

Abstracts and Keywords

Nadezhda AUROVA

LIBERATION OF THE BALKAN PEOPLES IN THE PERCEPTION OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1828–1829

Abstract. *The article is devoted to an important page in the history of Russia's contribution for the liberation of the Balkan peoples from Turkish rule. The author briefly highlights the main causes of the Russian–Ottoman War of 1828–1829 and the previous international situation. The role of Russia in the struggle for the independence of Greece, the attitude of the Russian society towards this issue and the awakening of its sympathy for Bulgaria's condition within the Ottoman empire are considered. Particular attention is given to how the events of the war of 1828–1829 with Turkey were covered and perceived in the Russian press, testimony of contemporaries, memoirs of its participants.*

Keywords: *Balkans, Russian-Turkish war of 1828–1829, independence of Greece, Balkan peoples, Ottoman yoke, Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, capture of Varna, siege of Shumla, Kulevchino battle, Adrianople peace.*

Nikita GUSEV

MEMORY OF THE RUSSIAN-TURKISH WAR OF 1877–1878 IN THE RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE 20–21TH CENTURIES

Abstract. *The history of relations between Russia and Bulgaria dates back more than a millennium, but their main event in both countries is perceived as the Russian-Turkish War of 1877–1878, which ensured Bulgaria's freedom. However, this also made the memory of this war hostage to bilateral interstate relations. During the periods of friendship — in the early twentieth century, in the era of socialism — the events of 1877–1878 were regularly referred to, their significance was emphasized. During the First World War, calls were made in Bulgaria to destroy the memory of the Russian-Turkish war. Once again, such calls have become part of the public discourse in modern Bulgaria. After the country's accession to NATO and the EU, there is a tendency to blur Russia's role in the liberation of Bulgaria. It was especially evident during the political dominance of the GERB party and reached a peak under the coalition government with the participation of the recently created PP party. The political opponent of these forces, President R. Radev, who positions himself as the leader of all Bulgarians, acted in this situation as a defender of historical truth.*

Keywords. *Bulgaria, Russia, Russian-Turkish war of 1877–1878, San Stefano Peace Treaty, historical memory, revision of history.*

Varvara KHLEBNIKOVA**RUSSIAN MILITARY TOPOGRAPHERS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE DELIMITATION OF BORDERS IN THE BALKANS AFTER THE BERLIN CONGRESS OF 1878 (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF THE RUSSIAN STATE MILITARY HISTORY ARCHIVE)**

Abstract. *The author focuses on the participation of Russian military topographers in the creation of accurate maps of the Balkan Peninsula during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 and the post-war reorganization. Employees of the Topographic department of the General Staff of the Russian Empire were sent to the Balkans to do the work. Cartographic studies were performed in extremely unfavorable conditions, high in the mountains, often in inaccessible and sparsely populated areas. Difficult weather conditions and the danger of being shot constantly accompanied the work of Russian military topographers. The postwar political situation created additional difficulties. The study of RGVA materials allows to speak about professionalism, steadfastness and important role of Russian military topographers, who used advanced methods of terrain research, and also about high level of development of cartography in Russian Empire at that time.*

Keywords: *Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878, Military Topographic Department of the General Staff of the Russian Empire, International Commission on Delimitation (Balkans), maps of the Balkan Peninsula.*

Sergey KOCHUKOV**PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTEERS FROM SARATOV IN THE FIRST SERBIAN-OTTOMAN WAR**

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the problem of studying the historical experience of interaction between authorities and society in the field of foreign policy. Making use of archival documents and periodical press of that time, the author concentrates on the case of Saratov province to consider a regional dimension of the volunteer movement in Russia during the first Serbian War for Independence (1876–1877). He reveals the nature of public initiatives for assistance to Slavs, focuses on the moral and political motivations of the volunteer movement participants, gives examples of tragic heroism in the life and fate of volunteers.*

Keywords: *First Serbian-Turkish War, First Serbian War for Independence, volunteer movement, Slavic Committees, assistance to the Balkan Slavs, Saratov, public initiatives, charity.*

Boris KOTOV

THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR: CONCEPTUALIZATION IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS

Abstract. *The article analyzes the reaction of the Russian press, of different political orientations, to the outbreak of the First World War and to Russia's entry into this conflict. It is highlighted that already in the first days of August 1914 Russian newspapers put forward two main concepts to justify Russian participation in the world armed conflict — the struggle of cultural and racial identities embodied by the Slavic and Germanic peoples (“the war for the Slavic cause”), and the war as a struggle against Prussian militarism and reactionary policy (“the war for the cessation of all wars”). Nevertheless, none of these slogans had sufficient mobilization potential for the broad strata of Russian society at the time.*

Keywords: *beginning of the First World War, Russian press, Russian society, propaganda.*

Anton KRUTIKOV

PITIRIM SOROKIN AND HIS SOCIOLOGY OF REVOLUTION

Abstract. *The article deals with the theory of revolution of the Russian-American sociologist Pitirim Sorokin, resulting from many years of work to summarize the outcomes of the Russian Revolution and its legacy. Sorokin's original concept of revolution, developed in the 1920s, reflected his personal life experience as a participant, eyewitness, and victim of revolutionary upheavals. Expelled from Soviet Russia in 1922 for his sharp critique of Bolshevism and polemics with the Bolshevik party theorists, he became one of the founders of world sociology. Modern projections of Sorokin's “Sociology of Revolution” and his other works retain much of their relevance.*

Keywords: *Pitirim Sorokin, Russian Revolution, sociology of revolution, reaction, counter-revolution, etatism, communism.*

Elena LINKOVA

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1877–1878 AND THE BALKAN QUESTION IN THE VIEWS OF RUSSIAN CONSERVATIVE INTELLECTUALS

Abstract. *The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 caused a great response within the Russian society and made the Balkan issue a major topic in conservative journalism. The military and diplomatic events of 1877–1878 once again demonstrated the depth of contradictions between the countries whose interests concerned the Balkan region and the Middle East. After the rise of widespread patriotic sentiments in Russia, which increased even more after the victories of the Russian army and the Treaty of San Stefano, the results of the Congress of Berlin were perceived by Russian conservatives as a diplomatic overthrow. The Berlin Congress became a turning point both for Russia's foreign policy and for the views of Russian conservative intellectuals, most of whom ceased to idealize Slavdom and to rely on the policy of allying, with Germany in particular.*

Keywords: *Russian conservatism, Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878, Balkans, Balkan geopolitical space, Eastern Question, Berlin Congress.*

Olga PORSHNEVA

AUTHORITIES AND SOCIETY IN CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL MOBILIZATION DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR: RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE

Abstract. *The article focuses on the evolution of relations between the Russian state authorities and society in the years of the First World War. The beginning of the war was marked by a patriotic upsurge. Institutional foundations and practices of government's cooperation with non-governmental bodies and population in solving wartime problems were formed. However, the later attack on the autocratic power by the liberal opposition, in 1915–1916, the split in the ruling elite and growing social discontent led to the Revolution of 1917, which predetermined Russia's withdrawal from the war.*

Keywords: *Russia, World War I, national mobilization, authorities, society, cooperation, confrontation.*

Petr YAKOVLEV

BRICS ENLARGEMENT AND A NEW STAGE IN THE FIGHT OF GLOBAL ALTERNATIVES

Abstract *On January 1, 2024, six countries of the Global South (Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) are to become BRICS members. This decision was made at the XV summit of this organization, held on August 22–24, 2023 in Johannesburg. Despite lots of international comments and assessments, it seems that the world community has not yet realized the full significance of this event and is still unable to forecast the fundamental consequences of the formation of BRICS-11. Meanwhile, we should talk about a qualitative shift in the development of the global geopolitical and geo-economic situation, strengthening the world majority, consolidating the material basis of multipolarity, overcoming the West's policies aimed at preserving its hegemony and restraining (if not reversing) ongoing transformations. In fact, we are talking about entering a new stage in the fight of global alternatives.*

Keywords: *BRICS expansion, Global South, geo-economic and geopolitical changes, Western policy, global alternatives, multipolarity.*

Petr YAKOVLEV, Nailya YAKOVLEVA

ARGENTINE PRECEDENT: ECONOMIC CRISIS HAS DETERMINED NEW LEADERSHIP

Abstract. *The victory of the right-wing candidate Javier Milei in the presidential elections in Argentina on 19 November 2023 was to a decisive extent the result of a deep socio-economic and financial crisis and widespread public discontent with official policies. The Peronist government that had been in power since 2019 had failed to reverse negative economic trends and had not offered Argentine society a convincing program to solve the accumulated problems of national development. The 2023 election results clearly indicated a strong public demand for new political leadership, which, in an intense electoral competition, was intercepted by right-wing forces advocating radical changes in domestic and foreign policy. At the same time, the libertarian economic reform plan proposed by H. Milei contains many controversial and difficult-to-implement points that have been subject to criticism. When, after the electoral euphoria, the new government, which does not have support in parliament and is doomed to confrontation with the Peronists, will face reality, necessary adjustments might be made to its plans.*

Keywords: *Argentina, crisis, presidential elections, paradigm shift, rise of right-wing populism, Javier Milei, reform program, BRICS.*

Petr YAKOVLEV, Nailya YAKOVLEVA

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND LATIN AMERICA IN THE CHANGING WORLD ORDER (TO THE RESULTS OF THE III EU-CELAC SUMMIT)

Abstract. *The results and potential impact of the III EU-CELAC summit, held in mid-July of 2023 in Brussels, has remained within the sphere of attention of international political and diplomatic circles, transnational business and media. This is largely due to the fact that the heads of state and government of the two regions have come together after an 8-year break, when the development trajectories of the European Union and Latin America began to diverge more and more. The summit of 2023 has been an attempt to reverse this trend and reset the agenda of Euro-Latin American economic and political relations. For the EU countries, the main tasks are to obtain wide and reliable access to the strategically valuable raw materials of Latin America and to involve it into Western competition with China and confrontation with Russia. The interests of the Latin American region are of a different order and align with the priorities of economic modernization and expansion in international markets. At the same time, both the EU and Latin America are within the “force field” of global transformations that have a multidirectional impact on both regions. While Europe is noticeably losing its economic and political positions, the ongoing changes are opening up new opportunities for Latin American as a part of the rising Global South.*

Keywords: *European Union, Latin America, trade and economic relations, raw materials, Euro-Latin American summits, anti-Russian sanctions, Ukrainian crisis.*