

基于单义的历史过程分期作为并行性问题的可能解决方案

**PERIODIZATION OF THE HISTORICAL PROCESS BASED ON
THE MONOMYPH AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM
OF PARALLELISMS**

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抽象的。以中国、伊朗和欧洲2500年的历史为例，基于卡罗尔·S·皮尔逊 (Carol S. Pearson) 的12个原型体系 (英雄之旅的概念) 构建历史进程分期的可能性是显示。已确定了 17 个时期，最后一个属于“小丑时代”。

关键词: 历史平行性、历史分期、中国、伊朗、欧洲、皮尔逊十二原型体系。

Abstract. *On the example of the history of China, Iran and Europe for a period of 2500 years, the possibility of constructing a periodization of the historical process based on the system of 12 archetypes of Carol S. Pearson (the concept of the hero's journey) is shown. 17 periods have been identified, the last of which falls on the "Jester's era".*

Keywords: *historical parallelisms, periodization of history, China, Iran, Europe, Pearson's 12-archetype system.*

Evolutionary parallelisms

Back in the 19th century (E. Lazo, W. Strauss), a similar course of socio-evolutionary processes was noted in unrelated human communities. Parallelism was observed in the independent emergence of various types of crafts and crafts; creation of similar types of mythology, religious systems, etc. [4, p. 123-124].

In this paper, we are primarily interested in synchronous parallelisms (synchronisms). Their widely known example is the period of "axial time" (K. Jaspers), which was characterized by a simultaneous spiritual surge in China, India, Iran, Palestine, Ancient Greece in the 6th-4th centuries BC. [10, p. 205]. No less remarkable is the synchronicity of the growth/decline rhythms of the Roman Empire and the Chinese Han Empire, recorded by F. Teggart [14, p. 162].

Next, we intend to show a curious similarity between world dynamics and that version of the monomyth, which is known as the system of 12 archetypes by

C. Pearson. It covers historical synchronisms already known, as a rule, and at the same time, in an unexpected way, links them into a single system.

Monomyth

The monomyth theory was formulated in 1949 by the American philologist J. Campbell. He proposed a typical path of the hero’s mythological journey: solitude, initiation, return [12, p. 37]. Subsequently, on its basis, another American philologist, Carol S. Pearson, created an extended scheme of the hero’s journey, consisting of 12 stages, which were called archetypes [17, p. 57-61].

Pearson’s concept is used in psychology as a personality typology, where each archetype plays the role of an independent type. In Table 1, we briefly characterized each archetype using the work of T.V. Kapustina [9, p. 78-80] and the results of our own research [11].

Table 1

A brief description of the archetypes in the Pearson’s typology of personality

	Archetype	Description
1	Idealist (former Innocent)	Due to his naivete, he is very susceptible to ideology. A sincere patriot of the idea, to the point of fanaticism. A man with principles. Excellent propagandist.
2	Realist (former Orphan)	Victim archetype. Appreciates safety, therefore prefers collective action, is devoted to the interests of a small team. He does not like to stand out, he tries to be «like everyone else.»
3	Warrior	Likes to compete. He considers courage, rage and excitement to be valor. Struggle and sacrifice must be rewarded financially.
4	Caregiver	He is often confused with a caring servant. However, this is a more status figure - a patron, like a Maecenas or even God.
5	Seeker	Likes new, unusual, changes, movement. The search can be not only a movement in space, but also a spiritual search - scientific, mystical.
6	Lover	In the first place aesthetics and harmony. He loves and knows how to impress, win over. Opinion leader.
7	Revolutionary (former Destroyer)	Corresponds to the archetype of “death-and-rebirth” according to S. Grof. Unlike the Realist, he is an unfriendly individualist. He likes to criticize, constantly conflicts with someone - just for the sake of the process. Knows how to break barriers, «hack the system.»
8	Creator	If the previous archetype resembles Lucifer, then the Creator is a common synonym for God in Christianity. An undisciplined, inspiration-addicted genius.
9	Ruler	Master of political combinations and system building. Even the post of secretary can be turned into a power resource.
10	Magician	Trouble shooter, master of the impossible. His life does not obey logical laws, everything is “not like people’s.” Often closed.

11	Sage	The priority of reason, logic, knowledge, technology. Likes to create complex systems.
12	Jester (former Fool)	Corresponds to the puer aeternus archetype. In the first place is entertainment, a game. Ridiculous, irresponsible, spontaneous.

Periodization of history based on Pearson archetypes

In Table 2, we grouped historical synchronisms for three macroregions in chronological order (from west to east - China, Iran, Europe), starting from the “axial time”. The principle of grouping: the presence in the era of signs of certain archetypes of the hero’s journey. “1.8” was chosen as the initial value, because Creator is the eighth archetype in order in the C. Pearson system.

Table 2
Correspondence of historical synchronisms with the archetypes of the hero’s journey

№	Period	China [8]	Iran [5; 6; 7]	Europe [2; 5; 6]
1.8	Age of Creator	The flourishing of culture, arts, crafts during the Zhangguo period (480-221 BC).	From the heyday of Assyrian culture under Ashurbanipal to the completion of the apadana at Persepolis (669-465 BC). Scythian animal style	Greek culture of the classical period (6th-4th centuries BC): Myron, Phidias, Apollodorus, Epicetus, Aeschylus, Heraclitus, Pythagoras, Aristotle
1.9	Age of Ruler	The first unification of the country: from the reforms of Shang Yang to the Han emperor Wu-di (356-140 BC)	Achaeminid state, starting from Cyrus II (556-334 BC) - an empire from Egypt and Macedonia to Pakistan	Building empires: the campaigns of Alexander the Great, the Roman Republic (4th-2nd centuries BC)
1.10	Age of Magician	Appearance of Fangxian Dao (4th-3rd centuries BC), Xu Fu’s expedition for the elixir of immortality (219-210 BC), execution of Gongsun He’s son for witchcraft (92 BC)	Early Hellenism (late 4th - early 2nd centuries BC): mystical cults, syncretic deities, Seleucid royal cult	School of Astrology Berosa on about. Kos [1]. “Sorceresses” by Theocritus, skepticism of Arcesilaus. Villa of the Mysteries in Pompeii, Bacchanalia (3-2 centuries BC).
1.11	Age of Sage	From the establishment of Taixue University	Parthian kingdom from Mithridates I (171 BC). Growth	Roman science: compilations of Varro, Roman

		to the victory of the eunuchs (136 BC - 169). Invention of paper, Confucian rank examinations	in the number of settlements, development of crafts: Borsippa fabrics, «Margian iron», aivan	law, literary Latin (language of science), Roman concrete, dome, aqueduct (2nd century BC - 1st century)
1.12	Age of Jester	Erosion of power: from He-di to Xiang-di (89-220): corruption, harem power, the nominal role of emperors. The first collection of jokes «Forest of laughter»	Loss of authority by the Arsacids, starting with the Parthian Muse (2 BC - 4 AD): conspiracies, revolts of the aristocracy, interference of Rome in internal affairs	The depraved Milesian Tales. Circus performances. 3.500 books by Didim Halkenter. “New Style”: Ovid, Seneca. Juvenal (1st century BC - 2nd century)
2.1	Age of Idealist	Revival of Taoism: Zhang Daoling, Neo-Taoism (Xuan Xue). The emergence of Zhiguai xiaoshuo stories (142-300). Buddhism	The first codification of the Avesta under Vologases I (51-78). State status of Zoroastrianism under Ardashir I (224-240)	Mithraism [1, p. 163-169]. Neo-Pythagoreanism, Stoicism of Marcus Aurelius, Neo-Platonism (1st-4th centuries)
2.2	Age of Realist (Orphan)	Depopulation: From the Yellow Turban Rebellion to the Reforms of Tuoba Hong II and Xiao Ze (184-485).	Manichaeism - the preaching of property equality (3-5 centuries). Mazdakism: «taking from the rich to give to the poor» (488-529)	Depopulation: Antonine plague and Plague of Cyprian [13], crisis of the 3rd century. Victory of Christianity (all are equal and all servants of God) (3rd-5th centuries)
2.3	Age of Warrior	The Age of Legendary Heroes (Guan Yu, d. 219). The Time of the «Thin Upstarts»: From the Barbarian Invasion to the Tang Empire (311-618)	Byzantine-Sasanian wars and the Arab (“barbarian”) conquest of Persia (420-654). Legendary hero Bahram Chubin	Barbarian invasion of Rome and Byzantium. Legendary heroes: Attila, Theodoric the Great, Radegast (4th-8th centuries)
2.4	Age of Caregiver	Sui and Tang empires (581-907); population peak for the 1st millennium AD	The revival of Persian identity (shuubiya). Great irrigation work (9th-10th centuries)	Carolingian and Ottonian Renaissance: educational reform, Charles Academy (8th-10th centuries)

2.5	Age of Seeker	Development of maritime trade. Exodus of the population to the south, campaigns of the Mongols to the West (1127-1260). 3 of 4 «great inventions», Leishu edition of encyclopedias (932-1204). Creation of the Four Great Academies.	Campaigns of the Turks (1021-1055). Development of science: Ferdowsi, Biruni, ibn Sina (940-1209). Mysticism: Karmatians, Sufism (Nasir Khosrov, Attar, Ghazali), Nizari state (since 1090)	Vikings, internal colonization, the beginning of the Reconquista, the Crusades, Marco Polo. Religion: «Papal Revolution», heresies, spiritual orders. Science: scholasticism, the emergence of universities (11th-13th centuries)
2.6	Age of Lover	Lyrical comedies (The West Wing by Wang Shifu, d. 1307) and tragedies («Rain in Plane Trees» by Bai Pu, d. 1306; «Pipa Ji» by Gao Ming, d. 1359). Lyric poetry of the sanqu genre. The rise of calligraphy.	The love poem “Vis and Ramin”, the lyrics of Omar Khayyam and Nizami, the ghazal classics of Saadi and Hafiz, sublimated erotic images of Rumi (11-14 centuries). Decorative trends in architecture of the 12th-14th centuries.	Gothic art, courtly lyricism, chivalric romance, «sweet new style» Trecento: Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio (12th-14th centuries)
2.7	Age of Revolutionary (Destroyer)	Reducing the population by half over the period 1200-1393: the Black Death pandemic, the uprising of the «Red Turbans» [13, p. 238].	“General massacre”: the Mongol conquest (1220-1237), Timur’s wars (1381-1401), sarbadars. The abundance of mausoleums in the 13th-14th centuries.	Pandemic of the Black Death, Hundred Years’ War, bankruptcy of Bardi and Peruzzi, onslaught of the Ottoman Empire (14th-15th centuries)
2.8	Age of Creator	The Four Classical Novels (1494-1610) are the most famous Chinese novels. A new style of porcelain painting (end of the 16th century), export of products to Europe, the appearance of the chinoiserie style there	The culmination of the development of literature in Herat: Jami, Navoi; historian Mirkhond (15th century). Monuments of architecture in Isfahan and Samarkand. The heyday of the art of miniatures, fabrics, carpets, ceramics in the 16-17 centuries.	Renaissance and Baroque art (15th-17th centuries): painting - Leonardo da Vinci, Dürer, Bosch, Rembrandt; theater - Shakespeare, Moliere; prose - Cervantes, Rabelais. «Military revolution» 16-17 centuries.

2.9	Age of Ruler	The most powerful state of Asia of the “period of three reigns”: from the “Kangxi era” to the end of Qian-long (1679-1799). Literary fashion to imitate classical models	Safavid state from Abbas I, Nadir Shah (1588-1747). Centralization of the state, absolute monarchy. External expansion, up to an attempt to conquer India	Creation of colonial empires. Reformation: movement for the independence of political power from the church. Absolute monarchy. In art, classicism (16-18 centuries)
2.10	Age of Magician	“Yuan Mei’s New Records of Qi Xie” (1796) is a collection of stories about miracles and the supernatural. Taiping Heavenly State (1851-1864)	Ta’zieh Mystery Theater (18th century). Religious uprisings of the Babis (1848-1852), Bahaism	Hypnosis, spiritualism. Romanticism in culture and philosophy [16, p. 83-303]. Theosophical Society. Freemasonry (18th - early 20th centuries)
2.11	Age of Sage	From the Xinhai Revolution (1911) to the present day. Universal secondary education, growth in the number of universities, industrialization	From the opening of schools “Dar ol-fonun” (1851) to the present day. Also industrialization, etc.	Spread of literacy [10, p. 95-100]. Industrial Revolution, «Prussian socialism», Keynesianism (19th–20th centuries)
2.12	Age of Jester	Creation of TikTok (2016)	-	Postmodernism (from 1967-1969) [15, p. 441-442]

Conclusions

L.E. Grinin and A.V. Korotaev formulated six rules for the periodization of history: identical grounds; hierarchies; equality of periods of one division stage; close connection with theory; additional basis; the need for coincidence, at least to some acceptable degree, of the theoretical construction and empirical facts [3, p. 101-103]. We believe that the resulting periodization corresponds to five of the six indicated rules (the only exception was the rule of additional reason).

Among those proposed by L.E. Grinin, A.V. Markov and A.V. Korotaev reasons for evolutionary parallelisms [4, p. 124-129] the channeling role of the structure of the body seems to be the most suitable for explaining the result obtained, based on the idea that archetypes, as phenomena of the collective psyche, are part of a system called “humanity”.

The resulting periodization is far from universalism, because a significant amount of events like wars and uprisings do not fit into it. However, the number of parallelisms covered by it is too large to call such a coincidence random. In order to find a place for this periodization among other options for the periodization of history, further research is needed.

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