

## PHYLOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY

### ФІЛОСОФІЯ НАУКИ І ТЕХНІКИ

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#### THE MODERN PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY: HISTORICAL- ANTHROPOLOGICAL PROBLEMATICS

**This article is devoted to the analysis of the formation of the cognitive perspective of the historical-anthropological dimension of modern philosophy of history. The influence of the mentioned problem field on the development of intellectual directions of modern philosophical and historical studios was studied.**

*Key words:* philosophy of history, historical anthropology social-humanitarian sciences, problem field, cognitive direction.

**Стаття присвячена аналізу формування когнітивної проблематики історично-антропологічного виміру сучасної філософії історії. Досліджено вплив зазначеного проблемного поля на розвиток інтелектуальних напрямків модерних філософсько-історичних студій.**

*Ключові слова:* філософія історії, історична антропологія соціально-гуманітарні науки, проблемне поле, когнітивний напрямок.

**Статья посвящена анализу формирования когнитивной проблематики исторически-антропологического измерения современной философии истории. Исследовано влияние означенного проблемного поля на развитие интеллектуальных направлений современной философско-исторической мысли.**

*Ключевые слова:* философия истории, историческая антропология, социально-гуманитарные науки, проблемное поле, когнитивное направление.

The importance of the work is connected, highly closely, with the growth of the significance of philosophical and theoretical studies for the study and understanding of the multifactorial system of modern socio-cultural processes and their possible perspec-

tives. Understanding the problems of this article took place in the intellectual research of the development of theoretical foundations of modern philosophy of history.

**The problem of work** is the analysis of factors of the cognitive dynamics of modern philosophical and historical concepts. **The purpose of the work** is to understand the significance of the historical-anthropological problematic field of the philosophy of history as important cognitive elements of the development of these spheres of philosophical studies.

We shall analyze such directions of the modern philosophy of history historical-anthropological dimensions, as it influence on humanities methodology, their theoretical approaches application for studies of globalization processes, historical dynamics alternativity phenomenon interpreting.

**The analysis of literature.** The philosophy of history is one of the very difficult to analyze and understand the spheres of philosophical thought. To this attention, in particular, the Ukrainian researchers T.A. Kravchenko and A.I. Miller. From their point of view, intellectual complexity is the reason for a decrease in the number of works in which the philosophical and historical issues are interpreted [6, p.19]. Philosophy of history historical-anthropological aspects promotes to this philosophical sphere influence on humanities methodological potential development.

The essence of the complexity of studies in the philosophy of history was noted by another well-known researcher in this field of philosophical knowledge, R.J. Collingwood. He linked the above cognitive sign of philosophical and historical works with the need for the researcher to be aware not only in philosophical concepts, but also in the theoretical heritage of historical science [5, p. 422].

To a large extent, the reason for the intellectual complexity of research in the field of philosophy of history is the «duality» of the object of study of this branch of philosophical knowledge.

The philosophy of history comprehends, on the one hand, the content, features, algorithms and goals of the historical process, and on the other hand - the cognitive specificity of historical science, its dynamics and «intellectual tools», methodological gains and conceptual approaches, signs and factors of authenticity of historical studies. Another important cognitive factor that determines the intellectual complexity of the philosophy of history is its complex and interdisciplinary character.

In an effort to adequately comprehend the above objects of studying the philosophy of history, the researcher who works within the problem field of this discipline must integrate in his own studios the concepts and knowledge from a range of sciences that from different points of view analyze both historical processes and the dynamics of historical science. Among the important cognitive tasks of the philosophy of history, O. Gabrielyan, I. Kallnoy and O. Tsvetkov call the analysis of specifics historical knowledge, its contents and intellectual peculiarities [2, p.17].

T. I. Yaschuk emphasizes the need for analysis of scientific relations and correlations between historiography (historical science) and other scientific disciplines, that is it considers it necessary to invent a wide range of interdisciplinary connections in the philosophy of history. It should be noted that the interdisciplinary methodology is very effectively applied in historical studies. Thus, the classic of this science, F. Braudel, in his own large-scale study of the history of France relied on a cognitive cluster of concepts of social and natural sciences [1, p.14].

**The main part of work.** In order to solve the problem of reconstructing the cognitive connections of the philosophy of history and its content, it is necessary to differentiate the features of the field of disciplinary correlations and the intellectual dialogue of

the two branches of the philosophy of history: substantive (analysis of historical processes) and critical (comprehension of theoretical achievements and peculiarities of historical cognition).

Concepts in the field of substantive philosophy of history, in the problem field which is the elucidation of the multifaceted factors of historical dynamics, must be based on research on scientific disciplines that study various aspects of the past. These include the following sciences: geographical, historical, social, economic, cultural, psychological, etc.

Among the scientific disciplines of the geographical cycle should be distinguished ethnical psychology, «anthropogeography» and historical ecology. Concepts of physical geography can provide philosophical and historical studios with information about the laws of changing natural conditions and factors (climatic, geological, hidrological) of civilization development. «Anthropogeography» translates knowledge about various aspects and models of relations between man and society with nature in certain historical times. Historical ecology actualizes the comprehension of the influence on historical events and processes

Historical disciplines, concepts and theoretical approaches which integrate philosophical and historical studies can be related: world history, history of macro regions (Western Europe, Middle East, South Asia, etc.). The new discipline in the universe of historical knowledge, global history, is also important for the philosophical analysis of the past, since it aims to realize a multidimensional study of all aspects of human life in the planetary horizon [7, p. 14].

From the social sciences, which can provide conceptual approaches, are important for reflection on the philosophical and historical issues, one should note theoretical sociology and geopolitics. In the sphere of theoretical sociology, the works and ideas of M. Weber, P. Sorokin, N. Elias, which are devoted to the analysis of social factors of historical dynamics, are of considerable importance. Geopolitical concepts are the intellectual basis for understanding in the philosophical and historical studies the long-term trends of the development of regional and world politics.

Economic concepts are important for analyzing the philosophy of the history of these factors of historical processes. Among the great economical theories with considerable intellectual potential for works on the philosophy of history, one should pay attention to such conceptions, as neo-Marxism (the world - the system theory of I. Vallerestain), the theory of «long economic waves» by M. D. Kondratiev, the neoliberal theory of M. Friedman and other

Cultural concepts are significant for philosophical and historical studies, as they study the cultural factors that influence different-level historical processes. Among the sciences of this cycle and their theoretical approaches important for the philosophy of history, it is possible to separate purely cultural studies, the history of culture and semiotics.

Psychological sciences, whose theoretical approaches are of great significance for the substantive philosophy of history, should include, in particular, ethnic and social psychology, which study the meaning and peculiarities of manifestations of the mass psychology and their influence on the historical dynamics.

Critical direction of philosophy of history, as well as its substantive sphere, includes in its intellectual space cognitive interactions and intellectual dialogue with a number of disciplines as purely philosophical as well as historical. The first is the philosophy of science and its intellectual history, the philosophy of culture, which is intellectually close to it. Historical knowledge is presented, in particular, by such sciences as his-

torical anthropology, social history, source study, historiography, and others social and historical disciplines.

The aim of humanities consists in explanation of essence, conformities, and perspectives of the social-cultural and political processes, which influence on countries and world system development. Peculiarity of modern global processes is essential, complication development and acceleration of the world dynamics. New factors of globalization have such features, as nonlinearity, bifurcations points increase, geosocial processes of the chaotization. Theoretical approaches application of the modern philosophy of history historical-anthropological problematics for studies of globalization processes can promote to this complicated phenomenon essence interpreting

The cause of these social-cultural, political and geopolitical transformations is the phenomena inner dynamics of the whole world-system and this separate elements, local civilizations and states. High level of the modern world system and this essential connection between own elements leads to the complication of globalization vagueness and chance growth [4, p.16]. The consequences of the globalization apparent, in particular, in apparent in the great increase of information streams quantitative indicators and this compactness.

Present intellectual process reflect the repeated increase contacts of the national economics and this essential integration, creation of unity megastucture. The forming of the whole global economics initiated the deep geocultural and geopolitical displacements in the modern world.

Obviously, that humanities have to realize the effective investigations and comprehensive give a meaning the radical changes in the globalization space. These sciences must also analyze complicated nationals, civilizations and planetary dynamics and translate this knowledge in society.

These researches tasks could be realized, in particular, with assistance of the conceptions philosophy of history, historical anthropology and globalistics. The significance of present sciences for system of humanities modernization consists in there cognitive and axiological content, which is actual for modern. development senses and this directions investigates with philosophy of history. Contemporary ukrainian thinker T. I. Yashchuk note, that named sphere of philosophy has meaning humanistic potential [11, p.44].

The historical anthropology studies the mental and social-cultural foundations of different societies of the past. The globalistics analyses essence, features and potential perspectives of the different global processes. Objectively, globalization studies are connected with this historical dimensions investigations [10, p.10-11]. Philosophy of history can impact them the larger theoretical depth and help possibility to create conceptual foundations.

The application of present scientific theoretical approaches for researches of the globalization problems have be integrated in humanities as the cognitive system. Philosophy of history historical-anthropological problematic investigation is the humanistic focus of this intellectual universum, because it gives a meaning the essence and main streams of global historical processes strategic development.

The philosophy of history studies the essence, orientation and prospects of the world-historical process and the participation in it of the historical dynamics of individual countries. Understanding of the philosophy of history historical-anthropological problem field leads logically to the question of the relation between the alternative scenarios and conception of destination in the historical process. It is known that the real historical dynamics can not be canceled. But it is very obvious that historical development can going different ways.

Studies in the field of comprehension of the phenomenon of the alternative of historical processes were already realized by the author of the theory of «local civilizations» by A. J. Toynbee. One of his philosophical and historical essay was devoted to the reconstruction and analysis of alternative development of mankind, which was based on the assumption of the accomplishments of Alexander the Great and the creation of a global Eurasian Empire [8]. According to Toynbee's plan, the descendants of Alexander complete the work of a great commander and distribute the Hellenistic culture and empire to the whole world.

The presentation of this problem in the philosophical-historical reflections of British thinker was continued in the concept of synergetic, founded by I. Prigogin. According to this theory, all natural and social processes had developed cyclically and periodically passing points of bifurcation, polyvariability of dynamics of systems.

In the philosophical and historical exploration of the last period of creativity Yu.M. Lotman analyzes the possibilities of applying the synergetic ideas of I. Prigogin, in particular the notion of bifurcation, to the study of the content of the historical processes of the XVIII-XIX centuries. The phenomenon of the alternative to theoretical development was very actively explored also in purely historical intelligence. Researches in alternativity history sphere becomes rather spreading in modern humanities. So, P. Uvarov pointed out on such bifurcation moments of the French historical process [9, p. 7-9]. M. Galina analyzed the alternativity history ideas on the modern Russian literature and vision of world [3, p. 270-272]. Studies of the problems of alternative philosophy of history aim at studying and reconstructing a number of important elements of the development of the past.

These include the reasons for the implementation of historical processes, contradictions and internal mechanisms of history. Already on the example of the aforementioned work A.J. Toynbee can see the possibility of applying the cognitive potential of the study of the phenomenon of alternativity in the historical process.

**The conclusions.** The statement by philosopher of this problem in his own work stimulates analysis of the question of the essence of sociopolitical model created by Alexander the Great and the possible spread of it beyond the boundaries of the Hellenistic cultural space.

Thus, comprehension of the phenomenon of alternative in philosophical and historical studies allows us to provide a larger intellectual depth to the understanding of the past through the intermediation of the comparison of various variants of historical dynamics and the clarification of the reasons for the realization of the existing historical scenario. We can pick out such ways of the modern philosophy of history historical-anthropological problem investigation, as it influence on humanities methodology, their conceptual approaches application for analysis of globalization dynamics, historical processes alternativity phenomenon giving a meaning.

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