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HISTORICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AS THE MODERN PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY: PROGNOSTIC HORIZON

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ІСТОРИЧНА АНТРОПОЛОГІЯ ЯК СУЧАСНА ФІЛОСОФІЯ ІСТОРІЇ: ПРОГНОСТИЧНИЙ ГОРИЗОНТ

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ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ КАК СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ФИЛОСОФИЯ ИСТОРИИ: ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКИЙ ГОРИЗОНТ

This article is devoted to historical anthropology as the modern philosophy of history prognostic aspects reconstruction and analysis. Historical-anthropological dimension of post-humanism, post-organic theory, theories of «local civilizations» and «clash of civilizations» concepts in prognostic sphere are studied.

Key words: *philosophy of history, historical anthropology, prognostic horizon, theoretical approach, concept.*

Дана стаття присвячена реконструкції та аналізу прогностичного горизонту історичної антропології як сучасної філософії історії. Вивчено прогностичну сферу історично-антропологічного виміру таких концепцій, як: пост-гуманізм, пост-органічна теорія, теорія «локальних цивілізацій», теорія «зіткнення цивілізацій».

Ключові слова: *філософія історії, історична антропологія, прогностичний горизонт, теоретичний підхід, концепція.*

Данная статья посвящена реконструкции и анализу прогностического горизонта исторической антропологии как современной философии истории. Изучена прогностическая сфера историко-антропологического измерения таких концепций как: пост-гуманизм, пост-органическая теория, теория «локальных цивилизаций», теория «столкновения цивилизаций».

Ключевые слова: *философия истории, историческая антропология, прогностический горизонт, теоретический подход, концепция*

Historical-anthropological dimension of the modern philosophy of history is the main purpose of understanding the mental and social-cultural aspects of historical dynamics of cognition conceptual foundations of the past. At the same time, the theoretical approaches generated in the intellectual space of the mentioned horizon of philosophical and humanities concepts can also serve as a predictive element in the study and understanding of the cognitive prospects of the development of the studies in the spheres of social philosophy, philosophy of history, social-humanitarian disciplines. Among the scientific directions, the dynamics of which can be predicted with the help of theoretical approaches of historical anthropology, it is possible to distinguish, in particular, the concepts of post-humanism, post-organic theory, theories of «local civilizations» and «clash of civilizations», theoretical studies in the problem fields of the theories «the end of the history», globalization, historical alternativistics.

In accordance with post-humanism concept, evolution of man is not ended and can be extended in the future. Historical anthropology, which reconstructs and comprehends the development of various forms of social perception and socio-cultural norms of behavior, makes it possible to isolate and analyze a number of mental models that will be able to understand the directions of human development and its cultural norms in the following epochs at a new theoretical level. Indicative in this sense is the theory of the «New Middle Ages».

Theory post-organic society advances are important concepts such as: the idea of social-cultural environment influence, the idea of anthropologism (modeling role socio-psychological factors for the dynamics of socium), the principle of integrity during the analysis of the socio-cultural dynamics, the axiological principle (interdisciplinary connections actualization). Indicated researching concepts were formulated and theoretically developed in the course of

the historical anthropology progress. In particular, the idea of the influence of socio-cultural factors was conceptualized and comprehended in the writings of J. Dubi, J. Le Hoff, A. Ya. Gurevich. The idea of anthropologism was developed in the theoretical studies of the «Annales» school» at the end of the 1980s, in particular, in the works of A. Buro.

The principle of the integrity of various forms of cognition in understanding the social and cultural reality of the past has been manifested in the theoretical investigations of J. Huizinga and Yu. M. Lotman (a combination of methods of analysis, understanding and intuition). The interdisciplinary approach was considered in the historical anthropology as one of the fundamental principles and was already realized in the works of the classics of this science, M. Bloc, L. Febvre, F. Braudel. American researcher S. Masa is a representative of the modern historical interdisciplinary investigations [3, p.4-6]. The application of these principles, inherent in the historical-anthropological concepts, will contribute to a profound analysis of the post-organic theory of historical-cultural foundations and tendencies of social dynamics.

The theory of «local civilizations», created by A. J. Toynbee, may receive further conceptual development by integrating the conceptualization of the mentally-cultural sense of the dynamics of civilizational societies, or the social-psychological features of their influential social groups (in particular, intelligence). The interesting ideas in this problem field contents P. Hoffman`s conception of «tournament mentality» and its influence on European civilization development. [2, p.5-7]. The theory of the «end of the history», proposed by F. Fukuyama, can be conceptually developed through the application of a researching of the mental and socio-cultural aspects of the dynamics of the Euro-Atlantic and non-Westerns civilizations.

Prospects for the development of theories of globalization are, particularly, in the study of humanities and sense dimensions of historical foundations of modern processes and «protoglobalizations» of the past. Historical alternativistics

conceptions have cognitive potentials through the using of mental-cultural studies of polivariant directions of the past [1, p.7-8]. Study and conceptualization with historical anthropology of mental, behavioral aspects of globalization social-cultural processes and alternative development models of past ages give allows for effective development of the concepts of globalistics and historical alternativistics problem field.

Thus forecasting horizon Of the historical anthropology as a modern philosophy includes cognitive levels: microlevel, mezolevel and macrolevel. Microlevel concludes in analyses the prospects for the use of historical-anthropological theoretical approaches to the development of concepts of post-humanism. Mezolevel includens the historical anthropology explorational opportunities for cognitive dynamics of the «local civilizations» and «clash of civilizations» theories. Macrolevel integrates an understanding the historical-anthropological methods application for the theoretical concepts of the «end of history», globalistics and historical alternativistics development.

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