

Abstracts and keywords for all scientific articles of magazine №1 2022

The strategy of counteracting modern neo-paganism in the Russian Federation: a missionary view

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Abstract: the article presents an analysis of possible strategies to counter modern neopaganism in the Russian Federation. Recently neo-paganism and other non-traditional religious organizations have gained the opportunity to promote their beliefs on the Internet and in social networks primarily. This allows to expand the circle of followers. Polemic and opposition to neopagan religions and concepts are impossible without a thorough study of their dogma, ritual and social activity. Modern Slavic neo-paganism in the Russian Federation can be differentiated into three types according to behavioral features and worldview specifics: “neopagan escapism” (the so-called eco-religious groups), “neopagan subculture” (ethnographic groups) and “ideological neopaganism” (groups united by ideas of patriotic nationalism). Such differentiation provides a structured toolkit for counteracting a multiform phenomenon of neo-paganism, because each type has its own motivation and all of them characterized by different stereotypes of social behavior. The last modus of presented typology, the so-called “ideological”, stands out as more conceptually thought out and widespread. As for building strategies to counteract neo-pagan communities, it is worth noting that the nature of anti-pagan events depends on one or another type of neo-paganism. The article ends with a set of means (from theological debate to social and cultural events) to oppose various branches of modern Slavic neo-paganism.

Keywords: Russian Orthodox Church, neopaganism, missionary work, new religious movements, nationalism, eco-communities, paganism, subculture.

Political theology as a branch of theology

Kazakov M. M.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to present the necessity to distinguish political theology as a branch in Orthodox theology. The author examines the features of ancient political theology and the attitude of early Christians to it, the formation of political theology in Christianity after its legalization on the background of emerging models of relations between Church and state. After a brief historical review the article shows the growing process of shifting political theology from sphere of theology to philosophy, political science, sociology and jurisprudence at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century. Due to historical reasons political thought in Russian Orthodoxy has not received such development as in the West; therefore, even today political theology is not distinguished and is not taught both in secular and religious educational establishments in Russia. The author concludes that it is necessary to separate Orthodox political theology into a special branch in the modern conditions of global challenges faced by the Church. The article attempts to formulate the definition, subject and object of political theology, as well as outline research methods related to traditional theological disciplines. It is emphasized that this political theology should include precisely Orthodox concepts, interpretations, and explanations.

Keywords: political theology; God, Church, State and society; orthodox political thought

Anthropology and Theology of Iconoclasm

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Abstract: Iconoclasm is connected with the missionary activity of a new religion or with the renovationist reform movement within a traditional religion. The official beginning of iconoclastic policy is dated back to the time of the promulgation of the edict of Leo III (730), the toughening up of iconoclastic policy occurs during the reign of Emperor Constantine V (752). The introduction of iconoclasm among Muslims shows up 5–9 years earlier than in Byzantium. St. John of Damascus is the earliest and most important source in the study of iconoclasm. Leo III separates the prototype from the image, as the cause from its consequence. More complex iconoclastic theology relates to Constantine V (4 theses). St. John of Damascus (nature – energy) and St. Theodore the Studite (nature – form) form an apologia for icon worship on the typology of synonymy and homonymy by Aristotle and Porphyry. Iconoclasm manifests itself in two forms in religious sphere: the complete destruction and the metamorphosis of the image denotation. Iconoclasm is based on two 54 foundations: theological and ethical. Iconoclasm can be considered as a kind of magical worldview and as a process of secularization. Simultaneously with the image struggle, a socio-political struggle is undertaken.

Keywords: icon; iconoclasm; Judaism; Christianity; Islam; John of Damascus; Theodore the Studite; synonymy; homonymy; sign; symbol.

The concept, nature and specificity of canon law in the Roman Catholic Church

Priest Vladislav Bagan (Bagan V. V.)

Abstract: Presented article is devoted to the study of the nature and structure of “canon law”, its categorical apparatus and ontology. Considering the category of “canon law” exists in almost all Christian denominations, the article is focused on the study of church law field concept, features and directions in the framework of the Roman Catholic Church mostly. This specification is due to the fact that the sphere of canonistics is best elaborated by Roman Catholic legal scholars and the comparative-legal approach can be very useful for our research purposes. Analysis of the studies belonged to the most significant foreign canonists of the 19th-20th centuries allowed to represent complex picture of the canon law field in the Roman Catholic Church. Nowadays "Canon Law" contains many information gaps (in comparison with previous eras), as well as a lot of ethical dilemmas and complicated social precedents conditioned by new ethical challenges. This means a moral challenge for the further development and study of canon law. The article presents the concept of interaction between theology and the science of canon law. Two problem areas are touched upon here: ontological (the theological and legal conditionality of canon law) and ecclesiastical-historical (the history of "canon law" in the Roman Catholic Church). Also this article shows the complexity of the issue relating to canon law state study at the present stage. The contours of unexplored areas of canon law outline in an integral system of theological knowledge.

Keywords: canon law, ecclesiastical law, theology, legal theory, tradition of interpretation, comparative studies.

Features of the development of the Jerusalem Typikon in the Russian Orthodox Church of the 16th-17th centuries

Archpriest Andrey Melnichuk (Melnichuk A. A.)

Abstract: this article presents a historical and liturgical analysis of the existence of the Jerusalem Typikon ("neo-Sabbate" rule of church services) within the Russian Orthodox Church of the 16th – 17th centuries. Being an applied reflection of the Christian Church liturgical tradition the Typikon could develop and change due to historical events and for various pastoral and theological reasons. The Jerusalem Typikon acquired a lot of liturgical variations during the 16th-17th centuries. As a large-scale adaptation The Slavic edition of the Jerusalem Typikon differs significantly from the Greek original. It received a number of considerable additions by the authorship of Russian liturgists. The adaptation of the Jerusalem Typikon for the liturgical needs of the Slavs was not an official and one-time act. The 1695 year edition completed the long process of correcting. Despite the process duration and the lack of systematic corrections, the Jerusalem Typikon has gain a firm root in the liturgical life of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Keywords: Jerusalem Typikon, Studite Typikon, church service, liturgy, liturgical rules.

The Book of Job and the Babylonian Theodicy

Priest Oleg Rebizov (Rebizov O. G.)

Abstract: The article shows the importance of studying human suffering issue in the works of the authors of Ancient Near East in the course of reconstructing the ideas about God and man among the people of the Eastern Mediterranean in the 2nd - 1st millennium BC. It is also determined that these ideas had no influence on the biblical Book of Job. The article analyzes excerpts from Middle Eastern works that tell about human suffering. The author conducts a comparative analysis of the biblical book of Job and the corresponding Middle Eastern literature of suffering, highlighting the power of Hebrew monotheism, poetic and dramatic depth, intellectual value and ethical height in the God-inspired Old Testament work. The domestic sphere of biblical studies is at the stage of its formation; therefore, Such comparative experiment is of the greatest importance for the subsequent development of Old Testament biblical studies and biblical theology since sphere of biblical studies is now only at the stage of its early formation in Russia.

Keywords: Ancient Near East, Book of Job, Babylonians, didactic literature.

Roman administrative system in I–II centuries in the works of ancient authors and in the materials of archaeological research

Archpriest Georgy Urbanovich (Urbanovich Yu.Ya.)

Abstract: Study of the books of the New Testament and the works of the early Christian authors is impossible without knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of the administrative and economic life of the Roman state. The article analyzes the literary evidence of ancient authors, the results of archaeological excavations on the ruins of Roman cities, epigraphic inscriptions demonstrating the connection of politics, economics, religion and citizenship in the Greco-Roman world. The Romans adopted and expanded through the Pax Romana the Hellenistic traditions of charitable service of all-ranks officials for the benefit of the polis. By the beginning of Roman rule, public service becomes inseparable from the performance of "liturgical" duties and considered as

selfless devotion to the Fatherland and acquires sacred features. The Roman sense of patriotism forms through all provinces a new nobility that perceives the ideas of service at all political, social, religious and cultural levels.

Keywords: Hellenism, official, administrative service, liturgical activity, Roman world, charity, benevolence, promise, financing.

Vyazma's merchants Bolotins and Mikhail Kirillov (Florovsky): on the history of temple building in the 18th century

Bespalenok E. D.

Abstract: The article provides research of the development of merchant dynasties, the formation of the merchant class and its mentality, interpersonal relations, distinctive phenomenon of merchant temple building at history micro-level in 18th century in Russia. The study was carried out on the basis of a comprehensive study of data from archival documents stored in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts - income and expense books of the Vyazma's customs of the second half of the 17th century, as well as court cases from records of the Main Magistrate. Additionally, the registries of the second half of the 18th century from the Consistory of the State Archives of the Smolensk Region were examined. The article focuses on the representatives of Bolotins, typical for 18th century Russian merchant dynasty from Vyazma, and on the merchant M. Kirillov, closely associated with the Bolotins. One of the most important results of their collaboration was the construction of the Vyazemsky Entry-Jerusalem Church in Vyazma.

Keywords: merchants; merchant dynasty; trade entrepreneurship; continuity of capitals; mentality; burgomaster; the construction of temples by merchants; interpersonal relationships; urban elite.

On the question of the conditions for the formation of a "benevolent environment" for children in an Orthodox parish in the context of a new paradigm

Urbanovich L. N.

Abstract: The article presents and characterizes general conditions for creation of a "childfriendly environment" and special conditions connected with church-liturgical component. Various forms of involvement of children in church liturgical practice are identified and analyzed - "children's" liturgies, participation in the church choir, assistance to clergymen at the altar, and others. Positive aspects and potential problems are identified. Special attention is paid to the active participation of children in the divine service and to the factors influencing the development of personal inner experience of praying during liturgy. The work focuses on the classes of the educational cycle "Introduction into Church" as an important component of the presentation of ideas about the Orthodox Church tradition. The article emphasizes the priority of childrens' development of living faith and a sense of belonging to the spiritual tradition of the Orthodox Church.

Keywords: parish care of children, "benevolent environment", Sunday school, "children's" liturgy, Orthodox enlightenment, churching of children.

Criticism of the consumer society in the early works of Jean Baudrillard: ethical-religious evaluation

Priest Maxim Mishchenko (Mishchenko M. A.)

Abstract: the presented article is an analysis of the French thinker Jean Baudrillard's (1929 - 2007) critical theory of the "consumer society". The author refers to Baudrillard's two fundamental monographs, "System of Objects" (1968) and "Consumer Society" (1970). Jean Baudrillard in his works developed the complex theory of the functioning "consumer society" in the modern worldsystem. The keynote of The System of Objects is a non-classical idea: the modern subject is constituted and self-determined depending on the way consumer products are arranged, consumed and endowed with signs. Baudrillard's second major work, The Consumer Society, offers a rather extended interpretation of consumption. Baudrillard sets himself the specific goal of deconstruction the principle of consumption. For Baudrillard, consumption is a kind of social institution of repression and based on the cultural code of differences in objects-signs. The French thinker unwittingly attracts new allies for criticism of the "consumerism" in the course of interpreting the endless nature of the phenomenon of "consumption", which is the cause of the "fragmentation of the project of life" and the "lack of reality". Religious philosophers who criticize the state for extreme "secularization" and godlessness of the modern "consumer society" may be such allies.

Keywords: Christian theology, Christianity, ethics, consumer society, Baudrillard, poststructuralism, postmodernism.