

## Abstracts and Keywords

**Nadezhda AUROVA**

### **NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA IN THE PERCEPTION OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY**

**Abstract.** *The article deals with the perception of Napoleon's invasion by different strata of Russian society. The author especially notes the enormous impact of Alexander I's manifestos that made public the proclamation of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, and examines various manifestations and vivid examples of the patriotic upsurge that swept the entire society. Details are provided on the role of all estates, in particular the nobility and the clergy, on public donations for the needs of the fight against the enemy, on the militia and partisan units' actions, and the circumstances of the surrender of Moscow and its plundering by the invaders. Particular attention is paid to the reflection of the events of the Patriotic War of 1812 in the memoirs of its participants, in historical literature and fiction of the time.*

**Keywords:** *Napoleon's invasion, Russian society, patriotism, nobility, clergy, militia, propaganda, sermons, prayer services, partisans.*

**Vitaly BESSONOV**

### **"SMALL WAR" OF 1812 IN KALUGA PROVINCE**

**Abstract.** *Addressing the topic of the "small war," which combines elements of partisan and people's war, sheds light on one of the controversial and, in fact, little-studied pages of the Patriotic War of 1812, relating to the actions of partisan parties, irregular troops and regular units, temporary military formations and civilians against the troops of Napoleonic France invading Russia. Among the regions where the "small war" was especially active, the Kaluga province stands out as the territory with the largest number of clashes with the enemy, compared to other provinces, including Smolensk and Moscow. Moreover, the "small war" on Kaluga soil also prevented the enemy to penetrate further to the south toward important food depots of the Russian army, the Tula Arms Factory and the Bryansk Arsenal.*

**Keywords:** *Patriotic War of 1812, Kaluga province, "small war", people's war, Kaluga governor, cordon guards, Cossack regiments, Kaluga militia.*

**Sergei ISKUL****“IN CASE OF URGING NEED FOR DEFENSE OF OUR CAPITAL CITY...”  
(THE CAPITAL’S MILITIA OF 1812 AND ST. PETERSBURG SOCIETY)**

**Abstract.** *The article is devoted to the history and specificity of the St. Petersburg militia formation during the Patriotic War of 1812. The documentary materials give a substantive idea of the topic, immersing the reader in the atmosphere of the epoch and a critical moment that required national unity. Among other things, the author reviews the manifestos and resolutions of Alexander I, the initiatives of the highest Petersburg circles and their interaction with various departments, the special features of the St. Petersburg home guard organization in comparison with similar events in Moscow and the provinces, the activities of M.I. Kutuzov as the head of the corps for the protection of St. Petersburg, the role of the metropolitan press and other issues. The success of the St. Petersburg militia of 1812, which manifested steadfastness and high discipline in many battles, including near Polotsk, at Chashniki, Berezina and in the siege of Danzig, was largely determined by the fact that all the estates of the St. Petersburg society deeply realized the need for common unity of the whole of Russia challenged by an existential threat.*

**Keywords:** *Patriotic war of 1812, St. Petersburg Zemstvo militia 1812, Alexander I, M. Kutuzov, “Committee for the affairs of the internal militia”, militia flags.*

**Alexey KHOTEEV****“A CONSERVATIVE WITH A LIBERAL TINGE”.  
JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITY OF ALEXANDER ZHIRKEVICH**

**Abstract.** *The war of identities in the post-Soviet space actualizes the issues of national identity and belonging. In the Russian history of the late 19th — early 20th centuries conflicting identities made themselves felt in the periphery regions, in particular on the territories of modern Belarus and Lithuania, where the long-standing Russian-Polish cultural rivalry was going on. In this context, the paper focus on the journalistic heritage of a Vilna lawyer and writer, representative of the Silver Age, Alexander Vladimirovich Zhirkevich (1857–1927). Particular attention is paid to his memoirs and topical works, which provide insight into his life and are based on documentary evidence and private correspondence. A.V. Zhirkevich was a prominent representative of the “Russian Vilna”, a champion of Russian cultural unity in Belarus and Lithuania (these names were then used to designate the regional entities, not states), a conservative Russian patriot who was advocating at the same time the preservation of all valuable historical cultural heritage, including items of Polish culture.*

**Keywords.** *Russian conservatism, historical journalism, Russian-Polish cultural rivalry, Zhirkevich, Vilna Library.*

**Manouchehr MOHAMMADI****THE NEO EAST-ORIENTED WORLD ORDER**

**Abstract.** *After the Second World War, a bipolar hegemonic system was formed under the leadership of the two superpowers, United States of America and the Soviet Union, and other countries continued their political life based on their proximity to one of these two poles. The movement of Imam Khomeini and the Islamic Revolution put forward the theory of confrontation with the system of domination, and this caused the two superpowers to come together against the Islamic Revolution. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the bipolar system ended the Cold War, and the transition period began. In this period, several theories such as the new world order, (Unipolar system), the clash of civilizations, the end of history and the theory of dealing with domination were initiated.*

*Gradually, the system of dealing with domination has led to the formation of a new bipolar system between the rising power of the East, including Russia, China, and Iran, and the declining power of the West, including USA and Europe. In this article, after explaining this process, the levers of power in the new world order based on the eastern power triangle, Russia, the People's Republic of China, and the Islamic Republic of Iran are pointed out, and finally, the characteristics of the new bipolar world order are put forward. The characteristics of the Eurasian pole (eastern axis) include interactive, anti-territorial expansion, deterrent military power, progressing, non-conflict of interests with each other, preservation of national interests and popular support.*

**Keywords:** *international relations, world order, Western domination, Islamic Revolution, Iran, "clashing against domination", transition period, Neo East-oriented world order.*

**Natalia TRAVKINA, Vladimir VASILIEV****POLARIZATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY: THE RELIGIOUS DIMENSION**

**Abstract.** *The article analyzes the role and significance of religious issues in the polarization within the United States. Religion is regarded as an overall dimension of the polarizing processes well underway in American society. Differences over religious beliefs became the main distinguishing marker and trigger for political polarization that started about 50 years ago. Nowadays, the country's cultural and political split has actually taken the form of an internal religious war. Its outcome would determine the ultimate fate not only of the "shining city upon a hill", but also, to a certain extent, of apocalyptic prophecies about modern human civilization.*

**Keywords:** *political polarization in the United States, American society, religious affiliation, religious identity, culture wars, religion and politics.*

**Dimitri TSELORUNGO****ON THE SUBJECT OF MANIFESTATIONS OF PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS IN RUSSIA IN 1812**

**Abstract.** Briefly reviewing the origins of the term “Patriotic War of 1812”, the author shows, on the basis of documentary and memoirs material, that the war against the Napoleon’s invasion was perceived as a patriotic one from its very beginning. The title of A.I. Mikhailovsky-Danilevsky’s work (1839) “Description of the Patriotic War of 1812” introduced such historical term, which has circulated ever since in scientific publications and public discourse. The article is mostly devoted to the popular resistance to the Napoleonic invaders in the occupied territories of the Smolensk and Moscow provinces. The leaders of peasant self-government and the remaining local officials both played significant role in organizing this resistance, supported by army partisan detachments.

**Keywords:** Fatherland, patriotic war, Patriotic War of 1812, armed peasants, spontaneous resistance to the occupiers, organized resistance to the occupiers.

**Petr YAKOVLEV****RUSSIAN ECONOMY AT THE STAGE OF TRANSFORMATION**

**Abstract.** Russian Federation is going through an extremely difficult and crucial historical period. The country is completing the recovery from the financial and economic shocks of 2022 caused by the geopolitical conflict with the collective West. The Russian state and society have generally withstood the onslaught of sanctions and unprecedented external pressure, and the national business class has adapted, by and large, to the changed conditions. The current agenda is a transition to a new stage of development, the content of which is the formation of a sovereign economic system based on advanced technology industries, ample domestic market and redirection of foreign economy activity towards the Global South. The main strategic goal is to provide all the necessary prerequisites for dynamic, stable and long-term development on the basis of structural transformations. This includes, inter alia, well-balanced monetary policy, stimulating the effective demand, encouragement of investment, support of small and medium-sized enterprises and simultaneous prompt response to emerging internal and external risks and challenges.

**Keywords:** Russia, collective West, sanctions, economic transformations, structural adjustment, reversal in foreign trade.