

## TERM BASE IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY IN RUSSIA: OBJECTS OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The study aims to conduct an extensive analysis of terms used in the context of cultural heritage. The focus is on identifying key terms, studying their evolution, examining usage patterns, and assessing their impact on the perception and interpretation of cultural heritage.

**Methods:** The main method used in this study involves the analysis of various sources, including scientific articles, monographs, academic reviews, and official documents to understand their legal context. **Results:** Through the examination of various terms related to cultural and cultural-historical analysis, it has been shown that most of these terms lack a strong geographical or territorial connection.

**Conclusions:** The term base of cultural geography is still under development. Further development in this field allows regions to improve the sphere of domestic tourism to a greater extent.

**Keywords:** Cultural heritage; Tourism; Cultural studies; Historical and cultural values.



## TERMO BASE NO CAMPO DA GEOGRAFIA CULTURAL NA RÚSSIA: OBJETOS DE PATRIMÔNIO HISTÓRICO E CULTURAL

### RESUMO

**Objetivo:** O estudo tem como objetivo realizar uma análise abrangente dos termos usados no contexto do patrimônio cultural. O foco é identificar os principais termos, estudar sua evolução, examinar os padrões de uso e avaliar seu impacto sobre a percepção e a interpretação do patrimônio cultural.

**Métodos:** O principal método usado neste estudo envolve a análise de várias fontes, incluindo artigos científicos, monografias, revisões acadêmicas e documentos oficiais para entender seu contexto legal.

**Resultados:** Por meio do exame de vários termos relacionados à análise cultural e histórico-cultural, foi demonstrado que a maioria desses termos não tem uma forte conexão geográfica ou territorial. **Conclusões:** A base de termos da geografia cultural ainda está em desenvolvimento. Um maior desenvolvimento nesse campo permite que as regiões melhorem ainda mais a esfera do turismo doméstico.

**Palavras-chave:** Patrimônio cultural; Turismo; Estudos culturais; Valores históricos e culturais.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

As part of the trend of connecting sciences and expanding their influence on each other, it seems necessary to clarify and refresh the term base on which these sciences implement their functions.

One of the important aspects of this relationship is terminology which serves as the basis for the accuracy, clarity, and understanding of concepts and ideas in this field of knowledge. Thus, the analysis of terms is crucial within the study of cultural geography in general and cultural heritage in particular.

Despite the importance of terminology, it is subject to constant changes, updates, and semantic shifts. Studying these changes and analyzing terms seems necessary to create a common understanding in the scientific community.

This article aims to provide a systematic analysis of the terms used in the context of cultural heritage. We strive to identify key terms, study their evolution, examine usage patterns, and assess their impact on the perception and interpretation of cultural heritage. We consider both classic, long-term terms and new ones that arise in connection with modern trends and challenges of our time.



## 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology of this study is based on an integrated approach to the analysis of various sources. We analyzed scientific works, including peer-reviewed journal articles, monographs, and scientific to gain an in-depth understanding of the topic and to identify major trends and issues. Official documents were reviewed to comprehend the legal context in which the terms exist and their impacts on the issue.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When discussing the term “cultural heritage,” we rely on the legal framework and articles of Russian scholars. Within the “Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation “On Culture” (approved by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on October 9, 1992 No. 3612-1) (as amended on July 10, 2023), Article 3 presents the concept in the following manner: “The cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation consists of material and spiritual values created in the past, as well as monuments and historical and cultural territories and objects significant for the preservation and development of the identity of the Russian Federation and all its people, their contribution to world civilization”. This definition accurately reflects the legal essence of cultural heritage but is not comprehensive.

Scholars also provide their definitions. “Cultural heritage is a part of the material and spiritual culture created by the past generation, which has stood the test of time and is passed on as something valuable and revered” (Subbotina, 2023, p. 105). This definition is similar to that given in the regulatory act but simplified for the sake of better understanding.

Other scholars interpret cultural heritage similarly. “Cultural heritage is the sum of all cultural achievements of a society, its historical experience preserved in public memory” (Karpenko & Korol, 2018, p. 250).

However, the next definition found in the relevant scientific literature is a more interesting option. “Cultural heritage is objects and phenomena of the material and spiritual culture of peoples that have special historical, artistic, aesthetic, and scientific values to ensure the social continuity of generations” (Smorodinova, 2022, p. 592). The last words are especially important. After all, they refer to an important function of cultural heritage, i.e., social continuity. It means the reproduction of certain characteristics, skills, abilities, guidelines, attitudes, roles, behavioral patterns, etc. For this reason, the definition answers a much wider range of questions.



It does not seem right to consider the cultural heritage of a territory as an independent process. For this reason, we need to analyze the definitions of cultural and historical heritage (Almurzaev, 2023). This term is consonant with cultural heritage but includes the most important historical aspect embracing the cultural development of a territory.

There are also several interrelated and complementary definitions. One of them reads as follows: "Cultural and historical heritage is a set of objects of tangible and intangible culture that have historical, cultural, scientific, artistic or architectural values and are passed on from generation to generation".

In general, identical terms do not complement the existing one. "Cultural and historical heritage is created material and spiritual values, historical and cultural territories, and objects that play a crucial role in the preservation and development of the identity of the peoples of a certain territory" (Dzakhmisheva & Tamakhina, 2020, p. 170).

They all mean the same thing: material and spiritual values that are important for subsequent generations and passed on from generation to generation.

There are more comprehensive definitions that emphasize the importance of cultural and historical heritage. One of these is related to sociology: "Cultural and historical heritage is a value that ensures the sustainable preservation and development of society" (Kharitonov & Khoruzhaya, 2019, p. 194). Others are connected with geography: "Cultural and historical heritage is created material and spiritual values, historical and cultural territories, and objects that play a crucial role in the preservation and development of the identity of the peoples of a certain territory"; "cultural and historical heritage is a spiritual, economic, and social capital of irreplaceable value which, along with natural resources, is the core of national self-respect and recognition of Russia by the world community"; "cultural and historical heritage is historical and artistic artifacts, their environment (called the cultural landscape), and intangible objects, including literature, poetry, myths, folklore, historical events, and traditions" (Dolgushina, 2022, p. 153);

Cultural and historical heritage is the information and intellectual potential of the nation that acts as a factor in the socialization of an individual, one of the most essential conditions for the sustainability of the cultural landscape and the surrounding environment or a resource that determines the socio-economic and socio-cultural development of a particular region and the country as a whole. (Petrova et al, 2010, p. 2).

The importance of geography is directly expressed within the framework of cultural and historical heritage. In our opinion, this definition allows building a bridge to natural sciences and bringing general cultural and historical definitions closer to geography.



Considering the issue, we cannot but mention another similar term. It seems that there are no differences, but heritage is considered from other perspectives as is evident by the definitions below.

Historical and cultural heritage is the transfer of the experience of predecessors in various forms of spiritual and material culture: ideals, moral criteria, native language, traditions of spiritual life, family relationships, books, monuments of architecture, art, nature, folk rituals, rites, household and labor items, achievements of science, creativity, production, military art, etc. (Pigoreva, 2023, p. 637).

In this case, the author presents heritage as the established characteristics of culture as viewed from a historical perspective.

Definitions provided by other Russian scholars are also synonymous with this term.

Historical and cultural heritage is the phenomenon that binds with inextricable spiritual bonds and constitutes the identity and continuity of generations of the multinational Russian people; rethinks the great traditions of the past in the context of the modern spatial development of Russia, without which sustainable development and preservation of the unity and integrity of the state is impossible. (Malkin, 2022, p. 116).

“Historical and cultural heritage is a set of values that remain regardless of time and space” (Voronina, 2021, p. 305). “Historical and cultural heritage is part of the state cultural policy, scientific and educational programs that promote and accumulate the development of all socio-economic areas in Russia and other countries” (Bagdasaryan & Samsonenko, 2021, p. 15).

Each of the above-mentioned definitions is independent within the topic considered but addresses different aspects. The main thing is a connection with space or its absence. This appears to be interesting because the connection between history and geography is as strong as that between history and culture.

After considering different definitions of the object of study of cultural geography, we need to consider the subject of research, i.e., historical and cultural monuments. There are also many different approaches and regulations in this field. Let us start with them.

Thus, there is a unified state register of objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, containing information about objects of cultural heritage. There is also Federal Law No. 73-FZ of June 25, 2002 “On objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation”. The register itself is a system/data bank about cultural heritage objects in the



territory of the Russian Federation. The register includes objects that have the features of a cultural heritage site.

This document also defines monuments in the following manner:

Monuments are free-standing buildings, facilities, and structures with historically established territories (including religious monuments related to property for religious purposes); memorial apartments; mausoleums, burials; works of monumental art; objects of science and technology, including military ones; objects of archaeological heritage. (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2002, Article 3).

In addition, scholars considered the issue of defining monuments and reached the following conclusions: "Cultural monuments are types of cultural heritage that carry the cultural and civilizational codes of the country and its people" (Kopeytzeva & Mykina, 2022, p. 61).

Historical monuments are buildings, structures, memorable sites, and objects associated with the most important historical events in the life of the people, the development of society and the state, as well as the development of science and technology, culture and life of peoples, etc. (Nesterenko & Bezuglova, 2022, p. 212).

These definitions do not mention the space in which a particular monument is located. This reveals the shortcomings of such definitions for their implementation within the framework of cultural geography. This aspect needs to be improved.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

Thus, we can conclude that the definitions associated with cultural geography are significant in the general scientific context but have little connection with the concepts of space and territory. This proves that this terminology is still being formed, which emphasizes the relevance of the topic under consideration.

With the right approach to the concept of cultural geography, regions will get an opportunity for the development of their tourism activities. Currently, the development of this area allows them to improve their positioning in the tourism market and offer a truly unique product.

In general, cultural geography is of great importance for forming the tourism and recreational system, therefore it should be developed in all its components. As a result, this study will become an impetus for the development of the initial theoretical component of cultural geography that is relevant today.



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