

## Summary

**Pershina Maria Valerievna.** I. R. Legostaev Works and Ideology of Philipians Agreement in XIX century.

The article is about evolution of the ideology Phillipian agreement of old believers. For this purpose the essay of Tumen's Philippian I. R. Legostaev written in the middle of XIX century and which contains the complete historical-eschatological concept is analyzed in this article. Turning to the events of the Russian history and stating establishing of "the last time", author transferred reasoning into the theology, not accenting on the wide spread ideas about emperor-antichrist formed in the beginning of formation of the Phillipians. The analysis of Ivan Rodionovich Legostaev works allows to see that Siberian Phillipians in the middle of 19 century passed to the more tolerable positions regarding Supreme Power in comparison with the radicalism characteristic for the agreement in XVIII century.

*Keywords:* old believers, Phillipian agreement, ideology, eschatology.

**Panchenko Alexey Borisovich.** Ethnohistorical and Geopolitical Positions of the Classical Eurasianism.

The author's purpose is to reveal basic geopolitical and ethnohistorical theories of the classical eurasianism and also their appraisals in the modern historical and ethnographical sciences. The article deals with the origins of Eurasians geopolitical concept, with the theory of periodic rhythms' system in politics and economy, ideas about the role of the separate people and persons in Russian history. The author identifies the basic concepts and cites their appraisals in the modern historiography.

*Keywords:* eurasianism, history of ethnography, historiography, the theory of periodic rhythms' system, science of Russian emigration.

**Chemiyakin Eugeni Yurievich.** An Image of the Multicultural Person in Postcolonial Discourse (on an Examples of Salman Rushdie's Novels).

This article focuses on the image of the multicultural person in the postcolonial discourse. For this purpose the works of one of the most known British writers of the Indian origin Salman Rushdie are analyzed by the author. In the article an attempt to use art texts as a historical source is made. Showing formation of cultural identity of ethno-national communities in Great Britain and development of the postcolonial literature in these frameworks. The author concludes that the active splash in cultural consciousness of migrants in the 1970–1980<sup>th</sup> in Great Britain encouraged to actualization of the theme of the multicultural person.

*Keywords:* multiculturalism, postcolonialism, migration, cultural identity, Salman Rushdie.

**Kosmach Pavel Gennadyevich.** The Religious Factor in the English-American Ethno-political Division.

The purpose article is revealing the connection between religious and political reasons during the process of separation of thirteen colonies from Great Britain in North America and formation of the American identity. Based on a wide variety of historical sources (including the materials of the Library of Lambert Palace) the author analyzed the political role of the *Anglican* system of *church* government as the confessional conductor of interests of the official London in the colonies. Particular attention is given to the religious factor in the course of resistance to the measures of the central government during 1763–1776.

*Keywords:* American Revolution, Political Role of Anglican Church, Puritanism, Ethnic Identity

**Afanasiev Pavel Alekseevich.** The Newspaper «East review» as Instrument of Public Control in the Altai Events of 1882–1883.

The article deals with the problem of public control of the press on an example of the newspaper «East review» and illumination of situation by this news paper in the Altai mining district in 1882–1883. The publications devoted to Altai are considered in a context of the general problems of the newspaper. Quantitative characteristics of distribution of the articles in newspaper are resulted. The article is focused on the analysis of the main themes of publications about the Altai district. The author considers a novelty of raised problems, completeness and character of their illumination, degree of their public importance. The author comes to conclusion that the newspaper's role as an instrument of the control was not only declared, but also actively realized. As the basic characteristics of public control of the press the author allocates topical character, short duration of sounding of problems and dependence on public opinion. They gave to public control of the press extraordinary character and activated it only in time of crisis situations.

*Keywords:* the Altai mining district, «East review», the newspaper periodical press, the public control.

**Morozova Tatiana Igorevna.** Forms and Methods of Activity of the Sibirsky Kraevoy Komitet of RCP(b) – VCP(b) (May 1924 – August 1930).

The author considers the basic mechanisms of the work of the Sibkraykom of RCP(b) – VCP(b), as a supreme party organ of the Siberia from may 1924 to august 1930. Based on published and archival sources and also material of the press the author studies the work of the committee's bureau, secretariat and departments, party conferences and plenary sessions. Some attention to the problem of center-periphery relations is paid in this article. The author shows the specifics in the work of the regional committee, as well as the real roles of different forms of its activity. In fact the regional conferences and Sibkraykom's plenary sessions played first of all the ideological functions, while the process of decision-making was depended on small group of party leaders included in members of the committee's bureau.

*Keywords:* Communist party of VCP(b), Siberia, Sibkraykom, party leaderships.

**Kalinina Olga Nicolaevna.** Party-state control in the system of nomenclature (the second half of 1940 – the beginning of 1960).

In article the analysis of control system over the soviet nomenclature in years of Late Stalinism and Khrushchev's «otpepel» is made. The author shows some main «channels» using by the soviet political elite to control regional and local authorities. Particular attention is given to transformation of the mechanisms of Communist Party's control as the base of its system.

*Keywords:* Siberia, party-state nomenclature, Communist party control, local authorities, political system.

**Telminov Vyacheslav Grigorievich.** «Exceptum Cavitumve Est Nei Divideretur»: Which Lands were removed by Gaius Gracchus From the Sphere of Influence of the Agrarian Reform?

The author's purpose is to find out what lands were removed (exceptum) from the scope of the Gracchus' agrarian law. Also on basis of a comparative analysis of the passage from "the Letters" of Cicero, which previous escaped attention of researchers in this respect, and agrarian law of 111 B.C. the author reveals a legal status of the «withdrawn» public lands. The author comes to conclusion that the Gracchus' regulations in respect of the «withdrawn lands» were reaffirmed by later reformers and due to this fact the large tracts of public lands continued to exist to the early Principate. The Gaius Gracchus decision about «withdrawal», however, played a key role in preservation of the integrity of the land domain for the next hundred years.

*Keywords:* Agrarian reform of Gaius Gracchus, Late Roman Republic, Public Land.

**Pyankov Stepan Aleksandrovich.** Food Production in Peasant Households of the Perm Province in the Late of XIX – Early XX<sup>th</sup> Centuries

The article deals with the problem of foodstuff provision of the peasant population in the Ural region. The author analyses the features of the peasant farm's organizing system. The mechanism of determination of the food rates by statistical bodies of «zemstvo» as well as dynamics and structure of per capita food production are studied in this article. The author concludes that the food production of the most peasant households was at the level of self-sufficiency, as a result the scale and structure of the food consumption were depended on the family composition.

*Keywords:* peasant household, Perm province, food rations, food supply.

**Romanov Roman Evgenyevich.** The Level of Education of Young Workers of the Military-Industrial Complex of Siberia in the military environment (1941–1945).

The author reveals the level of education of young workers of Siberian military industry during the war. In this article the analysis of the educational structure of the youth in the first half of the 1940s, including other different factors which

influenced upon this process is made. The author shows the attempts of the Soviet state to involve young workers of the military industry in educational process, particularly by means of the schools for young workers. The author concludes that the most part of young Siberian workers finished no more than five or seven classes of the school and because of the high employment on the work they were not able to improve their educational level.

*Keywords:* Siberian rear, the military-industrial complex, youth workers, education.

**Andreenkov Sergey Nicolaevich.** «The Virgin Lands Project» of 1954: Conditions, Development and Realization in Siberia.

This article analyzes the conditions and appearance of the program of developing of virgin and laylands as well as course, methods and results of its realization in Siberia. Preparation of «the virgin lands project» carried out in the eastern areas of the USSR during the second half of the 1950s. According to the author's opinion the preparation of mentioned above project passed some stage. The most important stage was connected with consideration of recommendations of the regional and central authorities about the scope, manner, place and time of developing of virgin lands by the supreme goverment. Particular significance had the proposals about the development of virgin and laylands in collective farms of Altai and Omsk regions mailed to N.S. Khrushchev in November 1953 by the first secretaries of Communist party organizations in these regions N. I. Belyaev and I. K. Lebedev. The author makes conclusion that all recommendations had scientific justification, but because of some subjective factors in timetable scheduling of new land's plowing they were not fully taken into account.

*Keywords:* virgin program, virgin and laylands, the grain problem, Siberia, intensification, grassland farming system.

**Nekrasov Vyacheslav Lasarevich.** N. S. Khrushchev, Political Struggle and Energy Policy during 1955–1957.

This author considers the poorly studied question in historiography about the intercoupling of the formation of «new» energy policy in the USSR with the struggle for political power in post-Stalinist leadership in 1955–1957. Historical sources suggest making a statement about the existence of contradictions in the top party-state leadership in respect of development priorities of FEC in 1955–1957. The members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee G.M. Malenkov, L.M. Kaganovich, M.G. Pervukhin and M.Z. Saburov espoused preservation of the coal orientation in the energy sector and economy, while at the same time N.S. Khrushchev held the position of the accelerated development of oil and gas industry, and extensive use of oil and natural in soviet industry and transport.

*Keywords:* N.S. Khrushchev, energy policy, anti-party group, the reform of management in industry and construction in 1957.

**Khromov Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich.** Regional, Economic Interests and the Industrial Development of Siberia in the Late of 1950's – the First Half of 1960. (on an Example of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Tyumen Region).

The author analyzes the problem of formation a new mechanism of the group defending local economic interests for implementation of hydropower projects by Siberian regional authorities in the Center in time of realization of the reform of the Economic Councils. The author concludes that local authorities Siberian regions in conditions of transformation of the government administrative decisions used the full complex of methods of the group defending economic interests in implementation of hydropower projects.

*Keywords:* economic councils, interest groups.

**Dmitriev Andrei Vladimirovich.** Central and Local State Institutions' Role in Organizing Financial Support for Russian army's Garrison Forces at Siberia (in the Middle of 18<sup>th</sup> Century).

The interaction mechanisms between central and local authorities in the sphere of financial support for Russian army's garrison forces in Siberia are examined in this article. The author established that efficiency of work execution by various state authorities was different, as a rule the local authorities were able to organize financial support of troops better than any central institutions. The author also paid an attention to some difficulties in financial accounts between different departments, which resulted in heavy indebtedness in payments for food provision and clothing allowance.

*Keywords:* Russian army; financial support; state institutions; Siberia; 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Andreychuk Stanislav Valeryevich.** The Role of the Command of Siberian Corps in Process of Colonization in the South of Western Siberia at the Second Half of the 18<sup>th</sup> – the Beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

The article is devoted to identification of the role of military authorities of the south of the Western Siberia in implementation of foreign policy of the Russian Empire in Central Asia and also in the development of transboundary trade. Based on archive sources of Historical Archive of Omsk Oblast and Russian State Archive of Ancient Documents author shows that the ranks of the Siberian Corps were one of the most important colonial elements during this period. Military authorities applied a lot of diplomatic efforts to ensure the security of the region, because of the permanent shortage of troops on the southern borders of Western Siberia. The upshot of this activity was diffusion of legal, cultural and economic norms of indigenous and migrant populations.

*Keywords:* Siberian Corps, reinforced lines, Kazakhs, Central Asia, transboundary trade, cedentarysation.

**Novikov Igor Aleksandrovich.** Household Artel in Pre-Revolutionary Russia (to the Problem of Reflection of Household Self-organizations of Second Half of XIX – the Beginning of XX<sup>th</sup> Centuries in Historical Sources).

The author continues to analyze an artel as a socio-cultural phenomenon of traditional society, and develops propositions stated in last year's article of the Historical Yearbook. This article is devoted to analysis of the household component of collective association and urged to show ambiguity of information about household artels in historical sources. The author tries to solve the problem of differentiation of the self-organized collective household unions from the household associations specified by regulations. On an example of the analysis of the available data of medical examination of Yenisei river-transport workers in the beginning of XX<sup>th</sup> century is shown that the «rudiments» of artel tradition under favorable conditions remained in force even in those sector of economy where the developed capitalist relations dominated and workers already came off traditional peasant life.

*Keywords:* artel, self-organization, household organization, river-transport workers

**Ambartsumian Karina Razmikovna.** The Interaction of Generations in the Families of the Rural Population of Stavropol and Terek (Second Half of XIX – Early XX Centuries).

The article is devoted to the problem of family everyday life. The author considers mechanism of intergenerational relationship in the Cossacks and of peasants families in the North Caucasus. The author makes conclusions that the culture of childhood of villagers was not changed during the second half of XIX – beginning XX centuries and this situation could be explained by labor everyday life of rural population. Based on archive documents authors shows an appearance of new phenomena in relations between parents and adult children of the large patriarchal family.

*Keywords:* everyday life, intergenerational relationship, family history, new local history, rural history.

**Makarov Alexey Nikolayevich.** From the Machine's Factory to the Camera: A Sociocultural Portrait of Soviet Photojournalist of the 1930-s (Based on the Materials of the Magnitogorsk).

The author makes an attempt to recreate the sociocultural image of photojournalist of the 1930-s. Based on the materials of the Magnitogorsk as one of the most important industrial building of the 1930-s the article reviews the activities of the Soviet photojournalists. The appearance of the movement of amateur photographers and the formation of the Soviet professional photojournalism as an important element of agitation and propaganda are shown in this article. The author comes to conclusion, that a sociocultural portrait of the Soviet photojournalist of the 1930-s is completely consistent with the era, and photo chronicle was turned into an effective means of political propaganda.

*Keywords:* photo chronicle, photojournalist, Magnitogorsk.