



The Department of Russian and Slavic Studies and Tamara and Saveli Grinberg Chair in Russian Studies
(The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

invite you to the lecture

Poetics of Pushkin's Political Opinions

Поэтика политических взглядов Пушкина

by **Vladimir Paperni**

(the lecture will be given in Russian)

Tuesday, December 24, 18:30 Jerusalem | 11:30 EST | 17:30 CET | 19:30 MSK

via Zoom: <https://huji.zoom.us/j/82370896368?pwd=BcQz4xoYHXJJ5iPwPFRlWoZKO7T0tp.1>



Pushkin's political opinions were formed in the environment of a non-civil society — a society in which there was virtually no real political life. This circumstance had two critical consequences: Firstly, the primary source of Pushkin's political assessments was events, both contemporary and belonging to the historical past, that took place outside of Russia — in those countries where real political life existed (at the same time, events in Russia were perceived as political against the background of these foreign events); secondly, his political opinions system was built according to the model of a fictional artistic world, so the main principle



of its formation was not politics but poetics. The proposed lecture will examine the general features of Pushkin's system of political opinions and its evolution from the extreme political radicalism ("mad rage of freedom" – "bezumnoje beshenstvo svobody," in his words) of early Pushkin to the political conservatism of mature Pushkin. The lecture aims to show how this evolution was connected with Pushkin's transition from the romantic poetics of the author that he inherited to the unique poetics of the text that he created based on a return to classicism and that was oriented toward concealing or even falsification of an authentic position of the author.



Vladimir Paperni is a Professor Emeritus at the University of Haifa. He is the author of about 100 scholarly works on the history and poetics of Russian Literature and philosophical thought of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century (Pushkin, Gogol, Lermontov, Lev Tolstoy, Blok, Andrey Bely, Vyach. Ivanov, Lev Shestov) and on Russian-Jewish cultural interactions.