

Summaries

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There are analyzed such basic concepts as “democracy”, “reasonable rule” and “human rights” with reference to Africa in this article. Modern Africa was a subject of numerous political experiments, more than any other region. Most of these experiments were frequently inconsistent. This region is a classical subject for set of societies research, however western “normal society” definition does not suit for them. Here is also investigated different ways of political development of the modern African states.

Without attributing any exclusiveness of the Black Africa region, author tries to reveal features of rule and authority functioning in Africa, ways of social-cultural field and political institutes interaction, and look for the routs of the African states reforming.

Vadim S. Parsamov – Doctor of Science (History), professor of the Russian History chair of Saratov State University

Tatyana A. Shanskaya – Ph. D. of history Kazan State University, Sub-Department of French Language

Power and Enlightenment in Russia of XVIII-XIX ct. (introductory observations)

The article deals with the enlightening function of imperial power in Russia. It demonstrates how the complex of ideas to be spread in public changes at different stages while the basic mental core – a Ruler enlightens his people – remains. The Enlightenment of Peter I contained an idea of common welfare and regular state, that of Yekaterina I first put in a question of human rights. Alexander I in order to restore the original religious content of the term “Enlightenment” was striving for the role of the enlightener of European peoples.

D. Mikhel

Power, Science, and the Cadaver: The Historical-Anthropological Analysis of Anatomical Practices in the West of Early Modernity

Civil authorities of Italy, Netherlands, England and France in the period of Early Modernity began to support the rise of anatomy. Since XVI century in many Western cities have been established anatomical theatres, where public anatomical lessons took place. These lessons attracted the attention of medicines as well as people, who don't have university education. Organizers of these presentations wanted to give them the status of piety lessons and to show the union of power and science, but most of guests understood the lesson in the context of the tradition of popular carnival culture. The cadaver of an anatomical theater was the object of interests of different social forces – civil authorities, university professors, surgeons and common people. The cadaver was in the focus of attention, it testified the special character of mentality which was inherent to Western society of ancient regime.

V. Mikhaylin

In our paper called *State Power and the Traditions of Maennebund within the Slavonic World (posing a problem)* the problem of place and role of the archaic warrior unions relics in the formation of specific militarized cultures at the South-Eastern European borders is raised. The anthropological approach allows to unify within one problem a bulk of material rather heterogenous from the historical point of view, never before being looked at as an object for a complex analysis.

Valery V. Prozorov – Ph. D; Doctor of Philology, Professor of Philology, Dean of the Philological faculty of Saratov State University; Head of Department Of Criticism and Journalism; Academician of International Academy of Sciences.

Semantics of concept “authority” in Russian national – cultural tradition

Studies of the vast Russian folklore (proverbs and sayings, primarily) and professional literary materials collection allow to infer, that three interspersing meaning spectra of the universal “power” notion are distinguished within Russia's value-semantic space:

- moral-psychological meaning a variety of intra- and interpersonal, family, domestic, friendly and other links and relations (power of God; self-control, selflessness; power of the family, morals; temptation power, passion, lust, power of love, memory, etc.);
- political, socially-structured meaning – governing the state, denomination of administrative institutions and authorities, historical transformation of such institutions, secular and clerical power; ruling elite, bureaucracy, etc;
- power as indefinitely multiple totality of features, qualities and functions, characteristic of diverse life (natural and social), phenomena and objects (power of nature, freedom, word, capital, wealth, power as property, “power over the living”, “power of darkness”, mass-media power, imperious look, voice, call, appearance, character, etc.).

Kirillov A.A.

Power and text: about the constructional role of “power holding” subjects in Byzantium narration

The article is devoted to the analysis of the influence of the “power holding” practices, formalized in Byzantium, on the constitution of the behavior stereotypes of the Personality and on the organization of the textual space in the Byzantium historical narration.

The author points out the close connection between the basic subject ways of the historical narration and the stable practices of the translation of power.