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### ЧЕЛОВЕК. НАУКА. КУЛЬТУРА

Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 1 (55). С. 7–16

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PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE: TWO TYPES OF   
SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF HUMANITY

ARTICLE 1

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Philosophy and epic forms of literature are united by the «mission» – the «humanity» of mastering humanitarian subjects. But they are distinguished by the «tool» of the human destiny thematization. Philosophy overcomes the objective details of thought, breaks out of the confining circumstantial boundaries, breaks the conventionality of the material of life, and does not impose behavioral ties on itself. It also overcomes the canons of genre systems, compositional structures, and trends in stylistic self-expression. Unlike literature, philosophy strives for the universality of interpretations of universal possibilities, given not in images, but in ideas, not in scenes, but in distractions.

**Keywords:** philosophy, art, literature, self-consciousness.

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THE PROBLEM OF SELF-LEGITIMIZATION OF SOCIETY IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION AND POSTMODERNIZATION PROCESSES: SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS

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The problem of self-legitimization of society includes the search by society for effective ways of self-description and self-justification. This problem becomes particularly relevant in the conditions of significant socio-cultural transformations. The paper explores the socio-philosophical aspects of this problem in the context of the processes of «modernization» and «postmodernization». The analyses is carried out on the basis of the socio-philosophical ideas of M. Weber, M. Horkheimer and T. Adorno, J.-F. Lyotard, A. Giddens, V.G. Fedotova and others.

**Keywords:** socio-cultural transformations, modernization and postmodernization, rationality, instrumentalization of reason, legitimization and deligitimation, the problem of self-legitimization of society.

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SOCIAL IDEAS DISTRIBUTION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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Multidimensional and complex changes in realities that can be observed in contemporary social life occur under the influence of many very different factors, but even despite the ideational turn that has taken place in the social sciences, most researchers still insist on materialistic interpretations of these processes. The incompleteness of such explanations accordingly generates gaps that require non-trivial and timely socio-philosophical reflection. The inclusion of ideal parameters is able to overcome the vicious circle set by the understanding of transformational processes through numerous material changes. This article is devoted to the consideration of the distribution of social ideas as an independent factor explaining transformations in the contemporary world. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was made up of modern scientific works and a multi-paradigm approach to the study of social transformations developed by the author, taking into account the provisions of the actor-network theory, neoinstitutionalism, world-systems analysis, the narrative approach, the theory of frames, and a number of other research strategies. It has been established that the distribution of social ideas is rooted in ancient socio-philosophical concepts, but gains effective power only in Modernity period. The close connection between understanding the distribution of ideas and rational activity is shown. It was revealed that in the contemporary world, on the basis of a combination of traditional methods of broadcasting ideas, actors increasingly resort to their combination with psychological knowledge and computer technologies. Based on the analysis of the contemporary period, it has been established that the inexhaustible pluralism of distribution methods and the transition to an irrational plane gives a greater pragmatic effect and, in the spirit of classical praxeology, allows to optimize the resources used by influential actors in the distribution of ideas in the process of initiating and carrying out social transformations.

**Keywords:** idea, distribution, social transformations, power actors, intellectuals, society, social engineering, consciousness.

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SCIENTIFIC CAPITAL IN THE CONTEXT OF SELF-ESTEEM FORMATION IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

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Understanding the factors that influence students' self-esteem in science is an important challenge for increasing the number of students studying natural sciences and retaining students in scientific fields. In this study, the student's social capital (for example, relationships with parents, teachers, and peers) and cultural capital (for example, resources related to science) are considered as key determinants of the student's belief that science is an area in which he can succeed. The consequences of these discoveries are discussed in the context of scientific education and the sociological theory of P. Bourdieu.

**Keywords:** scientific capital, social determinants, field of science.

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SOCIOBIOLOGY: BETWEEN OBJECTIVE RESEARCH AND POP-SCIENCE

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The article is devoted to understanding the methodological status of recently widespread evolutionary social sciences. In consideration of this issue, the author relies on the analysis of the main works of the classic of sociobiology Edward Wilson. Particular attention is paid to revealing the contradictory nature of this discipline – as a research practice using appropriate scientific methods, and as pop-science.

**Keywords:** sociobiology, pop-science, evolutionary social sciences, behavioral ecology, genetic determinism, genetic syndrome, mass culture.

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PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS OF STOICISM - THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF MODERN COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY

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The purpose of the article is to analyze the philosophical teachings of the Stoics, the main attitudes of which are today fruitfully used in the methods of cognitive-behavioral therapy. The main research method is the analysis of the practically oriented philosophy of the Stoics, whose teachings have a therapeutic value, being a means of influencing not so much on the diagnosis of psychological disorders, but on those who constantly want to learn how to control their mental representations, purposefully changing their behavior throughout their lives. The results of the study are a comparative analysis of the main provisions of the teachings of the Stoics and the methods of modern cognitive-comparative therapy. The principle achievement of the article consists in the proof that cognitive-behavioral therapy focuses on short-term goals that are determined by diagnosis and limited in time, while the life philosophy of Stoicism is capable of introducing depth and timeless changes in a person's lifestyle and worldview. The theoretical and practical significance of the article lies in the proof that the philosophy of the Stoics, which today is considered as a Western variety of Buddhism and an alternative to contemporary academic philosophy, is a practically oriented philosophy, the purpose of which is to substantiate wisdom as an ethical ideal and the possibility of realizing the potential inherent in each person to form a personal life attitude to cope with any life situation by means of his mind and control of emotions. The authors managed to deepen the proposed problems thus making possible to use the conclusions of its study for further theoretical analysis and practical purposes.

**Keywords:** stoicism, cognitive-behavioral therapy, representations, life situation, indifference, profound changes, personal life philosophy, free will, active creator of oneself.

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FEATURES OF MODERN EDUCATION: SOCIETY DIGITALIZATION AND PANDEMIC IN THE CONTEXT OF VALUES TRANSFORMATION

А.А. Levitskaya

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The contemporary model of society is undergoing changes in connection with the technologization and digitalization of the space of cultural activity, which in turn are closely related to the virtualization of the individual and significantly new value guidelines. In addition, the sharp introduction of information technologies in all spheres of human activity occurred abruptly and instantly, without a consistent and phased transformation. The reason for this is the pandemic, which became the basis for social distancing of the individual. In the educational environment, it were digital technologies that contributed to the formation of distance learning, which made it possible to expand the possibilities of traditional education, however, taking into account and identifying many features of the transition and interaction of the two educational spaces. The inclusion of distance education in the educational system occurs with the formation of new contradictions, which are mainly associated with the mass digitalization of social space. In this case, information technologies act as a learning tool, which, on the one hand, introduces into the education system an element of adaptation to the challenges of our time, on the other hand, this allows us to consider distance education as a contemporary stage in the development of education, forming a multidimensional educational space based on two cultural and value paradigms.

**Keywords**: distance learning, digitalization, educational technologies, modern education, personality virtualization, pandemic, social distancing, information technology in education.

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BLOGGER'S DISCOURSE: SOCIAL AND COMMUNICATIVE ASPECT

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The purpose of the article is to consider new communicative practices that have appeared in the blogosphere and are capable of influencing the social reality of the public media space. The social and communicative aspects of the blogger's discourse are considered. The difficulties associated with the formulation of the concept of «blogger» are noted. The dynamic possibilities of the blogosphere in comparison with traditional mass media are revealed. It is concluded that today the blogosphere is an open platform capable of generating new concepts and meanings. However, bloggers' discursive potential entails certain risks and responsibilities.

**Keywords:** information, communication, discourse, mass media, blogosphere, blogger, risk.

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DIGITAL SPACE AND ALGORITHMIC PROGRAMMING OF PERSONAL SOCIALIZATION

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The article analyzes the phenomena of a new culture – digital, requiring the integration of approaches and methods of the humanities, social and information, computational sciences, since in a digital civilization there is a reassembly of all norms and values of «ordinary» sociality. The new posthuman digital sociality is associated with the digital transformation of the personality not only at the level of neo-professions, but also in the semantic field and in the system of values. The article discusses the concept of «digital simulacrum» as a pseudo-sign that replaces reality by means of digital simulation using special software. The personality refuses reality, including the reality of the sign, replacing both reality and meaning with an image, a picture, a sign of a sign – the digital personality no longer has a body and meaning, becoming a sign of itself. The author explicates informational subjectivity as the success of algorithmic self-expression practices. For this purpose, the concept of «digital-centric personality» has been proposed, which is identified primarily through an external locus, professional-activity status, neo-profession – streamer, gamer, blogger, serfer pictures, zero coder, tik tok user, etc. The digital-centric one is already a digital simulacrum, but still a person who has a transitional, intermediate axiology from anthropic, human values to the values of exclusively artificial intelligence.

**Keywords:** social values, algorithmic practices, digital-centric personality, digitalization.

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HUMAN EXISTENCE IN THE DYNAMIC OF THE RISKS OF MILITARY VIOLENCE

A.V. Rukin

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The purpose of the article is to study possible changes in the life of a contemporary person under the influence of the dynamics of war risks. The article critically examines the main approaches to the essence of war. The influence of the contradictions of the contemporary world and the rapid development of information technologies on the risk of the outbreak of war is studied. The threat of the outbreak of war with biological weapons is considered. The features of biological weapons and biological warfare are revealed. The existence of a contemporary person on the verge of war and peace forms the principle of life - live one day.

**Keywords**: human existence, existential fear, contradictions of the modern world, war, war risks, biological warfare, biological weapons.

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INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DRIVERS IN THE SYSTEM OF CONFESSIONAL DYNAMICS

V.Y. Lebedev

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The paper examines various aspects of confessional dynamics through the history of Russian Lutheran Church from the pre-revolutionary period to the present. The systemic processes of confessional dynamics rest on two major groups of factors: exterior and interior. Regional migration is the primary exterior factor bringing about the populating and demographic reshaping of physical and social fields. Processes of self-identification combined with religious identification are examined as the most influential interior factors. The identificational pattern is embedded in society and social memory. Personal identification can be diverted or complicated in absence or dilution of such a pattern. Diversions in the collective identity of the contemporary Russian Lutheran congregation (such as ritual or declarative) lead to identity diversions on an individual level. Prognostic potential of social analytics in religious sphere involves systemic analysis of religion and religious situation.

**Keywords:** confessional dynamics, system, exterior and interior factors, Lutheran Church, identity, liturgy.

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### ПРОБЛЕМЫ РУССКОЙ ФИЛОСОФИИ

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APOLLO IN AN AIRPLANE. MODERNIZATION OF ANTIQUITY IN RUSSIAN NIETZSCHEISM

O.A. Matveychev

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The article examines the peculiarities of perception and existence among the Russian intelligentsia of the Silver Age of the famous Nietzschean antithesis «Apollonian and Dionysian». The role of Nietzsche's concept in the revival of Russian interest in antiquity is evaluated. It is noted that, unlike in the West, where thesis of the opposition of Apollonian and Dionysian principles in culture as was considered primarily a metaphor, in Russia it was perceived as a real state of affairs in Greek culture or even as a kind of mystical revelation. The author demonstrates the modernizing nature of Nietzsche's concept and its derivations in Russian Nietzscheism, when the idea of the revival of ancient ideals becomes extremely popular. He also analyzes the political projections of this idea in the works of representatives of various directions of social thought.

**Keywords**. History of philosophy, history of ideas, modernization of history, Ancient Greek religion, «Apollonian» and «Dionysian», Silver Age of Russian culture, Nietzsche, Vyacheslav Ivanov, Zieliński, Volynsky, Annensky.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL PARADIGM IN SOVIET PHILOSOPHY   
IN THE 20–40-IES YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY:   
HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the evolution of the religious and philosophical anthropological paradigm in Soviet philosophy in the 1920–1940s. This paradigm occupied a dominant position in the domestic intellectual tradition from the 11th century to the beginning of the 20th century. Its consistent development was interrupted by the revolution of 1917 and the coming to power of the Communist Party, which professed materialistic views. However, throughout the entire period of Soviet history, work continued in the «scholarly underground» on the study of urgent problems of religious anthropology, which was carried out by A.F. Losev, A.A. Meyer, G.I. Chelpanov, Y.S. Druskin, M.M. Bakhtin, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, and many others. Having substantiated the view of man as a divine immortal being called to deification, nonconformist philosophers continued to defend the religious and philosophical anthropological paradigm as an adequate research model that has serious heuristic potential. The article reconstructs and analyzes the basic provisions of this paradigm: ideas on the origin of man, the correlation of soul and body, free will, the meaning and purpose of life, the relationship between the individual and society. It is concluded that the development of religious and philosophical anthropological thought in the 1920–1940-ies was determined, on the one hand, by the tendency to conserve its semantic concepts, and, on the other hand, by their creative development by borrowing certain ideas from Marxism. The second tendency testified to the readiness of some idealist philosophers for inter-paradigmatic dialogue, which was understood as a «great synthesis of heaven and earth». However, under the conditions of a totalitarian regime, this initiative did not have a chance of success.

**Keywords:** idealism, anthropological paradigm, man, spirit, soul and body, freedom, theosis, creativity, the meaning of life, moral values, personality and society, universalism, philosophical anthropology.

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L.P. KARSAVIN ON LIVE SOURCES OF HISTORICAL MEMORY

E.Е. Mikhailova

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It is shown how the St. Petersburg historian of the turn of the XIX*–*XX centuries L.P.Karsavin perceived the *«*living*»* sources of the past and how he used potential of that sources in his works on medieval culture. *«*Living*»* source is a contemporary concept, these sources denote traces of the past, and in a rather intimate context actualize historical memory. These sources include myths, eyewitness accounts, personal memories, family stories. Recorded in writing, they can act as auxiliary historical sources. It is concluded that, for Karsavin, legends, mysticism, traditions, the energy of the clan and the talent of individuality are symbolic traces of the past and are important as an instrument of artistic expression of historical memory.

**Keywords:** L.P. Karsavin, historical memory, interpretation, myth, tradition, autobiography.

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### ИСТОРИЯ ФИЛОСОФИИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ МИР

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УДК128+ 266.5

LIFE AS PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUE IN LEIBNIZ’S PHILOSOPHICAL DOCTRINE

I.A. Frolova

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Leibniz is the author of interesting philosophical concept in the base of which are the idea of harmony preset by God and the doctrine of monads. The purpose of the article is to show, how the state of science of that time influenced the understanding of the phenomenon of life, proposed by the German philosopher.

**Keywords:** Leibniz,monadology, life, preset harmony.

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THE CATEGORY OF good IN CLASSICAL WESTERN EUROPEAN DISCOURSE

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the genesis of the category «good». The relevance of this work is due to the growing importance of such a phenomenon as well-being. Personal well-being is the subject of research by sociology and psychology, which explicate its phenomenology primarily in applied aspects; for social philosophy, this issue is a novel. The connotation of well-being as a quality of life in modern literature completely negates the spiritual aspects of the category. The authors trace the transformation of the meanings of the category, proceeding from the understanding of the good primarily as a «common good», which was formed in Antiquity, the era when the concept and the image were a unity in the contemplation of forms, due to which the Good is a value that unites man, humanity and the world. For Plato, the Good is social and it is also the goal of knowledge, for Aristotle it is the fullness of moral virtues and pleasure; the ideas of ancient philosophers find their development in Christian theology and are reinterpreted in modern times, when an understanding «I» appears as an attitude of cognition. Goodness is no longer a unity of body and spirit, but a unity of reason, duty and freedom. The place of metaphysics is taken by experience, the category of good is replaced by the category of well-being - social and personal, and necessarily specifically measurable.

**Keywords:** good, common good, well-being, happiness, satisfaction.

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THE INFLUENCE OF KANTIAN CRITIQUE OF THE POWER OF JUDGMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BADEN SCHOOL OF NEO-KANTIANISM

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The article reveals the connection that unites the Kantian theory of judgment with the epistemological doctrine of the Baden school of neo-Kantianism. The distinction between the determining and reflective ability of judgment is compared with the generalizing and individualizing methods of forming concepts. The features of the historical method are raised to the distinctive features of the teleological and aesthetic variants of the application of reflective judgment. The concept of an independent method of historical cognition, built on this platform, sets a special vision of historical cognition as an experience of perception and understanding of single and unique cultural processes.

**Keywords:** historical experience, reflective judgment, neo-Kantianism, relation to values.

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F. NIETZSCHE’S «BIRTH OF TRAGEDY» IN THE CONTEXT OF MEDICAL DISCOURSE

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The author of the article argues that in «The Birth of Tragedy» F. Nietzsche expresses his reflection on the «death of God» discussing the loss of faith in Apollo and Dionysus by the ancient Greeks. In his opinion, Nietzsche came to the conclusion that the consequences of this «death of God» led to the need for psychological recovery of people. The author of the article claims that it is possible to speak about the originality of Nietzsche's philosophy in the «Birth of Tragedy» and the involvement of his thought in medical discourse

**Keywords:** the Attic tragedy, the symbol of Apollo, the symbol of Dionysus, the death of God, the theoretical man.

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O. SPENGLER: HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND CULTURAL WORLDS

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The article is focused on the interpretation of the relationship between historical experience and the diversity of cultural worlds proposed by O. Spengler. The influence of the heritage of J.W. von Goethe and F. Nietzsche on its formation is revealed. In the context of the work, the anthropological foundations of Spengler's interpretation of historical experience are studied, referring to his vision in the Nietzschean perspective of eternal return and the will to power, as well as the genealogical strategy of understanding the past. Rejecting the substantialist-progressive classical schemes of historiosophical theorizing, Spengler proceeded from the existence of monadologically impenetrable cultural worlds in history. He understood their formation largely under the influence of Goethe's views on the «praphenomen». In the context of the article, Spengler's approach to the understanding of cultural worlds existing in time on the basis of historical experience is interpreted as a variant of hermeneutics. His doctrine immanent contradictions are analyzed.

**Keywords:** historical experience, time, cultural morphology, cultural worlds, cultural symbol, understanding, meaning.

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BERLIN'S INTELLECTUAL HISTORY: INTERPRETATION OF MONISM AND PLURALISM

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The article is devoted to I. Berlin's history of ideas, which is the history of change and shifts of models of human development. It is pointed out that his main ideas are presented in the form of dichotomies. The essence of monism and pluralism, in Berlin's interpretation, is examined.

**Keywords**: history of ideas, monism, pluralism, political theory.

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HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND M. HEIDEGGER'S METAPHYSICS OF FINITENESS

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The result of Heidegger's reflections on the problem of historical experience in the early period of the formation of his views was the metaphysics of finiteness, which phenomenologically portrays Dasein as carrying in itself historicity. His constructions are based on the analysis of the relationship between experience and the time component of its constitution in the works of I. Kant, E. Husserl, W. Dilthey and Count P. Yorck von Wartenburg. Although Kant was sharply criticized by Dilthey for his total oblivion of time and life, he is treated by Heidegger as a theorist whose concept of productive imagination led to the idea of creating a critical metaphysics. On the basis of the phenomenological method adopted in the teachings of Husserl, Heidegger conducted an analysis of Dasein in the book «Being and Time». Having read Dilthey in the light of his dialogue with Count Yorck, Heidegger undertook an ontological interpretation of his teaching on historical experience, embodying it in a system of its existential characteristics. The reinterpretation of Dilthey's ideas led him to the central conclusion of the metaphysics of finiteness, that the analysis of historical experience necessarily leads to the conclusion that historicity is Dasein’s property that makes possible and constantly reproducible knowledge of the past.

**Keywords:** historical experience, metaphysics of finiteness, historicity, «critique of historical reason», I. Kant's theory of productive imagination, E. Husserl's phenomenology of time, W. Dilthey’s and Yorck von Wartenburg's theory of historical experience.

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