

SUMMARY

Subject matter: The establishment of the Patriarchate in Russia the after-effects for the state and the Orthodox Church at the end of the XVI c. – end of the XVII c.

Author: A.K. Naurzokova.

Supervisor of studies: Osipov S.K., candidate of philosophy, associate professor, chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, oriental studies and theology.

Educational establishment: FSBEE HE “PSU”

Topicality of the research: The study of the history of the Russian Orthodox Church will not be complete and exhaustive without the comprehension of the essence of its leading structure which over four hundred and twenty years (though off and on) has been the Patriarchate. Since the end of the XVI-th century and up to the present the patriarchs have been determining the development of the Church and disputing its positions in its relations with the secular power – monarchical, soviet, modern democratic by building with this power a constructive dialog.

This dialog could be made difficult by the fact that in certain periods (particularly, for example, in the reign of Peter I) the establishment of the relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and the authorities was a difficult task and posed quite a considerable danger for the life of the church primates. This factor, without any doubt, requires special study.

It is important to analyze the role of the secular authorities in the strengthening of the position of the Russian Orthodox Church in the XVI-th century. In this context one should study the contribution of the leaders of the Russian state (and namely tsar Theodor Ivanovich and his associate and future successor Boris Godunov) to the establishment of the Patriarchate in Moscow state.

It were just the Patriarchs of Moscow and all Rus Job and Germogen who were the spiritual leaders of the Russian people during the Time of Troubles – the

years of the severe trials at the turn of the XVI-XVII cc. that threatened Russia the loss of the national independence, and Patriarch Philaret made a decisive contribution to the restoration of the Russian state system in the first half of the XVII-th century.

The consideration of the activity of the above mentioned three primates of the Russian Orthodox Church is also of considerable significance as a striking example of the key role of the church leaders in the development of patriotism of the Russian people as well as in the effective buildings of the system of state – confessional relations.

Of no less importance is the analysis of the church reform of Patriarch Nikon taking into consideration all the causes and effect of his activity that brought about the split of the Russian Orthodox community and conflict with secular authority.

Of great significance is also comprehension of the crisis of the institute of Patriarchate at the end of the XVII-th century and the causes that among others resulted in the abolition of this religions institute and the actual diktat of the secular authorities over the Russian Orthodox Church that lasted right up to the tragic events of 1917.

Objective of the research is a thorough consideration of the history of the Patriarchate in Russia at the end of XVI – end of XVII cc.

Tasks of the research:

- to study the preconditions of the establishment of the Patriarchate in Moscow state;
- to examine the peculiarities of the election of Patriarch Job and establishment of Patriarchate in Russia at the end of the XVI c.
- to give the analysis of the role of the Russian Patriarchate in the overcoming of the Time of Troubles at the beginning of the XVII century;
- to study the nature of the relationships between the secular authorities and the institute of Patriarchate in Russia at the end of the XVI-th – beginning of the XVII cc.
- to explore the causes and effects of the church reforms of Patriarch Nikon;

- to analyze the essence of the crisis of the patriarchate at the end of the XVII-th century and the preconditions for the Peter the first's reform of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research: through the analysis of the sources and scientific literature we studied the key issues of the establishment and development of the institute of Patriarchate in the Russian state at the end of XVI – end XVII cc.

Also the work presents a thorough study of the biographies of the primates of the Russian Orthodox Church of the period under study and formulates the scientific conclusions.

Practical significance of the research: the main principles can be used by the students of the direction of tuition 46.03.01 “Theology” (profile: “State – confessional relations (with the Orthodox block of disciplines”)) in writing course papers and synopses in the academic discipline “History of the Russian Orthodox Church”.

Results of the research: The work used a systemic and concrete historical approach, logical and historical analysis and didactic approach to the study of the scientific problem, methods of comparison. The work also reflected the methods of generalization and comparison as well as the study of the statistical data. On the basis of this work the author developed a scientific and practical innovative project “The school for guides is an open history of the Church”, presented at the competition of the projects “Young science – 2020”.

Recommendations:

1. In the course of further work on the subject one should analyze the history of the development of the Patriarchate in XX – early XXI cc.

2. It needs to comprehend the peculiarities of the reflection of the history of Moscow Patriarchate in the art of our country.