**Annotations**

*M.V. Shkarovsky. The Alexander Nevsky Lavra in the Year of Revolutionary Upheaval (1917–1918)*

By the moment of the February Revolution the Alexander Nevsky Lavra was at the top of its two-centuries development. The article describes the events of the beginning persecution of the Church in the period from 1917 to 1918, which affected the life of the monastery as well as of its inhabitants.

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*Archimandrite Avgustin (Nikitin). The Study of Personality and Creativity of Bernard of Clairvaux (1091–1153) in the Russian Science*

Since the middle of the 19 century Russian researchers in religion, philosophy and church history repeatedly addressed to the heritage of Bernard of Clairvaux, a prominent preacher and theologian of the Roman Catholic Church. During the Soviet period the study of his works and the analysis of his philosophical and theological ideas were accompanied by the stamps of the Soviet ideology usual for the religious thinkers. Large work on translation of the texts of St. Bernard was carried out, though. After the collapse of the USSR the abbey from Clairvaux was rehabilitated. The article is devoted to the estimation of the works and activities of St. Bernard in Russian religious and theological thought.

*Archimandrite Avgustin (Nikitin)* is a Candidate of Theology, Associate Professor at the Saint-Petersburg Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.

*Archpriest Georgy Mitrofanov. Analysis of the Eurasian Concept in the Works of Russian Philosophers of the “Silver Age”*

The article analyzes characteristics of the Eurasian ideology, through which the part of the Russian emigrants who were the members of the Eurasian movement recognized the legitimacy of the Communist rule in Russia. There is vivid characteristics of the Eurasian ideology belonging to archpriest G. Florovsky who was one of the foremost critics of this movement. The article shows the reasons why the Eurasian ideology is again in demand by some part of the modern Russian society.

*Archpriest Georgy Mitrofanov* is a Doctor of Theology, Full Professor at the Saint Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.

*Priest Igor Ivanov. Russian Studies of Byzantium in Europe and Works of Academician G.A. Ostrogorsky*

The article describes the activities of G.A. Ostrogorsky (1902–1976) in the context of the development of the Byzantine studies in Europe in the 20 century, particularly in connection with the Seminarium Kondakovianum, later transformed as the Kondakov Archaeological Institute. The article contains the detailed bibliography of the scientist.

*Priest Igor Ivanov* is a Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor at the St. Petersburg State Engineering and Economic University as well as at the Saint-Petersburg Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.
**G.A. Ostrogorsky. History of the Byzantine Studies**

The article examines the main stages of the Byzantine studies development as a science since its inception in the 16 century till the 1st quarter of 20 century. The article shows the causes of the negative attitudes to the Byzantine history of the Enlightenment epoch scholars as well as the contribution of the prerevolutionary Russian scholars to the development of science.

**A.Y. Mitrofanov. Reception of the Italian-Byzantine Church Law through the Prism of the Latin Canonical Collections of the 4–5 Centuries.**

The article considers the 4–5 century collections of the canon law of the Western Church, their appearance, content and influence on the canonical formation of the Roman Cathedra.

*Andrey Yurievich Mitrofanov* is a Candidate of History, Senior Lecturer at the Saint-Petersburg State University and Lecturer at the Saint-Petersburg Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.

**I.V. Bazilenko. Peculiarities of Shiite Islamic Religious-Philosophical Doctrine Evolution in the Historical and Cultural Space of the Muslim East**

The article gives examples of Shiite state systems through Islamic history, describes Shiism as state religion of the Safavids and the conception of Shiism as state supreme power ideology. It also concerns religious situation during the political and economical crisis in Iran in early 18 century and analyses the opposition of different schools of Iranian Shiism in 18–19 centuries. The aftermath of the Babi uprisings in Iran and the victory of the Usuli school is described.

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**Deacon Konstantin Golubev. The Issues of the Development of Social and Economic Relations in the Social and Philosophical Encyclicals from late 19th Century till Our Days**

After the encyclical Rerum Novarum (1891) a point of view that the dissemination of social doctrine is a part of the Christian message because this doctrine shows the result of the message in the life of society as well as it unites everyday labor and struggle for justice with the witness about Christ the Savior. According to the encyclicals, a certain social model has to be created by people in a specific historical situation whereas the Church resting upon its mission to assert the truth, humanity and personal dignity suggests a social doctrine as a necessary guideline.

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ВНИМАНИЮ АВТОРОВ

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