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IDEAS AND POLITICAL VIEWS OF PRINCE N. D. ZHEVAKHOV

Introduction

N. D. Zhevakhov is a Russian state, public and religious leader of the right wing. He was very interested in Civil service. Thus, he worked as a clerk in the court in Kiev, and later as a District Captain in Poltava. At that time, he became a supporter of Russian monarchy.

Objective

The purpose of the study is to establish the significance of the memoirs of Prince Zhevakhov. To achieve the essential goal, it is necessary to solve such problems as the disclosure of Prince Zhevakhov as an individual and to carry out external criticism of memoirs.



Methodology

The main method that can be used in this case is the analysis and synthesis of information. This procedure is necessary for a successful solution of the issue.

The famous and easily accessible, in comparison with others, is the work of Prince Zhevakhov “Vospominaniya” (Memoirs) in 2 volumes. A total of 4 volumes were written, however, the other two were never published and are thought to be lost forever.

Prince Zhevakhov can be attributed to those right-wing Russian figures who very well understood the causes of what happened in the pre-revolutionary years, the causes of the 1917 revolution and the collapse of Russia. For a person of that time, such insights about the causes, consequences and driving forces of the revolution are

very amazing. Nikolay Zhevakhov perfectly understood that the essence of any revolution is a rebellion against Christ, and therefore any revolution is lawlessness in action.

Prince Zhevakhov was a Germanophile. He was a supporter of the balance of power and argued that it was necessary for world peace to have strong Germany and powerful Russia, because the First World War was not beneficial for both states. After the October Revolution of 1917, he left Russia for good.



In exile, Zhevakhov became a supporter of fascism. He lived in Bari (Italy), where he was a cashier in St. Nicholas' monastery church, which he himself had helped to found. He corresponded with such persons, as Mussolini and Rosenberg. He also translated the "Protocols of the Sages of Zion" into European languages. In addition, he urged Hitler to do away with the Jews as soon as possible. He made recommendations to the Italian Senate, in which he claimed Prince Vladimir Kirillovich the role of the heir to the Russian throne and he noted that the main power would be concentrated in the hands of representatives of the Anti-Communist Pact, which must destroy Bolshevism in Russia.



He changed his religious views in his lifetime several times, rejecting the Old Testament and stood for the purification of the New Testament from heresy.

Conclusion



The memoirs of Prince Zhevakhov, as we think, can throw light on the causes and consequences of political and social changes in Europe in the first half of the 20th century.

