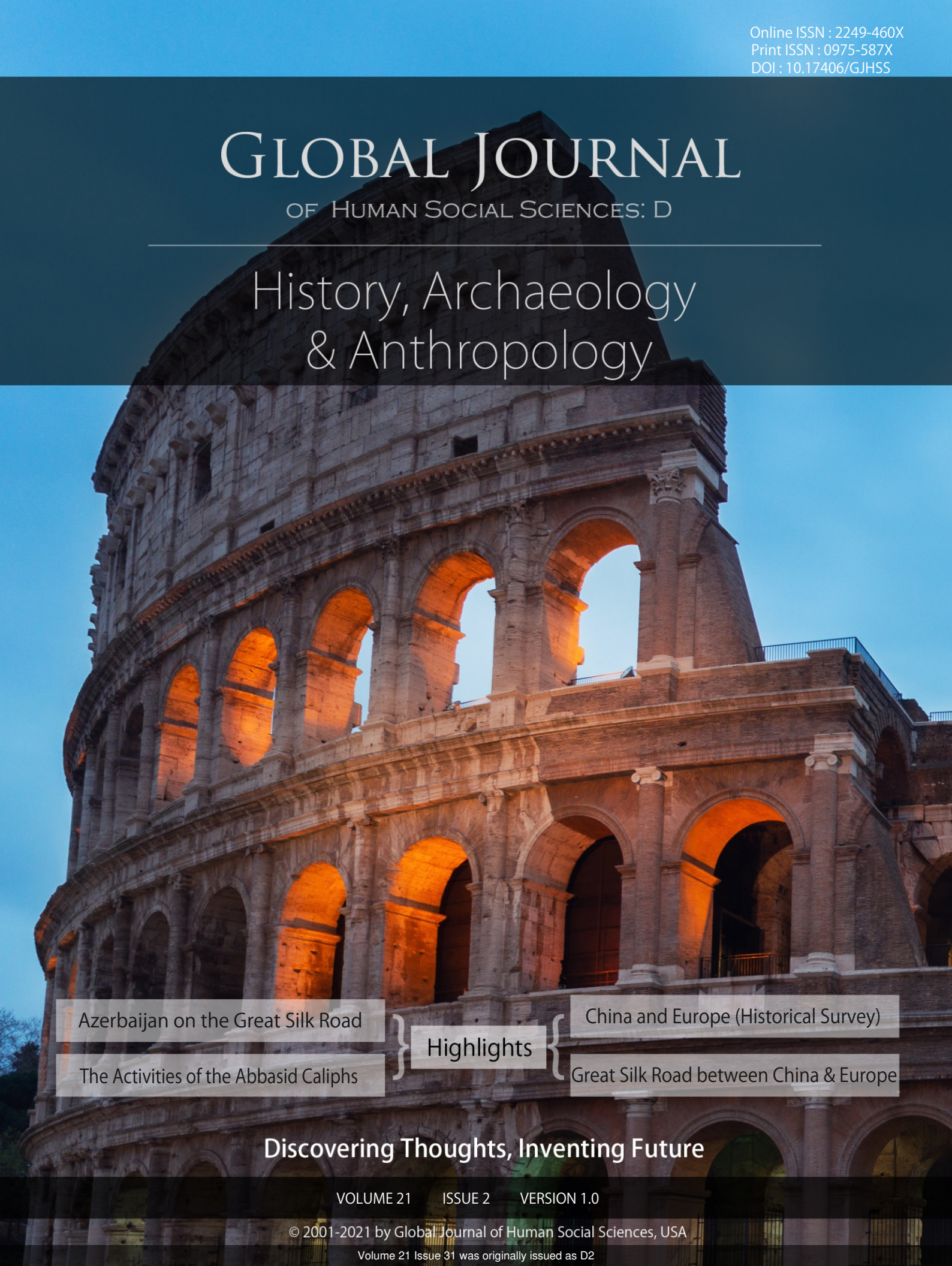
Online ISSN : 2249-460X
Print ISSN : 0975-587X
DOI : 10.17406/GJHSS

Global Journal
of Human Social Sciences: D

History, Archaeology & Anthropology



Azerbaijan on the Great Silk Road

The Activities of the Abbasid Caliphs

Highlights

China and Europe (Historical Survey)

Great Silk Road between China & Europe

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 21 ISSUE 2 VERSION 1.0

© 2001-2021 by Global Journal of Human Social Sciences, USA

Volume 21 Issue 31 was originally issued as D2

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: D
History, Anthropology & Archaeology

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: D
History, Anthropology & Archaeology

Volume 21 Issue 2 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2021

All rights reserved.

This is a special issue published in version 1.0 of "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences." By Global Journals Inc.

All articles are open access articles distributed under "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences"

Reading License, which permits restricted use. Entire contents are copyright by of "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences" unless otherwise noted on specific articles.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without written permission.

The opinions and statements made in this book are those of the authors concerned. Ultraculture has not verified and neither confirms nor denies any of the foregoing and no warranty or fitness is implied.

Engage with the contents herein at your own risk.

The use of this journal, and the terms and conditions for our providing information, is governed by our Disclaimer, Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy given on our website http://globaljournals.us/terms-and-condition/menu-id-1463/

By referring / using / reading / any type of association / referencing this journal, this signifies and you acknowledge that you have read them and that you accept and will be bound by the terms thereof.

All information, journals, this journal, activities undertaken, materials, services and our website, terms and conditions, privacy policy, and this journal is subject to change anytime without any prior notice.

Incorporation No.: 0423089
License No.: 42125/022010/1186
Registration No.: 430374
Import-Export Code: 1109007027
Employer Identification Number (EIN):
USA Tax ID: 98-0673427

Global Journals Inc.

*(A Delaware USA Incorporation with "Good Standing"; **Reg. Number: 0423089**)*

Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
Pin: CR9 2ER, United Kingdom

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

Global Journals Pvt Ltd
E-3130 Sudama Nagar, Near Gopur Square,
Indore, M.P., Pin:452009, India

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

To find nodal officer of your country, please email us at *local@globaljournals.org*

eContacts

Press Inquiries: *press@globaljournals.org*
Investor Inquiries: *investors@globaljournals.org*
Technical Support: *technology@globaljournals.org*
Media & Releases: *media@globaljournals.org*

Pricing (Excluding Air Parcel Charges):

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional)
250 USD (B/W) & 350 USD (Color)

Editorial Board

Global Journal of Human-Social Science

Dr. Arturo Diaz Suarez

Ed.D., Ph.D. in Physical Education Professor at University of Murcia, Spain

Dr. Prasad V Bidarkota

Ph.D., Department of Economics Florida International University United States

Dr. Alis Puteh

Ph.D. (Edu.Policy) UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia M.Ed (Curr. & Inst.) University of Houston, United States

Dr. André Luiz Pinto

Doctorate in Geology, PhD in Geosciences and Environment, Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesuita Filho, UNESP, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Dr. Hamada Hassanein

Ph.D, MA in Linguistics, BA & Education in English, Department of English, Faculty of Education, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

Dr. Asuncin Lpez-Varela

BA, MA (Hons), Ph.D. (Hons) Facultad de Filolog?a. Universidad Complutense Madrid 29040 Madrid Spain

Dr. Faisal G. Khamis

Ph.D in Statistics, Faculty of Economics & Administrative Sciences / AL-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, Jordan

Dr. Adrian Armstrong

BSc Geography, LSE, 1970 Ph.D. Geography (Geomorphology) Kings College London 1980 Ordained Priest, Church of England 1988 Taunton, Somerset, United Kingdom

Dr. Gisela Steins

Ph.D. Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Germany Professor, General and Social Psychology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Dr. Stephen E. Haggerty

Ph.D. Geology & Geophysics, University of London Associate Professor University of Massachusetts, United States

Dr. Helmut Digel

Ph.D. University of Tbingen, Germany Honorary President of German Athletic Federation (DLV), Germany

Dr. Tanyawat Khampa

Ph.d in Candidate (Social Development), MA. in Social Development, BS. in Sociology and Anthropology, Naresuan University, Thailand

Dr. Gomez-Piqueras, Pedro

Ph.D in Sport Sciences, University Castilla La Mancha, Spain

Dr. Mohammed Nasser Al-Suqri

Ph.D., M.S., B.A in Library and Information Management, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Dr. Giaime Berti

Ph.D. School of Economics and Management University of Florence, Italy

Dr. Valerie Zawilski

Associate Professor, Ph.D., University of Toronto MA - Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Canada

Dr. Edward C. Hoang

Ph.D., Department of Economics, University of Colorado United States

Dr. Intakhab Alam Khan

Ph.D. in Doctorate of Philosophy in Education, King Abdul Aziz University, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Kaneko Mamoru

Ph.D., Tokyo Institute of Technology Structural Engineering Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Joaquin Linne

Ph. D in Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Hugo Nami

Ph.D.in Anthropological Sciences, Universidad of Buenos Aires, Argentina, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Luisa dall'Acqua

Ph.D. in Sociology (Decisional Risk sector), Master MU2, College Teacher, in Philosophy (Italy), Edu-Research Group, Zrich/Lugano

Dr. Vesna Stankovic Pejnovic

Ph. D. Philosophy Zagreb, Croatia Rusveltova, Skopje Macedonia

Dr. Raymond K. H. Chan

Ph.D., Sociology, University of Essex, UK Associate Professor City University of Hong Kong, China

Dr. Tao Yang

Ohio State University M.S. Kansas State University B.E. Zhejiang University, China

Mr. Rahul Bhanubhai Chauhan

B.com., M.com., MBA, PhD (Pursuing), Assistant Professor, Parul Institute of Business Administration,
Parul University, Baroda, India

Dr. Rita Mano

Ph.D. Rand Corporation and University of California, Los Angeles, USA Dep. of Human Services, University of Haifa Israel

Dr. Cosimo Magazzino

Aggregate Professor, Roma Tre University Rome, 00145, Italy

Dr. S.R. Adlin Asha Johnson

Ph.D, M. Phil., M. A., B. A in English Literature, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India

Dr. Thierry Feuillet

Ph.D in Geomorphology, Master's Degree in Geomorphology, University of Nantes, France

Contents of the Issue

i. Copyright Notice
ii. Editorial Board Members
iii. Chief Author and Dean
iv. Contents of the Issue

1. Azerbaijan on the Great Silk Road between China and Europe (Historical Survey). *1-6*
2. The Activities of the Abbasid Caliphs in Egypt. *7-11*
3. Brazilian Military History: Perspectives on History Writing. *13-24*

v. Fellows
vi. Auxiliary Memberships
vii. Preferred Author Guidelines
viii. Index

Volume 21 Issue 31
Originally issued as D2



Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 21 Issue 2 Version 1.0 Year 2021
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Azerbaijan on the Great Silk Road between China and Europe (Historical Survey)

By Dr. Maryam Seyidbeyli

Introduction- Since the end of Prehistoric times, there have been trading relations between the countries. For comprehensive and permanent trade, the country must have rich natural resources, raw materials, and favorable geographical conditions. Almost all of these are available in Azerbaijan. For this reason, Azerbaijan has always played an crucial role in the realization of trade relations, including China, one of the ancient trade centers. From time immemorial, China's trade relations with Western countries have passed through the territory of Azerbaijan. Since ancient China was the only country that produced silk, silk was considered the most important fabric in other countries. Therefore, it stood in the most significant place in trade. That is why this trade became known as the Silk Road. Silk Road trade became more widespread in the Middle Ages. This paper deals with the history of the Silk Rod in Azerbaijan. The author uses different primary and secondary sources for her academic analyzes.

Keywords: *azerbaijan, china, trade, silk road, relationship, history.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *FOR Code: 430199*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2021. Dr. Maryam Seyidbeyli. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Azerbaijan on the Great Silk Road between China and Europe (Historical Survey)

Dr. Maryam Seyidbeyli

Keywords: *azerbaijan, china, trade, silk road, relationship, history.*

I. Introduction

Since the end of Prehistoric times, there have been trading relations between the countries. For comprehensive and permanent trade, the country must have rich natural resources, raw materials, and favorable geographical conditions. Almost all of these are available in Azerbaijan. For this reason, Azerbaijan has always played an crucial role in the realization of trade relations, including China, one of the ancient trade centers. From time immemorial, China's trade relations with Western countries have passed through the territory of Azerbaijan. Since ancient China was the only country that produced silk, silk was considered the most important fabric in other countries. Therefore, it stood in the most significant place in trade. That is why this trade became known as the Silk Road. Silk Road trade became more widespread in the Middle Ages. This paper deals with the history of the Silk Rod in Azerbaijan. The author uses different primary and secondary sources for her academic analyzes.

II. Before Silk Road

It is possible to observe from historical sources that trade was carried out in the territory of Azerbaijan from the 2nd century BC. In ancient times, there were two states in the territory of Azerbaijan - Albania in the north of Azerbaijan and the state of Atropatene in the south. Both countries played an important role in the trade from east to west and from west to east. Azerbaijan's favorable strategic location allowed it to control this trade. Azerbaijan's rich natural resources and raw material sources attracted traders from all over the world. The parallel location of the Caspian Sea to the trade route from east to west doubled Azerbaijan's importance in trade. That is why the great empires were always trying to capture Azerbaijan, especially its northern part. It is possible to observe the invasions of the Roman Empire to the territories of Albania from the 1st century BC. They had only one goal, to reach the Caspian Sea and control the trade route. Just one example is the march of Pompey, who tried to invade Albania in 66-65 BC. Although the Albanians lost two battles during this campaign, the Qabala - the capital of the state was not captured by the Romans, and they failed their goals (Abdullayev, 2018: 31). According to Strabo, Albina is also a very productive country under the influence of the Kura River, where crops are harvested twice a year. According to him, various fruits are grown here, many of which are not found anywhere (Strabo, IX, 4, 2-3). It is possible to say that traders from many countries came to Azerbaijan to buy fruits that are not available in many parts of the world. Pliny the Elder writes that one of the rivers in Albania is so salty that salt can be collected from the river (Pliny the Elder, XXXI, 74).

In Atropatene, salt was extracted from the mines. Also, oil, which is unique in the world, was extracted here. People used oil both to treat patients and to light rooms. They were also skilled in making fish oil and strong glue from fish innards. Iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and other metals were extracted here. Ornamental articles discovered during archaeological excavations testify to the well-developed skills of the country's jewelers. (Abdullayev, 2018: 24-25). All these facts give us reason to say that a country with such wealth has been a favorable market for merchants. There is no doubt that Chinese merchants, who have been traveling to different countries for trade since ancient times, also visited Azerbaijan.

At the beginning of the Middle Ages, Albanians and Huns lived in the neighborhood. The Chinese historian Sima-Qian records in this work titled "Records of the Grand Historian" about the information on the Jean-Xiang, the emissary of Emperor Wu-Di (140-83 BC). He called the Amu Darya "Gui Shu" and wrote: "There are merchants and tradesmen living there, who distribute their goods to neighboring possessions by road and sea, even for a few thousand" (Bigurin, 1950: 149-150; Mamedov, 2005: 20).

China's relationships with Hun Empire played an important role at the early stage of the Azerbaijani-Chinese relations since the Huns, who had been lived in neighborhood of the North of Azerbaijan (Albania), were the ancient ancestors of the Turks; the Azerbaijanis inherited many cultural and military traditions of Huns. Hunnic-Chinese relations were of a varied nature: trade ties, political relations. For example, the first Hunnic-Chinese treaty was concluded in 198 BC. According to the contract in 198 BC, the Chinese annually supplied the Huns with silk, wine, rice, etc. The Chinese also bought horses from the Huns. As stated in legend,

Author: *Director of Institute of the History of Science Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. e-mail: mseyidbeyli@mail.ru*

© 2021 Global Journals

Zhang Qian, a diplomat-traveler, a dignitary of Emperor Wu of Han, saw horses in the Fergana Valley that struck him with their beauty in the II. BC. He offered Emperor Wu of Han to take silk, wine, sweet fruit abroad in exchange for horses (Akhundova, 2016: 11).

From the beginning of the Middle Ages, trade between East and West has been expanding. In such a situation, both China and Azerbaijan could not stay out of this trade. Because both countries had an ancient foundation and natural opportunities for trading.

III. Silk Road in Medieval Age

II century can be considered a starting point for the birth of the Silk Road, which existed until the II millennium of 16th century. With the foundation of the Silk Road, different travelers, diplomats, missionaries, merchants, etc., from various countries, who traveled great distances from Europe via Azerbaijan, Iran, and Central Asia to China, left valuable information about the countries where they arrived. In all times of Medieval period, the Great Silk Road was the main economic factor connecting the empires of Byzantium Empire and the Arab Caliphate, India, Mongolia, China, passed through the territory of Russia, the countries of Central Asia, and the South Caucasus. This is known from the writings of researchers and travelers: the Chinese Xuan Jian, the Italian Marco Polo, Arab Ibn Fadlan, the Russian Afanasy Nikitin, and others (Mahmudova, 2012).

During the Middle Ages (III-XV centuries), the relations between China and Azerbaijan continued to evolve. For example, goods from India and China first came to the markets of Azerbaijani cities in the III-VII centuries (Aji M, 2014; Gabibzade, 2009: 25). Within these immense boundaries, the Great Silk Road helped develop towns, agriculture, private farming, and silk production and established land and sea transport routes. It was a unique economic process in the history of Eurasian civilization.

Azerbaijan on the Great Silk Road can be taken as an example to illustrate these arguments with different aspects. As we have emphasized before, Azerbaijan ties as a bridge in the Caspian region, connecting the Caucasus, Middle East and, north-eastern Europe. After the occupation of Azerbaijan by the Arab Caliphate, the trade route passed into the possession of the Arabs. In Arabic sources, there is a lot of information about the Great Silk Road. Especially interesting reports are from Ibn Fadlan, Al-Istakhri, Abu Dulaf and others. At that time, the cities of Derbent, Beylagan, Barda, Ardebil, Tabriz, Maraga, Nakhchivan, etc. played a significant role in the relations of trade between Azerbaijan and other countries. Trade routes of Azerbaijan linked these cities to other countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe (Velikhanli, 1987: 50-70; Bunyadov, 1965: 38-58).

In the Middle Ages, Maragheh Observatory, located on the territory of South Azerbaijan, was founded as the largest scientific center of its era. This observatory had an enormous impact on the development of astronomy in many countries. The prominent Azerbaijani scientist, Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, arrived in Maragha with Hulagu Khan, who instructed him to build an observatory here. Until the end of his life, Tusi supervised the scientific and administrative work of the observatory.

The observatory in Maragha was the first Academy of Sciences in the Middle Ages, not only in the countries of the East but also in Europe. In the observatory, apart from the observation platform, special rooms for large instruments, rooms for a library of 400,000 books, other auxiliary premises were supposed. Here a huge storage was created with spacious rooms filled with books taken from Baghdad, Mosul, Syria and Khurasan.

A large team of scientists from Iran, Syria (Damascus), and the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia, China, and India, worked at the Maragheh Observatory. More than 100 employees, both scientists and their students, worked at the Maragheh Observatory and Library. (Ibn al-Fuwati, 1962-1967: 19) The names of many of them have remained in history. These are Muhammad Nasiraddin Tusi, Qutb ad-Din Shirazi, Grigory Abul-Faraj, Muayid-ad-din al-Urdu from Damascus, Najm ad-din Qazvini, Dabirani al-Katib from Qazvin, Fakhr ad-din al-Akhlati from Tiflis, Fakhr ad-din al-Maraghai from Mosul, Mohi ad-din Kamal Sheikh-Kamal, Najm ad-din al-katib al-Baghdadi from Baghdad, Fao Mun-Chi, a Chinese astronomer who worked here for several years, Kamal ad-Din Aflatun al-Hindi (from India), Ibn al-Fuwati, Sadr ad-Din Ali and several others. (Rezevi, 1994: 41)

This observatory was one of the most famous for its time. It survived only two generations: after the first half of the 14th century. The remains of the building have survived to this day. (Seyidbeyli, 2015: 144)

Early and Middle Medieval Age, Azerbaijan, where covers from Darband to Hamadan, was one of the richest territories in the Asia. Persian historian Hamdullah Mustoufi-e Ghazvini (1280-1349) have written that income stood at 25 million dinars during the period of the Seljuks and Atabeks´ and under the Shirvanshah states in work titled “Nozhat al-Gholoob”. This works give us to make an impression about the other regions in XIII-XIV centuries: Iraq-i Arab – 30 million dinar; Iraq-i Ajam - 25 million dinars; Arazi-ye Rum – 15 million dinars; Georgia - 5 million dinars (Hamd-Allah Qazwin, 1919: 78-90). Another Arabian historian, Yagut al-Hamawi (1179-1229), had earlier described the historical reality reflected in these figures as follows: ´Azerbaijan is a vast country and a great state´ in his work titled “Mujam al-Buldan” (Hamavi, 1983: I, 159-161).

© 2021 Global Journals

Such a strong economy had to be well-founded. Among other reasons, the Great Silk Road and Azerbaijan´s silk industry had played an important part. Marco Polo, who travelled to the Mongolia and China in 1271-1291, wrote about Azerbaijan´s central city, Tabriz: ´Tawris is a huge city… Its residents are engaged in trade and craftsmans. They produce silk fabrics, that are very expensive. Different things are brought in from India, Baghdad, Mowsul, the Bay of Hormuz, and other places. Latin merchants, especially those from Genoa, flood the city with their goods.´ Marco Polo did not call Tabriz an Iranian city. (Polo M. 1903: 60-65).

There is no substantial change in the 14th-15th centuries in trade via Azerbaijan. European travelers and merchants started to widely travel to northern Azerbaijan for silk. Rui Gonzalez, who had travelled to the Tamerlane´s capital Samarkand in the early 15th century, wrote: ´In Shamakha city, silk is produced in the full quantities. Merchants whom are from Genoa and Venice, come here to buy silk.´ Ambrogio Contarini who was sent from Venice to Bayandurlu Sultan Hasan Padishah´s palace in Tabriz, described the country - the Shamakhi (Shirvan)-made silk was known as ´Taloman silk´. Azerbaijan traded silk with Russia in the period of Safavids and Afshars. With the establishment of capitalist manufacturing in Europe in the 16th-17th centuries, the was forced for Eastern raw materials and trades grew sharply. However, the route of trade to the Indian Ocean via the Atlantic Ocean was controlled by the Portuguese. Ottoman Empire was in control of the route trading through the Mediterranean and Black sea (Mahmudov, 2012: 127).

At that time, the English made a surprise achievement to gain access to India via the Caspian Sea. In 1561-63, Anthony Jenkinson visited Azerbaijan on behalf of the Muscovy Company and the British crown. He had been charged by Queen Elizabeth with securing a trade deal with Shah Tahmasp I, but he could not achieve this important objective. The shah refused to sign the agreement, as it could have damaged a peace agreement reached with Sultan Suleyman I whom following years of war. The trade deal with the English could have undermined Safavid-Ottoman relations (Aliyarli, 2009: 715-716).

Back to Jenkinson. Despite his failure to sign a deal with Shah Tahmasp I, Jenkinson did secure a ´decree on privileges´ from the shah´s beylerbeyi, or representative in Shirvan, Abdulla Khan Ustajli. The decree said: ´Considering the persistent requests by envoy Antony Jenkinson, we, Abdullah Khan, who rule Shirvan and Herkan, with the blessing of Allah, creator of the Earth and Heavens, have shown goodwill and kindness to bestow the following residents of London - Sir William Herr, Sir William Chester, Sir Thomas Lodge, Mr. Richard Mallory, and Richard Chamberlain - and their trade company with freedom, the right to cross freely and visit our state….´ (Aliyarli, 2007: 240).

Antony Jenkinson sold bolts of silk and other things. The another English company leader - Thomas Allcock had visited Azerbaijan for silk in 1563-67. The third English trade delegation with the leadership of Arthur Edwards (1565-67) was successful meetings with Shah Tahmasp I, he secured a decree from the Shah on safety of English merchants. In a letter that had been sent to London from Shirvan, Arthur Edwards wrote: ´We have bought eleven bolts of raw silk, will be send to England. The silk of this region is high quality (English Travelers in the State of Muscovy, 2007: 91-92).

In 1568-69 Edwards, along with three other business people, visited Azerbaijan to buy silk. A fifth trade delegation led by Thomas Bannister and Jeffrey Decket visited Azerbaijan in 1569-74. A sixth delegation, led by Christopher Barrow, came in 1580. All of them came to Azerbaijan mostly for silk, and they all used the Volga-Caspian route (English Travelers in the State of Muscovy, 2007: 121).

There were two important factors that made these visits possible by S. Alyarly`s thought: “a) One of the old routes of the Great Silk Road covered through the Caspian Sea and Azerbaijan. This route has been in use throughout history. Guillaume de Rubruques, who was sent by French King Louis IX to meet the Mongolian Khan Mongke in 1253-55 (20 years before Marco Polo´s visit), returned to his country via this route - through the ´Edil Sea´ and the ´Iron Gate´ built by Alexander - from the north to the south. In 1474, Ambrogio Contarini, the Venetian envoy, led a large delegation from the south to the north (Tabriz-Shamakhi-Derbent). Even the Safavid envoy to Europe, Oruj bay Bayat, preferred this route. b) Azerbaijan was an open country for trade and cooperation. It had an environment of religious and moral tolerance. The head of the German-Holstein embassy, Prof Adam Olearius (1636-39), also mentioned this. He said: ´Unlike Russia, Azerbaijan is not a closed country. By paying the required customs duty to the state, locals and foreigners can freely travel in the country. They can also do business and trade here.” (Aliyarli, 2007, 248)

This assessment conforms with the aforementioned ´decree on privileges´ issued by Abdulla Khan Ustajli, the Safavi baylarbayi (representative) in Shirvan. Diplomat Contarini, meanwhile, noted the ´human factor´. He said: ´We left for the town of Derbent, which belonged to the Shirvan shah. We sometimes stayed in Turkish villages. We were welcomed in those villages… To be honest, the people there [in Azerbaijan] were very friendly. When asked who we were, we would reply: "We are Christians." And this answer would be enough for them.´ (Aliyarlı, 2009: 460-466).

European diplomats and merchants preferred the Volga-Caspian route to the Black Sea route (via Georgia and Crimea), although the latter was shorter.

© 2021 Global Journals

Silk and the Russian empire Silk production has had a great role in developing of the silk industry and capitalist society in Russia. The Russian envoy to the Safavid state between 1715 and 1718, A. Volinsky, wrote: ´There are many cattle, sheep and fish there [in northern Azerbaijan]. They [Azeris] are particularly engaged in silkworm breeding. Silkworms are bred everywhere in large quantities. Only a few villages near the seashore and the River Kur lack silk mills.´ (Aliyarlı, 2009: 472-476).

Fifty years later, Academician Shamuil Gmelin wrote that there were nearly 1,500 silk-weaving looms and ´silk mills´ in Shamakhi. Another Russian spy, Serebrov Dzhulfinskiy, wrote 20 years later: ´In Shamakhi, almost every resident of the town has a workshop or is a silk weaver.´ The Russian occupation of Azerbaijan in the 19th century bought about fundamental changes in the country´s social and economic life. However, silk production and trade retained their importance. In 1850-70, silkworm production grew fivefold and reached 150,000 pounds (2,400 tons). The Nukha (Shaki) province accounted for 61,000 pounds of this.

Shusha, Shamakhi and Jar-Balakan were also centers of silkworm breeding. Each province produced between 3,000 and 5,000 pounds of silkworms a year. Northern Azerbaijan accounted for 85 percent of silkworms produced in the South Caucasus. It also accounted for 75 percent (28,000 pounds) of silkworms required for Russian textiles (40,000 pounds).

At present, the Silk Road does not exist, but the relations between China and Azerbaijan are at a very high level and are comprehensive. Despite the centuries-old history of friendship, diplomatic relations between China and Azerbaijan were established on April 2, 1992. On December 27, 1991, the PRC recognized the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In August 1992, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China was opened in Azerbaijan and the first ambassador was appointed on December 1, 1993. The Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the People's Republic of China was opened on September 3, 1993 (Akhundov, 1999: 34).

In March 1994, Heydar Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan, successfully made a historic visit to China. The heads of the two countries signed and published the “Joint Declaration based on Friendly Relations between China and Azerbaijan,” which contributed to the development of bilateral relations and laid a strong legal basis for the successful development of relations. During the official visit of Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to China in March 2005, President Hu Jintao and President Aliyev signed and published a joint communique of the People's Republic of China and Azerbaijan and witnessed the signing of twelve treaties on cooperation in such areas as trade and economy, customs, information technology, taxes, culture, youth, radio and television, sports, justice, extradition, etc. (Gabibzade, 2009: 15).

In recent years there has been an increasing desire for dynamically developing China to play a more active role as a participant in the new "great geo-economic game". The Caspian region has become a region of great geopolitical importance for China. It occupies an important place in China's foreign strategy.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations today, the PRC supports Azerbaijan and its initiatives in many political decisions. An example of this can be China's positive position on amendments made by the Azerbaijani side in the Resolution on Cooperation between the OSCE, adopted on December 2, 2002.

Even though Azerbaijan, unlike the Central Asian republics, has no common borders with China. They are separated from each other by thousands of kilometers of distance, very close political, commercial, economic, business, cultural and other relations have been established between these countries.

Chinese companies in Azerbaijan are actively working in the fuel and energy complex and are doing their best to expand their activities in this sector. In particular, CNPC and Shengli are participating in four projects to develop oil fields onshore Azerbaijan – “Kursangi” and “Garabagly”, “South-West Gobustan” and “Pirsaat”. They openly declare their wishes to participate in new, larger projects, up to the development of offshore fields, and are ready to invest heavily in this field. The energy resources of the Caspian Sea are considered as potential sources of oil and gas in China.

The Chinese telephone company Huawei successfully cooperates with Baktelecom, in 2005 the second Chinese company ZTE Corporation has started operating in this sector, and at the end of 2006, Azercell provided the subscribers of the GPRS / MMS roaming service with the operator "China Mobile" from China (Gabibzade, 2009: 32).

The number of joint and purely Chinese enterprises operating in Azerbaijan is growing. If about 30 joint ventures were established in the republic and 8 Chinese companies were registered by the end of 2006, their number increased significantly in 2008. The prospects of cooperation in agriculture and transport are expanding.

These two countries have a rapidly developing economy, a strong political base, a deep historical connection and strong economic complementarity. Between these countries, the trade and economic volume is rapidly increasing. In 2011, the volume of trade between China and Azerbaijan reached 1,086 billion US dollars, which is 16.5% more compared to 2010 and 700 times more than the volume at the beginning of the establishment of diplomatic relations. China has already become an important trading partner

© 2021 Global Journals

and the fifth largest country - the source of imports for Azerbaijan (Talibov, 2015: 11).

IV. Conclusion

This is how the South Caucasus region was turned into an economic colony, a producer of raw materials and a market for the output of Russian factories. It became a very productive colony.

The history of silk production and trade shows see some of the serious problems of the history of Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and the Middle East. For hundreds of years, the names of Tabriz, Shamakhi, Shaki and Arash - which are close to our heart – could be heard in the coffee houses of Venice, Marseilles and London. We owe this to the art of silk production. However, we have no moral right to boast about this or take pride in it. If today we are serious about developing the non-oil sector of our economy, and we do need to think about this, we should not forget silk production, which has a long history in Azerbaijan. Otherwise, Azerbaijan will leave another of its national problems unresolved.

The Azerbaijani-Chinese relations in science, education, culture, medicine, etc., are developing on a growing scale. One of the former Chinese ambassadors in Azerbaijan Zhang Haizhou, referring to the development of bilateral educational ties, said: "Quite an intensive exchange was established in the sphere of education. Every year, at the governmental level, the parties mutually grant each other 15 state scholarships for students. Graduates of this project already work in government and diplomatic missions of the two countries. In addition, an annual number of students studying in universities of China and Azerbaijan on the non-governmental line are growing. For example, now more than 200 of our students are educated in Baku. This year, the Government of China also provided a one-sided scholarship for study in China for 5 Azerbaijani students (Li Zhen Yin, 2013: 41).

References Références Referencias

1. Abdullayev M. (2018). History of Azerbaijan. Textbook for HEI. Baku: “Bakı Universiteti”
2. Aji M. (2014) Europe, the Turks. The Great Steppe. Moscow: AST. (in Russian).
3. Akhmedov M (1999). Strategy and prospects of the Azerbaijani-Chinese relations. Baku: Korkut. (in Azerbaijani).
4. Akhundova N (2016). About historical contacts between Azerbaijani and Chinese cultures. Collected Articles. Baku: Turhan.
5. Aliyarli S. (2007), Sources of Azerbaijani History. Baku, Chiraq publishing house. (in Azerbaijani).
6. Aliyarli S. (2009), The History of Azerbaijan: from the Old Ages to the 1870s. Baku, Azarbaycan publishing house. (in Azerbaijani)
7. Bigurin N. (1950) Collection of information about the peoples inhabiting Central Asia in ancient times. Vol. II. Moscow, Science. (in Russian)
8. Bunyatov Z (1965). Azerbaijan VII-XII centuries. Baku, Elm. (in Russian)
9. English Travelers in the State of Muscovy in the 16th Century (2007). Kazan, Aleksandriya. (in Russian)
10. Gabibzade E (2009) Azerbaijan and China. Baku, Azerneshr. (in Azerbaijani)
11. Hamd-Allah Mustawfi of Qazwin (1919). The geographical part of the Nuzhat al-Qulub composed/Translated by G. L. Strange. London: Lusac and Co.,
12. Ibn al-Fuwati. “Talkhis Majma al-adab Fi Mudjam al-Alkab” (“Abridged collection of information in the dictionary of titles.” Mustafa Javad, Damascus, 1962-1967. (in Arabic)
13. Li Zhen Yin (2013). PRC and the Republic of Azerbaijan: geopolitical cooperation/"the phenomenon of economic development of Azerbaijan and China." In the context of the development of socio-economic rights of citizens. The collection of reports and abstracts of the conference. Baku: "OL" LTD. (in Azerbaijani)
14. Mahmudov Y (2012). Travelers discovers and Azerbaijan. Baku, Tahsil. (in Azerbaijani)
15. Mamedov I (2005). The Great Silk Road and Azerbaijan. Baku: Elm. (in Azerbaijani)
16. Rezevi, M. T. Al-Alama al-havaji Nasiraddin at-Tusi. "Life and work of the outstanding Nasir ad-Din at-Tusi". Astana, Mashhad, 1994. (in Arabic)
17. Rozhkova M (1949). Economic Policy of the Tsarist Government in the Middle East in the Second Quarter of the 19th Century and the Russian Bourgeoisie, Leningrad, Nauka. (in Russian)
18. Seyidbeyli, M. The role of Nasir ad-Din at-Tusi in the history of science. Annual Scientific Conference of the RAS Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology. (2015). Vol. 1: General problems of the development of science and technology. - M .: Lenand, 2015 (in Russian)
19. Talibov R (2015). Asian countries in the system of international relations. Baku: Science and education. (in Azerbaijani)
20. The Book of Sir Marco Polo (1903). Translated and edited, with the notes by H. Yule. In two volumes. Vol. 1. London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.
21. The Geography of Strabo (1961). With and English translation by Horace Leonard John. In eight volumes. London, William Heinemann.
22. The Natural History of Pliny the Elder (1855). İn Six volumes. Translated, with Copious Notes and Illustrations by John Bostock, M.D., H. T. Riley. London, Henry G. Bohn.
23. Velikhanli N (1987) Arab travelers about Azerbaijan. Baku, Elm. (in Azerbaijani)

© 2021 Global Journals

24. Yakut al-Hamavi. (1983) Mujam al-Buldan (Parts about Azerbaijan). Translated by Z. Bunyadov. Baku, Elm. (in Russian)

© 2021 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 21 Issue 2 Version 1.0 Year 2021
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

The Activities of the Abbasid Caliphs in Egypt

By Zukhra Aripova

Abstract- This article discusses the activities of the Abbasid caliphs in Egypt. It is known that the Abbasid caliphate, which collapsed after the Mongol invasion of Baghdad in 1258 to legitimize its political domination and rule because the Mamluks were originally slaves, was succeeded in 1261 by one of the Mamluk sultans, Sultan Zahir Beybars, in Cairo, after which they managed to get the Abbasid caliphate residence in Cairo. In the XIII-XV centuries, Egypt had a special place among the countries of the Middle East due to the activities of the Mamluks. The establishment of Mamluk domination in Egyptian history, the rise of military Mamluk rulers, the rise of naval Mamluk sultans (1250-1382) and the political processes of the bourgeois (Circassian) Mamluk period (1282-1517) have a special place in the Middle East. Due to their victories in the struggles with the Crusaders and the Mongols the prestige of the Mamluk sultans increased. The caliphate in Cairo legitimized the rule of Egypt by the Mamluks and served as a spiritual food against the Mongols and the Crusaders.

Keywords: *studying history; historical approach; historical data; historical method.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *FOR Code: 210399*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2021. Zukhra Aripova. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The Activities of the Abbasid Caliphs in Egypt

Zukhra Aripova

Abstract- This article discusses the activities of the Abbasid caliphs in Egypt. It is known that the Abbasid caliphate, which collapsed after the Mongol invasion of Baghdad in 1258 to legitimize its political domination and rule because the Mamluks were originally slaves, was succeeded in 1261 by one of the Mamluk sultans, Sultan Zahir Beybars, in Cairo, after which they managed to get the Abbasid caliphate residence in Cairo. In the XIII-XV centuries, Egypt had a special place among the countries of the Middle East due to the activities of the Mamluks. The establishment of Mamluk domination in Egyptian history, the rise of military Mamluk rulers, the rise of naval Mamluk sultans (1250-1382) and the political processes of the bourgeois (Circassian) Mamluk period (1282-1517) have a special place in the Middle East. Due to their victories in the struggles with the Crusaders and the Mongols the prestige of the Mamluk sultans increased. The caliphate in Cairo legitimized the rule of Egypt by the Mamluks and served as a spiritual food against the Mongols and the Crusaders.

Keywords: studying history; historical approach; historical data; historical method.

I. Introduction

It is well known that Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) was aware during his lifetime that certain changes would take place in the governance of this state in the future, and that completely new principles and scientific substantiation of the hadiths would be formed in the relationship between religion and secularism: the caliphate for thirty years, and then there will be an emirate "- one of the most pressing issues. If we look at the date of "thirty years" in this hadith, then "al-hulafa ar-Rashidun" (those who followed the correct path) ruled for 30 years Abu Bakr Siddiq (632-634), 'Umar ibn Khattab (634- 644), Uthman ibn Affan (644-656) and Ali ibn Abu Talib (656-661). The hadiths show that our Prophet Muhammad even mentioned the name of his country. The system of government understudy has lost its religious character and acquired a secular character. It is important for our historians to objectively study the activities of the Abbasid caliphs in Cairo, as well as refute some trends promoting the "idea" of the caliphate.

a) Material and Methods

The article uses generally accepted historical methods based on the principles of historicity, structurality and objectivity.

Author: Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.d), docent of the department "Al-Azhar department of Arabic language and literature", International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. e-mails: aripovazuxra@gmail.com, aripova.zuxra@mail.ru, z.aripova@iiau.uz

The prestige of the Egyptian sultans increased as a result of this great victory, which no Muslim head of state could achieve. They were recognized as heads of state until 1517, even by Mecca and Medina. [11:364]

The research of G. Gibb and W. W. Barthold shows that the political direction of the caliphate has changed over the centuries. [6:15-78, 8:148] G. Gibb states: "As a result of studying the Khilafah, I realized that he had only been in politics for thirty years. Then he became an imam, leaving only the name of the caliphate". [8:148] Imamship was the supreme authority in Islam. In this regard, the Prophet said, "The Khilafah is thirty years after me."[1:299]

خلافة عمر عشرا، خلافة عثمان اثنتي عشرة و خلافة علي ست الخلافة ثلاثون سنة، ثم يكون ملكاً. أمسك خلافة أبي بكر سنتين، سنين[20]

(The Khilafah is for thirty years, then there will be a kingdom. Caliph Abu Bakr ruled for 2 years, Caliph Umar for 10 years, Caliph Uthman for 12 years, and Caliph Ali for 6 years.) It should be noted that the hadith has once again been proven.

Founded by our Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.), religion was predominant in the first and last, Islamic state and in the state where the first Arab caliphs in history ruled. According to the requirements of historical conditions, the process of the emergence of elements of a secular nature and the scientific substantiation of the hadith of the Prophet "The Khilafah is thirty years after me" are of special importance.

b) Results

Mamlukis have rightly relegated the status of the Abbasids of Cairo, a line of caliphs largely trotted out from seclusion only to lend religious sanction to official events, to the sidelines of Mamluk history. Despite having lost political and religious significance by the mid-fourteenth century, the Abbasid caliphs of Cairo retained a measure of religious authority and enjoyed the reverence of noteworthy sectors of the Cairene population. Few studies of the period have attempted to consider the residual religious authority of the caliphal institution. Most scholars have focused on how the caliphs served to legitimize the Mamluk position both domestically and beyond its sphere of direct control. By describing infrequently discussed ceremonial functions of the caliphs, the present article hopes to approach an understanding of the revived Abbasid caliphate's significance to the society in which it existed.

© 2021 Global Journals

c) *Discussion*

The rule of the Abbasids had two important periods, the first being the period from 750 BC to 1258 BC. During this period, the rule of the Abbasids had a very strong influence. They established their dominance over much of the Middle East, a period is known as the "golden age of Islam," but soon after the conquest of the capital, Baghdad, the Abbasid caliphs fled to Egypt. [5:395] The second period of the Abbasid caliphate rule was from 1261 to 1517 when Cairo was the capital of the Abbasid caliphate and the Abbasids were religious leaders in the Islamic world, but the Mamluk sultans were with them at the time and they had political and military power in the region. [4:201]

II. Victory Over the Mongols

On September 3, 1260 the Mamluk army led by Sultan Qutuz defeated the Mongols in "Ain Jallut", forcing the Mongols to stop their march to other states in Asia Minor. [2:256]

One of the outcomes of this glorious victory is that Sultan Qutuz is not only the hero of the Battle of Ayn Jalut but also the leader of the army who had the opportunity to restore the caliphate, which ended in Baghdad, in Egypt.

With the capture of Baghdad by Genghis Khan's grandson Hulagu Khan, the Abbasid caliphate in Iraq came to an end. When the Mongols entered Baghdad, Ahmad ibn Zahir from the Abbasid dynasty was in prison. That is why he survived a general massacre in the city. He was the uncle of the last thirty-seventh Abbasid Caliph of Iraq, Mustasim Billah. He fled Baghdad and hid in western Iraq. After this incident in 1258, the issue of sending kabah (kiswa) to Mecca also came to a standstill. The sending of kiswa to Mecca was also called "the owner of two temples." In 1261, after the fall of Baghdad, the ruler of Yemen sent a kabah to Mecca. The Yemeni rulers have repeatedly tried to reverse the incident. However, Sultan Zahir Beybars made the pilgrimage several times and took over this honorable work. [6:38].

III. Arrival of the Abbasid Caliph in Cairo

When the two fugitives, Abbasid Abu Abbas Ahmad and Abu Qasim Ahmad ibn Zahir, were called by Sultan Beybars to Cairo, Abu Qasim arrived earlier, and Abu Abbas chose to go to Damascus. Beybars gathered the prominent men of his state and told them that Abu Qasim Ahmad Abbas was the son of Caliph Zahir (1225-1226), the uncle of the last Caliph Mustasim, and because of this testimony, the chief judges accepted the news. [17:177-179]

Sultan Zahir Beybars made serious preparations to meet the new caliph and went out to meet him. Great statesmen, eminent scholars, dismounted their horses to greet Abu Qasim. Afterward, they reach the castle with the army. [21:449] In the castle, Sultan Beybars did not sit on the throne in the presence of the Abbasid Caliph. [22:301] Zahir Beybars convenes the council. In this council, Judge Hakim Taj-Din Ibn Bint Al-Azz ruled on the basis of his lineage. Egypt's greatest religious leaders affirmed his right to the caliphate. Then Sultan Zahir Beybars pledged allegiance to the caliph. This pledge and a publicly issued document stated that Beybars was obliged to remain loyal to the Abbasid caliph, wage holy war, build fortresses, form a fleet, and formally recognize the rights of the caliph and admit him as the political leader of the Islamic world. [9:273]

The Abbasid Caliph, in turn, accepted the status of Khilafah, promising to promote goodness by acting under the word of Allah, the Qur'an, and the Sunnah set out in the Book of His Messenger. Thus, Zahir Beybars transfers the caliphate that ended in Baghdad to Egypt and allegedly restores it. The Abbasid Caliph in Cairo was nicknamed as "Al Mustansir Billah" [3:244]. According to the custom of the Abbasid caliphs, the sultan of Egypt wore an ornate garment to confirm his rule as caliph. As caliph, al-Mustansir confirmed that Sultan Beybars was legitimate as the sultan of the lands of Egypt, Syria, Diyarbakir, Hijaz, Yemen, and the Euphrates.

It would be a mistake to say that the idea of moving the Abbasid caliphate to Egypt first came from Sultan Baybars. This project was first tried by Ahmad ibn Tolun and then by Muhammad ibn Tagh Ikhshid, but the plan failed. [14:179-198]

Caliph Al-Mustansir failed to win Beybars 'trust. Based on this, the quarrels of the sultan and the caliph arose due to their characteristics, on the one hand, Beybars' aspiration for monopoly, on the other hand, the ambitions and political views of the caliph al-Mustansir. 3 months later, Beybars decided to get rid of the caliph.

He was able to persuade al-Mustansir to help the Mongols recapture Baghdad and reclaim the center of the caliphate. Caliph al-Mustansir believed in this promise and seriously gathered the most loyal and closest people and prepared for a military march. The sultan gave him 300 cavalries, and several thousand more Turks and Bedouins joined them. However, upon reaching Damascus, Sultan Beybars, with his excuses, left the caliph with a few guards and returned to Cairo with a large army. The subsequent fate of al-Mustansir is less clear. It is possible that he was killed at the hands of the Mongols in November 1261 during a failed attempt to liberate Baghdad. [25:135,14 :501]

IV. The Arrival of Another Caliph in Cairo

About a year later, Zahir Beybars made a second attempt to turn Egypt into the home of the

© 2021 Global Journals

Abbasid caliphs. To this end, he placed another representative of the Abbasid dynasty on the caliphate throne. Caliph Al-Hakim was flexible and cautious in any situation. He performed decorative functions and did not interfere in their affairs so as not to cause conflict with the Mamluk sultans. [6:39] The new caliph became the man needed for Beybars.

As Sultan Beybars moved the Abbasid caliphate to Cairo and fought valiantly against the Mongols, his name is mentioned in the oral tradition of the Egyptian people along with the Abbasid caliph Harun al-Rashid (786-809) and Salah ad-din Ayyubi. Researcher Zaki Muhammad Hasan writes about Sultan Beybars: "Given the organization of the army, its strict management, the construction of roads, the repair of seaports, the fortifications, the reduction of taxes, he successfully fulfilled Ahmad ibn Tolun's dream of moving the caliphate to the Egyptian capital as a great ruler and a great politician, a puppet government". [19:4]

V. The Activities of the Abbasid Caliphs in Cairo

According to K. Bosworth, "the caliphate in Cairo legitimized the rule of Egypt by the Mamluks and served as a spiritual food against the Mongols and the Crusaders". [7:36]

According to the medieval historian As-Suyuti, the Abbasid caliphate, abolished by the Mongols, carried out its activities in Egypt, not to embellish the rule of the rulers. After Baghdad, the world lived without a caliph for only three and a half years, and the rest of the time Cairo replaced Baghdad as the "caliph's residence." There, the rules of Islam are rising, the Sunnah is at its peak, heresy has been eradicated, and at the same time scholars, scholars and nobles are living there. Where there is the last caliphate after the Prophet, there will be trust and obedience to the Qur'an. Speaking of his contemporary, the caliph Mutawakkil the second, he said that "the people continue to love him". [16:72-73]

Only the religious prestige of the caliph made him prominent. There could be no question of sharing power with the Egyptian sultans. However, Ali Ibrahim Hasan wrote in his book Tarikh al-Mamalik al-Bahriya that "The name of the caliph is mentioned in the sermon and the names are on the coins". [13:266-273] The caliphs in Egypt were recognized by the Indians and coins were minted with their names. After the death of Caliph Mustaqfi (1340), even in India until 1343, his name was read in the sermon, written on coins. [24:104, 18:137-138]

The medieval historian Al-Zahiri (d. 1468) writes: "... whoever is a sultan without swearing on behalf of the caliph by the sword, he is a rebel, he is not allowed to appoint anyone as a judge, if he does something like that, his decision is not valid (i.e. the ruling person), even his marriage contract ... ". [6:40-41] In such cases, a certificate (oath) is taken from the caliph. If the Sultan ascended the throne for the second time, the ceremony was repeated. Some caliphs took oaths from several sultans. Caliph Abu 'Abbas Ahmad ibn Mustaqfi (1340-1351) took the oath of office from eight sultans, and Caliph al-Mutadid Billah (1414-1441) from six sultans. [23:67]

Theoretically, the caliph, along with the chief judges of the four sects, had the right to remove him from the post of the sultan. In practice, however, it only gave the official impression that the sultan had been overthrown by large military commanders.

In 1453 a strange event took place in which Caliph al-Qaim (1451-1455) claimed his right. That same year, Sultan Inol accused the caliph of acting against him. To get out of his predicament, the caliph addressed the sultan as follows: "I will take away the right of caliphate from myself and change your sultanate as well." Seeing such a strange situation, in order to get out of this precarious situation Chief Justice Alam ad-Din al-Bulqani said: "The caliph removed the right of the caliphate by himself, he is no longer the caliph and therefore cannot remove the sultan from office". [10: 16, 23:68]

In his book The Khilafah, Arnold sought to shed light on the difference between the medieval Roman Empire and the first Arab caliphate. He writes: "The emperor did not interfere in the religious affairs of the population. The Pope was in charge of the religious affairs of the state. In the Arab Caliphate, both of these responsibilities are assigned to the Caliph. The caliph had to be able to hold both religious and political positions as head of state. The caliph was to be the imam of the people in prayer, the commander of the army, and many other duties". [24:133] However, the "caliph" in Cairo was not the head of government. In practice, he was an honorary title and was known as a defender of Islam and Sharia, a patron of science and science. [6:49]

The caliphs of Cairo never ruled a specific organization, no religious affairs at all. They were (apparently) the rulers of the Muslim world. They attended ceremonies, praised the sultan every month along with the sheiks, and took oaths from the new sultans. At the same time, the Abbasids polished the rulers of the Islamic world, glorified Egypt as the "husband of the caliphate," and adorned the Mamluks. The Egyptian sultans were not worried about the existence of other caliphs, including the fact that the rulers of the neighboring Muslim state had accepted the title of caliph from the Quraysh tribe. In the mosque of Madinah, in front of pilgrims from all over the world, in honor of the Ottoman Sultan Boyazid II (1481-1512) an inscription "Mawlana Amir al-Mu'minin as-Sultan al-Malik al-Muzaffar" was inscribed in his name. [8:146] In contrast, the Mamluks retained their titles of "Islamic

© 2021 Global Journals

sultan" and "servant al-haramayn." In this regard, the Mamluks did not shy away from even provoking armed conflict. According to the Russian researcher N.A. Ivanov, many Muslim rulers in the XIV-XV centuries objected to the fact that the Mamluks were the leaders and patrons of the holy city. For this reason, several of disagreements arose over the sending of the Ka'bah to Mecca, which was based on the struggle for supremacy in the Muslim world. Amir Temur, Shah Rukh, and some of Turkmen dynasties did not recognize the religious leadership of the White Rabbit and Black Rabbit Egypt. [15:13]

VI. Amir Temur and the Temurids

In 1429, 1435-1436, and in 1443, Shakhuh declared his claim as patron of the holy cities. Uzun Hasan, the ruler of Iran from the White Kuyunli dynasty, marched against the Mamluks in 1472. However, says Barthold, the advantage of the Egyptian sultans was that for a long time as the patron saint of the holy cities, neither the "caliphate" of Timur, nor Shahrukh and his relatives, nor the black sheep Turkmens, nor the white sheep that replaced them (second half of the XV century). He was not as respected by the Turkmen dynasty as they were".[6:52] In this regard, it is necessary to comment on the fact that W. Barthold called the place ruled by Amir Temur a caliphate. Because Amir Temur showed that he was a real genius in the matter of the Abbasid caliphate. According to Ibn Khaldun, when the fortress inside Damascus surrendered, a man came to Amir Temur, introduced himself as a descendant of the Abbasid caliphs who had passed through Baghdad, and demanded that the Owner be appointed caliph as the true heir. Suppose that if Amir Temur took him to Samarkand and declared him the successor of the Abbasid caliphs, the "Samarkand caliphate" would inevitably reach the twentieth century. However, Amir Temur did not like to be ridiculed in the face of such a false reputation, or rather history, and took a very sensible measure: he summoned the faqihs and judges, including Ibn Khaldun, and discussed on this person. After weighing their opinions on the scales of justice, he told the plaintiff, "You have heard the fatwas and the judges. It has become clear that you have no right to demand a caliphate from me".[12] It is noteworthy that the issue of electing a caliph was discussed by representatives of three sects under the leadership of Amir Temur - Hanafi scholar Abd al-Jabbar ibn Nu'man al-Hanafi (many scholars around Amir Temur belonged to this sect), the Egyptian judge Burhan ad-Din Ibn Muflih, a representative of the Hanbali sect. At this meeting, which was attended by al-Hanbali and a representative of the Maliki sect, a medieval historian, the judge of this sect Ibn Khaldun, the issue of claiming the caliphate was recognized as a false caliph. Through this work, Amir Temur once again proved that he was not only a great commander but also a prudent sage.

Acknowledgment

Accordingly, the plans to move the Khilafah residence from Baghdad to Cairo were not only in Zahir Beybars, but also during the Toluniyya period. But the plan failed. This project was successfully implemented by Sultan Beybars. Contributing to this is the place of Sultan Qutuz's victory over the Mongols. Some medieval historians say that after Baghdad, the world lived without a caliph for only three and a half years, and the rest of the time, Cairo replaced Baghdad as the "caliph's residence." There, the caliphate was carried out legally, the Islamic sciences were developing, and scholars and savants believed that they were carrying out their activities. Some wrote that the caliphate in Cairo had no function, only that its name glorified it.

VII. Conclusion

1. Many medieval historians have argued that Sultan Zahir Beybars "came to the throne through two corpses" (Sultan Oybek and Qutuz), and that Sultan Beybars got out of the situation when the Islamic world was in trouble, in preserving the caliphs, in continuing the caliphate, and in His contribution to the development of the country which is invaluable.
2. As a defender of Islam, epic works were written about the Mamluk sultan Zahir Beybars.
3. Reflecting on the transfer of the caliphate to Samarkand, Amir Temur once again confirmed that he is not only a great commander, but also a calculating sage.
4. The "Caliph" in Cairo was not the head of government. In practice, he bore an honorary title, known as the defender of Islam and Sharia, the patron of science.
5. The caliphate in Cairo legitimized the rule of Egypt by the Mamluks and served as a spiritual food against the Mongols and the Crusaders.

References Références Referencias

1. Abu Hafs 'Umar ibn Muhammad An-Nasafiy. Al-Qand fiy zikr 'ulama' Samarqand / Nazar Muhammad al-Forobiy tahriri ostida. –Saudiya Arabistoni: Maktabat al-Kavsar, 1991.
2. Ahmad Muhtor Al-'Ibodiy. Qiyom davlat al-mamolik al-uvla fi Misr va-sh-Shom.–Iskandariyya: Al-muassasa shabbob al-shomi'a,.
3. Ahmad Shalabiy. At-tarih al-islomiy. – Qohira: maktabat an-nahda al-misriyya, 1990.
4. Aripova, Z. D. (2019). Mamluk sultans in Egypt and Abbasid caliphs in Cairo. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10 (78), 201-205.

© 2021 Global Journals

5. Aripova, Z. (2020). Sufi Motives in the Literature of the Egyptian Period. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(2).
6. Bartol'd V.V. Halif i sultan. // Bartol'd V.V. – Sochineniya. T. VI. – Moskva, 1966.
7. Bosvort K.E. Musul'manskie dinastii. M.: Nauka, 1971.
8. Gibb Hamilton A.R. Studies on the civilisation of Islam. Boston. 1962.
9. Fil'shtinskiy I.M. Istoriya arabov i halifata 750-1517. Moskva: Vostok Zapad, 2006.
10. Hasanov A.A. Social'no-politicheskiy stroy mamlyukskogo Egipta, pri cherkesskih sultanah (1382-1517). Avtoreferat diss. na soisk. kand. ist. nauk. – M., 1975.;
11. Hasanov A.A. Sistema upravleniya i suda v mamlyukskom Egipte konca XIV nachala XVI v. // Istoriya i ekonomika stran Arabskogo vostoka i Severnoy Afriki. – M.: Nauka, 1975.
12. Hasanov A.A. Bir tarihiy uchrashuv haqida. Amir Temur va Ibn Xaldun muloqotlariga doir. // "Sohibqiron julduzi", 5 aprel' 1998.
13. Hasan 'Ali Ibrohim. Tarix al-mamolik al-bahriyya – Qohira: maktabat an-nahda al-misriyya, 1967.
14. Holt P. M. Some Observations on the 'Abbasid Caliphate of Cairo // Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies. University of London. 1984. Vol. 47, N 3. P. 501.
15. Ivanov N.A. Osmanskoe zavoevanie arabskih stran (1516-1517). – M.: Nauka, 1984.
16. Jalol ad-din As-Sujutiy. Kitob husn al-muhodara bi axbor Misr va-l Qohira. – Qohira:, 1909.
17. Jamol ad-din Shayyol. Tarih Misr al-islomiyya. 2 zhildlik, – Qohira: Dor al-ma'orif, 2000.
18. Lane-Poole. Madiaeval India under Muhammadan Pule.
19. Muhammad Hasan Zakiy. Misr va-l-hadora al-islomiyya.–Qohira: Vizora al-harbiyya, yili ko'rsatilmagan.
20. Sunan at-Termiziy. Kitob al-fatan , SD. Mavsu'at. Al-Hadis ash-Sharif.
21. Taqiyad-din Al-Maqriziy. As-Suluk fi ma'rifa duval al-muluk. – Bayrut: Dor al-kutub al-ilmiyya, 1997.
22. Taqiyad-din Al-Maqriziy. Kitob al-Mavo'iz va-l i'tibor bi zikr al- xutat va-l-osor. –Buloq: Kaston viit, 2002.
23. Tarxon 'Ali Ibrohim. Misr fi 'asr davlat al-mamolik al-jarakisa. – Qohira: maktabat an-nahda al-misriyya, 1960.
24. Thomas W. Arnold. The catlipnate. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1924.
25. Zelenev E. I. Musul'manskiy Egipet. SPb.: Izd-vo S.-Peterb. universiteta, 2007.

© 2021 Global Journals

This page is intentionally left blank

© 2021 Global Journals

Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 21 Issue 2 Version 1.0 Year 2021
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Brazilian Military History: Perspectives on History Writing

By Fabio da Silva Pereira

Universidade Salgado de Oliveira

Abstract- The article aims to present historiographical perspectives for Military History theory. For this, the researchers had access to specialized bibliography to contextualize classics of the three strands, analyzing how history is written from the 19th century to contemporary times. The Traditional, Marxist, and New History currents, concomitant with examples described in works in Military History, received decisive contributions to professional improvement in scientific activity throughout this period. In this way, it provides young researchers with the opportunity to innovate and find new information to deepen the historical knowledge of Military History issues: leaders, institutions, mentality, and values.

Keywords: *brazilian historiography, theory of history, brazilian military history, history writing.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *FOR Code: 430299*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

© 2021. Fabio da Silva Pereira. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Brazilian Military History: Perspectives on History Writing

Fabio da Silva Pereira

Abstract[1]- The article aims to present historiographical perspectives for Military History theory. For this, the researchers had access to specialized bibliography to contextualize classics of the three strands, analyzing how history is written from the 19th century to contemporary times. The Traditional, Marxist, and New History currents, concomitant with examples described in works in Military History, received decisive contributions to professional improvement in scientific activity throughout this period. In this way, it provides young researchers with the opportunity to innovate and find new information to deepen the historical knowledge of Military History issues: leaders, institutions, mentality, and values.

Keywords: brazilian historiography, theory of history, brazilian military history, history writing.

I. Introduction

The narrative from different angles calls attention to a closer look based on observing the phenomena that involve people in time. Therefore, the present study intends to elucidate the transformations of contemporary historiography in the face of the military theme. Synthetically, historiography passed through three periods of great relevance: the first stage corresponded to the historical perception of Leopold von Ranke. Leopold von Ranke (1795 - 1886) is considered one of the forerunners of scientific history in the nineteenth century. He stood out for spreading the importance of the wide use of documentary sources, including "memoirs, diaries, personal and formal letters, government letters, diplomatic pouches and texts, and first-hand testimonies from eyewitnesses for argumentative composition; and by trying to narrate history as it occurred. He focused basically in the writing of history centered on facts, places, and leaders. Thus, it is possible to understand that currently, what we call "history is seen from above" shows the acts of great leaders and the battles and consequences of the action for transformations that are more focused on politics than on society.

The second stage began at the dawn of the 1900s, with impacts from that reflection years later, especially in France. The creation of *Annales d'historie économique et sociale.* The dissatisfaction that the young historian's Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre showed, in the 1910s and 1920s, about to link political history to the relative poverty of their analyses, reducing complex historical situations to a simple power game between large ones – men or countries – ignoring that, below and beyond it, there were structural, collective and individual fields of forces that gave it density and depth incompatible with what seemed to be the frivolity of events. Bloch and Febvre founded the Annales magazine, in addition to producing significant personal work, to make it an instrument for enriching history, for its approximation with neighboring sciences, and the encouragement of thematic innovation (Burke, 1991). They sought to highlight, in a different way, the "history seen from below," with the contributions of soldiers who experienced conflicts and changes in the institutional landscape over time, shifting the focus to more social history, with a reduced scope among the categories to be analyzed. Furthermore, the observation of the points that generated some tension between these same classes was still under the vision of this generation of historians who prevailed in the scientific scene until the end of the 1970s.

The third and last historiographic current, the *nouvelle histoire* – the new history in French, also brought new approaches. It is possible to observe the methodological resource of oral history, the growing appreciation of biographies, the interdisciplinary, and the expansion of documents to be consulted beyond the political and institutional perspective. As a result, an infinity of research on the military theme appears on a scale never seen before, having as a political consequence the recent creation of Thematic Groups of Military History in the National Association of History[2] (Anpuh), in Brazil.

Author: Ph.D. Student Researcher at Salgado de Oliveira University (UNIVERSO). Member of the Scientific Committee of the Military History Working Group of the National History Association, Rio de Janeiro section (Anpuh - RJ). Professor of Military History, approved for Specific Functional Qualification Teaching (QFE) at Academia Militar das Agulhas Negras (AMAN). Tutor of Brazilian History at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO). Degree in History at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO), Master in Military Operations at Escola de Aperfeiçoamento de Oficiais(EsAO), Master in Public Administration at Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV), Master in Military Education at Centro de Estudos de Pessoal e Forte Duque de Caxias(CEP/FDC). e-mail: fabio.pereira.historia@gmail.com

[1] Academicadvisor: Dr. Fernando da Silva RODRIGUES (UNIVERSO) My special thanks to Professor M. Ed. Arlindo José de BARROS JUNIOR (AMAN), who kindly reviewed this study.

[2] The Military History Working Group of the National History Association, Rio de Janeiro section (Anpuh/RJ), created in 2016, aims to bring together professionals in the area of Human Sciences and Social Sciences dedicated to research and teaching in its various

© 2021 Global Journals

To facilitate the achievement of the research this, specific objectives were presented, whose organization is based on the contextualization and observation of some transformations that characterize the rupture of paradigms in the craft of writing history. To achieve this goal, searches for documents were carried out as well as a study of the structured bibliography by specialists on the subject.

Regarding the methodology, the base of the present work is on the contributions of Barros (2013), Cardoso and Vainfas (2012), according to the following classifications: regarding the type (or objective), it is descriptive research, and, about the methodological procedures, it consists of a bibliographic and documental analysis.

II. Literature Review

The transformations in history writing concern what has happened between historians and other academic researchers in the past. They include surveys and critical assessments of various trends in history, as well as interventions in debates. The Historian Eric Hobsbawm vigorously defends the view that what historians investigate is real (Hobsbawm, 2013). The point at which historians must start, no matter how far they may go, is fundamental and, for him, the absolutely central distinction between verifiable fact and fiction, between evidence-based historical statements which are subject to disclosure and those that are not. The new history is history written as a deliberate reaction against the traditional "paradigm," a term put into circulation by the American science historian Thomas Kuhn.

Physicist Thomas Kuhn (1922 – 1996) demonstrated that sciences are not only human constructions but also, and consequently, social and historical constructions. This results in a new understanding of scientific processes and, thus, of scientific literacy. Kuhn presented the following definition of paradigm: “I consider 'paradigms' to be universally recognized scientific achievements that, for a time, provide model problems and solutions for a community of practitioners of a science” (Kuhn, 1997). These tasks of the historian, however, are complex and refer to different understandings of what science is. Kuhn argues that: "Perhaps science does not develop by accumulating individual discoveries and inventions" (Kuhn, 1997). Thus, when historians dedicate themselves to the study of a scientific conception or theory, they realize that, at that time, they were as scientific as the theories we have today. Contrary to what we have always seen in scientific manuals, science is not the gradual accumulation of knowledge but the complex relationship between theories, data, and paradigms (Bartelmebs, 2012). It will be interesting to point this traditional paradigm as "Ranke’s history" after the great German Historian Leopold von Ranke, although this was less limited by him than his followers (Burke, 2011).

a) Traditional History

The past we study is just a construct of our minds (Hobsbawm, 2013). In principle, this is as valid as the other, whether or not it is supported by logic and evidence. Professor Francisco Falcon[3], in one of his classes on the theory of history, emphasized the historian's commitment to the truth, but this does not become absolute: it is a responsibility that the history professional assumes when analyzing the sources they have. Any narrative without scientific proof runs the risk of becoming a fictional work, that is, a non-history one.

The superficial logic and common sense bring the idea that there are no arguments against facts; however, the appearance of new methodologies broadens the debate about them. In this aspect, the event is the investigative starting point for the historian through the interpretation of the chosen samples about a phenomenon. The historians must remember their responsibility, which is, above all, to exempt themselves from the passions of political identity. The past is, therefore, a permanent dimension of human consciousness, an inevitable component of society's institutions, values, and other standards. The problem for historians is to analyze the meaning nature of the past in society and locate its changes and transformations in the exercise of historicity between the present and the past (Hobsbawm, 2013).

Total domination of the past could exclude all legitimate changes and innovations. It is unlikely that there is any society that does not recognize any of them. Innovation can happen in a form to officially to define the past. It must be a special selection from the infinity of what can be remembered. In this situation, the perception of conflicts is certainly enhanced by

approaches, including researchers from different civil and military backgrounds, interested in presenting and discussing their research work. In this sense, the social function of the consortium formed by military institutions and higher education institutions stands out for the establishment of exchanges with qualified researchers and contact with recent national and international historiographic production (ANPUH/RJ, 2021).

[3] Born on March 30, 1933, Francisco José Calazans Falcon was a professor at the former National Faculty of Philosophy (FNFi), at the Fluminense Federal University (UFF), at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC) and is currently a professor of the Post-Graduate Program at Universidade Salgado de Oliveira (UNIVERSO). In addition, he participated in the Committees of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), and the Board of Directors of the Carlos Chagas Filho Foundation for Research Support of the State of Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ). A scholar, he has published several books in the fields of historiography, Brazilian history, contemporary history, and modern history (Café História, 2017). Class taught in Theory of History at Salgado de Oliveira University in the second half of 2018.

© 2021 Global Journals

presenting opposing points of view than by attempting to articulate a consensus. This perspective caused a shift from the ideal of the current of history to that of heteroglossia, defined as varied and opposing voices (Burke, 2011). Thus, there is a concern about the scope of human activity that encourages historians to search for other disciplines, such as sociology, economics, political science, statistics, linguistics, psychology, and literature.

The formalized social past is more rigid, as it sets the standard for the present. The belief that the present must reproduce the past implies a positively slow pace of historical change; otherwise, it would not be and would not appear realistic. As long as the change has been gradual enough to be absorbed, it can be permeated into the formalized social past in the form of a used, and perhaps, ritualized mythological story, by a tacit modification of the belief system, by the stretching of the normative framework, or in other ways (Hobsbawm, 2013).

The belief that traditional society is static immutable is a myth of vulgar social science. Nevertheless, to some extent, change may remain traditional: a bucket from the past continues to shape the present, or so one can imagine. When social change accelerates and transforms society beyond a certain point, the past must cease to be the pattern. The event appears as one of the characteristics of traditional historiography. Historian Peter Burke has summarized the paradigm in the following table:

Tab. 1: Perspectives of traditional historiography according to Burke (2011). Adaptation made by the author.

1. Alignment with ancient political history	According to the traditional paradigm, history is essentially about politics. In the bold Victorian phrase of Cambridge professor of history Saron Sirlei, "history is past politics, politics is present history." Politics was admitted to be essentially state-related. And, in other words, it was more national and international than regional. However, it does not include what the military theorist Karl von Clausewitz defines as the continuation of politics by other means, namely, war. While other types of history were not entirely excluded by the traditional paradigm, they were marginalized in the sense that they were considered peripheral to the interests of true historians.
2. Traditional historians think of history as essentially a narrative of events	The *histoire événementielle*, or history of events, according to Fernand Braudel, represents nothing but than the foam on the waves of the sea of history. What really matters to this classic author are long-term economic and social changes (*la longue durée*) and very long-term geo-historical changes.
3. Traditional history offers a "view from above"	The traditional researcher point of view is that he has always focused on the great deeds of great men, statesmen, generals, or occasionally ecclesiastics. The rest of humanity was assigned a secondary role in the drama of history. The existence of this rule is revealed by reactions to its transgression. When Russian writer Alexander Pushkin was working on an account of a peasant revolt and its leader Pugachev, Russian Czar Nicholas II's stated that "such a man has no history."
4. History should be based on official documents	One of Leopold von Ranke's great contributions to traditional historiography was his exposition of the limitations of narrative sources and his emphasis on the need to base written history on official records, emanating from the government and preserved in archives. The price of this contribution was the neglect of other kinds of evidence. Official records generally express the official point of view and to reconstruct the attitudes of other agents in history, records need to be supplemented by other types of sources.
5. The History is objective	The historian's task is to present readers with the facts, or, as Ranke put it in an oft-quoted sentence, to say "how they actually happened." His modest rejection of philosophical intentions was interpreted by posterity as a presumptuous manifesto of history without vicious tendencies. Nowadays, it is generally considered unrealistic. As hard as we struggle to avoid prejudices associated with color, creed, class or gender, we cannot help but look at the past from a particular point of view.

Ranke´s historiography, according to Hobsbawm, concentrated all its efforts on the task of establishing the facts and, in doing so, contributed very little to history, except for a set of criteria published in journals that are used to assess certain types of documentary evidence (Hobsbawm, 2013).

In the meantime, it is possible to verify that these documents and procedures only applied to a limited class of historical phenomena because they critically classified certain phenomena as worthy of study, while others did not. Such "choice" of the most important events, from the perspective of the facts ",as they happened," revealed, consciously or unconsciously, the phenomenon of erasing history. The role of history can be understood as a projection from the economy drives to the level of intellectual work of this double task that consists of remembering and forgetting (Ricoeur, 1996). Or even Tzvetan Todorov in his essay "The Abuses of Memory: Memory is not opposed to forgetting." The two contrasting terms figure as the erasure (forgetting) and conservation; memory is, always and necessarily, an interaction between the two

© 2021 Global Journals

(Todorov, 1995). For reflection, Peter Burke warned of the creation of stereotypes and the lack of searching for new information based on the fact itself: "Should a military history from below deal with the common soldier, as John Keegan so memorably did (Keegan, 1995), or should it focus on the civilian experience of war?" (Burke, 2011).

> But not everything was Philosophy because, as they say, "no one lives on breeze." In addition to Philosophy, Greek thought expanded into other areas, such as the invention of various literary genres, among which History stands out, inaugurated by Herodotus, already in Antiquity known as the "Father of History." History is a Greek word meaning "research" and therefore encompassed several areas of research. However, it soon came to mean "study of the past," and Herodotus inaugurated this genre with a monumental work that dealt with the origins of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians. He visited numerous places, such as Egypt, having coined the famous description of this place as a "gift of the Nile" (Funari, 2020).

Thus, it was unwilling to concentrate on the history of events. In fact, in some countries, it had a clear institutional bias, but the methodology was immediately suitable for chronological narrative. Contextualizing, one can analyze the integrative project of the Brazilian Geographical Historical Institute (IHGB)[4], which contributed, *pari passu*, to promote facts and events that redesigned the military history of Brazilian colonization, so that there was predestination for the continuity of command under the Portuguese lineage since the arrival of Pedro Álvares Cabral's expedition in these lands, on April 22nd, 1500. A curious fact is that, among other events surrounding this example, it illustrates that the real motivation for the trip was the trade market in the Indies[5] and also, that the first territorial landmark in the current Brazilian territory was placed by expedition led by Gaspar de Lemos in 1501 in the region of Touros[6], a municipality in the State of Rio Grande do Norte (RN). It is important to highlight that the purpose of this point is not to question the date of the discovery of Brazil but to present the fact that Lemos' military expedition dedicated to the recognition and territorial constitution of the Portuguese America.

There is no doubt that the discovery and the first document formulated regarding the identification of the new lands – the Letter by Pero Vaz de Caminha (Portugal 1940) – was the central structure of the events that interested to the traditional historian. In short, they represented history in the singular, with facts chosen to condition the linear and "progressive" narrative, thus enunciating a purpose. However, countless events can tell the history under the most different perspectives. In this respect, philosophically and methodologically, traditional academic historians tended to display an equally admirable innocence. It is true that innocence coincided with what, in the natural sciences, was a conscious, albeit controversial, methodology. And what we can roughly call that "positivism," although it is doubtful that many academic historians knew that they were activists of that movement.

In most cases, they were men who accepted a given theme as well as and a given geographic area as the most important. We have another example regarding geographic choice: the centralized narrative of the formation of Brazil based on the importance of the Court installed in Rio de Janeiro, all at the expense of regional history. Evaldo Cabral de Melo Neto harshly criticizes the process of disintegration of the State of Pernambuco during the emancipatory conflicts that took place between 1817 and 1824[7]. Another controversial fact was the process of territorial pacification portrayed by José Honório Rodrigues as a bloody fact in a bloodless revolution of territorial integration after independence in 1822 (Rodrigues, 1982). It offers new perspectives on the historical process of territorial unity, as if Brazil were "predestined" to be a country of continental dimensions from the beginning, like the narrative that the IHGB sought to develop.

They also accepted the idea of popularized scientific thought, among others, that, for example, hypotheses that automatically generate from the pathological study, conscious explanation of a set of

[4] An institutional space dedicated to History would be achieved through the foundation of the IHGB in 1838. The moment would not be for less. Some of the imperial institutions, such as Pedro II School and the Imperial Public Archive, were not only created in the same period as the IHGB but also participated in the same comprehensive project of forging the Nation, whether in the creation of a national past or in guaranteeing its future, through the formation of those who would be the citizens of the Empire. As noted by Arno Wehling, these institutions should contribute to consolidating education, culture, and public administration in the country; this framework in vain with the moment of consolidation of liberal institutions, which also occurred in Guizot, France (KODAMA, 2013).

[5] Pedro Álvares Cabral's expedition did not receive orders from Portuguese King Manuel I to head west. However, the route established provided for a diversion of the current that bathes the southwest of Africa, a fact that prevented the crossing of Boa Esperança Cape (Cape L' Agulhas, near to Cape Town), located in the extreme south from Africa (Portugal, 1940). As a result of the advance towards the west, the sea current initiated in the Azores Archipelago pushed Cabral's expedition to the Bahian coast. The Letter from Pero Vaz de Caminha, a member of the Society of Jesus in that undertaking, documented lands to the west. However, part of the fleet continued its journey towards the Indies, and the other part returned to Portugal to communicate to the king about the event in April 1500.

[6] For preservation reasons, a replica was placed near the Calcanhar Lighthouse in the municipality of Touros. The original monument, made of marble, is located in Forte dos Reis Magos, located in Natal, capital.

[7] As of 1817, the State of Pernambuco lost more than fifty percent of its territory. As a result of the defeat by the troops of the Court, the Comarca of Alagoas emancipated of that province. In addition, the western and southern portion from Petrolina, corresponding to the Comarca of São Francisco, became a territory of the Province of Bahia.

© 2021 Global Journals

chains of cause and effect, or the concepts of determinism, evolution, and so on. They supposed that just as scientific scholarship could establish the definitive text and succession of the documents they published in sophisticated and invaluable volume series; it could also determine the exact truth of history (Hobsbawm, 2013). History was, therefore, an extremely backward discipline. Its contributions were insignificant and occasional to the understanding of human society, past and present.

b) Marxism or revisionism History

From the end of the nineteenth century, scholars of historiography presented new approaches to historical narrative. A closer look takes the reader back to 1900, when Karl Lampretch expressed his challenge to Ranke's historians by coining the expression *histoire événementielle*, the narrative centered on events (Burke, 2011). The "history seen from above" started to receive the contribution of the subordinate categories in command, with privilege for the socioeconomic issue. From this fact, the proletariat that participated in the war effort in the factories, as well as the daily life of soldiers and citizens who participated in the conflicts, received the attention of researchers.

Thus, a transition period from linear factual history to structural history began, in which the presented categories enunciated their characteristics – these presented points of tension between them. The narrative perspective received contributions from France, associated with the articulation of two historians, Lucien Febvre and Marc Bloch. Febvre and Bloch founded the journal *Annales d'historie économique et sociale* in 1929, and, famously, began to have new impulses after World War II (1939 – 1945) and, above all, with the death of Bloch in World War II in 1944[8]. Marxist historian Eric Hobsbawm makes a personal revelation about Karl Marx's contributions:

> It concerns the Marxist approach to history with which I am associated. Although the label is vague, I don't reject it. Without Karl Marx, I would not have developed any interest in history, which, as taught in the first half of the 1930s, was not an inspiring subject. Even if I felt that much of Marx's approach to the story needed to be thrown away, I would continue to consider, deeply but critically, what the Japanese call a Sensei (Hobsbawm, 2013).

The English researcher refers to the vague label, in bold in the previous quote, because of the facts that occurred around the publication of his writings. Far from the ideological conception that one might think about Marxist or revisionist historiography, the history states from the categorical material point of view, based mainly on economic aspects, provoked the ire of the Soviets. They did not translate any of their books into Russian. Even in France, Hobsbawm confided that he found it difficult to publish in Paris one of his works: "The Age of Extremes." The explanatory model shocked Parisians in the sense that there were a war tha lasted for 31 (thirty-one) years and that the economic and military punishments imposed by the Triple Entente on those defeated in World War I, catalyzed the socioeconomic transformations in those countries[9]. The defeated went through a cycle of recession, disenchantment with the liberal model, and the adherence to ultra-nationalist movements, as happened with National Socialism in Germany.

Additionally, Hobsbawm clarifies his perception of the transformation of the military profile over the thirty-one years of conflict. The "trench warfare" aimed to consume the surplus stocks of large industries. The economic model adopted by England throughout the nineteenth century led to the use of the concept of total war, where all efforts of nations focused on combat.

> That all changed in 1914. World War I involved all the Great Powers, and indeed all the European states, except Spain, the Netherlands, the three Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland. What's more: troops from overseas were, sent, often for the first time, to fight and operate outside their regions. Canadians fought in France, Australians and New Zealanders forged national consciousness on an Aegean peninsula - "Gallipoli" became their national myth - and, most importantly, the United States rejected George Washington's warning of "European complications" and sent in their soldiers there, thus determining the shape of twentieth-century history. It is almost unnecessary to show that World War II was global. Virtually every independent state in the world got involved, whether they wanted to or not, although the republics of Latin America only participated more nominally. The colonies of the imperial powers had no choice. World War II was a world geography class. (HOBSBAWM, 1995).

Technological advances also demanded more specialized soldiers, and as a result, the need for new specialized training schools increased. We also observe similar developments in Brazil. After two intermittent periods of the adoption of Sergeant schools (1894 – 1897) and (1921 – 1933), specialist schools were created, such as the Specialized Instruction Center, now the Specialized Instruction School, in 1943, the War Material Instruction Center, current Logistics Sergeant School, in 1939 and the Sergeants of Arms School of in 1945.

According to the example previously illustrated about the Second World War (1939-1945), the economic importance of making logistics of war feasible was

[8] Marc Bloch, of French Jewish descent, was shot dead by the German Gestapo during the Nazi occupation of Vichy (France) in 1944.

[9] The Triple Entente was a military alliance between the United Kingdom, France, and Russia. In practice, it consolidated the previous bilateral agreements: the Franco-Russian Alliance (1891), the Entente Cordiale between France and the United Kingdom (1904), and the Anglo-Russian Entente (1907) (Britannica, 2018).

© 2021 Global Journals

emphasized. The activities of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force (FEB)[10] depended on the acquisition of the entire supply chain of the Armed Forces of the United States of America, from uniforms to aircraft. The Chief of Staff of the FEB, Colonel Lima Brayner, categorized the logistical situation of the "Pracinhas" before the allies and reported a moment of tension in the conversation between General Mascarenhas de Moraes and the Chief of the Peninsular Base Section (PBS)[11] in Naples, Italy:

> The Supreme board of provision was PBS, which exercised a true tyranny over the theater of operations, in terms of logistical support, its decisions were not appealable. His commander was a Lieutenant General, who was not a professor of cordiality. Only when Annapolis arrived did I begin to understand the extent of our disarmament. *Few very few officers spoke English.* And today, PBS men did not admit understanding in another language. The clothes and uniforms brought from Brazil washed aboard General Mann and in Agnano's parking lot, shrank immeasurably. The fabrics were, criminally, of poor quality, and the colors were not firm. Men of big complexion had an exotic, depressing and even ridiculous appearance. To partially correct that mismatch, all I saw was the inevitable appeal to PBS. And, with this, General Mascarenhas agreed. This inspiration came from the American liaison officers themselves, who, advised us to ask urgently for everything we needed after consulting their chiefs. The disappointments did not take long, however. PBS did not welcome our petition. We shouldn't have come. That was the cold truth. *If we were, for example, like South Africans or Canadians, or New Zealanders, who brought everything from their country, including transport and maritime escort, the Americans would receive us with a number one smile.* But there (the Brazilians, italics added) only had cannon fodder and the great loyalty, typical of Brazilians. Faced with a voluminous request from the Brazilian command, the American general did not hide his surprise and, without containing his irreverence, asked through his interpreter, in an ironic tone, and strictly speaking, it represented a censure: after all, what have you brought to fight? (Brayner, 1968).

According to the revisionist approach, it is possible to draw a parallel between the perception of readiness of the FEB and other armies at the start of the Italian campaign in July and August 1944. The categories of troops that prepared from the beginning, with readiness and own transportation whereas the Brazilian military personnel, who received basic training in Rio de Janeiro and needed all the equipment from the Americans. By exploring the findings of the Chief of Staff of the FEB, it becomes clear that the country showed deficiency, regarding the economic and social point of view, in preparing the Brazilian soldier for a war in which logistics entered all stages of modern combat:

> Supply and logistics would give a clear victory in World War II, and at an almost marginal cost, except in human pain, to the winner. The United States, which had entered World War I at a later stage, entered World War II earlier, in 1941, after two years of rearmament, undertaken to provide England and then the Soviet Union with the means to fight against Nazi Germany. American Industry has overtaken its German and Japanese enemies, though only because of the American shipyards. On average, they launched three new Liberty cargo ships a day. Germany could not produce submarines as much as it lost them, even before they were defeated by introducing long-range aircraft and escort aircraft carriers in the Battle of the Atlantic. Supply and logistics, therefore, which ensured victory in the greatest and most fearsome of wars (Keegan, 1995).

When describing the phenomenon in categories, we can verify the possibility of comparison between them, such as, for example, the level of industrial development of each country involved in the war, the supply logistic chain, and the soldiers' mobilization processes. As a result, it is also verified the sources of transformational tension, that is, the point or points that allow the identification of small changes in the way of thinking and acting of the human being, the materialist conception of history added a new way of explaining the phenomenon:

> As it happens, I continue to consider that Karl Marx's materialist conception of history is by far the best guide to history: the record of human society, or world civilization; of the changes taking place like this society; of revolutions and insurrections of one set of people against another, with the consequent kingdoms and states endowed with their various levels; of the different activities and occupations of men, whether to earn a living or in the various sciences and arts; and, in general, of all the transformations suffered by society due to its very nature (Hobsbawm, 2013).

On the other hand, criticisms of traditional historiography pointed to the limitations of attention to events as a form of scientific narrative. For Hobsbawm, history is the raw material for nationalist or ethnic, or fundamentalist ideologies. The past legitimates (Hobsbawn, 2013). However, the nation-building process involves myths, mixing historical facts and fiction. The emergence of manifestations of national particularities occurred under Romanticism in the 19th century (Kodama, 2013).

Paradoxically, the past remains the most efficient analytical tool for constant change, but in a new

[10] The creation of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force (FEB) took place after the Declaration of War in Decree 10,358, by the then President of the Brazilian Republic, Getúlio Dornelles Vargas, on August 31st, 1942, approaching the United States after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Ministerial Ordinance No. 4744, of August 9th, 1943, defined the structuring of the FEB and, therefore, it acted, finally, as the 5th North American Army in the Italian region of the Apennines between 1944 and 1945. After clashes with the German Nazi army and the German surrender to FEB troops on May 2, 1945, the Brazilian Expeditionary Force had its lightning demobilization on June 6th, 1945

[11] The Peninsular Base Section (PBS), a large echelon dedicated to the transport, supply, and maintenance of the V US Army and the VIII British Army, was responsible for Mediterranean Theater of Operations (Pereira and Faria, 2020). Colonel Lima Brayner pointed out that PBS, although it had it all, was responsible for replenishing the supply of troops deployed in the US and allied countries (Brayner, 1968).

© 2021 Global Journals

way. It becomes the discovery of history as a process of directional change, development, or evolution. Face of the overwhelming reality of transformation, even conservative thinking turns historicist. A kind of historicism, that is, the more or less sophisticated and complex extrapolation of past trends. It was the most popular and convenient method of forecasting (Hobsbawm, 2013). History as the "mainline of life," in which the phenomenon tends to repeat itself given some similar circumstances, represents the trap for those who intend to write and analyze the phenomenon solely based on facts, disregarding geographic and historical-cultural influences.

A particular example is reserved for the facts involving the military elite and the combats in the late nineteenth century, amid of traditional historiography. Despite taking Military History in school (Motta, 1998), the officers took long to realize that the use of supply routes to supply the troops in the vicinity of Arraial de Canudos, between 1896 and 1897, could not be done in the same way as the issue was dealt with in other regions of Brazil, which has continental dimensions. The supply system was carried out by contracting local suppliers, to whom they distributed insufficient quantities for the daily consumption of the troops. In addition, cattle, similarly to operations in the south, were escorted by pedestrians and were expected to be fed by pasture areas, a fact totally different from the "caatinga" in the Bahian wilderness semi-arid region.

On top of that, there was no specialized section for the execution of logistical support, which made inspection incipient. As an example, in August 1897, a reinforcement of 1000 (one thousand) men and 100 (one hundred) oxen to feed the troop was attacked by followers of Antônio Conselheiro, reducing to 11 (eleven) the amount of the herd that was destined to feed more than 4000 men (Mc Cann, 2009). To make the setback even worse, the soldiers were being affected by an outbreak of smallpox that decimated the entire troop and, in this scenario, revealed be chaotic; despite the large financial resources that were allocated to the fourth expedition, the result was not effective on the front lines.

The romanticized approach of the leaders and the battles at the Escola Militar, and the euphoric spirit[12] of the soldiers who were followers of Floriano Peixoto contributed to the augment of the troops who intended to "impose a punishment" to the followers of Conselheiro. But, after the failures of the first three expeditions, especially at the occasion of Colonel Moreira César being killed in combat, the Minister of War Carlos Machado de Bitencourt had difficulties in gathering a force of approximately 14000 (fourteen thousand) men to the fourth expedition, including military police from different states of the federation. The "justice" that the first three expeditions intended to give Canudos, equated to an "energetic delegate plan," gave way to fear: the number of "sick documents" among the summoned officers increased considerably, as well as desertion and abandonment of the injured in the campaign, resulting in investigations and punishments after the conflict (Trevisan, 2011).

Therefore, the historical narrative is not just about common sense: the ability to discern general trends does not imply predicting their precise outcome in complex and, in many respects, unknown cultural circumstances. According to Hobsbawm, in positivist terms, order follows progress, but the analysis of one tells us little about the desirable pattern of the other (Hobsbawm, 2013). Master History suggested traditional historians should anticipate data and results as if it were a mathematical equation, referring the analyst to teleology, that is, the direct prediction of results through facts and consequences of the past.

In short, the revisionist critique of traditional historiography revolves around the superficiality with which historical phenomena are treated because there is no delimited boundary between fact and fiction. The ability to distinguish between the two is critical for historians today.

> These and many other attempts to replace history with myth and invention are not just bad intellectual jokes; after all, they can determine what goes into schoolbooks, as the Japanese authorities knew when they insisted on an aseptic version of the Japanese war against China in Japan's classrooms. Myth and invention are essential to the politics of identity whereby groups of people, defining themselves today by ethnicity, religion, or national borders past the present, try to find some certainty in an uncertain world and unstable saying: we are different and better than others. They are the ones that worry us in universities. Why the people who were those myths and intentions are cultured: professors, journalists, producers of radio and television. Make no mistake about it. History is not ancestral memory or collective tradition (Hobsbawm, 2013).

Such examples from Marxist and new history historians provide an overview of the structures and tensions between categories established by historiographical research methods. In this way, revisionism presented these contributions as a way of constructing a scientific narrative. However, this contribution did not solve many of the problems of historical investigation, which generated a new

[12] The impetuosity could explain the improvidence in the case of the Regiment commanded by Major Febrônio de Brito, which the theater of operations or even the Moreira César column is not known. This atypical Battalion, separated from the hierarchy by a specific political situation, left the Federal Capital for Canudos in days, surrounded by a Florianist "romantic aura" of "defense of the Republic" at any price; its negligence was such that, as seen, all the logistics related to water, in a troop that would move through the hinterland, boils down to an artesian pump, transported into the hinterland without anything that would allow at least the penetration of the probe (Trevisan, 2011).

© 2021 Global Journals

movement in the late 1970s in France and, in the late 1980s, in Brazil.

c) Contributions for the New Military History

But in this universe that expands and fragments with a growing need for guidance, what is the so-called New History? How young is it? Is it a temporary fad or a long-term trend? Will it – or should it – replace traditional and Marxist history? Or can rivals peacefully coexist?

> The expression coined as "new history" was widespread in France. "*La nouvelle histoire"* is the title of a collection of essays edited by the renowned French medievalist Jacques Le Goff. He assisted in the editing of a massive three-volume collection of essays on new problems, new approaches, and new objects (Burke, 2011).

Narrative models centered on establishing the facts and with a socioeconomic bias received new contributions, to expand the range of interest of history researchers. Criticism of the thought that history could only be studied after 100 (one hundred) years after the fact, or after the object of research had all its members dead, became unfounded after new studies on World War II World raised political-military collaboration in Vichy France.[13] The refusal to recognize the responsibility of the French State in 1992, 47 (forty-seven years) after the end of the War and finally, 48 years after its release in 1944, is the indicative of the difficulty of that Republic in gaining access to the obstructed past, that is, a past that has not ended (Cardoso, 2012).

Locating the place where the "emergence" of history testimony takes place is to carry out the movement of a temporal search. The reported observation ignores the scientist's cold objectivity, which counts and explains. It is the temporal dimension created by the awareness of a non-geographic place, but temporal from the tension between times, as if it were "a past that does not pass" or a conscious "silence" about a certain period, produced by the collective shame in discourse about the theme, with an air of taboo. The defeat of France in 1940 and the creation of the State of Vichy started French collaboration with the victorious enemy. The acknowledgment of this episode met strong institutional resistance and even among historians (Cardoso, 2012). Together with the emergence of the study focused on testimonies, the History of the Present Time made it possible for historians to deepen their research in parallel with human experience. Pieter Lagrou, one of the researchers at the Institute of History of the Present Time (IHTP) since 1998, makes the following definition:

> How is the present tense defined, if not as a continuum between the periods studied and the moment of writing? (...) The characteristic of the history of the present time would consist in what can be called the temporal unity of the subject and the object, of the one who studies and what he studies. The historian is contemporary with the events differently from that of physical cohabitation with witnesses. The period studied is not closed: not to this element of alienation, of alterity, which is typical of studying more distant periods. The cognitive painting that would prevent mental identification with its object of analysis has not yet occurred (Lagrou, 2007).

The perception of the risk of disappearance of the historical experience caused by prohibitions, by the dilution of meanings, and, with time, by silence, can induce the need to resort to other methodologies, such as oral history.[14] Oral history can also fill gaps in the environment in which the main decisions were taken, such as, for example, the FEB memoir books.[15] And, more recently, episodes such as the Federal Military Intervention in the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in which the Brazilian Army participated in the complete management of public security in the region between February 16th, 2018, and January 1st, 2019 (Brasil, 2018). Oral history interviews are taken as sources for understanding the past, along with written documents, images, and other types of records. They are characterized by being produced from a stimulus. The researcher looks for the interviewee and ask them questions, usually after the fact or situation under investigated has been consummated. Furthermore, it is

[13] On July 14th, 1992, the French President of the Republic refused to respond to an appeal by intellectuals calling on him to officially recognize that the French state of Vichy is responsible for persecution and crimes against Jews in France.

[14] Oral history is a research methodology that consists of conducting recorded interviews with people who can testify about events, situations, institutions, and ways of life, or other aspects of contemporary history. From the 1990s onwards, the movement around oral history grew a lot in Brazil. In 1994, the Brazilian created the Association of Oral History. The oral history methodology comprises a whole set of activities before and after recording the testimonies. It requires research and data collection for the preparation of interview scripts. When the work is carried out by an institution that aims to build a collection of testimonies open to the public, it is necessary to take care of the duplication of recordings, conservation, and treatment of the recorded material (CPDOC, no data).

[15] The collective memory and its legacy, entitled by Jacques Le Goff as a "monument," has the characteristics of being linked to the power of perpetuation, voluntarily or involuntarily, of historical societies and sending it back to testimonies that are written testimonies in only a small portion (Le Goff, 2013). The works written by military personnel from the different levels of the FEB have this characteristic, narrating the testimonies and the presence of some documents necessary to compose the theme. However, the critical reflection between these works is the responsibility of the historian and their documentary sources, which go beyond written documents (Le Goff, 2013). As examples, we can cite, among other works, the following books: A FEB by its commander (1947) and "Memórias" (Memories), by João Baptista Mascarenhas de Moraes (2014); The Truth About FEB, by Floriano de Lima Brayner (1968); Brazil in the Second Great War, by Manoel Thomaz Castello Branco (1960); and Statement by Reserve Officials on the FEB (1949). Francisco Ruas Santos also presented works on the subject. However, we highlight the applied research on the Sources for the History of FEB (1958), an essay which makes a collection of information about the episodes in which the FEB participated and the authors of the works that deal with the subject.

© 2021 Global Journals

part of a whole set of biographical documents, as well as memoirs and autobiographies, which allow us to understand how individuals have experienced and how they interpret events, situations and ways of life of a group or society in general. It makes the study of history more concrete and closer, facilitating the apprehension of the past by future generations and the understanding of the experiences lived by others (CPDOC, no data).

The priority given to testimonies lived or collected directly did not prevent ancient historians from criticizing these testimonies. Thus, Thucydides, a Greek philosopher, who considered history as an investigation, says about the Peloponnesian war (5th century BC or 431-404 BC):

> As for the narration of the war events, I thought I should not write them relying on information from anyone, nor my impressions; I speak only by eyewitnesses or after a review as accurate and complete as possible. Not without difficulty; the testimonies in each event differ according to the sympathies and memory of each one. My story will have less charm than the myth. Still if you want to clarify the history of the past and recognize the similarities and analogies of the human condition in the future, it is enough for me to find. Its story is a definitive achievement and not an ostentatious work for an audience of the moment (Tucídides, I, 1987).

The investigative process enunciated by Thucydides involved a variety of methods for describing facts concerning politics and war. Political history, as well as the role played by military commanders, gained a new theoretical-methodological impulse with the "*nouvelle historie*." Although biographical texts remained outside the attention of historians for decades, the search for information on political leaders and personalities helped to open up the range of thematic possibilities.[16]

In this way, both the politics and the actions of the military and civilians who participated in the war effort received new focuses beyond Marx's facts and socioeconomic perspective. An example of this new approach is found in the historiographical vision identified by Francisco Doratioto in "Maldita Guerra: a new history of the Paraguayan War," which helped to fill gaps left by traditional historiographic works on the Paraguay War, or the Triple Alliance War (1864- 1870), with a focus on the role of military commanders in the conflict and, above all, in contrast to the Marxist narratives of Júlio José Chiavenatto.[17] And León Pomer[18], centered on the economic motivation for the war in the La Plata region.

In this aspect, it is worth highlighting the use, by the new history, of interdisciplinarity to help in the narrative. Contacts with sociology, geography, political science, mathematics, statistics, linguistics, psychology and anthropology also bore fruit, resulting in the development of works on sociability, culture, and even on discourse analysis (Rémond, 2003). Like political history, it is impossible for military history to practice isolation: crossroads science, multidisciplinarity works for military history like the air works for our breathing (Rémond, 2003). This is because the military theme takes on different directions based on the view that the military does not correspond to a caste but an extension of the society that created it (Weigley, 1982).

Additionally, interdisciplinarity contributes to the perception of new values in military training. Hobsbawm argues that as it is now, technology in its broadest sense belongs to the flexible sector, whereas social organization and ideology or value system belongs to the inflexible sector (Hobsbawm, 2013). Samuel Huntington reinforces the thesis of the immutability of military values:

> Today soldiers are also French and Americans, Methodists and Catholics, living liberals, and Jewish and anti-Semitic reactionaries. Any statement given by a military man may not reflect their attitudes as military that regulates but may, instead, derive from social, economic, political, or religious origins, irrelevant to their military status, the military mentality is therefore defined abstractly as an ideal type The way of life, in terms of what beliefs of real men and groups can be analyzed. As long as there is no inherent change in the military function, there will be no change in the context of professional ethics. Improved changes in military techniques, such as developments in weapons technology or greater importance in the economics of military business, in no way alter the character of military ethics; just as the discovery of penicillin has provoked no changes in medical ethics (Huntington, 1996).

However, in the absence of comparative historical studies, the question of changes in military values must always remain open. Alfred Stepan, for example, formulated the idea of the "new professionalism," where this process did not make the military limited to objective civilian control, as occurred in the United States of America (USA)[19]. In this sense, Eliézer Rizzo de Oliveira highlights the use of the Armed Forces within the homeland "as a last resource to maintain the supremacy of the legitimately established

[16] The heating up of the publishing market for specialized biographies on military leaders, such as Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) and other commanders, contributed to the fact that biography, as well as political history, entered the scene of history researchers. For more details, see DOSSE, François, The biographical challenge (2015).

[17] *Genocídio Americano: a Guerra do Paraguai* (1979).

[18] *Guerra del Paraguay: ¡Gran negocio!* (1968).

[19] In the objective sense, civilian control is the maximization of military professionalism. More precisely, it is that distribution of political power between military and civilian groups, a distribution that leads to the emergence of professional attitudes and behavior among the officialdom. Objective civilian control reaches its peak by "militarizing" the military, and the antithesis of this control is the participation of the military in politics. (Huntington, 1996).

© 2021 Global Journals

order" (Oliveira, 1994). Thus, it is possible to conclude that the works produced by Oliveira and his study group at the University of Campinas emphasized the need to return to the study of the military institution, paying attention to its "internal," "structural," or "organizational" aspects (Castro, Isecksohn; Kraay, 2004).

In this scope, Thomas Bruneau, while observing the political-military world, found that cultural aspects interfere in the perception of democratic values within the armed forces (Bruneau & Matei, 2013). This parallel alters the immutable panorama of objective civil control, outlined by Samuel Huntington (1996), contextualized at the national level.

An example of this change is the gradual shift that started in the 1990s, from an institution focused on total war to a structure that also focus on non-war actions or combat with limited use of force. For example; there are the designation of the Armed Forces for the peace missions of the United Nations. Other examples are the interagency operations in support of government bodies, and law and order operations. And all changes are in the evolutionary trajectory of legislation, based on chronological grounds in Article 142 of the Federal Constitution of 1988 (Brasil, 1988).

Therefore, military history writing assumes the complexity inherent to the three historiographic currents – Traditional, Revisionist, and New History – condensing knowledge and practices of the historian's job. In summary, the table below illustrates some specific changes that took place from the 19th century onwards:

Tab. 2: Perspectives of new history historiography according to Burke (2011), and Hobsbawm (2013). Adaptation made by the author.

Eric Hobsbawm's Contributions	Peter Burke's Contributions
Political and religious history had visibly declined while national histories seemed antiquated. In return there was a remarkable turn in socio-economic history.	The new History began to take an interest in virtually all human activity. Everything has a history, everything has a past that can be reconstructed in principle and related to the rest of the past. Hence the expression "total" history so dear to *Annales* historians
It was no longer common, or really easy, to use ideas as an explanation of history.	The new history is more focused on analyzing structures.
Current explanations were now given in terms of social forces, although this acutely raised the question of the relationship between the explanation of historical events and the explanation of individual actions.	Several new historians are concerned with "history from below"; and, in other words, with the opinions of ordinary people and their experience of social change. Historians have also shifted their attention from great books to the history of collective mentalities or the history of collective discourses or languages.
It was difficult to talk about progress or even significant development of events in a certain direction.	Oral history and the use of specialized statistics, in this case, contribute to offering new perspectives on what is reported in institutional reports.
	The new history will draw on all those discoveries being made about humanity by anthropologists, economists, psychologists and sociologists. The movement for change arose out of a fused perception of the inadequacy of the traditional paradigm. Likewise, it is not unreasonable to speak of the crisis of the traditional paradigm of the writing of history. However, the new paradigm also has its problems: definition problems, font problems, method problems, explanation problems.

Thus, the historiographic contributions allow the young researcher a possibility to use new theories and methods to write history. However, it is also important for the historian to verify the limitations of each aspect so that he does not to incur an anachronism of the narrative. As can be seen, each current had contributions in periods, with traditional historiography being at the forefront until the 1930s, Marxist revisionism until the 1970s, and *"nouvelle histoire"* from the 1980s onwards.

Due to the aspects presented, the main objective is to show that historiography has been moving in a specific direction throughout several generations, culminating in a new history, basically being an existing academic theory projected in the past that can help to accredit new researchers to a reputation for launching a new fad or for formulating something that no one has said before (Hobsbawm, 2013). Thus, history, as a school subject, is currently more fragmented than ever: historians can speak the language of economists, of philosophers, of anthropologists, but these groups find it increasingly difficult to talk to each other. The proliferation of historical research and interdisciplinarity has its advantages: it contributes to human knowledge and encourages stricter methods, and professional standards (Burke, 2011).

III. Conclusion

The objective of this article was to provide an overview of the historiographic contributions from Ranke's generation to the present day. Along the pages,

© 2021 Global Journals

we observed three approaches to the military history writing. Although the creation of the Military History group work is recent, in 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, it is important to highlight the thematic relevance and possible interpretations by old and new researchers. Since the end of the 1980s, the analyses started to have a greater temporal scope. Today, the history professional can approach the present and the respective dialogue with the past. Through events, the historian analyzes the structures and closely observes the changes between the time studied and the present through the sources and research methods available.

Professional analysis, added to the interdisciplinary perspective, is beyond documentary confirmation of facts and dates, it assumes a multifocal aspect, showing military history seen from all sides. The challenge for the military historian is to show how he forms part of history, relating everyday life to "great events." New studies on the military theme are presented every year, showing that it is very far from ending.

Furthermore, the depth of analyses is increasing. However, it is necessary to emphasize the historicity regime in which history scholars are involved. Historians and other analysts of the process and development of the natural sciences know that progress is far from linear, but its existence cannot be disputed. Twentieth-century literature is no better than seventeenth-century literature (Hobsbawm, 2013). These are stories told by men of their time. And there are still many works of traditional historiography that stood out for their depth of analysis that still work as a paradigm for future perspectives. If we ever read works by older historians, it is either because they provide us with some permanent corpus of historical raw material, an interpretation of an unsurpassed edition of medieval chronicles, For example, or because they are casually interested in a topic that has not cited later works but which, or for another reason, arouse our interest again: in other words, we concluded that all the works are of certain importance for the investigation.

The challenge is to break the paradigm of the commonsense view of history, separating the legend and reaffirming the commitment to what is real. For this, it is necessary to dialogue with the innovations of the three periods, in which each one has peculiar observations, such as the additional resources to the printed documents, the location of tensions between the structures and the historical approach, increasingly free from judgments of value, these are peculiar to social communication actions, not to History. The "novel" and the linearity attributed to the past, without relevant updates to the investigation of history, can induce the reader, specialized or not, to memorization and lack of critical reflection of facts and leaders, without problematizing the other sources that are involved in that historic process. This happens due to the fact that modern social science, politics, and planning have adopted the model of scientism and technical manipulation that systematically neglected the human and, above all, historical experience.

Therefore, it is necessary for the investigator to read the documents between the lines. There is nothing wrong with trying to analyze other aspects than the speech, as long as the historian's point of view reflects the fundamental commitment to the truth established in his sources. And this is the first barrier that restricts innovation, highly sought by the new generation of historians.

Concluding the main idea, the restriction to high-politics, leaders and facts is not impeditive to military historians. The contributions of History to other scientific disciplines transport the researcher to the relationships that are part of everyday life, in a contextualized way with the time and the region to be studied. For that reason, the challenge for researchers is the perception of some contributions to the writing of a scientific work according to the generation to which they belong, respecting the historicity of the period they propose to research, establishing the past-present connection, pointing out the transformations on the military theme through the ages.

References Références Referencias

1. ANPUH/RJ (2021). *Military History Working Group (GT) – Rio de Janeiro Section*. Niterói: Anpuh/RJ. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/groups/151903671615320.
2. BARTELMEBS, R. C. (2012) Reviewing the Structures of Thomas Kuhn's Scientific Revolutions. *In: Revista Ensaio, volume 14, nº 3* p. 351 – 358. Belo Horizonte: UFMG. Retrieved from https://www.scielo.br/pdf/epec/v14n3/1983-2117-epec-14-03-00351.pdf.
3. BRASIL. (1988) Presidency of the Republic. *Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil*. Brasília: Deputy Chief of Legal Affairs, 1988. Retrieved from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm.
4. BRASIL. Presidency of the Republic. *Decreto n.º 9 288, de 16 de fevereiro de 2018*. Brasília: Deputy Chief of Legal Affairs, 2018. Retrieved from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/d9288.htm#:~:text=DECRETO%20N%C2%BA%209.288%2C%20DE%2016,grave%20comprometimento%20da%20ordem%20p%C3%BAblica.&text=O%20PRESIDENTE%20DA%20REP%C3%9ABLICA%20%2C%20no,que%20lhe%20confere%20o%20art
5. BRITANNICA. (2018) *Triple Entente*. Retrieved from https://global.britannica.com/topic/Triple-Entente.
6. BRUNEAU, T. C.; MATEI F. C. (2013) *The Routledge handbook of civil—military relations*. London: Routlege Taylor & Francis Group.

© 2021 Global Journals

7. ODÁLIA, N (Translation) (1948). BURKE, P. (Author). *The Annales school* (1929-1989): the french revolution of historiography. São Paulo: Editora Unesp.
8. LOPES, M (Translation) (2011). BURKE, P. (Author). *History writing: new perspectives*. São Paulo: Editora Unesp.
9. CAFÉ HISTÓRIA(2017). *Francisco José Calazans Falcon: a tribute to*. Retrieved from https://www.cafehistoria.com.br/homenagem-falcon/.
10. CARDOSO, C. F; VAINFAS, R. (2012). *New domains of history*. Rio de Janeiro: Elsevier.
11. CARDOSO, I. (2012). The past that does not pass: historical places of testimonies. In: VARELLA, F; MOLLO, H. M; PEREIRA, M. H. F; MATA, S. *Present tense & past uses*. Rio de Janeiro: Editora FGV.
12. CASTRO. C; ISECKSOHN, V; KRAAY, H. (2004). *New Brazilian Military History*. Rio de Janeiro: FGV Editora.
13. CPDOC. (no data). *What is oral history?* Rio de Janeiro: FGV. Retrieved from https://cpdoc.fgv.br/acervo/historiaoral.
14. FUNARI, P. P (2020). *Greece and Rome . 6 ed*. São Paulo, Contexto.
15. PAOLI, M. C (Translation) (1995). HOBSBAWN, E. (Author). *Age of extremes: the brief 20th century (1914 – 1991)*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.
16. MOREIRA, C. K (Translation) (2013). HOBSBAWN, E. (Author). *About History*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.
17. DANTAS, L (Translation) (1996). HUNTINGTON, S. P. (Author). *The Soldier and the State: Theory and Politics of Civil-Military Relations*. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército.
18. MC CANN, Frank D (2009). Homeland Soldiers: History of the Brazilian Army (1889 – 1937). Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército.
19. SOARES, P. M. S (Translation) (1995). KEEGAN, J. (Author). *A history of war*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.
20. KODAMA, K (2013). How do you build a nation? *In: História do Brasil II, volume 2,* p. 53 – 84. Rio de Janeiro: Fundação CECIERJ.
21. KUHN, T S (1997). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. 5. ed.* São Paulo: Editora Perspectiva S.A.
22. LAGROU, P (2007). About the actuality of the History of the Present Time. In: PÔRTO JÚNIOR, G. (org). *History of the Present Time*. Bauru: Edusc.
23. LEITÃO, B; FERREIRA, I; BORGES, S (Translation) (2013). LE GOFF, J. (Author). *History and memory, 7 ed*. Campinas: Editora Unicamp.
24. MOTTA, J (1998). *Brazilian Army Officer Training*: Military academy curricula and regimes (1810-1944). Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército.
25. OLIVEIRA, E. R (1994). *From Geisel to Collor*: Armed Forces, transition and democracy. Campinas: Papirus.
26. PEREIRA, F. S; FARIA, D. P (2020). The profile of the quartermaster of the Brazilian Army (1940-1950). In: *Brazilian Journal of Development, volume 6, n 9,* p. 67345-67365. Curitiba: Brazilian Journals. Retrieved from https://www.brazilianjournals.com/index.php/BRJD/article/view/16451.
27. PORTUGAL (1940). *The only seven documents from 1500, kept in Lisbon, referring to Pedro Álvares Cabral's voyage*. Lisboa: Agência geral das colônias.
28. RÉMOND, R (2003).*For a Political History, 2ª ed*. Rio de Janeiro: Editora FGV.
29. RICOEUR, P (1996). *Between mémoire et histoire*. Projet. Paris: n° 248.
30. RODRIGUES, J. H (1982). *Conciliation and reform in Brazil: a historical-cultural challenge, 2ª ed*. Rio de Janeiro: Nova Fronteira.
31. TODOROV, T (1995). *Les abus de la mémoire*. Paris: Arléa.
32. TREVISAN, L. N (2011). *Patriotic Obsessions: Origins and Projects of Two Schools of Political Thought in the Brazilian Army*. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército.
33. TUCÍDIDES (1987). *History of the Peloponnesian War*. Brasília: Editora Universidade de Brasília.
34. VELHO, O. A (Translation) (1982); WEIGLEY, R. F (Author). New Dimensions of Military History, 1st volume. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército.

© 2021 Global Journals

Global Journals Guidelines Handbook 2021

www.GlobalJournals.org

Memberships

Fellows/Associates of Social Science Research Council

FSSRC/ASSRC Memberships



Introduction

FSSRC/ASSRC is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS). The credentials of Fellow and Associate designations signify that the researcher has gained the knowledge of the fundamental and high-level concepts, and is a subject matter expert, proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice. The credentials are designated only to the researchers, scientists, and professionals that have been selected by a rigorous process by our Editorial Board and Management Board.

Associates of FSSRC/ASSRC are scientists and researchers from around the world are working on projects/researches that have huge potentials. Members support Global Journals' mission to advance technology for humanity and the profession.

FSSRC

Fellow of Social Science Research Council

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

Benefit

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.



Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A FSSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Fellows can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Certificate

Certificate, LOR and Laser-Momento

Fellows receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Designation

Get honored title of membership

Fellows can use the honored title of membership. The “FSSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FSSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., FSSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Fellow members of FSSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All fellows get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Fellows receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career | Financial



GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Fellows get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example,
john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career | Credibility | Reputation



Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Fellows are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career | Credibility | Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive



Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Exclusive | Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

Access to Editorial Board

Become a member of the Editorial Board

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

ASSRC

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

Benefit

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.



Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A ASSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation



Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The “ASSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Associates receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 30%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career | Financial



GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with 5GB forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career | Credibility | Reputation



Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career | Credibility | Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive



Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive | Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
$4800 **lifetime designation**	$6800 **lifetime designation**	$12500.00 **organizational**	APC **per article**
Certificate, LoR and Momento **2** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **10** research contacts/day **1 GB** Cloud Storage **GJ** Community Access	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento **Unlimited** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **5 GB** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos **Unlimited** free publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **Unlimited** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**GJ** Community Access

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

Authorship Policies

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



© Copyright by Global Journals | Guidelines Handbook

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

INDEX

A

Allegiance · 8

B

Bilateral · 4, 5

C

Caliph · 8, 9, 10

E

Embellish · 9
Emissary · 1
Emphasized · 2, 15, 17
Empires · 1, 2
Enormous · 2
Entrenched · 12
Extradition · 4

G

Glorified · 10

I

Influence · 1, 8
Initiatives · 4

O

Observatory · 2

P

Prehistoric · 1
Pristinely · 14
Prudent · 10

R

Reverence · 7

S

Secularism · 7
Staging · 12
Structurality · 7
Survived · 2, 8

T

Territory · 1, 2
Tolerance · 3
Truncated · 14

V

Varied · 1

W

Widespread · 1



save our planet



Global Journal of Human Social Science

Visit us on the Web at www.GlobalJournals.org | www.SocialScienceResearch.org
or email us at helpdesk@globaljournals.org



ISSN 975587

© Global Journals