

A.A. Averkieva, O.G. Nekrylova

**SOVIET SCHOOL OF THE 1920S: FROM THE PROGRAMS OF THE
«SOVIETIZED GYMNASIUM» TO THE COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION OF
EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL**

The article analyzes the experience of the drug addict during the 1920s. The characteristic features of the formation of a new content of educational programs and methods of work in a single labor school are considered. Of particular interest are innovative solutions related to the implementation of an integrated approach in curriculums of the 1920s.

Key words: History of Russia, United Labor School, Drug Address, State Scientific Council (Gus), Reforming Education in the 1920s, Training Programs, an integrated approach.

V.V. Gagin, G.V. Trukhacheva

**EXPANSION OF THE PROCESS OF USING ARMY AVIATION IS THE MOST
IMPORTANT COMPONENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE ESCALATION OF
COMBAT ACTIONS IN VIETNAM IN 1965**

The increase in the scale of the use of military aviation in Vietnam in the period 1965-1975, objectively, did not lead to proportional US success in the war. However, the history of the qualitative improvement of air reconnaissance and target designation, combined with a reduction in the response time of direct support aviation to infantry calls, is relevant and worthy of careful study.

Key words: close air support, aircraft carrier, counterinsurgency, Viet Cong, aerial reconnaissance, napalm, tactical aviation.

A.E. Dubinina

«RUSSIAN KHAGANATE» IN THE ASSESSMENT OF V.V. SEDOV

The article considers the concept of «Russian khaganate» of V.V. Sedov. As part of the developed concept, V.V. Sedov considers « Russian khaganate» as a Slavic state, previous chronologically the Old Russian state. The author of the article reveals the main provisions of the concept and their argumentation.

Key words: Russian khaganate, localization, rus, Eastern Europe, V.V. Sedov, slavs, volyntsevo culture.

V.A. Derikot

**THE SPACE OF YOUTH MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN RUSSIA AT THE
END OF THE XX-BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURY: SPECIFICS AND FEATURES
OF HISTORICAL TRANSFORMATION**

The article examines the features and characteristics of the space of youth movements, organizations and cultures in Russia at the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI century. The author traces the historical transformation of the state's youth policy and the role of youth in the socio-political development of the general historical space of Russia.

Key words: history, youth, politics, Russia, subcultures, public organizations, youth movements.

N.D. Zotova

**ADAM CZARTORYSKI'S MEMOIRS AS A REFLECTION OF A HISTORICAL
LEGACY OF SZLACHTA ON THE RUSSIAN-POLISH RELATIONS DURING 1790s AND
EARLY 19 CENTURY**

This article addresses the problem of the preservation of historical memory among the Polish aristocracy after the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the young prince became part of the highest Polish circles, he advanced further into the political arena. As a son of a politically active Polish family, Adam Czartoryski encouraged the idea of rebuilding the country to its former borders. His opportunities, of course, were limited by many factors. He succeeded in getting close to the future Emperor Alexander I in St Petersburg. Afterwards Adam Czartoryski began to advocate his ideas in the Private Committee, which he joined because of the similarity of his ideas with the young Tsar.

Key words: memoirs, szlachta, patriotism, partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Poland, St Petersburg, Private Committee.

I.V. Zubov, Z.Yu. Nadtochy, S.E. Goldobin

**GENERAL OF THE ARMY JOSEPH RODOINOVICH APANASENKO,
OUTSTANDING LEADER, ORGANIZER AND UNRECATED HERO OF THE USSR AND
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR**

This article presents a brief biography of General of the Army Iosif Rodionovich Apanasenko, as well as a description of several episodes of I.R. Apanasenkos service, characterizing him as an outstanding organizer and leader of the state level. As a result of the vigorous activity of this military leader, Japan did not dare to attack the USSR in 1941-1943, and Hitler suffered a crushing defeat near Moscow in December 1941.

Key words: the Great Patriotic War, the Civil War in the USSR, the Far East, the Far Eastern Front, the General Staff, the road, the division.

I.V. Zubov, V.B. Kochergin, S.E. Goldobin

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE USSR IN RESPONSE TO THE CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF MUTUAL PAYMENTS IN AMERICAN CURRENCY BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE 1944 BRETTON-WOOD AGREEMENT

This article presents an analysis of the actions of the Soviet leadership in the period from 1950 to 1990 in response to the creation in 1944 of the Bretton Woods System of International Settlements (BVS), based on the dominance of the American currency. The materials of the article show the decisive role of Stalin I.V. in an attempt to create a Soviet gold ruble and a zone without dollar trade ("common market"), in addition, the role of other leaders of the USSR in conducting financial policy in this direction is revealed. At the end of the article, facts are presented that indicate that the modern Russian leadership is pursuing a consistent policy aimed at increasing the country's gold reserves and ousting the US dollar from international trade (together with the leadership of the People's Republic of China and the leadership of the EAEU countries).

Key words: Bretton Woods system (BVS), gold content (collateral) of the ruble, gold content (collateral) of the US dollar, US Federal Reserve System, US dollar exchange rate, Soviet ruble exchange rate, money issue, the Marshall plan, the 1952 Moscow International Economic Conference, the economic reforms of Khrushchev NS, the gold reserve, dedollarization, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the transferable ruble.

A.M. Ipatov, D.G. Atlukhanov, A.E. Abdulkerimov

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN GERMANY IN THE XIX CENTURY

The article attempts to analyze the development of anti-Semitic sentiments in Germany in the XIX century. The authors come to the conclusion that the economic component prevails over the socio-psychological and everyday aspects, and cite the opinions of contemporaries "for" and "against" the persecution of the Jewish population. It is emphasized that, despite the wide involvement of Jews in the economic and political life of Germany, they remained in the position of unequal members of society.

Key words: Germany, Jews, anti-Semitism, the nineteenth century, development.

O.S. Kuzmina, E.A. Zverkov

THE VICTORY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR IN THE REALITIES OF THE MODERN ERA: HISTORICAL MEMORY, LESSONS, COUNTERACTION TO FALSIFICATIONS

The article is devoted to the problem of political speculations of Western countries on the topic of the World War II. History is actively used as a means of manipulating public consciousness. In order to give credibility to the justification of erroneous or politically biased decisions made in the past, English-language historical science and journalism actively resort to distorting and distorting facts, and in some cases-to falsifying historical events. The authors of the article raise the problem of the need to protect historical memory from unscrupulous researchers.

Key words: The Great Patriotic War, the Second World War, English historiography, the USSR.

M.E. Kuznetsov, O.G. Nekrylova

**DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL POLICY OF GERMANY IN THE
USSR: GOALS AND WAYS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION**

The events of the Second World War, their scientific understanding and estimation are still subject to acute scientific discussions. However, the introduction of archival documents into scientific turnover allows researchers to study the criminal actions of the fascist invaders in the occupied territory. The article describes the process of preparing plans for occupation policy in the territory of the USSR, as well as the goals that the German leadership has been persecuted, starting a new world war.

Key words: Second World War, Occupational Policy, Nazism, USSR, leadership of the Third Reich.

A.S. Lasareva, V.I. Durov

**«THE ROAD TO THE STARS» AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE ABOUT GAGARIN'S
«MISSION OF PEACE»**

The article is based on the memoirs of Yu. Gagarin's «The Road to the Stars». It analyzes the features of organizing and conducting foreign visits. It is shown that most of the visits took place in the capitalist countries and the countries of the third world. The visits were supposed to help improve the image of the USSR, foreign policy on disarmament and support for national liberation movements.

Key words: Yu. Gagarin, astronautics, soft power, mission of peace, international relationship.

E.A. Ledovskih , O.A. Cherkasova

**INSTITUTE OF PROTOPRESBYTERS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY
(1890–1918)**

The article examines the history of relations between the Orthodox Church and the Armed Forces in Russia in the late Imperial period. The article describes the activities of the three protopresbyters both in peacetime and in war. Their contribution to the organization and development of the military-ecclesiastical department, improvement of the standard of living of the clergy, strengthening of the patriotic and moral potential of the country is shown.

Key words: Russian Orthodox Church, Armed Forces, army, protopresbyter, military clergy, A.A. Zhelobovsky, E.P. Akvilonov, G.I. Shavelsky.

O.G. Nekrylova

**EXPERIENCE OF CREATING CONTRACTUAL SCHOOLS IN THE
CONDITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOVIET SCHOOL SYSTEM OF
THE 1920s.**

The problem of the formation of the Soviet educational system is very multifaceted, since the policy of the Bolshevik government, which provided for the creation of a single, exclusively state school, at the same time had its own tactical features, depending on specific economic conditions. Of interest is the fact that during the economic crisis of the early 1920s. Power structures were forced to loosen control over the formation of the school network, which led to the emergence of new types of educational institutions, such as contract and private schools.

Key words: History of Russia, Soviet education system, People's Commissariat for Education of the RSFSR, economic crisis, contractual and private schools.

D.D. Pankov, V.I. Durov

THE MUSEUM OF SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN VORONEZH

The article discusses the history of the creation of the Museum of Space Biology and Medicine named after V.V. Antipov. The main stages of the Museum's activity, methods of formation and replenishment of its funds are presented.

Key words : cosmonautics, museumsciences, popularization of science, medicine, V.V. Antipov.

V.A. Rusikov

**ALIGNMENT FOR FEAT
(ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF TWICE HERO OF THE
SOVIET UNION OSIPOV VASILY NIKOLAEVICH)**

The article is devoted to the main events in the life of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vasily Nikolayevich Osipov, whose exploits serve as an example for the pilots of the Long-Range Aviation of Russia.

Key words: pilot, crew, sortie, bombing, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

V.N. Ryapolov

**RUSSIAN UTOPIA THROUGH THE EYES OF VORONEZH ARCHITECT
G. T. KRUTIKOV**

The article is devoted to the life and work of G. T. Krutikov, who stood at the foundation of Russian cosmism and Russian utopia in architecture, as well as the guardian of the Russian urban antiquity of Moscow and Russia.

Key words: utopia, cosmism, architecture, flying city, monument protection, restoration.

O.D. Fedchenko

BATTLE OF VOZHA: LOKALIZATION OF THE BATTLE SITE

The article examines the events of 1378 in Ancient Russia. On the basis of ancient Russian chronicles, the route of movement of the squad of Dmitry Donskoy and the Horde army of Begich is recreated. The site of the battle on Vozha was localized. It is determined that the battle on August 11, 1378 took place on the territory of the Ryazan principality in the area of modern settlements Vereikino - Klishino - Nikolo-Kobylyskoye (Kalinovka) - Bolshoye Aleshino. All the events of those years are linked into a logical historical chain of the development of the process and correspond to the information presented in the chronicle texts.

Key words: Rus, Ryazan, Vozha, Dmitry Donskoy, Mamai, Begich.

B.L. Shapiro

**FUR COUNTERFEIT INDUSTRY, URBAN
FASHION AND DEMONSTRATIVE
CONSUMPTION
IN RUSSIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX AND EARLY XIX
CENTURIES**

In the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries Russia, with the rapid growth of cities, a significant increase in the urban population and the development of urban fashion, formed a new consumer culture. Fur counterfeit as a substitute for similar goods of the "luxury" segment allowed the townspeople to conform to fashion on a small budget. The demand for fur counterfeit goods evidence by the rapid development of a network of fur processing enterprises and stable growth of the market for this kind of goods. There were several basic technologies of falsification of valuable varieties of fur; four main approaches were the subject of analysis.

Key words: fur trade, counterfeiting, conspicuous consumption, fashion, fur fashion, history of costume.

V.A. Shashkov, T.B. Sorokina

**FEATURES OF THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF THE JAPANESE STATE IN THE
XV-XVII CENTURIES**

The article analyses the features of the political culture in Japan in the XV-XVII centuries. The political culture of the state consists of fundamentals and changeable provisions. Under the influence of certain factors the substance of the political culture may change. Among these factors we can name ethnic cultural, natural climatic, historical and economical ones. The history of Japan in the XV-XVII centuries is an excellent example of changing the political culture of the state under the influence of these factors. Collectivism, that had been peculiar to Japanese before, was replaced by individualism. The activity of the population increased and class differences were smoothed though the centralization of authority made it possible to come back to the traditional political culture of Japan.

Key words: political culture, Japan, paternalism, Japanese collectivism

V.A. Shashkov, T.B. Sorokina

THE JAPANESE STATE OF THE XVI-XVII CENTURIES: POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL PRIORITIES

The article is devoted to the analysis of the policy of the first unifiers of Japan from the second half of the 16th to the first quarter of the 17th centuries. The content of this policy changed over time, but the ideological core remained unchanged - the complete centralization of power with the organization of control over religious institutions, external contacts and large land owners. In addition, the unifiers of Japan, unlike the rulers of the regime preceding them, did not rely on Buddhism, but on the Chinese Neo-Confucianism, which attracted with its special system of values: paternalism, a belief in the infallibility of traditions, devotion and veneration of elders, a cult of ethics and others. To achieve complete centralization of power, it was necessary to get rid of the threat of decentralization on the part of their potential rivals: daimyo-separatists, radical Japanese nobles (monks), armed peasants (samurai) and missionaries. In the course of their activities, the unifiers tackled such problems as the suppression of separatism in the Daimyo, the elimination of the independence of Japanese Buddhist sects, the annihilation of monks and novices of the aggressive movements of Buddhism, the reduction in the number of peasant demonstrations, the elimination of the threat of European expansion to the islands, the strengthening of central authority, and a number of other tasks. All this made it possible to centralize power in Japan around the new Tokugawa shogun regime.

Key words: ideology, shogunate, the unification of Japan, neo-confucianism.

D.V. Shchukin

THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES IN THE SPACE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF YELETS DURING THE PERIOD OF POLITICAL REFORMS IN THE USSR IN 1987-1990. THE ERA OF «PERESTROIKA»

The article considers the history of the Council of People's Deputies of Yelets and focuses on the reflection of the specifics of the socio-economic development of this city of the Russian province in the general space of the regional history of the Lipetsk Region during the period of political reforms in the USSR in the 1987-1990s . Special attention is paid to the nature of the work of this legislative and representative body of local self-government and its decisions in this period of time in the context of the general characteristics of the state of affairs in the city's economy in the context of the reforms of the late USSR.

Key words: history, Russia, USSR, Yelets, "perestroika", local self-government, power, City Council of People's Deputies.

N.A. Dushkova, R.A. Lysenko, A.A. Morozov

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, NEURAL NETWORKS, THEIR IMPACT ON
MODERN SOCIETY**

The article examines the impact of artificial intelligence and neural networks on modern society, which can have both positive and negative effects.

Key words: artificial intelligence, neural networks, implementation process, modern technologies, society, machine learning.

A.A. Kubrin, I.N. Ashifin, N.P. Goncherova

**CURRENT PROBLEMS OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN
SOCIETY**

The article considers topical issues and problems of society, identifies the impact of negative factors, proposes measures to overcome social and cultural problems in modern society.

Key words: social security, social policy, social support of the population, cultural development

N.E. Zhurbina, E.I. Baikishieva

TURKEY'S ROLE IN REGULATING IMMIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

The article is devoted to the study of relations between Turkey and the European Union on the regulation of immigration flows to Europe. The main focus is on the analysis of the results of the implementation of the agreement between Turkey and the European Union in 2016, which provided for a joint action plan to resolve illegal migration and problems with forced migrants. The analysis of incoming migration flows to Turkey and the EU before and after the signing of the Agreement is carried out. The purpose of this study is to identify the problems and prospects of cooperation between the EU and Turkey on the regulation of the immigration flow to Europe.

Key words: relations between Turkey and the European Union, regulation of immigration flows to Europe, migration, agreement between Turkey and the European Union.