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HISTORICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AS A MODERN PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY: GEOCULTURAL PARADIGMS

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ІСТОРИЧНА АНТРОПОЛОГІЯ ЯК СУЧАСНА ФІЛОСОФІЯ ІСТОРІЇ: ГЕОКУЛЬТУРНІ МОДЕЛІ

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ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ ЯК СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ФИЛОСОФИЯ ИСТОРИИ: ГЕОКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ

This article analyses the main historical anthropology as a modern philosophy of history geo-cultural paradigms formation and periods of development. Historical anthropology western and eastern-europe models essential features are investigated.

Key words*: philosophy of history, historical anthropology, geo-cultural paradigms, periods of development, scientific conceptions.*

Дана стаття аналізує основні геокультурні моделі історичної антропології як сучасної філософії історії, їх формування та етапи розвитку. Досліджено сутнісні риси західної та східноєвропейської моделей історичної антропології.

Ключові слова: *філософія історії, історична антропологія, геокультурні моделі, етапи розвитку, наукові концепції.*

Данная статья анализирует основные геокультурные модели исторической антропологии как современной философии истории, их формирование и этапы развития. Исследованы сущностные черты задпадной и восточнооевропейской моделей исторической антропологии.

Ключевые слова: *философия истории, историческая антропология, геокультурные модели, этапы развития, научные концепции.*

The geocultural paradigms of historical anthropology as the modern philosophy of history were realized in Western and Eastern European variants. The important aspects of the formation and development of the historical-anthropological horizon of the modern philosophy of history can be comprehended through the means of comparative analysis of the essence and dynamics of research in this problem field, carried out in Western and Eastern European studies. It should be noted that the study of the historical-anthropological horizon of modern philosophy of history in Eastern Europe has been in its intellectual development, largely the same cognitive stages, as well as studies in the West, but with a different intensity of each of them and with a certain cognitive specificity.

Thus, at the beginning of the first stage, before the creation of cognitive conditions for the emergence of historical anthropology, which were represented by the works of A. Berr, A.Pirenn, M.Veber, L. Levi-Bruhl and others, researches of the western paradigm of the historical and anthropological horizon of contemporary philosophy of history, correspond to the work of the 1910s, LP. Karsavin and O. A. Dobiash-Rozhdestvenskaya. An important role in the genesis of historical anthropology was played by the works of M.S. Grushevsky and the participants of his scientific school. The difference between the two paradigms consisted of various scientific sources of origin.

At the first stage, the dynamics of historical-anthropological research, their genesis and origins, which is associated with the activities of M. Bloch [2] and L. Febvre, the publication of the theoretical journal "Annales of Economic and Social history", East European philosophical and historical studies were represented by B.A. Romanov and M.M. Bakhtin [1] investigations. Unlike the Western paradigm, the idea of creating new historical-anthropological approaches to philosophical and historical understanding of the past in Eastern European studies was not clearly formulated and was latent in nature. The continuation and difference in the predominant orientation towards dialogue with other sciences: geography and ethnology in the western paradigm, culturology in the eastern.

The second stage of the dynamics of historical anthropology as a modern philosophy of history was found in the studies of F. Braudel [3] and his like-minded persons and the creation of the concept of "total history". For political reasons, historical-anthropological researches in the corresponding problem field in Eastern European science were practically absent at that time.

The third stage of the dynamics of the exploration of the social and humanitarian components of the philosophy of history is represented by the works and concepts of "the history of mentality," the works of Jean Le Goff [4], J. Dyubi, M. Wovel, F. Aries, E. Leroy Ladury, and others. In Eastern Europe, it has affected the emergence of a powerful center of multidisciplinary socio-humanitarian and philosophical-historical research, the scientific almanac "Proceedings of Sign systems" under the guidance of Yu.M. Lotman, and the beginning of intensive work in the field of philosophical-historical searches by A.Ya.Gurevich [5].

The content of the fourth stage consisted, processes of theoretical approaches of historical anthropology as a modern philosophy of history expansion in Western European countries intellectual spases, in particular Italy, Germany, Great Britain, and the emergence of Western national versions of historical anthropology and historically related cognitive analogies. The most famous of them was the Italian "microhistory" and the British philosophical-historical concept of the "moral economy".

This influence has been reflected in Eastern European science as the emergence of the "center of crystallization" of the historical-anthropological horizon of philosophical and historical studies, the scientific almanac "Odysseus", chaired by A.Ya. Gurevich. Cognitive processes of dissemination of theoretical approaches to the analysis of the mental-cultural plane of philosophical and historical ideas in the professional environment of historians and representatives of other socio-humanitarian disciplines began.

In the fifth stage, the dynamics and content of cognitive innovations in historical anthropology determined the processes of "splitting" its paradigm into a significant number of scientific disciplines devoted to a more detailed analysis of the

social and humanitarian aspects of philosophical and spiritual solutions ("history of everyday life"," history of women," " history of reading "," personal history" etc.). In Eastern Europe, similar processes of division were held regarding a single paradigm of historical anthropology as a modern philosophy of history on a system of scientific disciplines, essentially similar to the western ones. They are represented by works, published in the scientific almanac "Casus". Combining Western and Eastern European geocultural paradigms of historical anthropology as the modern philosophy of history, the theoretical component is the basic research principles inherent in them. These include: cognitive orientation on reconstruction and comprehension of human factors causality of historical dynamics; the striving to understand the past in terms of its actors, not modern observers; wide and intensive using in researches of the past interdisciplinary dialogue.

The paradigm of theoretical explorations in the problem field of the human horizons of the science of the past and the identification and comprehension of the stages of their development is conceptualized through the formation of the essence-geocultural category of historical anthropology as a modern philosophy of history

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