



Vol. 9 No. 1, Juni 2025

Jurnal HISTORICA

E-ISSN: 2964-9269

ISSN: 2252-4673



Publisher:
History Education Study Program
University of Jember



FEATURES OF THE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Manuscript Information: Received: 7 August 2024; Revision: 26 Mei 2025; Approved: 1 June 2025; Published: 16 June 2025

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to systematize the methodology of historical knowledge of the development of society. In the course of the research, the diachronic method and method of generalizations of the historical stages of the formation of the methodology of historical cognition were used. A special chronological method for the development of methodology stages. Historical-systematic method of systematization of methodological approaches to the study of history, the function of historical knowledge, methods of historical cognition. The method of content analysis of historiography sources. The study used universal methods of analyzing and summarizing the opinions of scientists during the discussion of the problem of the mythology of the Tarar-Mongol yoke in Russia. The article analyzes methodological approaches to the study of the history of science. Their formation is considered in the historical chronology. The stages of methodology formation with the main ideas of their founders are considered. The article highlights the basic principles and functions of historical knowledge. Methods of historical cognition are systematized. The main sources of historical knowledge formation are revealed. It is argued that scientific historical knowledge has the properties of objectivity, systematization, verification, concreteness of knowledge of the historical process of development of society or their totality. It is concluded that historical science creates prerequisites for predicting the development options of a particular society, the formation of a positive social consciousness, the management of the development process of society and its individual spheres. The systematization of the methodology of history allows us to consider the formation of the theoretical basis of scientific knowledge of history. It is advisable to exclude the mythologization of historical events and personalities in history in the context of a negative interpretation.

Key words: Methodology; Principles; Functions; Methods of Historical Research; Source Of Historical Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Methodological issues are among the most important in science, and historical science is no exception. As before, the issues of methodology of historical research are currently the subject of numerous discussions, which indicates the existence of controversial issues in this area that require reflection and resolution. The purpose of this article is to outline the specifics of the main directions of the methodology of historical research, through which historical truth

is achieved, as well as the possibilities of the methodology for carrying out specific historical research. The increasing role of science in society has led to a steady interest in scientific topics. The main problem of the study was the process of interaction between science and society in the course of their historical development.

RESEARCH METHODS

The main methods of this historical knowledge were: problem-chronological, typological, system analysis, comparative analysis, inductive method, deductive method. In the course of the research, the diachronic method and method of generalizations of the historical stages of the formation of the methodology of historical cognition were used. A special chronological method for the development of methodology stages. Historical-systematic method of systematization of methodological approaches to the study of history, the function of historical knowledge, methods of historical cognition. The method of content analysis of historiography sources. The study used universal methods of analyzing and summarizing the opinions of scientists during the discussion of the problem of the mythology of the Tarar-Mongol yoke in Russia.

RESULT

Considering that "methodology" (the doctrine of methods, means and procedures of scientific activity) leads to reflections on the course of history, on comprehension of the events of the past? If we understand history as an exclusively descriptive discipline that builds its narratives on existing factual knowledge, and that is how history has been interpreted for a long time, then it is most likely not applicable. There is little theoretical in such a story, it does not have arguments about methods, means and procedures of historical knowledge, and therefore the use of the word "methodology" to denote the specifics of the historian's activity is not justified. But this is only if we understand the story as it was said above (Lutsky M.A., 2019).

The analysis of the theory and practice of scientific research suggests that the components of historical science are: methodological approaches to the study of history; functions of historical knowledge; methods of historical cognition; historiography. Therefore, it is important to identify methodological approaches to the study of history. The objectivity of knowledge of the historical process is provided by scientific methodology - a system of essential aspects of worldview and theory (or a number of theories) that determine the research principles of science. Over the centuries, historical thought has developed various principles and methods of cognition of the historical process, having gone from an objectively idealistic and subjective methodology to a formational, economic and civilizational one.

The methodology of historical knowledge was formed in the course of historical development. It is believed that the beginning of the formation of the methodology of history was laid in Ancient Greece (Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, etc.) and Ancient Rome (Titus Livy, Tacitus, Plutarch, etc.). During this period, the transition from descriptive to explanatory history and the discovery of the internal logic of development was formed. The idea of cyclicity, i.e. a cycle, a repetition of events, was put forward. At one time (145-86 BC), the Chinese scientist Sima Nian considered the history of society as a closed cycle ("Historical Notes").

The next stage is associated with the formation of religious views on history (with ser. The historical process appears as the result of God's will, man was created by God to realize his goals. History reveals and clarifies the objectivity of the divine manifestation manifested in time. In the works of Al Biruni and Joachim Florsky, the concept of large historical cycles is put forward (the kingdom of God the Father before the birth of Christ, the kingdom of God the

Son after the birth of Christ, the kingdom of the Holy Spirit), the splitting of a single historical reality into universal and separate, abstract and concrete. Both ancient and medieval historians viewed history as a process with a beginning and an end (the Day of the Last Judgment).

During the Renaissance, the Enlightenment in connection with discoveries in the field of natural sciences, historical thought showed the mechanism of discovering facts in a scientific way. The idea of a historical cycle is being revived. The basis for the change of periods was the idea of the development of culture, its heyday, decline and a new renaissance: Antiquity, the Middle Ages, Modern Times. In assessing the past, historians considered an algorithm for restoring the ancient experience.

At the turn of the XVIII-XIX centuries, during the formation of nations and national consciousness, world history was studied by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, through the concept of the world mind, the spirit of the people. "World history is the expression of the divine, absolute process of the spirit in its highest images, it is the expression of a series of steps through which he realizes his truth, reaches self-consciousness." These stages were the state, the constitution, religion, science and art, and morality. In the works of the French utopian socialist Henri Saint-Simon, contemporary to Hegel, the idea of changing epochs as changing systems of human exploitation by man is expressed. The slave-owning era, the serfdom era and the era of wage labor were named.

The works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were of great importance for the development of scientific thought. For the first time, the authors expressed the idea of the determining role of industrial and economic relations, which, being the main ones, form all other relations - social, cultural, political, etc. The formative approach was proposed by K. Marx and F. By Engels. It is based on the fact that each society linearly passes through certain stages in its development (socio-economic formations), which replace each other through revolution. Thus, the basis of a materialistic understanding of history was laid, based on a formational approach, which states that socio-economic formation is "a society at a certain stage of historical development, a society with peculiar distinctive characteristics." A thesis is being formed about the existence of five formations in the history of mankind: primitive communal, slave-owning, feudal, bourgeois and communist. The transition from one formation to another was carried out as a result of the development of productive forces (primarily tools). Industrial relations, fixed by laws, treaties, and tradition, while remaining unchanged, turned into a brake, a crisis arose that was resolved during the social revolution and class struggle: "The history of all hitherto existing societies was the history of class struggle."

The analysis of various sources makes it possible to systematize approaches to historical knowledge in Russia. The 1st quarter of the XVIII century is the Peter the Great era. Tatishchev V.N. created the first generalizing work on the history of Russia from the most ancient times, which asserts the idea that the history of Russia is the result of the activity of princes, tsars, emperors. In the 30-40 years of the XVIII century, the Norman theory of the origin of Russia appeared, created by German scientists of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences Schletzer, Miller, Bayer. They claimed that the ancient Russian state was created by the northern Germans: Swedes, Danes, Norwegians – (in Russia they were called Varangians). The word Rus is of Scandinavian origin.

Russian Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians - Eastern Slavs, b) Czechs, Poles, Slovaks – Western Slavs, c) Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes - In the 50s of the XVIII century, Lomonosov M.V. - forms the anti-Norman theory of the creation of the ancient Russian state by the Eastern Slavs (there are 3 groups of peoples of Slavic origin: a) Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians - Eastern Slavs, b) Czechs, Poles, Slovaks - Western Slavs, c) Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Macedonians are South Slavs). The word Rus is of Slavic origin from the Ros River, a right tributary of the Dnieper.

In the era of Alexander I, the first quarter of the XIX century, N.M. Karamzin created the "History of the Russian State" in 12 volumes. He identified the history of Russia with the history of autocratic power. The era of Alexander II's reforms the second half of the XIX century, historian Solovyov S.M. publishes "The History of Russia since ancient times" in 29 volumes. At the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, V.O. Klyuchevsky created a "Course of Russian History", in which he analyzed the socio-economic history of the country (Klyuchevsky V.O., 1989).

In the first third of the 20th century, the first Russian Marxist historian M.N. Pokrovsky presented the class struggle as the driving force of history, studied the history and the struggle of classes. In the Soviet period of the XX century, Grekov B.D., Pavlenko N.I. (Pavlenko, N.I., 2010), Rybakov B.A., Tikhomirov M.N. conduct medieval studies and Paganism of ancient Russia, the history of Kievan Rus, researchers of the imperial period of Russian history. The Marxist approach.

In the period of the late XX-early XXI century, Gumilev L.N. sets out a synthetic approach from Russia to Russia, i.e. history is the result of the interaction of man, society and nature. The search for a new theory led to the establishment in the twentieth century of a cultural-historical, or civilizational interpretation of world history. Its origins go back to the XVIII century, it was then that the term "civilization" appeared, denoting a civil society where freedom, justice, and the legal system reign. The civilizational methodology received a more complete development in foreign historiography in the late XIX - early XX centuries in the works of Max Weber, Arnold Toynbee, Oswald Spengler. Among the domestic researchers developing this methodology were N. Y. Danilevsky (Danilevsky I.N., (1998), K. N. Leontiev, P. A. Sorokin. But so far, there is no single interpretation of the concept of "civilization" in world science: The meaning and approaches to understanding civilization continue to differ.

In the second half of the XVIII - early XIX century, three approaches to understanding "civilization" were formed: 1) unitary, 2) stadium, and 3) local-historical. The first considers civilization as the ideal of progressive development of mankind as a whole. The second is as a stage of progressive development of all mankind. And the third is how qualitatively different unique ethnic or historical public formations are.

From the point of view of the local historical approach, it is customary to distinguish three types of civilizations that humanity has: archaic (non-progressive), Western (progressive), and eastern (cyclical). The archaic type consists of aborigines of Australia, Indians in North America, and small peoples of Siberia. The basis of their life is their connection with nature, they live outside of historical time. There is no progress in these civilizations. Forcible introduction into their lives, as a rule, leads to the death of civilization (an example is the peoples of the North). The Western type was represented by the countries of the ancient world (Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome), today it is represented by Western Europe and the USA. The main features of this type are the high prestige of labor and its effectiveness, the class structure of society and the state as a guarantor of rights and freedom, and developed market relations. In addition, there is lack of spirituality, inequality, chauvinism, totalitarianism. Nevertheless, the progressive type does not exclude crises, the manifestation of which was the First and Second World Wars. The current state of Western civilization is characterized by its inability to remove class contradictions and get out of crises.

The Eastern type is the countries of East and Southeast Asia, the Middle and Far East, for example, Egypt, India, and China. The peculiarity of this type is that the development goes in cycles. The new cycle introduces fundamental changes to the existing system. Unlike in the West, spiritual values prevail here, a person lives simultaneously in the past, present and future. An important role in the organization of society is played by the community, the principle of collectivism. Private ownership is not complete, but there is an insane luxury. The capital of

the nobility is not producing. As a rule, these are states with despotic power, deified by their subjects. In Russian historiography, there is a different understanding of what defines the essence of civilization. This is either a geographical environment that affects the forms of cooperation of people who change nature itself (L. I. Mechnikov), or the peculiarities of ethnic history (Gumilev L.N., 2003).

Thus, it is advisable to understand civilization as a set of material and spiritual achievements of society in its historical development, the level of social development and material culture. In a narrow sense, it is the material culture of society, its assets.

In this case, the term "civilization" is used in a normative value sense and captures what Pitirim Sorokin called the "dominant form of integration." This is the essence of the difference between civilizational and cultural approaches to the scientific interpretation of history.

And if the cultural one focuses on the study of culture as the basis of social life, then the civilizational one focuses on the search for a "single matrix" as a dominant form of integration. (Danilevsky I.N. (1998) "matrix" is a combination of four fundamental elements: religious, cultural, political and socio-economic. A harmonious combination of all elements is represented only in Russia, in other civilizations one of the elements prevails. But it is extremely difficult to grasp the nature of this dominance. It is even more difficult to analyze and evaluate the type of civilization if we take the type of mentality, mentality [fr. men-talite' - thinking, psychology] as the "matrix".

Among the many definitions, the most acceptable for us is the definition of mentality as "a common mental toolkit, a psychological basis for perceiving the world" (Gurevich A.Ya. (1988). The weakness of the civilizational methodology lies precisely in the difficulty of identifying any one criterion that equally emphasizes the general and specific features of civilization.

It is also difficult to interpret the driving forces of the historical process and the direction of social development. Thus, the methodological approaches we have considered are not universal. Both have both strengths and weaknesses. The formational approach allows us to see the general laws and patterns of historical development on the basis of the principle of economic determinism, unity and progress.

The civilizational approach focuses on the knowledge of the history of specific societies and peoples in all their diversity and specificity, puts man and his activities at the center of research. Consequently, the use of both civilizational and informational approaches that consider the historical process from different angles allows us to reveal it more fully and objectively. The most famous concepts of civilization were formulated by N.Y. Danilevsky (Danilevsky I.N., 1998) O. Spengler, A. Toynbee. For example, N.Y. Danilevsky distinguished 10 cultural and historical types, O. Spengler distinguished 8 civilizations, A. Toynbee – 21.

The principles of research – historicism, objectivism, holism - are the principles of the neoclassical research model. One of the main requirements of the principle of historicism is a historical approach to the study of the past. It allows us to look at the domestic historiography of the turn of the XX-XXI centuries not as a set of disparate historiographical facts, but as a process in all its diversity and concreteness, comprehension of which is possible only if immersed in the historical context.

The basis of the principle of objectivism is the recognition of the possibility of obtaining scientific knowledge adequate to the subject being studied. At the same time, historical objectivity is understood as a relationship of mutual dialogue between the investigating subject and the subject under study. The principle of holism orients the researcher, on the one hand, to the need for a holistic study of the subject of research, and on the other – to study the reality under study as a hierarchy of "wholes" that are not reducible to its constituent parts. At the same time, in understanding these parts, there must be a sense of the whole as a context.

From the general scientific principles of non-classical methodology, we highlight the principle of complementarity, formulated by the Danish physicist N. Bohr for the interpretation of wave-particle dualism. According to this principle, any complex phenomenon can be fully described using at least two mutually exclusive concepts or constructs, which legalizes the coexistence of mutually contradictory scientific models as a condition for more extensive knowledge.

Along with the methods of concrete analysis, logical analysis, actualization, problem-chronological, historical-genetic, historical-comparative (comparative), historical-typological, historical-systemic, retrospective, perspective, the method of interviewing was used in the work. For a historian studying the problems of modern historiography, a new vast layer of historiographical information, recorded using modern audiovisual technical means and containing many unique testimonies, is presented by interviews with colleagues in the craft, primarily iconic figures in the communities of historians. The materials obtained by interviewing are usually called oral history. This term is used to denote the direction of scientific research in modern history, including the modern history of historiography, which has become one of the most obvious examples of the "response" of professional historians to the "challenges" that historical science faced in the last decades of the last century. Among these "challenges" is a sharply increased interest in the discursive practices of the history of description, to the inner world of a professional historian, and the culture of his scientific work (Hut, L.R., 2011).

Thus, the analysis allows us to identify approaches to the analysis of historical facts formed in the course of social development:

1. The theological approach – considers the historical process as a manifestation in the history of the divine will or the world mind.
2. The materialistic approach was founded by the German thinkers of the XIX century, Marx and Engels. The main point is the thesis of unity and one direction of the historical process.
3. Civilizational approach: the leading thesis is the statement about the specifics and diversity of cultural and historical complexes – local civilizations.
4. The deterministic approach is based on the identification of all causes and patterns of all phenomena of nature and society. There are two approaches: geographical determinism, according to which the course of history is determined by nature; demographic determinism gives preference to the study of population history.
5. Subjective approach – recognizes the active role of outstanding personalities in history.
6. The anthropological approach – the priority in the study of history is considered to be its subject, a person who considers it as a product of his era.
7. The rationalistic approach proceeds from the fact that the mind is the source of knowledge of the transformation of the world and historical development.
8. Evolutionist approach - they perceive history as the ascent of society to a higher level of development.

Considering the method as a specific way of studying historical processes, facts, and events. This foundation allows us to analyze and systematize the main *methods* of historical knowledge.

Historical-genetic, historical-comparative, historical-typological, historical-systemic methods, methods of diachronic analysis, historical periodization, retrospective method are a category of special historical methods. Such methods make it possible to establish the essence of historical research.

Quantitative methods and historical informatics play an important role in the methods of historical cognition. In the works of Russian historians (I.D. Kovalchenko, L.V. Milov, B.N. Mironov, etc.), traditional mathematical and statistical methods have received a new development and reading: the selective method, time series analysis, etc. These methods are indispensable for complex operation of a large number of indicators of a variety of historical objects, as well as for reading the mass media of the multidimensionality of historical processes (Borodkin L.I., 1993). In this problem of sampling, determining the typicality and uniqueness of the studied object, combinations of micro and macro levels of historical knowledge are very important (Theoretical problems of historical research, 2002).

Theoretical and methodological methods in the works of Russian researchers at the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI century make it possible to fully and widely reveal a variety of general patterns and specific historical plots in Russian history from ancient times to the present (Jerusalem S.Yu. & Jerusalem Yu.Yu., 2018).

The method of historical research has all the characteristics of general scientific methods, including analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction. History is to some extent a descriptive science, and this is its peculiarity. It deals with both unique and typical events. At the same time, history uses the achievements and methods of other social sciences (Kolomiitsev, 2001).

The historical-critical method remained the main and, in fact, the only method of historical science until the beginning of the XX century. Although in the title of the lecture course by Oxford Professor Edward Freeman, published for the first time in 1886, the word "method" was used in the plural ("Methods of studying history"), this course was all about the same critical reading of sources. In the introductory lecture ("On the duties of a history professor") Freeman strongly insisted that "in our time, the wittiest and most eloquent historical lecture should be only a commentary on sources, on texts" (Freeman E., 2011).

From the point of view of the development of a method that allows us to assess the peculiarities of thinking and the way of action of people of the past, the research of V.O. Klyuchevsky (1841-1911) is of unconditional interest. In this regard, we can recall a series of his historical portraits or reflections on the character of the Great Russians. The historian's observation could not hide the special property of the human spirit, which modern scientists tend to call mentality. "We notice," he writes, "that next to physical properties, purely historical facts that bind existing people into alliances do not die with them, but pass on by inheritance and even reborn in this transition: from facts, often caused by temporary necessity, they turn into habits, into a tradition, acting, even when this temporary necessity has passed. Speaking more generally, we find that everything active in a given generation, everything learned and developed by it, does not die with the generation, but passes on to further ones, complicating their community and often oppresses them like a burden imposed by their ancestors, from which it is difficult, sometimes impossible to get rid of..." (Klyuchevsky, 1989). Klyuchevsky's approach is definitely read in his concrete historical research. This includes taking into account geographical factors and the natural environment, the material and social conditions of people's lives, the whole set of events that shape the character and behavior of specific people throughout their lives. That is, the character and way of thinking of a person, the motives of his actions were for Klyuchevsky the most important components of the study, along with the description of the deeds of a particular historical character (Klyuchevsky, 1989).

The analysis of scientific sources makes it possible to identify a number of principles of historical science, which recognize the requirements: (1) the principle of truth, according to which truth is recognized as the main goal and the highest value of historical knowledge; (2) the principle of concreteness, according to which any subject of research should be studied taking into account the uniqueness of the content, the certainty of time and place of

development; (3) the principle of historicism, according to which any subject of research should be considered in its historical development; (4) the principle of comprehensiveness, according to which historical knowledge should strive for a comprehensive study of the subject of research; (5) the principle of objectivity, according to which a researcher should strive for objectivity and overcome the influence of subjective interests and errors unrelated to finding scientific truth; (6) the principle of relying on historical sources, according to which the researcher should receive all information about the historical process from historical sources; (7) the principle of consistency, according to which any subject of research should be studied in the interconnection of all its elements and in all external relations; (8) the principle of the historiographical tradition, according to which the study of any subject of research should be carried out taking into account the results of previous study.

The analysis of the theory and practice of scientific historical research allowed us to systematize a number of basic methods of historical research. The main methods of historical knowledge are:

1. Problem-chronological – the study of the sequence of historical events in time.
2. The retrospective method is a consistent penetration into the past in order to identify the causes of historical changes.
3. Historical and typological – systematization of phenomena, events and facts.
4. Historical and systemic: analysis of entire socio-historical systems (state, people, religion), identification of internal mechanisms, their functioning and development; establishment of interrelation and interaction between objects in their historical development.
5. Historical-comparative method: comparison of historical phenomena and events; definition of aggregates of phenomena, establishment of similarities and differences between them.
6. Synchronous is the study of various historical phenomena that occurred at the same time. (Contemporaries: Ivan III – Christopher Columbus; Ivan IV – eng. Queen Elizabeth I; Alexei Mikhailovich – Franz. King Louis XIV and the wax The Krongel Revolution; Peter the Great is a Swede. King Charles XII and ukr. Hetman Ivan Mozela; Alexander I – Franz. Politician Talleybrand; Alexander II – 1st Chancellor of the German Empire Otto von Bismarck).
7. The historical-genetic method is the analysis of the origin of historical events and the establishment of a causal relationship between them.
8. The inductive method is a method of moving thought from the particular to the general; the deductive method is from the general to the particular.
9. Concrete analysis, logical analysis, actualization, perspective, interviewing method, etc.
10. Traditional special methods of historical research: Marxist historiography actively uses the method of class analysis, the method of historical periodization, the method of diachronic analysis.
11. Non-traditional special methods of historical research: linguistic methods; quantitative methods; socio-psychological methods; method of art historical analysis; methods of semiotics (Methodological approaches to the study of history. poisk-ru.ru (2022)).

Historical science implements a number of functions:

1. Worldview – the formation of a scientific view of the world of society and the laws of its development.
2. Scientific and cognitive: the study of theoretical communication of the material, the establishment of facts and events of the past; the identification of patterns of historical development.

3. Social memory: the formation of historical consciousness, the criteria of which is the idea that the past affects the present; a way of orientation and identification of a person and society (Who is who? Who am I?); transfer of the last. generations of socially significant information, which is understood as historical experience; preservation of the spiritual heritage of the past.
4. Prognostic – foresight based on knowledge of the patterns of vulgar development.
5. Educational – the formation of moral, moral, civic qualities of the value of personality and the foundations of patriotism.
6. Practically recommendatory – a sample of a scientifically based policy course.

Historical knowledge has specific sources, without which scientific research is impossible.

Considering source studies as a special historical science dealing with the analysis of ways and methods of studying historical sources as remnants of the past. There are several types of historical sources.

I) Written sources are divided into types:

1) Chronicles – an annual summary of events.

The first official Russian chronicle is considered to be the tale of bygone years, compiled at the beginning of the XII century by the monk of the Kiev Pechersk monastery Nester, it contains: the most complete information about the Eastern Slavic tribes; the migration (Balkan /Danube) theory of the origin of the Eastern Slavs is stated - they were not the original population of the Eastern European plain, but migrated from the shores The Danube.

2) Legislative acts.

3) The periodical press, as a historical source, appeared in the XVIII century. In 1703, the first Russian printed newspaper Vedomosti was published in St. Petersburg.

4) Sources of personal origin: lives – church writings about the activities of religious or secular persons; memoirs – a narrative about the past based on personal experience, the 1st Russian memoirs include the Life of Protopop Habakkuk of the XVII century.

II) Material sources: primitive, ancient and medieval material sources are studied by archaeology; seals – sphragistics; coats of arms – heraldry; coins – numismatics.

III) Ethnographic sources provide knowledge about the cultural and everyday features of different peoples.

IV) Linguistic sources: traces of ancient languages in the oral speech of modern peoples; linguistic influences and borrowings; geographical names, personal names.

V) Pictorial sources: rock paintings of primitive man; woodcarving, embroidery.

VI) Technotronic.

Historical science creates prerequisites for predicting the development options of a particular society, the formation of a positive social consciousness, and the management of the development process of society and its individual spheres. However, depending on the approaches, it should be noted that it is possible to distinguish types of interpretation of historical knowledge: theological, scientific, journalistic, artistic, dialectical, etc. Scientific historical knowledge has the properties of objectivity, systematization, verification, concreteness of knowledge of the historical process of development of society or their totality.

Unlike scientific, everyday historical knowledge has a fragmented and unsystematic form, it is not verified and contains subjective assessments, reflecting the historical process at the level of phenomena and not reflecting significant cause-and-effect relationships. Didactic historical knowledge unfolds from the simple to the complex and corresponds to the age-related cognitive abilities of students and learning objectives. Popular science historical knowledge is a simplified form of historical scientific knowledge for non-specialists. Journalistic historical

knowledge aims to subjectively and tendentiously distort the historical process in order to substantiate someone's ideas. Artistic historical consciousness aims to reflect in a concrete and figurative form the social experience of specific historical events. Industry structure. General auxiliary historical sciences: methodology of history; historical bibliography; source studies; historiography.

DISCUSSION

The authors of modern research propose particular methodological approaches, reveal individual points of view of scientists, and propose methods and points of view for personal research of history.

R.Y. Tsarev in the article "MACROHISTORY" by RANDALL COLLINS: METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS, analyzes a number of basic methodological principles on which the research of R. Collins is based as one of the most prominent representatives of modern historical macrosociology. He points out that the key problems of socio-historical dynamics are solved by him using the fundamental principles of philosophy and methodology of science, which brings social cognition to a high level of theorization, without which it cannot perform the functions of explanation and prediction (Tsarev R.Yu. (2019)).

Krom M.M. in the article "Methods" and "Approaches": the origin and evolution of key concepts of modern historical discourse based on the analysis of various texts by historians of the late XIX-early XXI centuries, examines the formation of key concepts characterizing the techniques of historical research. Concludes that the method is a stable, impersonal and ideologically neutral research tool (Krom M.M. (2021)).

Dolgova E. A. examines the works of N.I. Kareev and concludes that they represent an era not only of spiritual, social and methodological crises, but also of self-reflection of scientific disciplines, attempts to solve methodological problems through the expansion of intellectual space, the interchange of disciplines with research techniques. The scientist consistently justified the principle of openness of the system of humanitarian knowledge and its potential ability to change and transform in response to the challenges of scientific knowledge (DOLGOVA E. A. (2013)).

Erokhina N.A. concludes in her research that synergetics can provide a new methodology for cognition and understanding of the evolution of social systems and will become the basis for predictions in conditions of uncertainty. The methodology of synergetics can form the basis of modern research (EROKHINA N. A. (2004)).

Shemyakina O. D. summarizes and analyzes the experience of applying the methodology of the civilizational approach to the study of Russian history. Theoretical generalizations were considered in the context of the experience of concrete historical study of phenomena in which the invariant characteristics of Russian civilization manifested themselves with particular clarity and force and can be used in the development of educational courses on national history, the history of civilizations, historiography in higher educational institutions (SHEMYAKINA O. D. (2011)).

Hut, Lyudmila Rashidovna, studying the issues of "Theoretical and methodological problems of studying the history of modern times in Russian historiography at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries." argues that the Principles of research - historicism, objectivism, holism are the principles of the neoclassical research model. Uses methods of concrete analysis, logical analysis, actualization, problem-chronological, historical-genetic, historical-comparative (comparative), historical-typological, historical-systemic, retrospective, perspective, interviewing method. Substantiates a new extensive layer of historiographical information, recorded with the help of modern audiovisual technical means and containing many unique testimonies, interviews of colleagues in the craft, first of all, iconic figures in the communities

of historians. The materials obtained by the interviewing method show the possibilities of various methodological approaches of Russian historiography in forming an integral image of the history of Modern times, the role of methodological synthesis in this process (Hut, L. R. (2011)).

These views on the methodology of historical knowledge served as a guideline for the systematization of methodological knowledge for the study of history.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis of various sources allows us to conclude that methodological approaches to the study of history have been formed in the issue of knowledge of history.

Methodological approaches to the study of history: theological, materialistic, civilizational, deterministic, subjective, anthropological, rationalistic, evolutionist, etc. Methods of historical cognition implement

Scientific historical knowledge has the properties of objectivity, systematization, verification, concreteness of knowledge of the historical process of development of society or their totality. Historical science creates prerequisites for predicting the development options of a particular society, the formation of a positive social consciousness, and the management of the development process of society and its individual spheres. The systematization of the methodology of history allows us to consider the formation of the theoretical basis of scientific knowledge of history.

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