

Profile of an Academic Field of Study “History”

Academic field formula:

The academic field “History” incorporates a complex of research areas which possess their discipline-specific aspects and are focused on the study of:

- the past of the mankind in all its scope and diversity, from the emergence of humans until today,
- methods of production, recognition, presentation and preservation of knowledge about the past; theory, history and methods of historical and source studies; special historical disciplines, their history and development of their methods; interdisciplinary methods of historical research.
- special features of historical memory in different cultures of the past and present, the nature and functions of historical knowledge and its various specific forms, theoretical and methodological problems of historical knowledge, forms of the historian’s professional reflection, special characteristics of historical schools, ideas, trends and academic communities, history of historical science, differences between historiographical traditions and schools, images of the past in modern culture.

The academic field of study “History” incorporates the following fields of research:

- Archaeology
- Social (Cultural) Anthropology
- National History
- World History
- Global, Comparative and Transnational History
- Source Studies, Historiography, Special Historical Disciplines
- History of Science, Social Sciences and Humanities
- History of Historical Culture
- History of Popular Culture
- History of Fine Arts, Arts and Crafts and Architecture

1. Archaeology

Contents of the field of research: a vast amount of materials provided by archaeology serves as the basis for the reconstruction of the longest (unrecorded) period of world history and the main correlate for understanding written sources in the subsequent periods.

In its turn, this historical reconstruction is based on the search for interdisciplinary methods for synthesis focused both on the data from "Social Sciences / Humanities" (including Economics, Cultural / Social Anthropology, Linguistics and "Linguo-Archaeology"), as well as on the development of disciplines of Natural Sciences (methods for absolute dating, characterization of technological / geophysical and biological processes, etc.).

The field of modern Archaeology's research extends from the geological / anthropogenic period up to the XX century, including the archaeology of world wars and "junk" archaeology, which explore the dynamics of consumption by studying deposits of modern civilization's waste products.

The protection of historical and cultural heritage, as well as the museumification of artefacts, are still the most inherent and relevant direction of the field and academic (museum-based) archaeology.

- 1.1. Anthropogenesis; palaeoanthropology and questions of human resettlement.
- 1.2. Culture of primitive peoples and the formation of a production economy and language families (Stone Age, Aeneolithic Age).
- 1.3. Bronze Age and trends for the formation of world civilizations.
- 1.4. Early Iron Age and trends for cultural differentiation.
- 1.5. Classical Archaeology: interaction between the ancient civilization and the "barbarian" periphery.
- 1.6. Medieval Archaeology: material culture and ethnic history.
- 1.7. Archaeology in the context of problems of the modern and contemporary history.
- 1.8. Archaeological Source Study: studies of artefacts and archaeological culture.
- 1.9. Archaeological Chronology and Chronology of History.
- 1.10. History of Technology; Technology of Antiquity and the Middle Ages.
- 1.11. History of Communications and Transcontinental Paths.
- 1.12. Art Monuments, discovered using archaeological methods.
- 1.13. Interaction of Nature and Culture in the historical past.

- 1.14. Archaeology and History: methods for reconstruction of social, economic, political and ethnic history, as well as ideological systems of the past using archaeological sources.
- 1.15. History and Historiography of Archaeology.
- 1.16. Theory of Archaeology and Methods for archaeological research.
- 1.17. Archaeology and problems of interdisciplinary synthesis.
- 1.18. Natural Science methods for archaeological research.
Bioarchaeology.
- 1.19. Challenges of museification and protection of historical and cultural heritage.

2. Social (Cultural) Anthropology

Contents of the field of research: the study of ethnic and national cultures in their historical dynamics, in the context of local, regional and global history. Social (Cultural) Anthropology reveals and explains the phenomena relating to coexistence of the general (typical of cultures throughout the world or any regions) and the distinct (unique) in the given cultures, as well as cultural unity and diversity during the entire history of the mankind.

Cultures of all ages, regions and types are the subject of research. At the same time, culture should be understood in the broadest sense possible, i.e. as a sociocultural system which includes all social institutions that constitute its economic, political, spiritual, and other components.

The protection of historical and cultural heritage, as well as the museification of the artefacts, are the most inherent and relevant direction of Social (Cultural) Anthropology.

- 2.1. Anthropological source study.
- 2.1. Research methodology in anthropology as a historical discipline.
- 2.3. History of anthropological thought.
- 2.4. Theory of social (cultural) anthropology as a historical discipline.
- 2.5. Socio- and cultural genesis.
- 2.6. Socio-cultural history of individual nations, regions, and humankind.
- 2.7. Cultural history of social institutions.
- 2.8. Forms of sociocultural communities, from families to nations.
- 2.9. Cross-cultural interaction.
- 2.10. Anthropology of migrations and diasporas.

- 2.11. Anthropology of ethnicity and race.
- 2.12. Historical anthropology (the study of anthropological issues on the basis of written sources).
- 2.13. Political anthropology.
- 2.14. Legal anthropology.
- 2.15. Economic anthropology.
- 2.16. Evolutionary anthropology (ethology, socio-biology).
- 2.17. Anthropology of folklore knowledge, science and education.
- 2.18. Anthropology of art.
- 2.19. Anthropology of historical and cultural memory.
- 2.10. Anthropology of religion.
- 2.11. Socio-anthropological aspects of folklore and mythology.
- 2.12. Socio-anthropological aspects of psychology.
- 2.13. Socio-anthropological aspects of ecology.
- 2.14. Socio-anthropological aspects of demography.
- 2.15. Anthropology of aging.
- 2.16. Gender anthropology.
- 2.17. Ethnographic museology.

3. Russia's National History

Contents of the field of research: the study of Russia's past in all diversity of its specific historical, comparative, interdisciplinary and theoretical aspects over the entire course of Russian history in chronological order.

- 3.1. Periods of Russian history. Historical chronology.
- 3.2. Sources on Russia's history. Interdisciplinary methods for studies of Russia's history.
- 3.3. Speciality historical courses in Russia's History. Interdisciplinary methods for studies of Russia's history.
- 3.4. Historiography of Russia's history.
- 3.5. Eastern Europe before the formation of Kievan Rus.
- 3.6. The history and culture of Ancient Russia and its neighbours.
- 3.7. History and culture of the Russian Empire in the XVIII to early XX centuries.

- 3.8. History and culture of the USSR and contemporary Russia.
- 3.9. History of given regions, territories, civilizations, cultures, religions, peoples and communities in Russia, as well as their interrelations.
- 3.10. Comparative historical research in Russia's history.
- 3.11. Social and economic history of Russia and Russian regions.
- 3.12. History of social processes, institutions, and structures in Russia's history. Dynamics of historical sociability in Russia.
- 3.13. History of political constituencies in Russia.
- 3.14. Power authorities in Russia's history. History of state power and institutions in Russia, forms of self-organization. Russian state and Russian society. History of political culture in Russia. State, politics and the individual in Russia.
- 3.15. Reforms and revolutions in Russia's history.
- 3.16. History of Russia's relations with other countries and regions, foreign policy, ambassadorial missions and diplomacy.
- 3.17. Peace and war in Russia's history. History of wars and armed conflicts with Russia's participation.
- 3.18. Macro- and micro-historical phenomena and processes in Russia's history.
- 3.19. Historical anthropology in Russia's history. Social environment and the individual. History of mentalities. History of everyday life. The individual and personality in Russia's history. Historical imagology.
- 3.20. History of social thought in Russia. Intellectual history. History of knowledge. History of education and educational institutions in Russia.
- 3.21. History of Russian political parties, social movements, commercial enterprises, charitable institutions, public and private initiatives.
- 3.22. History of religious thought in Russia, religious movements, churches and other religious organisations, movements and groups, as well as their internal conflicts.
- 3.23. History of relations between man and external environment in Russia. Social and cultural aspects of the history of natural disasters.
- 3.24. Russia's historical demography. History of family, gender history. History of childhood.
- 3.25. Russia's historical geography.

4. World History

Contents of the field of research: general processes, specific trends and unique phenomena of the global historical development, history of mankind from the primitive age and emergence of the first civilizations until modern times, various options for civilizational, socio-economic, socio-political and cultural development of regions, countries, peoples, other communities, social individuals in different eras and periods, historical past of mankind, considered in a variety of specific historical, comparative, interdisciplinary and theoretical aspects.

- 4.1. Scientific chronology of the world history. Historical chronology.
- 4.2. Sources in regard to the world history.
- 4.3. Special historical disciplines on world history. Interdisciplinary methods for the world history studies.
- 4.4. Historiography of the world history.
- 4.5. History and culture of the Ancient world (Ancient East, Antiquity, America and Africa in ancient times).
- 4.6. History and culture of the Middle Ages (countries of the Medieval East, Byzantium, Western, Central and South East Europe).
- 4.7. History and culture of the early modern period.
- 4.8. History and culture of modern and contemporary times.
- 4.9. History of given regions, territories, civilizations, countries, cultures, peoples, religions and communities, as well as their interrelations.
- 4.10. Comparative historical research in the world history.
- 4.11. Social and economic history of the world, including given regions, countries, districts and cities.
- 4.12. History of social processes, institutions and structures. Dynamics of historical sociability.
- 4.13. Political history of given countries and regions.
- 4.14. Power in history. History of state power and institutions, as well as self-organization forms. State and society. History of political culture. State, politics and the individual.
- 4.15. Reforms and revolutions in history.
- 4.16. History of international liaisons and relations. History of ambassadorial missions and diplomacy. Historical conflict management. Peace and war in history. History of wars and armed conflicts.
- 4.17. Macro- and micro-historical phenomena and processes.

4.18. Historical anthropology. Social environment and the individual. History of mentalities. History of everyday life. The individual and personality in history. Historical imagology.

4.19. History of social thinking. Intellectual history. History of knowledge. History of education and educational institutions.

4.20. History of political parties, social movements, commercial enterprises, charitable institutions, public and private initiatives.

4.21. History of religious thought, religious movements, churches and other religious organisations, movements and groups, as well as their internal conflicts.

4.22. History of relations between man and external environment. Social and cultural aspects of the history of natural disasters.

4.23. Historical demography in the world history. History of family, gender history. History of childhood.

4.24. Historical demography in the world history.

5. Global, Comparative and Transnational History

Contents of the field of research: recently, as a result of overcoming restrictions imposed by the traditional approach to the study of the national history, a new area of general and comparative research of historical processes on a global scale has emerged, which is characterized primarily by active cross-disciplinary interactions with ancillary areas of social sciences and humanities, primarily with historical sociology, as well as subaltern and post-colonial studies.

5.1. Eurocentrism, occurrence and types of eurocentrism.

5.2. Beginnings of the national history and its progress in the writing of history of the Modern period. Criticism of the national history foundations throughout the XIX - XX centuries.

5.3. Goals, objectives and challenges of historical comparisons. Historiography of historical comparative studies. Methodology of mutual and symmetric comparison. Comparative history and epistemology of “special pathways”. The paradigm of the historical region and regional studies (area studies), symbolic geography.

5.4. The problem of mutual influence and historical transfer. Ideas about Europe’s expansion as a basis of universal history and critical views. Global intellectual history in the context of discussions about borrowings and emulations.

5.5. The problem of space and scale of historical research. The history of empires and colonialism. Types of imperial formations (nomadic, colonial, continental, or informal) and their historical influence on the forms of historical interrelations of the Modern period. History of migrations and network interactions. Forms and methods for managing racial, religious and ethnic diversity. Post-colonial criticism and attempts

to identify epistemological power in imperial and colonial historical narratives and archives.

5.6. The correlation between Eurocentrism, national history and global history. "Deep and big" global history.

5.7. Planetary view of historical processes and its limitations. Climate, ecology and geography as part of a historical context of global history. Global history as the history of the growing global integration: history of migrations and communications, history of the capitalist system, history of the New Age cities and historical urbanism.

5.8. History of international organisations.

5.9. Social functions of global history in the context of globalization.

5.10. History of globalization and critical feedback.

6. Source Studies, Historiography, Special Historical Disciplines

Contents of the field of research: study of history, development and current status of historical science in theoretical, source-study, historiographical and methodological terms. Developing methodology for special historical courses as tools for identifying and verifying facts about the past. Using mathematical methods, methods of natural and exact sciences, advanced information technologies for obtaining new knowledge about the past, improving methods of storing, processing and searching historical data, obtaining new types of historical sources.

6.1. History of the world historical science.

6.2. National and foreign historiography; related methods and scientific learning methodology; historiographical schools; institutional aspects of historical science.

6.3. Theoretical and methodological aspects of historical knowledge. History as a form of designated scientific knowledge, principles used for historical knowledge analysis from the viewpoint of the history methodology, sociology of knowledge, and analytical philosophy of history. Empirical and theoretical foundations of historical science. Forms of knowledge about the past in historical retrospective. Archaic knowledge about the world. Religious knowledge about the past. Philosophy of history. The past in ideologies. Mass perception of the past. Art as a form of knowledge about the past. Meanings and implications of history in different eras.

6.4. Evolvement of scientific history. Obtaining professional knowledge and institutionalization of historical science. History of historical education, historical periodicals and formations of professional communities.

6.5. Mechanisms of interrelation between historical science and society, historical

science and related branches of humanitarian scientific knowledge.

6.6. Historical memory of humankind and individual communities. General and special aspects in the development of scientific and everyday historical knowledge, historical perceptions and images of the past. Memory cultures.

6.7. Theory, history and methods of the source study. Special characteristics of sources in different fields of universal, national and global history.

6.8. History, methods and role of special historical disciplines in the development of historical knowledge.

6.9. Evolvement, verification, application and storage of new types of historical sources as a result of exact and natural sciences development, establishment of a new information environment and new forms of academic communication.

6.8. Methods for historical, historiographical and source study. Interdisciplinary methods, as well as methods of related sciences: possibilities and restrictions of their application.

7. History of Science, Social Sciences and Humanities

Contents of the field of research: a study of the origins and development of different kinds of scientific knowledge in the context of the history of material and spiritual culture, social, political and institutional history; studying the establishment of scientific ideas, theories and traditions, traditional and innovative approaches in science, identification of historical forms, cultural, regional and other features of scientific knowledge and cognition; historiography of the history of science and specifically Social Sciences and Humanities.

7.1. Main directions of the study of science: a historical approach in relation to other perspectives (including sociological, cultural, economic, anthropological, etc.)

7.2. The phenomenon of science in different civilizational and chronological dimensions: universal and specific aspects. The origin of science. The concept of the "Axial Age". The outside world as it is observed in different societies and cultures.

7.3. The evolution of mathematical and natural sciences knowledge in ancient civilizations. Science in the Ancient Greece, the Hellenic states and Rome. Social forms, progress and knowledge transmission.

7.4. Ideas about man and society in the West and the East. Correlation of science, philosophy and religion. Institutions and forms of education in connection with the development of knowledge.

7.5. Special aspects of the medieval scientific thought. The progress of knowledge before the establishment of autonomous science.

7.6. Scientific revolution as a historical phenomenon. Renaissance and development of scientific knowledge. Humanitarian studies in the early Modern period: the revival of antiquity and the "classical age". The Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and new

forms of knowledge organization: the role of societies, academies, and changing communication practices.

7.7. The establishment of disciplinary forms of knowledge organization: the division of labour in science. Romanticism and forms of scientific "imaginary". Universities and academies in the XIX century: the search for new forms. W. Humboldt, hermeneutics, positivism. Life sciences and Humanities in the historical perspective. Changing images and forms of interaction between the West and the East. Empires, colonies and scientific knowledge in the Modern period.

7.8. Crises of scholarship in the historical perspective. Centres and periphery in the dissemination and production of knowledge in the late Modern period. New and old sciences about man: social and behavioural disciplines from the historian's point of view. The evolution of expert functions of science. Science in the public space. Special aspects of the disciplinary and cognitive development of scientific disciplines in the XIX - XXI centuries. Phenomenon of the "Knowledge Society". Scientific fields and schools, their establishment, competition and dynamics.

8. History of Historical Culture

Contents of the field of research: in contrast to the much narrower professional historiography, this recently formed field encompasses the entire set of perceptions, ideas, judgements and opinions about events, personalities, phenomena and processes of the past, as well as all forms of their construction, fixation, translation, functioning and transformation. The historical culture reflects various forms of perceptions of the past by human communities, primarily, with regard to the past which they recognize as their own. The study of historical culture involves the analysis of methods of the social production of historical experience, as well as forms of its manifestation in the life of communities.

8.1. Historical culture and diversity of forms for the actualization of the past. Status of the past and mechanisms for producing perceptions about it in different cultures. Historical memory: theoretical discussions and empirical research. Research methods of historical culture.

8.2. Institutional organization of the historical perceptions reproduction. Conceptual foundations of study programmes in History. The role of cultural communities and institutions in the reproduction of ideas about the past: historical societies, museums, theatres, libraries.

8.3. Theory and practice of public history.

8.4. Historical politics: the role of political actors in the formation of historical ideas. Historical arguments in the political discourse. Forms of commemorative culture (holidays, monuments, etc.)

8.5. Local dimension of historical perceptions. The past in the urban environment. The role of tourism and local ethnography in the formation of images of the past.

Historical heritage phenomenon.

8.6. The image of the past in mass media. Construction of images of the past in literature, periodicals, photography, radio, cinematographic and television production, art and architecture.

8.7. History in digital media. Reception of media texts and the formation of historical perceptions in the popular culture.

8.8. The past in the popular culture. Historical images in the products, fashion and design, advertising and gaming industry.

8.8. Non-academic communities as agents for the formation of ideas about the past. Folk archives, collections, museums.

8.9. Forms of the personal past preservation and updating. Oral history as a form of studying the popular historical culture.

9. History of Popular Culture

Content of the field of research: increasingly intensified recent studies of various aspects of the popular culture, primarily in Europe and America, call for segregating a separate field of research, which uses methods and techniques of not so much Cultural, but Historical Studies. This happens because methods of work with sources and historiography, as well as the nature of relevant questions and problems to be addressed, and the analysis of the considered phenomena in the broad context of historical development are mainly carried out on the basis of traditional principles of historical science. On the other hand, however, the Popular Culture needs distinguishing into its own segment among historical disciplines, because methods of “History of Culture” normally employed for the study of the World or National History are not sufficient to embrace this new field of research.

9.1. The formation of modern society and the massification of culture.

9.2 History of media in the contemporary culture.

9.3. Forms of leisure and entertainment culture, new public spaces in the urban culture of the XIX - XXI centuries.

9.5. Consumer practices in the context of everyday culture of the XIX to XXI centuries.

9.6. The history of sports, fashion, tourism and hygiene as forms of everyday culture of the XIX to XXI centuries.

9.7. Evolution of the popular culture idea in the context of ideological debates about the modern society development.

9.8. Evolution of the folk literature and theatre, cinema and popular music in the XIX to XXI centuries.

9.10. History of the popular culture in the context of social and political history of the XIX to XXI centuries.

- 9.11. Popular culture as a cross-cultural transfer space.
- 9.12. Forms of cultural consumption: history of reading, as well as consumption of the music, cinema and TV production in the XIX to XXI centuries.
- 9.13. The cultural resistance history: subcultural and countercultural movements of the second half of the XX to XXI centuries.

10. History of Fine Arts, Decorative Arts and Crafts, as well as Architecture

Contents of the field of research: the origin and development of art (hereinafter it refers to visual art, decorative and applied art, and architecture) as a special kind of spiritual and practical human activity, related social functions, ways and historical stages of development, imagery, search for ideas and styles, ethnic, cultural and regional specifics, special artistic features of works, schools, traditions, various types of art and architecture, the nature of their interactions, as well as ways for theoretical analysis of such development, its various stages and local manifestations, methodology for studying the history of art, historiography of theory and history of art, fundamentals for identifying, preserving and restoring monuments of artistic heritage, museumification and functioning of monuments of art in the modern cultural and historical environment.

- 10.1. Nature and origin of artistic imagery, art in general and various types of art.
- 10.2. Scientific foundations of the theory and history of art.
- 10.3. Classification of art and its types.
- 10.4. Periodization of the general history of art. Evolution of art at various stages of the general or regional history.
- 10.5. Regional specifics in the evolution of different types of art. Artistic schools: the process of establishment and functioning.
- 10.6. External and internal patterns of different types of art evolution.
- 10.7. Traditions and innovations in arts. Issues of formation, establishment and transformation of artistic styles.
- 10.8. Development of systems of imagery and the language of art. Pursuit of ideas and stylistic trends in various arts.
- 10.9. Ways and forms of interaction between different arts.
- 10.10. Art as a social phenomenon. Social functions of art. Social history of art. Social institutions which provide for the development of different arts.
- 10.11. The role and place of art in the formation and development of the spiritual and material culture and human habitat in different periods and in different regions.
- 10.12. Development of techniques for creating works of art.

- 10.13. Life and artistic heritage of the masters of art.
- 10.14. Folk art and folk creative work.
- 10.15. Mass and popular art.
- 10.16. History of the art theory development and history of art studies. Historiography of the history of art, methodology and methods of study of art.
- 10.17. Issues of identification, conservation and scientific restoration of art monuments.
- 10.18. Information and software support for research in the field of art history.
- 10.19. Impact of new technologies on the art history studies.
- 10.20. Issues of art history in the context of developments in other areas of human activities.