

N.A. Aliluyeva

**SPIRITUAL DONATIONS OF THE NOBILITY
TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE CRIMEAN WAR
(1853 – 1856)**

During the fighting of the Crimean War (1853-1856), a wave of patriotic charity swept through the broad strata of Russian society. Naturally, the natural leader among the benefactors was the nobility. Spiritual donations directly related to the activities of the Russian Orthodox Church have become a special form of donations. The nobility tried to give the Russian wars fighting the enemy, in addition to material values, and spiritual consolation. It should be noted that both nobles and prominent representatives of the clergy took part in the donation of sacred objects. It was about various objects of religious worship, which were sent to the active army and navy. Another type of spiritual donations was the work of cultural figures. Here you can highlight the battle painting of the famous marine painter I.K. Aivazovsky. Spiritual donations became one of the new forms of charity of the Russian population during the Crimean War (1853-1856).

Key words: spiritual donations, the nobility, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Russian Empire, the Black Sea Fleet, the defenders of Sevastopol, the Metropolitan, the Crimean War (1853 – 1856), the Maritime Ministry, marine artist I.K. Aivazovsky, pectoral cross, Admiral P.I. Ricord, the Baltic Fleet, blessing, poem, religious objects, holy icon, holy image, Orthodox faith, the magazine «Sea collection», holy water, ceremonial march.

V.A. Bosykh, V.A. Rubtsov

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA BEFORE THE XX CENTURY

Throughout the development of Russian statehood, public and private laws were in force on the territory of Russian lands. Based on historical experience, we can conclude that most often these laws were owned by the bureaucratic apparatus, and full-fledged work with the laws and the creation of a legislative framework gradually entered the way of life of Russian society, just like the science of law. This paper examines the process of formation of legal education in Russian society up to the twentieth century. Various educational institutions in different periods of time and their methods of training are considered.

Key words: jurisprudence, education, legal education, students, educational institution, academy, university, educational development, system, court hearings, practicing lawyers, officials, bureaucracy, personnel training, civil servant, public education, law faculty, higher education institution.

P.V. Vostrikov

AGRARIAN TRADITION OF ANTEBELLUM AMERICAN SOUTH

The agrarian tradition is associated with a social and political philosophy that regards rural society as superior to urban society and asserts the superiority of independent farmers over the industrial proletariat class of wage earners. Farming is seen as a way of life that can form ideal life values. Adherents of such views emphasize the superiority of simple rural life over the complex life of the city with its banks and factories. The roots of this tradition lie in antiquity. As for the South of the United States, in comparison with the North, it was a more pronounced agricultural region in which industry did not develop as quickly. The industrial backwardness of the South also influenced the course of hostilities during the Civil War. But many Southerners continued to value their traditions and made efforts to restore them before the 1930s.

Key words: agrarian tradition, farming, plantations, regionalism, American South, founding fathers.

V.V. Gagin, A.S. Belous

**AIR OPERATIONS OF THE RKKA AIR FORCE TO CONQUER AIR
DOMINATION IN THE PERIOD 1941-1945**

Gaining air supremacy is always the main condition for the success of ground forces operations, therefore it is the main task of the air force in any war or armed conflict. In an effort to achieve air supremacy, aviation technology and weapons, communications and control, organization of hostilities and logistics are being improved. A special place in the preparation of certain military operations is occupied by the operational art of the Air Force. This article is devoted to a topic that is quite relevant at the present time – the so-called independent air operations of the Red Army Air Force, carried out in order to achieve air supremacy during the Great Patriotic War, their advantages, disadvantages and problems associated with ensuring their combat effectiveness.

Key words: Air Force of the Red Army, air operations, air combat, fighter aircraft, combat operations on enemy airfields, attack and bomber aircraft, aerial reconnaissance.

A.T. Devyatkina

**SPORTS COMPETITIONS IN WARSAW
RIVER YACHT CLUB IN THE 1891 – 1892 SEASON**

The Warsaw River Yacht Club was a large water sports public organization in the Privilensk region of the Russian Empire. The Warsaw River Yacht Club included citizens from all classes living in the Warsaw General Government and supporting the water sports public organization with monetary donations and membership fees. Every year, the board of the water sports organization organized rowing and sailing competitions on the Vistula River. These events have been a success among water sports enthusiasts. It should be noted that the athletes of the Warsaw River Yacht Club enjoyed a well-deserved reputation not only in the All-Russian, but also in international water sports. The scientific article analyzes the competitions that were organized and successfully conducted by the Board of the Warsaw River Yacht Club in the sports season of 1891 – 1892.

Key words: Warsaw River Yacht Club, rowing races, Warsaw General Government, Vistula River, kayaks, small river vessels, public organization, racing commission, water sports society, Privilensky Krai, the best rower of the Warsaw River Yacht Club, silver medal, honorary badge, English boats, hamburger boats, skulling boat, boat peroar, river sports distance, the best helmsman of the Warsaw River Yacht Club.

B.A. Ershov, A.G. Abrasimovskaya

HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF BIOMETRICS

The article talks about the history of the development of biometrics, from ancient times, when fingerprints were used to sign documents, to the modern era, when biometrics has become one of the key tools for personal identification in a network society.

The article describes the main achievements in the field of biometrics, such as fingerprint recognition systems, face scanning, voice recognition and others. It also talks about the use of biometrics in various areas of life, including security and financial services.

Key words: fingerprints, face, voice, personal identification, history, recognition.

I.E. Zaitsev

**HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND STATE
ACTIVITIES OF ADMIRAL V.S. SARNAVSKY**

Admiral V.S. Sarnavsky is one of the leading and famous Russian naval commanders of the second half of the XIX – early XX centuries. He commanded various types of ships of the Russian Imperial Navy. He held command positions in the Black Sea and Baltic Fleets. V.S. Sarnavsky contributed to the construction of harbors of the Black Sea Fleet. Russian Admiral led the training detachments of Russian naval units, took part in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, developed a plan of military operations against Turkey at sea on the eve of the First World War. It should be noted that Admiral V.S. Sarnavsky was at the origins of the formation of the Russian naval aviation. The scientific article examines the historiography of the professional and state activities of Admiral V.S. Sarnavsky.

Key words: Russian Russian Navy, state activity, Black Sea Fleet, naval aviation, professional biography, Baltic Fleet, war plan with Turkey, training detachment, Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, Sevastopol port, Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, World War I, Russian naval commander, harbor construction, historiography, research problems, naval career, command position, cooperation with France, rank of full admiral, foreign orders, Russian insignia.

A.M. Ipatov, J.E. Shumskaya

**ON THE QUESTION OF COMPARING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
RUSSIAN AND GERMAN PROPAGANDA DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

The article attempts to compare the effectiveness of Russian and German propaganda during the First World War. The authors emphasize that the arsenal of propaganda methods of both powers included cartoons, printed materials in the form of newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets, as well as fraternization, which became a real disaster for the Russian Imperial Army at the final stages of its participation in battles. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the application of the entire spectrum of the methods described above, it is concluded that German propaganda is more effective than Russian propaganda, but the latter should not be considered inferior to its counterparts in everything, since Russians also had their own successes, mainly in caricature.

Key words: Russia, Germany, World War I, propaganda, efficiency, cartoons, pamphlets, leaflets, fraternization.

M.V. Kirchanov

**GEORGIAN “NOBLE” NATIONALISM AS A FORM OF POLITICAL
MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONALIZING MINORITY COMMUNITY
IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE**

The purpose of this article is to study features of the development of noble Georgian nationalism. The author analyzes various social and political forms and features of noble nationalism in Georgian history of the 19th century. It is assumed that noble nationalism emerged as a pre-modern form of nationalism. The author analyzes the social characteristics of noble Georgian nationalism, its role and place in the processes of political modernization. The author believes that noble nationalism arose as a result of the development of politically dominant groups and communities. The author believes that Georgian noble nationalism arose and developed as a political ideology based on the protection of monopoly political, property and land rights and privileges of the Georgian nobility, represented by the political elites of Kartli-Kakheti - a Georgian state in the early 19th century, integrated into the structures of the Russian Empire.

The article shows that noble nationalism, despite its class character, could be a progressive factor and could contribute to the social and political modernization of Georgian territories. The article analyzes the features of the history and ideology of Georgian noble nationalism. The results of the study suggest that noble nationalism became an important factor in the socio-political, cultural and intellectual history of 19th century Georgia in general.

Key words: nationalism, historiography, noble nationalism, Georgian nationalism, nobility, social history, political modernization

O.V. Klevtsova

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF MONASTERIES TO THE EDUCATION
OF THE POPULATION OF THE OREL REGION IN THE XVII CENTURY
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE TRUBCHEVSKY SPASO-
CHELNSKY MONASTERY)**

The article examines the role of monasteries in the education of the population in the XVII century. Much attention is paid to the history of the construction and development of the Spaso-Chelny Monastery. The author analyzes the contribution of the clergy of the Orel region to the dissemination of knowledge among the local population.

Key words: Spaso-Chelnsky Monastery, enlightenment, Oryol region.

D.V. Liventsev

**VORONEZH HISTORIAN G.M. PTUSHKIN
AGAINST FASCISM**

In the first year of the Great Patriotic War, the rector and dean of the Historical Faculty of Voronezh State University, G.M. Ptushkin, found himself at the forefront of the ideological front of the struggle against the Nazi occupiers. G.M. Ptushkin publishes a propaganda pamphlet "The defeat of the German intervention in 1918", where he draws historical parallels between the situation in 1918 and the situation on the fronts in 1941. G.M. Ptushkin formulates his scientific and civic position in the first, most difficult year of confrontation with Nazi Germany. It should be noted that the work of G.M. Ptushkina was not only a propaganda, but also a scientific work. The struggle of the famous Voronezh historian on the ideological front with the Nazi invaders is considered in this scientific article.

Key words: Voronezh State University, historian G.M. Ptushkin, Great Patriotic War, University rector, German attack, Dean of the Faculty of History, civic position, ideological front, propaganda brochure, Nazi invaders, ideological struggle.

A.V. Moiseev

**EXCAVATION OF MOUND 1 IN THE BURIAL GROUND
"RUBLEVKA, KURGAN GROUP-1"**

The results of archaeological excavations of a mound near the village of Olshanets of the Zadonsky district of the Lipetsk region are considered. The mound is located as part of the burial mound "Rublevka, kurgan group-1". Fragments of ceramics from the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age were found. The remains of anthropological finds have not been identified. Details of the iron horse harness of the early Iron Age have been found. The mound was studied by soil scientists. Results: the mound is made of "earth bricks" and originally had a square shape. Radiocarbon date: Sarmatian time.

Key words: kurgan burial ground "Rublevka, kurgan group-1", interdisciplinary research, Lipetsk region, Sarmatian time, horse equipment.

S.A. Meganov

VORONEZH FRONT IN THE OFFENSIVE OPERATION "COMMANDER RUMYANTSEV" DURING THE BATTLE OF KURSK

This article shows the role of the Voronezh Front during the offensive operation of the Red Army "Commander Rummyantsev" during the Battle of Kursk in 1943

Key words: Voronezh Front, Battle of Kursk, Red Army

O.G. Nekrylova

**PROBLEMS OF FINANCING THE SOVIET SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN
1917-1921 (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL BLACK
EARTH REGION)**

The article analyzes the problems of financing public schools of the first and second levels, as well as their material support in the first post-revolutionary years. It is concluded that the economic and financial crisis caused by the Civil War and the policy of “war communism” led to a drop in the pace of construction and a deterioration in the material and technical condition of the network of schools, both in the provinces of the Central Black Earth Region and throughout the country of the Soviets, which forced the Soviet government abandon the declared state monopoly regarding sources of budget financing for the needs of public education.

Key words: Soviet school, financing, crisis, material and technical condition of the school network, provinces of the Central Black Earth Region.

A.V. Pogorelsky

**PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONALISM IN THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC: HISTORY AND MODERNITY**

This article is devoted to the problems of the development of regionalism in France. Despite the fact that, culturally and linguistically, the territories that make up modern France demonstrate significant diversity, the Constitution of the French Republic of 1958 does not stipulate that the citizens of the country belong to any community other than the French. It is assumed that every French citizen is French, regardless of where he lives and the origin of his ancestors. However, the long period of feudal fragmentation in the history of France led to the widespread dissemination of ideas of regionalism and the emergence of regional identities. Therefore, supporters of the ideas of expanding regional autonomy express hope for the coming to power of a new generation of French leaders who will have the determination to amend the Constitution and transform the French Republic from a unitary to a federal state.

Key words: French Republic, Constitution, unitary state, regionalism, autonomy.

S.V. Poluzin

**THE PROBLEM OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIETY JUNIOR OFFICERS
OF THE FLEET AFTER RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR OF 1904 – 1905**

The defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 led to a rise in patriotic sentiments in the ranks of the corps of officers of the Russian Imperial Navy. Many admirals and officers of the Russian navy tried to rethink the reasons for the crushing Tsushima defeat. Moreover, the servicemen of the Russian Imperial Navy argued about possible ways of developing the domestic naval forces on the eve of the approaching World War I. In such difficult social conditions, the project of forming a society of junior naval officers arose. The participants of the new public organization had a desire to distance themselves from senior officers and admirals. Junior officers of the fleet reasoned that the activities of their senior colleagues led to failures in the Russian-Japanese war of 1904 – 1905. However, for a number of subjective bureaucratic reasons, the society of junior officers of the fleet could not begin independent activity.

Key words: Russian Navy Officers Society, Russo-Japanese War of 1904 – 1905, naval forces, naval ranks, Society of Naval Officers, public naval Organization, Battle of Tsushima, chief officers of the Russian Navy, Russian Empire, staff officers of the Russian Navy, admirals of the Russian Navy, naval theories, project formations, the Russian Imperial Navy, the First World War, bureaucratic reasons, the Maritime Ministry of Russia, statutory documents, patriotic sentiments, Russian society, rethinking experience, political position.

V.N. Ryapolov

**THE MILITARY FATE OF ARCHPRIEST VASILY POLIKARPOVICH
PODDORSKY**

The article is devoted to the life and work of the priest Vasily Polikarpovich Poddorsky, who lost his wife early, and therefore entered the service of the military clergy and in various positions, who went through the war in the Caucasus.

Key words: Church, priest, military clergy, war, Caucasus.

I.V. Rusikov, V.A. Rusikov, M.V. Gusev

**FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHER
TRAINING SYSTEM MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RUSSIA.
HISTORICAL ASPECT**

The article, based on the analysis of scientific sources, shows the peculiarities of the training of the teaching staff of military educational institutions of Russia in the second half of the XVIII century. It was a period of development and improvement of Russian education. New directions, forms and methods of educational appeared. Nowadays, they can be of practical importance for the further development of the military school. Therefore, it is assumed that the material of the article will be useful for the training of military pedagogical personnel in modern conditions.

Key words: development of education, military educational institution, military pedagogical thought, teaching staff, educational process, educational means.

G.I. Shishlyannikova

**GATCHINA PALACE: HISTORY AND MODERNITY OF THE BELOVED
RESIDENCE OF EMPEROR ALEXANDER III AND HIS FAMILY**

The article discusses the history of the construction and reconstruction of the Gatchina Palace. The palace has more than 250 years of history. Over the years of its existence, this architectural masterpiece has changed its owners more than once. The first owner was a favorite of Empress Catherine II, Count Grigory Orlov, who collected a unique collection of weapons and porcelain in the palace, began collecting paintings and applied art. The next owners of the palace were the spouses Grand Duke Pavel Petrovich and Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna. They reconstructed the palace and arranged Gatchina Park according to the European model, filled the palace with art objects that they brought from their trip abroad. The last reconstruction of the palace took place under Emperor Nicholas I and was completed in 1854. In this form, the palace has been preserved to this day.

Key words: reconstruction, architect, palace and park ensemble, porcelain collection, hunting, fishing, residence.

V.A. Bukreev

**PRAXIOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE SYSTEM OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC
AND PHILOSOPHICAL COGNITION**

This article examines the essential specificity of the so-called. Praxeological approach as a research program in the system of modern scientific and philosophical knowledge. The history of the formation of the praxeological approach as a specifically defined research program is considered (taking into account the history of the emergence of the concepts “praxeology” and “praxeological approach”). The ideological, methodological and conceptual innovations that determined the formation and rooting of the praxeological approach in the system of modern scientific and philosophical knowledge are analyzed. The essential (specific) features and fundamental principles of the praxeological approach are revealed. The degree of heuristics and the potential of scientific and philosophical prospects of the praxeological approach are discussed.

Key words: praxeology, praxeological approach, marginalist revolution, methodological individualism, equivalent exchange, unequal exchange.

Y.V. Vlasova

THE PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTING A PERSONAL APPROACH IN PEDAGOGY

The article analyzes the educational process through the prism of realization of social order. The peculiarities of self-actualization of personality are considered. The idea that the society, forming the social order, making certain requirements to knowledge, skills and abilities very often does not pay attention to the development of creative potential of personality is substantiated. The reasons of lagging behind the social order from modern realities are analyzed. The article considers the position that the educational aspect in modern society should become fundamental, as only it can contribute to the development of creative individuality of personality.

Key words: social order in pedagogy, development of creative personality, individual and social consciousness, self-actualization of personality, personality as a subject of historical process.

I.M. Bocharova, I.D. Chernousova

**THE INFLUENCE OF GERMAN ENLIGHTENERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN RUSSIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY**

The article reveals the significance of the ideological influence on the processes of reform, modernization and secularization of the Russian state and society in the 18th century by representatives of the German Enlightenment. The features of the development of the Enlightenment in Russia are shown, which influenced the problems of Russian philosophy of this period.

Key words: enlightenment, German enlightenment, Protestantism, secularization, Russian enlightenment, spiritual enlightenment, spiritual values of the individual, traditional values, culture.

A.P. Shumarov

**VALUES AND PRIORITY VALUE ORIENTATIONS IN MODERN RUSSIAN
SOCIETY (SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT)**

The article deals with topical issues of modern understanding and manifestation of values and value orientations in modern Russian society, the author notes that changes within the framework of the axiological paradigm are most clearly manifested at the «critical» and «meaning-forming» stages of state development (for example, in the conditions of the CBO). The priority of «eternal» and universally valid human values associated with the possibility of realization and self-realization of the individual remains unchanged. A variant of active popularization and dissemination of traditional spiritual values among young citizens of the Russian Federation is proposed.

Key words: value, value attitude, value orientation, ideal, society, state.

S.I. Dmitrieva, P.A. Merkulova

**POINTS OF CONTACT OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN INTERESTS AND PROSPECTS
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES
IN THE CONTEXT OF CHANGES IN THE WORLD ARENA**

The article discusses the prospects for the resumption of contacts between Russia and Germany after the rupture of relations in 2022. Special attention in the framework of the work is paid to areas where the interests of the countries continue to overlap. The article also presents a forecast based on SWOT analysis aimed at identifying possible scenarios for the development of cooperation between Russia and Germany.

Key words: Nord Stream, energy, ecology, energy transition, "change of epochs", "turn to the East", economy, Asia, Africa.

D.O. Kudinova

**CONTOURS OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER: THE PLACE OF RUSSIA AND THE
CIS COUNTRIES**

The article presents an analysis of the current situation in the field of international relations, identifies trends in the formation of a new world order based on multipolarity. Particular attention is focused on the issues of which forces are now determining world politics, how they affect the future of the world community. The work also highlights the essence of transformational processes, presents the contours of a new world order, determines the position of Russia and the CIS countries in the world, analyzes the prospects for solving the most important political tasks.

Key words: Russia, CIS, USA, World order, Multipolar world.

V.N. Morozova, E.V. Danilova

CYBERDIPLOMACY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The article is devoted to the study of the response of the European Union to the development of information technologies and the resulting new aspect of diplomacy - cyberdiplomacy. Special attention is paid to the strategic documents that define and regulate EU cyberdiplomacy, and to the relations of the Union with other actors of the world arena on this issue.

Key words: cyber diplomacy, information security, information and communication technologies, cyberspace.

E.I. Yakushkina

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHING HUMANITIES

The article analyzes potential of information technology for teaching humanities, examines the importance of information technology for a significant modification of the modern educational process, as well as discusses the new role of an instructor/teacher/professor due to the extensive implementation of multimedia. Furthermore, the article analyzes the problems that evolved during transition to the format of distance education.

Key words: information technology, multimedia, educational platforms, online libraries, online museums, online exhibitions, virtual tours, online services, distance learning format, humanities