

PHILOSOPHY

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National idea in the philosophical and sociopolitical Russian thought

Russian philosophy of the XIXth century understood as a Slavic idea, and then as a Russian idea, was the subject of study of many Russian philosophers and thinkers of that time. Russian revolution of 1917 in Russia, according to the majority of representatives of Russian philosophy after the October abroad, meant the collapse of the Russian idea, because its place was taken by the socialist idea. However, in our view, the "collapse" in the previous understanding of the Russian idea did not mean denying the need for this idea as a whole for Russia. It is just that Russian thinkers of the XIX century did not offer the same ideals and values that could have inspired the United Russians at the beginning of the XX century. Russian philosophers of the XX century N. Berdyaev and the Eurasians, one of the most famous Russian philosophers in the West, are considered in this work. Berdyaev and the Eurasians had much in common in understanding the nature and purpose of the Russian Empire, but there were also significant differences. In the views of the Eurasians, the Russian idea, like that of Berdyaev, was understood as an "intelligible image of Russia", a spiritual principle that unites the peoples of Russia since the time of the Moscow Kingdom. The Bolsheviks proposed their own, qualitatively different from all previous ideals of social justice and equality, and, according to Berdyaev, in the future Russia, this ideal of social justice must be preserved as the basis for the unity of all Russian peoples.

Key words: Russian idea, Orthodoxy, spirituality, social justice, October revolution of 1917, socialism, Bolshevism.

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