Summary

Subject matter: The concept of state power of the Moscow kingdom during the reign of Ivan the Terrible.

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Topicality of the research: As part of the work, an attempt was made to use a new approach in studying the works and activities of the first Russian Tsar Ivan the Terrible, as well as the traditional model of the society of the Moscow State during his reign. The essence of this approach is to consider the continuity of the processes taking place in the life of traditional society, its social structure and the religious worldview and political decisions of Ivan IV. A key emphasis is placed on the consideration of the organization of the power structure. To study the basic principles of the organization and functions of power, the Orthodox doctrine of tsarist power was formulated, formulated by religious thinkers and clergymen.

Objective of the research is a general assessment of the degree of influence of Ivan the Terrible's political views on the administrative practice of the Moscow State of the 1940s-1980s XVI century.

Tasks:

- explore the views of the tsar on the role of the religious factor in the life of medieval Russia;
- to reconstruct the model of the Russian Orthodox kingdom in the writings of Ivan IV and correlate with the ideas formed in the preceding tradition;
- assess the degree of influence of the political and religious views of Ivan the Terrible on the practice of state building of Moscow kingdom in 1547-1564;
- to study the essential features of the «oprichnina» policy as a stage in the construction of the Orthodox state in Russia in the era of Ivan the Terrible;
- to determine the degree of reflection of Ivan IV's political views in the sphere of state-church relations of the «oprichnina» period.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is due to the fact that it is directly related to the study of the most important aspects and turning points of the history of Russia at the turn of the 16th-17th centuries. It seems that the need to rethink the activities of the first
Russian autocrat has long been ripe. The tradition of negative attitude towards the tsar requires objective correction, however, practically all sources available to scientists are known, counting on loud and large discoveries in this plan is unlikely. This means that it is necessary to seek new approaches to studying the medieval history of Rus, raising the informative impact of already known sources.

**Results of the research** leads to the following conclusions: a) first, the activities of the tsar correspond to the basic principles, norms and forming factors of traditional society. Ivan the Terrible acts as a sincerely believing person, and in his writings declares the basis of his own life and activity a religious-centric principle. The first Russian Tsar speaks about the necessity of the rule of moral principles in behavior, for which domination of duties over rights is characteristic, loyalty to duty irrespective of considerations of external circumstances, benefits and conjuncture.

Secondly, the views of Ivan the Terrible on power, for the most part correspond to the concept of monarch power in the Orthodox teaching. Power is given to him by God, although at the same time is only a special kind of service: the king and his subjects just fulfill their earthly duty. The ruler is entrusted with enormous rights and responsibilities, and for the effective performance of his duties, he should not be limited in his powers, since they also impose tremendous responsibility.

**Recommendations:**

- With further study and deepening of this problem, researchers should pay attention to the fact that the issue of church-state relations has not been solved, in particular, the issue of the relationship between the church hierarchy and boyar authorities during the "boyar rule" remained undisclosed.
- Insufficient knowledge of the «oprichnina» policy is due to the complex state of the sources: most of the archive, incl. relays, counting books and name-based accounting not preserved.