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Konstantin Sergeevich Shchemelinin (rus: Константин Сергеевич Щемелинин)

ORCID:0000-0002-3636-1583

THREE SUPERCIVILIZATIONS

Annotation. In the modern world, there are three supercivilizations - this is the Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization, the Indian supercivilization of the multitude, and the Chinese unifying supercivilization. This article describes the symbols, as well as the material and spiritual characteristics of these supercivilizations.

Keywords: civilization, picture of the world, culture, spiritual culture, material culture, world history, humanity

Contents

§1. Six civilizations and the formation of three super civilizations.

§2. Symbols of supercivilizations.

§3. Material characteristics of supercivilizations.

§4. Spiritual characteristics of supercivilizations.

§5 Material-spiritual characteristics of supercivilizations..

§1. Six civilizations and the formation of three super civilizations.

The text of §1 before comment is a quote from my work "Ethnic potentials of Russians and other peoples of the world at the beginning of the XXI century" [3, p. 349-350].

Periodization of world history on the interaction of civilizations

Throughout human history, ancient communities independently transformed into civilizations only six times - this happened in Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Mesoamerica and in the Central Andes [2, p. 80].

The first civilizations in Egypt and Mesopotamia emerged at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC. e. At the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC. e. there were already four separate civilizations on earth: in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in India and in China. At the end of the 2nd millennium BC. e. a fifth was added to them - a civilization in Mesoamerica, and from the middle of the 1st millennium AD. e. and the sixth is civilization in Peru. Thus, there are six centers on Earth, six sources of civilization for all mankind - all currently existing and all previously existing communities of people are extensions of one or more of these six civilizations, and all the enormous diversity of peoples and states is explained by the presence of local cultural, landscape, historical and other features. Based on the interaction of these six original civilizations, four successive stages or periods can be distinguished that have passed humanity to the modern day.

Stage 1. Stage before the emergence of civilizations and states

The time span from the emergence of humanity (Homo sapiens) to the emergence of the first civilizations of Ancient Egypt and Sumer, that is, until about 3000 year BC. e.

The duration of the stage is about 100 thousand years [2, p. 31-32].

Stage 2. Stage of individual civilizations

From 3000 BC e. until the middle of the 2nd millennium BC e.

The duration of the stage is approximately 1.5 thousand years.

In the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. e. the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia came into direct contact with each other, and before that time, all four civilizations that existed at that time lived separately from each other.

Stage 3. Stage of convergence of civilizations

From the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. e. and until the middle of the 2nd millennium AD.

The duration of the stage is about 3 thousand years.

During this time, the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia merged together, two more separate civilizations emerged in America, and all five civilizations of the world gradually came into direct contact with each other.

Stage 4. Stage of the united world of civilizations

From the middle of the 2nd millennium AD e. and until today.

The duration of the stage to the present day is approximately 0.5 thousand years.

During this time, two civilizations - in Mesoamerica and the Andes - were destroyed as independent units, enriching humanity with their achievements. Today there are only three self-generated civilizations on Earth. It is to be expected that with the further development of the transport network, the remaining civilizations will gradually influence each other deeper and deeper.

Given their internal complexity, millennia of existence and the huge number of people in each group, as well as in order to distinguish them from cultural, ethnocultural and other understandings of civilization, these three communities of people should be called supercivilizations (supercivilizations, or megacivilizations, or somehow to another).

Three modern supercivilizations

Characteristics of three modern supercivilizations:

1. By territories from which these three supercivilizations developed: Egyptian-Mesopotamian, Indian and Chinese supercivilizations.

2. By the essences that unite them:

2.1 Egyptian-Mesopotamian is a dividing supercivilization, since there is always a separation in it: soul and body, freedom and slavery, living and nonliving (dead), past and future, and so on.

2.2. The Indian is a super-civilization of the multitude, since there is a lot of everything in it: many gods, many lives and many deaths (many incarnations), many hands, and so on.

2.3. Chinese is a unifying supercivilization, since it unites everything: the unity of opposites yin and yang, the vital force of qi is the unification of the spiritual and the material, and so on.

The names for all three modern supercivilizations are:

I. Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization.

II. Indian supercivilization of the multitude.

III. Chinese unifying supercivilization.

Comment. The Egyptian-Mesopotamian supercivilization can also be called the supercivilization of the Fertile Crescent, so the full name of this cultural community could be: the dividing supercivilization of the Fertile Crescent.

§2. Symbols of supercivilizations.

Each civilization has its own group of symbols. There is currently no generally accepted character system for all three supercivilizations, so the character groups given below are not final.

1. The main paired symbols of civilizations: Egyptian-Mesopotamian civilization - the Sun (Sun on the sky) and a book, Indian civilization - yogi and a circle, Chinese civilization - a dragon and a hieroglyph.

2. The main three symbols of civilizations: Egyptian-Mesopotamian civilization - the Sun (Sun on the sky), a book and a sword (knife); Indian civilization - yogi, circle and lotus flower; Chinese civilization - the image of yin and yang, dragon and hieroglyph.

The meaning put into these images from points 1 and 2 is as follows:

The sun is light, God, warmth, life, birth.

The sun on the sky is light, God, warmth, rain, water, life, birth.

The book is a written law, truth.

Knife (sword) - dividing, violence.

Yogi is the path of self-improvement.

Circle - Samsara, Karma, Reincarnation.

Lotus flower - purity, life, beauty, vegetarianism.

The image of yin and yang is the unity and struggle of opposites.

Dragon is a symbol of China; a mythical creature revered in the East.

Hieroglyph - writing based on hieroglyphs.

To designate the modern three civilizations, you can pick up other symbols, as well as form groups of four, five or more symbols.

§3. Material characteristics of supercivilizations.

Below is a table showing the main characteristics of all three supercivilizations that distinguish them from one another. The list of these characteristics is not complete.

Table 1. Material characteristics of supercivilizations

№	Material characteristic	Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization	Indian supercivilization of the multitude	Chinese unifying supercivilization
1	Basis of writing	Letters	Letters	Hieroglyphs
2	Source of knowledge	Book	Feelings	Teacher
3	General Books	Tanakh, Bible, Koran	Vedas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc.	Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist canons
4	Measuring system	Decimal, duodecimal and hexadecimal	Decimal	Decimal
5	Relief of origin	Valleys of large rivers surrounded by deserts (Nile, Tigris, Euphrates)	Valleys of large rivers near the mountains (Indus, Ganges)	Valleys of the biggest Plain Rivers (Yellow River, Yangtze)
6	The amount of rain in the place of origin	It doesn't rain enough	It rains a lot	It rains enough
7	Protection of the place of origin	High (no desert invaders)	High (no invaders from the mountains)	Low (presence of steppe invaders)

8	Possibility of overland expansion from the place of origin	High (flat or hilly terrain favorable for the movement of armies)	Low (difficult terrain for the movement of armies - high mountains, impenetrable jungle)	Low (difficult terrain for the movement of armies - high mountains, impenetrable jungle plus strong peoples in the steppes)
9	Possibility of sea expansion from the place of origin	High (many nearby lands)	Low (few nearby land)	Low (few nearby land)
10	Possible directions of expansion	West, north, east	South	South
11	Potential for expansion from from the place of origin	High (many lands in the west, north and east)	Low (few lands in the south)	Low (few lands in the south)
12	Greatest states in history	British colonial empire	Mauryan Empire	Tang Empire
13	Source of military power	Control over trade routes	Population size	Population size
14	The source of military weakness	Internal religious disunity	Impossibility of expansion with undeveloped shipping and the absence of railways	Impossibility of expansion with undeveloped shipping and the absence of railways
15	Material	Not spiritual	Not spiritual	There is no matter separate from the spirit
16	Money	Are important. You can't do without them	Not important. You can do without them	Important, but you can do without them
17	Mass slavery in history	It was	Doesn't was	Doesn't was
18	Circumcision	Possible	No	No
19	Resilience in case of conquest by another supercivilization	Unknown	High	High
20	Financial center of humanity	During the 19-20 centuries	Doesn't was	From antiquity to the 19th century
21	Political dominance over the world	During the 19-20 centuries	Doesn't was	Doesn't was

§4. Spiritual characteristics of supercivilizations.

Below is a table showing the main spiritual characteristics of all three supercivilizations that distinguish them from one another. The list of these characteristics is not complete.

Table 2. Spiritual characteristics of supercivilizations

№	Spiritual characteristic or spiritual relationship to a material object	Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization	Indian supercivilization of the multitude	Chinese unifying supercivilization
1	Peace	In principle, we know	In principle, we feel	In principle, we do not know and do not feel
2	God	Monotheism	Polytheism	Philosophy
3	Absolute Truths	There is	No	No
4	Man	The king of nature. The measure of all things	Part of nature	Part of nature
5	Man and God	Man is a slave of God	Man can merge with God	Man and God are part of a single whole
6	A sense of time	Linear	Linear and cyclic	Linear and cyclic
7	Past	Doesn't affect the present in any way	Directly affects the present	Can affect the present
8	The present	A foundation for the future	Perfectly	The basis of life
9	Future	Unknown	It can be influenced	Depends on the case
10	Spiritual	Not material	Not material	There is no spirit separate from matter
11	Animals	Servants of the people	They are equal to people	Part of the world
12	Inanimate	There is	No	There is
13	The Dragon	Evil	No	Good
14	The sun	Source of Life	No function	No function
15	Water	Value	Is not a value	Is not a value
16	Desert theme in history and culture	There is	No	No
17	Vegetarianism	No	There is	No

18	Source of Spiritual Power	Feeling superior	Acceptance of the world in all its diversity	Feeling superior
19	The source of spiritual weakness	Lack of full-fledged spiritual unity	Willingness to submit	Indifference to the outside world
20	The purpose of training	Subsequent work	Cognition and (or) self-improvement	Subsequent labor and (or) self-improvement
21	Woman	Below men	A wonderful creature. Part of nature, just like a man	Part of nature, just like a man
22	Love	Debt	Enjoyment	Part of life
23	Happiness	You must strive for it	Rest	Has a physical nature
24	Marriage	Without love	With love	Debt
25	Violence	Norm	A means to an end	A means to an end
26	Deception	Bad	A means to an end	Norm
27	Power	From God or from the people	Part of the order of things	From Heaven. Part of the order of things
28	Attitude towards crises and changes	Negative	Neutral	Positive
29	Attitude towards stability	Positive	Neutral	Negative
30	War	Good	A means to an end	A Dangerous Means to Benefit
31	Life and death	Different entities	Sequential process	The sides of a whole
32	Life	Preparing for death	Wonderful	Important
33	Death	Transition to Eternal Spiritual Life	Stage on the path of transmigration of souls	End of life
34	After death	Heaven or hell	New life	Dissolution

§5. Material-spiritual characteristics of supercivilizations.

In the Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization and in the Indian supercivilization of the multitude, the spiritual is opposed to the material, but in the Chinese unifying supercivilization there is a concept that unites the spiritual and the material - this is qi [1].

Conclusion: the three modern supercivilizations have colossal differences from each other in many fundamental characteristics.

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