

## **Політика пам'яті як інструмент опору агресії Росії**

### **THE ROLE OF EURASIAN GEOPOLITICAL PHILOSOPHY FOR KREMLIN'S PROPAGANDA BEFORE THE WAR IN UKRAINE**

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Before the war in Ukraine that started on Feb. 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the Eurasian geopolitical philosophy, so popular among scholars as well as propagandists in Russia, was not in the discourse of the analyses in European Union. Before the war started, «Western» European politicians, also those in the Baltic States and Poland, did not pay much attention to the philosophical substantiation of why Kremlin claims Ukraine as its territory and culture. Philosophical substantiation on the basis of Eurasian geopolitical ideas were disregarded as inside Russian political «talks», however, some of those ideas were noticed after V. Putin's attempt to justify the occupation of Ukraine.

The speech given by V. Putin at the dawn of invasion was based on historical interpretations that denied sovereignty of existence of Ukraine and its nation. However, ten years before V. Putin started the war, he was using the rhetoric of Slavophil language that overlaps with the Eurasian geopolitical goals, used the idea of Aleksandr Dugin that Russia is unique civilization and has a mission to resist liberal powers of the West. Some of the vocabulary was redolent of the writer Solzhenitsyn, who regarded Putin as a savior of Russia and also regarded Russia as spiritual leader in geopolitical tasks. Lots of it on daily basis was repeated on Russian propagandistic TV channels in the form of «discussions» (hosted by such propagandists as Vladimir Solovjev) about the role of Russia in Europe and the world. Today, after the invasion to Ukraine, we see that such philosophy of Eurasian geopolitics, also known as the Russian Idea for Great Russia, has been the tool for Kremlin's propaganda in order to spread Russian imperialism in the XXI century.

### **ТРАВМА ПРОГРАНОЇ ВІЙНИ**

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*Війна Росії проти України спричинилася до турбулентних змін, зокрема в перспективі історичної відповідальності РФ за вчинення акту агресії. Одним із його аспектів для усіх сторін збройного конфлікту є травма війни. Надалі для недопущення нової агресії російській державі й суспільству необхідно пройти через «травму програної війни».*

**Ключові слова:** російсько-українська війна 2014–2022, травма, реваншизм, ностальгія, покаєння.