

# Abstracts and keywords for all scientific articles of magazine №3 2021

## Paradise Conception in Early Christianity

*Kazakov M. M.*

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the descriptions of paradise in the Old and New Testaments, in early Christian texts (Didache, Canons of the 12 Apostles, Shepherd), as well as in the works of the apostolic fathers; the concepts of Eden, the Garden of Eden, the Kingdom of God, Heavenly Jerusalem and eternal life are observed. An analysis of the early Christian writings created during the "apostolic age" suggests that early Christians had two kinds of ideas about paradise. One part of them sought to transfer to heaven much of what surrounded them in earthly life, but in an idealized form. Such "carnal" ideas assumed future bliss in a literal sense and were, apparently, characteristic of those Christians who did not have sufficient spiritual experience and endured constant hardships of life, regardless of their social status. Another part of Christians, who obviously had a certain spiritual experience, had experienced mentors in the faith, studied or listened carefully to Christian texts, actively participated in the life of their community, perceived heaven in a spiritual sense as the Kingdom of Heaven, as an opportunity to draw closer to the Lord and be with Christ. It was the spiritual concept of paradise that already at the beginning of the second century began to dominate both the Church and the minds of most Christians.

**Keywords:** Old Testament; New Testament; Eden; Paradise; Kingdom of Heaven; Didache; The Shepherd of Hermas; Apostolic Fathers.

## The image of a sacred stone in Christianity

*Ostroumov D. A.*

**Abstract:** This article presents an analysis of the origins of understanding of the image of the sacred stone from the beginnings of the Abrahamic religions to the interpretations of this image in Christianity. It traces a historical trend of the changing meaning in understanding the image of the stone from a symbol denoting a sacred place to a symbol of the Church as a whole. This trend is based on the ancient understanding of the image of an "uncut stone" and the further New Testament interpretation of the symbol of the processed and precious stone underlying the foundation of the Church and having the image of Christ in it. The article considers the interrelation of cubic and spherical volumes in the image of a temple as a concept of the connection of Heaven and earth, which finds expression in the planning solutions and the system of arches and domes. The image of the temple is presented as a symbol of the Church based on the Stone-Christ, and as the single dominant image that includes the entire sphere of Christian figurative symbolism. The article reveals the conjugation of the image of the Stone-Christ and the Word, which gives a new understanding of the reality of the temple – this is the Word that sounds and is expressed in the body of the temple. Such theoretical research methods as analysis and synthesis are used.

**Keywords:** Church; symbol; image; sacred stone; theophany; temple; sacred; profane.

# **The Matrix of Ancient Philosophy as a Context for the Formation of Early Christian Anthropology**

*Danilov A. V.*

**Abstract:** The discussion about man in ancient Greek philosophy is one of the matrices for the further formation of early Christian anthropology. However, Plato does not solve the problem of connection of the individual with the species. Aristotle speaks about the forms of individuals, but rejects Plato's transcendent forms: particular people are individualized by the matter of their bodies; an individual is a combination of eidos-forms (qualities) and matter. Anthropological scale: ὑπόστασις – εἶδος – γένος – οὐσία. Unlike Plato, in the Stoic philosophy, qualities are material. Origen rejects this concept: the individual eidos is not identical to matter. For Aristotle and the Stoics, each individual is eidetic. Among the Stoics, the logos of a person is identical to his individual hypostasis and makes a person part of the World Logos. Plotinus has no ascending emanation of an individual in principle. The Cappadocian fathers modified ancient Greek philosophical anthropology and integrated it into Christian anthropology and then triadology. Basil the Great uses the Aristotelian classification of essences in a modified form in the "Organon". The problem of contradiction between monarchianism and tritheism cannot be solved by distinguishing between essence and hypostases, but the distinction between hypostasis and prosopon, a person, is not introduced yet. The Stoics, Aristotle and Basil the Great identify man with his material substratum, but Gregory of Nyssa rejects that. Basil the Great and Gregory of Nyssa instrumentalize anthropology as an analogue for the construction of triadology.

**Keywords:** anthropology; triadology; hypostasis; individual; eidos; logos; material substratum; Aristotle; Plato; Stoics; Basil the Great; Gregory of Nyssa.

## **Identification of priority directions for the development of church and state relations**

### **in the penitentiary system of modern Russia**

*Reader Petr Belov (Belov Petr Yurievich)*

**Abstract:** The purpose of the study is to identify and formulate the activities common to the state and the Church in places of detention as priority areas for the development of church-state relations in the penitentiary sphere of modern Russia. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the identification and formulation by the author of the priorities for church-state interaction in the field of the Russian penitentiary system. The author establishes the following general priorities for interaction today: ensuring the observance of the religious rights and freedoms of Orthodox prisoners; countering the criminalization of public consciousness; supporting the social activities of the Orthodox Church as a social structure that played a special role in the formation of Russian statehood; using the positive historical experience of organizing Orthodox prison ministry in Russia; church activity for the prevention of crime, socio-pedagogical and charitable activities in places of detention. Thus, the study identifies mutually acceptable activities in places of detention for the state and the Church as priorities for the development of church-state relations in the penitentiary system of modern Russia.

**Keywords:** Orthodox prison ministry; prison mission; interreligious cooperation; penitentiary system; secular state; church-state relations; charity; resocialization; prison chaplains.

## **Commissioner of the Council for the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Kalinin region during the period of “church revival”: persecutor or helper?**

*Dmitriev N. A.*

**Abstract:** The article examines the activities of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and its commissioners during the period of "church revival" from 1943 to 1958. There is no consensus in historiography on the role of this organization in the interaction with the governing dioceses, clergy, believers during the period of "church revival". On the basis of the materials of the State Archive of the Tver Region, the archival department of the Tver Diocesan Scientific Library, memoirs of contemporaries the article analyzes the activities of the authorized Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Kalinin region aimed at opening of churches, registration of clergy, relationships with believers. The research is carried out within the framework of implementing the project "Church life in the Soviet society in the 1940s-1950s: religious practices of the population of the Kalinin region in the memoirs of "children of war"". The conclusion is made about the contradictory role of the commissioner - on the one hand, protection, on the other, violation of the rights of believers .

**Keywords:** commissioner of the Council for the Affairs of the ROC; Council for the Affairs of the ROC, "church revival"; state-church relations; Kalinin diocese; clergy; believers; managers of the diocese.

## **Church fraternities of the Tver province: mission and activity in the second half of the 19th — early 20th centuries**

*Leontyeva T. G.*

**Abstract:** In the second half of the XIX century, during the period of large-scale nationwide reforms in Russia, the Orthodox white clergy strived to take a worthy place in public life. Coworking in church fraternities, which are opening one after another all over Russia, becomes one of the forms of interaction between the Church and society. Representatives of the church and secular community considered them as a possible way to revitalize the activities of parishes in the implementation of socially useful and significant functions: education, charity, and trusteeship. The fraternities of the Tver province made a significant contribution to the creative activities in these areas. Each of them chose the sphere that best suited the capabilities and interests of the brotherhood members. And one of the key functions of such communities was the fight against nihilism, social injustice and ignorance, including religious one. Thus, despite the fact that the revolutionary events did not allow the fraternities to fully implement their potential, nevertheless, their appearance in itself testified to completely new trends in the church life, in which lay communities gained more influence. On the basis of the archival sources of the Tver Region State Archive, the author made an attempt to study the activities of the fraternities and identify the main directions of their activities, which draws attention to this subject matter in the context of modern forms of parish life of the Russian Orthodox Church.

**Keywords:** Orthodox brotherhoods; Tver province; Arseny-Dionysius Brotherhood; brotherhood in honor of the Holy Prince Mikhail Yaroslavich; missionary work; enlightenment; charity; parish schools; book warehouses; schism; sectarianism.

## **Orthodox pilgrimage to the Holy Land of representatives of the unprivileged estates of the late XIX — early XX centuries: conditions and circumstances**

*Kail M. V.*

**Abstract:** The Orthodox pilgrimage to the Holy Land is a well-known historical plot. However, many poorly illuminated aspects remain in his study: how could commoners make pilgrimages in pre-revolutionary Russia? Who helped with the funds? What was the passport and visa regime. To consider the complex of these issues on the basis of the preserved testimonies and documents that provided and accompanied the pilgrimage is a significant task of modern Palestine studies and the history of Russian-Palestinian relations. The article considers a set of documents of private pilgrims, their appeals to the structures of the IPPO and representatives of the Imperial Court for help in organizing the pilgrimage. The notes left by the priests about the circumstances of the pilgrimage and the perception of the shrines of the Holy Land are analyzed. Measures to improve the pilgrimage infrastructure at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, as well as the relations of Russians with Turks and Greeks in connection with the circumstances of the pilgrimage are described.

**Keywords:** Holy Land; Jerusalem; Orthodox pilgrimage; Imperial Orthodox Palestinian Society; priesthood; pilgrims; shrines; christian values.

## **Orthodox Sunday School on the Threshold of Change: Comprehension of Historical Experience and Conceptual Reboot**

*Urbanovich L. N.*

**Abstract:** The aim of this work is an invitation to dialogue and exchange of opinions, views, ideas and experiences for all people who are interested in the development of Orthodox parish care for children and youth. The article attempts to determine the place and importance of parish Sunday schools in various historical periods, to pay attention to value and target settings, taking into account historical, geographical, political and pedagogical realities. In each particular historical period, the Sunday school fulfilled its special mission, solved educational, pedagogical, enlightening, missionary tasks in certain time, place and circumstances, and met the challenges of the time. Particular attention is paid to the current trends in changing the format and conceptual approaches of the activities of Sunday schools in the conditions of an Orthodox parish. The article presents specific conditions which, according to the author, form a "child-friendly environment" in the parish and formulates the primary tasks of organizing parish care for children and family. The organization of comprehensive systematic and complex parish care for children within the "church fence" requires special approaches, forms of work, modern methodological tools that need separate careful consideration and description.

**Keywords:** Sunday school; work with children in the parish; parish care of children; parish educational activities.

## **Features of the anti-religious policy of closing churches at the turn of the 1920s–1930s.**

**(on the example of the liquidation of monasteries in the city of Smolensk)**

*Archpriest Valery Ryabokon (Ryabokon Valery Viktorovich)*

**Abstract:** The article examines the state confessional policy at the turn of the 1920s-1930s in Smolensk on the basis of archival documents and published sources. The emphasis is placed on the practice of closing churches as an element of the struggle against the Russian Orthodox Church in the region. The process of closing churches of the Russian Orthodox Church is described as a key element of the confessional policy of the Soviet government in the 1930s on the example of liquidation of monasteries in Smolensk: the Avraamiev Monastery, the Ascension Monastery, the Trinity Monastery. The article analyzes the forms and methods used for the liquidation of religious organizations and the closure of places of worship and estimates the achieved results and the reaction of the population to the actions of the authorities (the practice of submitting petitions and complaints of believers against the actions of the authorities is investigated).

**Keywords:** Smolensk; Soviet power; Russian Orthodox Church; collectivization; closure of churches; confessional policy; anti-religious campaign; Renovationism.

## **Ecclesiastical history of the Dorogobuzh district. Newest period**

*Hieromonk Raphael (Ivochkin Demyan Anatolyevich)*

**Abstract:** The history of Russia consists not only of events on the national scale, but also of the life of small parts of our Fatherland. Dorogobuzhsky Uyezd (and then the district) is the place where the history of the ancient Smolensk region and historical Russia was formed. However, not only past achievements require the attention of contemporaries, but also the recent history of this region is worthy of careful attention and comprehensive study. The present article reveals the church life of the Dorogobuzhsky region on the basis of archival materials, the Smolensk diocesan Gazette and other literature. Despite the significant sacrifices and trials that this land endured, the Church was able to survive and demonstrate at the end of the last century the revival of spiritual life, the need for which remained with many people of the Dorogobuzhsky district. The center of this rise, undoubtedly, was the restoration of the Holy Trinity Boldin Monastery.

**Keywords:** Dorogobuzhsky Uyezd; spiritual enlightenment; Church and Archaeological Committee; confiscation of church valuables; Boldinsky monastery; occupation; patriotic activity of the Church; religious revival.