**Polonophobia and the creation myth of the Russian statehood in Zagoskin' novel "Yury Miloslavsky" in the context of Polish–Russian War 1830–31.**

Mikhail Nikolayevich Zagoskin began hid literature career in 1815, joined to the conservative literary camp of "Archaists" (the term of Yury Tynyanov). Contemporaries considered him to be one of creators of the “Russian movement”. “Yury Miloslavsky or Russians in 1612”, written by Zagoskin in 1829, was the first "Waverley type" novel in Russian literature and was a best-seller throughout the 19th century. The success was facilitated by an entertaining plot unfolding in the Time of Troubles, skill in depicting peasant life and the literary and social situation of the turn of the 1820s and 1830s.

The official interpretation of the Time of Troubles as a mythological moment of the revival of Russian statehood, based on the Orthodox faith and people's love for the fatherland and sovereign, was formed in the early 1830s . Zagoskin with his novel was at the forefront of this interpretation. His novel is an important part in the formation of Russian nationalism of the 19th century,

"Yury Miloslavsky" was written on the eve of the Polish uprising of 1830 and the Polish theme is the most important in the novel. In my report, I will analyze the image of Poland and the Poles in the Russian public consciousness of the early 19th century. The idea of ​​Poland as an enemy of Russia was promoted by the historical memory of the Polish intervention during the Time of Troubles, by The Partitions of Poland, by Kościuszko Uprising and by participation of the troops of the Duchy of Warsaw on the side of France against Russia in 1812. The proximity of some "Decembrists" to Polish patriots contributed to the concept of a Pole as a dangerous conspirator.

I will analyze how Zagoskin transforms this public perception of the Poles into the narrative of a historical novel. Catholic Poland in the novel is a direct threat to Russian statehood, which cannot exist without the Orthodox faith. The absence of a legitimate Russian monarch is dangerous for the existence of the entire Russian. I will show how ambiguously the issue of xenophobia is resolved in the novel of one of the prominent ideologues of Russian imperialism.