keywords: historical novel, imitation and originality, concept of history, progress, national identity.

THE YEAR 1812 AND THE HEROES OF
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Abstract: The article studies the events of the Patriotic War of 1812 as an inspiration to the concept of two main Gogol's works – the story “Taras Bulba” and the poem “Dead Souls”. The author of the article is the first to establish a connection of the 1812 epoch and Gogol's writing at large both in its satirical and optimistic pathos and in the correlation between history and modernity. The article follows the cross-cutting themes and issues that captivated Gogol's imagination from “Mirgorod”(1835) to “Selected passages from Correspondence with Friends”(1847) and specifies spiritual and moral contents of Gogol's works. The author argues that the memory of the year 1812 can be considered the basis for Gogol's hope for the Russian Renaissance, his belief in the ability of every Russian to “enter the chivalry” “all of a sudden”.

Keywords: Nikolai Gogol, biography, creative work, ideology, censorship, interpretation, hermeneutics, spiritual legacy.

RUSSIAN HISTORY IN ALEXANDER OSTROVSKY'S LITURGICAL
POETICS ("KOZMA ZAKHAR'ICH MININ, SUKHORUK")

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Abstract: The article studies Ostrovsky historical drama as an example of liturgical poetics based on the phenomenon of Russian Orthodox culture. Its characteristics, as described by the author, can be perceptible in the architectural model of the play and especially in its elements such as the plot (the acquirement of faith), the liturgical structure of the text, the motives of church hymnography, the narrative based on religious intentionality (religious ephrasis). The author states that the forming of the national poetic epos in Ostrovsky's work was influenced by the orthodox mystics which led to the concept of Ostrovsky as a poet of ancient Russia. The article establishes Ostrovsky's basic intention to implement folk ideals related to Orthodox spirituality such as Kozma Minin and patriarch Hermogen's mystical communication with Rev. Sergius of Radonezh. Thus Ostrovsky depicted the continuity of a patristic tradition and the best representatives of people as its witnesses.

Key words: poetics of historical event, liturgical model, people's ideals

"THE WALKING OF NATIONS FROM WEST TO EAST AND BACK":
LEO N. TOLSTOY AND THE 19th CENTURY WRITERS
ON THE NAPOLEONIC INVASION OF RUSSIA

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Abstract: The article studies the year 1812 topic as the time of the true self-knowledge for the Russian people. By the will of Providence Russia was carried through the purgatorial suffering for salvation. The lesson of the year 1812 became the subject of reflection for Orthodox pastors and for Russian writers. The author analyzes the philosophical evaluation of the events of the 1812 war and their artistic expression in the epic novel «War and Peace» and the works of Tolstoy's predecessors: A. S. Pushkin, S. N. Glinka, F. N. Glinka, I. M. Muraviev-Apostol, A. S. Khomyakov, I. V. Kireyevsky.

Keywords: 1812 war, Russia, Europe, providentially, artistic image, Orthodoxy, repentance, spiritual meaning of historical events.

LITERATURE FOR "SCHOOL AND POPULAR READING" TOWARDS THE
100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812
(FROM "THE BATTLE OF BORODINO" MUSEUM COLLECTION)

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Abstract: The article studies the significant collection of popular science and popular editions specifically intended for "children and popular reading" and published during the preparation and celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Patriotic War

of 1812. The author describes the specific groups of editions, singles out the most popular writers, relates the plots of the most impressive and rare works. The paper evaluates the general message of the works approved for distribution among popular and minor readers as sincerely patriotic.

Keywords: children literature, “school reading”, “popular reading”, Patriotic war of 1812, Battle of Borodino.

LINGUISTICS

LINGUISTIC VIEWS OF RUSSIAN CONSERVATIVES IN THE EARLY 19th CENTURY

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Abstract: The article studies the linguistic views of Russian conservatives at the beginning of the 19th century. It highlights, in particular, the difference in the ideological positions of the participants of the famous 19th century discussion about “the old and the new style”. The conservative views were characterized by “gallophobia” and purism. The article stresses the connection between the conservatism and the newly-born nationalism marked by the extensive usage of patriotic rhetoric. The article also deals with the activity of Orthodox conservatives against the attempt to translate the Bible into Russian in the twenties of the 19th century.

Keywords: conservatism, liberalism, gallophobia, patriotic rhetoric, nationalism.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

THE CONCEPT ‘FATHERLAND’ IN F.P. TOLSTOY’S SERIES OF MEDALS IN MEMORY OF THE WAR OF 1812–1814

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Abstract: The article analyzes the reflection of the war of 1812’ tragic events in Russian art. The artistic interpretations of a heroic theme use three key figure-ideas: a hero – a son/defender of the fatherland, an enemy of the fatherland and the fatherland, suffering in the war year, calling heroes, triumphant over the defeated enemy. The evolution of these concepts in the Russian public consciousness is shown on the example of the medal projects of Ya. Ya. Reichel, P.A. Galakhov, I. A. Shilov, A. N. Olenin. The author analyzes in detail the series of the allegorical medallions of F.P. Tolstoy, created in memory of the wars waged by Russia from 1812 to 1814, and reveals the cultural, literary and mythological origins of F. Tolstoy’s allegories, including a popular story about the hero who defended the princess from the dragon.

Keywords: Patriotic War of 1812–1814, concept ‘fatherland’, Russian art, medal art, F.P. Tolstoy, plot of snakebearing.

THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF KARL JASPERS'S PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract. The article studies the characteristic features of Karl Jaspers's philosophy of history especially his concepts of the integrity of historical processes as well as the stages of the universal history. The author stresses that Jaspers's historical views were actualized by the historical events of the time in which he lived.

Keywords: Karl Jaspers, historicism, philosophy of history.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE GORKY INSTITUTE OF LITERATURE
AND CREATIVE WRITING

TATIANA VASILIEVNA ZUEVA,
THE RESEARCHER AND PROFESSOR OF FOLKLORE

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Abstract. The article presents a bio-bibliographical study of Tatiana Zueva's multifaceted personality. She dedicated her life to folklore studies and teaching. A practicing explorer of folklore, an expert in fairy tale studies and folklorisms, a Ph.D in Philology, a professor, the author of textbooks, text collections, numerous course programs, studies on Pushkin – those are her merits as a researcher and professor.

Keywords: biography, Tatiana Zueva, Boris Kirdan, Moscow State Pedagogical University, Gorky Literary Institute, Kostroma region folklore, textbook on folklore, University programs on folklore.

REVIEWS

The merits and problems of a profound literary work

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Abstract: This review highlights the collective monograph «War of 1812 and the concept of 'fatherland'». From the history of comprehension of state and national identity in Russia. « The reviewer gives his assessment of how the authors of the monograph comprehend the reflection of the concept of 'fatherland' in the author and folk poetry, manifestos and anecdotes, aristocratic and folk memoirs, fine arts, historical literature. The review also analyses the shortcomings of the work (the absence of «full methodological and conceptual unity», etc.), and its merits (the introduction of new materials into the scientific and public circulation).

Keywords: 1812, Patriotic War, fatherland, A. S. Shishkov, F. V. Rostopchin, F. P. Tolstoy, S. N. Glinka.