



Abstract

Inheritance and Breakthrough: Theory and Practice of Medieval Arabian Medicine

Wang Yaping

Abstract: The historical context of the formation and development of Arab medicine, based on the “Translation Movement” around the 9th century, can be traced back to the 8th century, and extended to the 12th century. Over a long period of time, Arabian medicine has gone through different stages of development. Beginning with Bedouin tribal medicine, along with the emergence of Islam, “Prophetic Medicine” gradually took shape. After the translation movement, the works of ancient Greek-Roman medicine, Indian medicine, etc. were translated into Arabic. With the maturity of Arab medical theories, the interactive relationship between knowledge and society has gradually strengthened, and the medical environment in Arab society has gradually improved. It is manifested in the state’s emphasis on public health, the free medical care of charity hospitals, the development of doctors, and the differentiation of medical disciplines. Around the 12th century, thanks to the efforts of Latin and Western translators, Arab medicine entered the Christian Western European countries and promoted the development of Western medicine.

Keywords: Translation Movement; Ancient Greek Medicine; Arabic Medicine; Medical Environment

Diagnosis and Treatment of Children's diseases Recorded in the Ancient Mesopotamian Literatures

Yu Miaonan, Li Haifeng

Abstract: There were relatively independent and systematic literature records on children's diseases in the ancient Mesopotamia, which were roughly divided into two categories: diagnosis and treatments literature, forming a fixed writing mode and recording system of three stages. From the literature, pediatric medicine has formed a relatively independent branch, but it is not completely separated from adults. The main symptoms of children are nocturnal crying, convulsions and gastrointestinal discomfort, and the etiology and diagnosis and treatment are usually associated with specific gods. The main symptoms of children are nocturnal crying, convulsions and gastrointestinal discomfort, and the etiology and diagnosis and treatment are usually associated with specific gods. The diagnosis mode is mainly inspection, supplemented by inquiry, auscultation and pressing. The ancient Mesopotamian physicians carried out symptomatic treatment for children's diseases, with relatively systematic treatment methods, mainly focusing on inaction, family observation and treatment, as well as joint diagnosis and treatment by physicians and exorcists. The diagnosis and treatments of children's diseases is similar to that of adults. However, people at that time had realized the difference between children and adults in the process of physiology and maintenance, and initially established the medical theory of pediatrics, which reflected the living conditions of children in the ancient Mesopotamia to a certain extent.

Keywords: Ancient Mesopotamia; Children's Diseases; Medical Theory; Tablets

Countermeasures and Implications of Preventing and Controlling Cholera in Qajar Persia

Xing Wenhai

Abstract: The modern history of Iran is a history of fighting against diseases. During the Qajar Dynasty period, due to the poor public health conditions, the serious lack of infrastructure, the lagging concept of social epidemic prevention, the colonial infiltration of western powers and religious pilgrimages, relevant measures to control the spread of exogenous infectious diseases were not targeted and effective. The cholera epidemic caused political instability, economic depression, military backwardness and deepened semi-colonial degree in Qajar Persia. The Qajar government has taken various measures to minimize the impact of casualties and secondary disasters caused by the cholera epidemic by launching urban public health campaigns, strengthening the functions of epidemic prevention agencies, standardizing the medical management system, issuing public health laws and regulations, and changing the concept of social epidemic prevention. Under the common influence of Persian traditional political civilization and western civilization, the system of modern health and epidemic prevention was initially established.

Keywords: Cholera; Qajar Dynasty; Persia; Public Health

On the Genesis of Military Slavery in the Middle East

Xu Feifei, Zhang Jian

Abstract: Military slavery prevailed in the Middle East in history. In this system, military slaves served the rulers as full-time military forces, many of whom entered the ruling class, and some military slaves even became rulers. Scholars hold different opinions on the genesis of military slavery in the Middle

East, with the most popular view being that it was initiated by the Abbasid Caliph al-Mu‘taṣim (r. 833 – 842). Research shows that the military slavery of the Islamic world first appeared in the Umayyad Emirate of Córdoba in the second half of the 8th century, and in the early 9th century the Aghlabid dynasty in North Africa also practiced a system of military slavery, which preceded the one of the Abbasid Caliphate. After the Abbasid Caliphs established slave armies, various Muslim separatist regimes followed suit, and then military slavery became widespread in the Middle East, which flourished for a long time and didn't disappear until the 20th century. Military slavery, a measure taken by rulers in traditional Middle Eastern societies to deal with the dilemma of limited dominance over subjects, was a special system to seek authoritarian power within the Islamic political framework.

Keywords: Military Slavery; Slave Soldier; Mamlūk; Ghulām; Middle East

On the Rise and Fall of the Slave Trade in the Western Indian Ocean in the 19th Century

Ren Xiaoyu, Zhang Qian

Abstract: In the early 19th century, the Sultanate of Oman controlled the Persian Gulf and the east African coast and then used their geographical advantages to engage in the slave trade in the West Indian Ocean. In the same period, Britain cracked down on western slave traders in the Western Indian Ocean, resulting in the situation that Arabs dominated the slave trade in the Western Indian Ocean. With the help of Indian businessmen, Arabs brought slaves from East Africa to Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf to fill the local labor gap. Because of the increasing demand of western countries for Zanzibar cloves, Persian Gulf pearls and dates, Arabs introduced more slaves from East Africa. At the same time, the Arabs established a stable slave trade system in the Western Indian Ocean which further promoted the development of the slave trade, and resulted in slave trade reaching its peak in the mid – 19th century. In the late 19th century, because of the

division of the Sultanate of Oman, the frequent escape of slaves and Britain's great efforts to crack down on the Arabs' role in the West Indian Ocean Slave trade, the slave trade in the Western Indian Ocean declined. Because Britain and Germany intervened in East African affairs through the issue of slavery, Zanzibar Sudan and its territory in East African became western protectorate.

Key word: West Indian Ocean; Slave Trade; Oman; Zanzibar; Arabs

The Study on Evolution of Marabouts in Algeria during French conquest

Ci Zhigang

Abstract: Marabout worship is the religious belief and practice formed in the process of the spread of Islam in the Maghreb region. It is the product of the combination of Islam and primitive religious belief in North Africa. Marabout has both religious and social organization functions in Algeria. During the period of French conquest, marabouts in Algeria were divided: some marabouts launched the Jihad Movement and Mahdi uprising against colonial invasion in order to defend their homeland; the other marabouts struggled to survive under the colonial rule, showing different trends of submission, migration, and disobedience. The resistance and adjustment of marabouts in Algeria during the French conquest, on the one hand, reflected the split characteristics of marabouts itself, on the other hand, it also reflected malabout's identity transformation under colonial rule. By the end of the 19th century, marabout's influence gradually declined. The reasons are: the colonial authorities assimilated the religious elites in the city and the countryside to make them become the tools of colonial rule; the tribal society was destroyed, and marabouts lost the social foundation to maintain its existence; after the rise of Islamic reformism, marabout's worship was criticized, which made marabouts gradually develop To decline.

Keywords: Colonial rule; Algeria; Marabout; French

The Evolution of Persian Qizilbash Societies during Safavid Dynasty

Zhang Chao

Abstract: Qizilbash were Turkoman tribes originated in northwestern Iran and eastern Anatolia, which had given heavy foundations to the Safavid dynasty. Qizilbash had seen the sufis of the Safavid family as spiritual leader and had converted to the shi'ism since the 15th century. After the establishment of the Safavid dynasty, the first king Ismail Shah affirmed the twelfth Imam as official believes. Qizilbash insisted on their sufi shi'ism which had forged their tribal organizations. Qizilbash uymaq had greatly expanded during Safavid dynasty. The evolution of Qizilbash had great influence on the Silk Road cities in Greater Iran, such as Ardabil, Isfahan, and Baghdad. Finally, Qizilbash's political position declined and gradually evolved to local power. With the function of Qizilbash had greatly changed, Qizilbash integrated with urban Society. The evolution of Qizilbash had affected these cities' social, ethnic and religious structure deeply in Early Modern Iran.

Keywords: Safavid Dynasty; Qizilbash; Shiites; Tribe; Urban Society

An Analysis on the Tribal Society of Sa'ada Region Yemen From the Perspective of the Relationship between the State and Society: Discuss the Rise of the Houthi

Su Yin, Zhao Peng

Abstract: The Houthi are a Zaidi religious and political force that emerged in the Sa'ada area of Yemen. After 2015, the rapid rise of regional rebels became an important political force dominating the civil war in Yemen. From the perspec-

tive of the interaction between the modern state and society, the game between the modern state and the Sa'ada tribal to control the local society, the impact of modern economy on the traditional tribal society, the political awakening of youth groups, and the Zaid revival movement all constitute the reasons for the rise of the Houthi. The rise of the Houthi is the result of the modern state's response to the political, economic, religious and cultural levels of traditional tribal society in the Sa'ada area, which has achieved a profound impact on Yemen politics with its development and growth.

Keywords: Houthi; Tribal society; Social Controls; Zaydism

The Exploration of the Path Choice and Institutional Reconstruction of Egypt's Political Transformation in Post-Mubarak Era

Wang Tai, Ma yunfei

Abstract: The political transformation of Egypt in the post-Mubarak era has experienced three stages: the interim government led by the military, the morose period of Islamic democracy and the Sisi period of the return of strong men. The rapid change of power presents the complex and changeable characteristics of the political transformation of Egypt in the post-Mubarak era. First, the diversified development of political forces and the progress in the construction of democratic political system; Second, tortuosity, complexity and uncertainty coexist, and the political transformation falls into an institutional dilemma; Third, the military led the political reconstruction process, and Egypt returned to the strongman political model. In the process of rethinking the road of Egypt's democratic process, a deep grasp of the relationship between authoritarianism and democracy, people's livelihood and democracy, reform and revolution, soldiers and politics will help to understand the essence of Egypt's political transformation; In the process of exploring Egypt's development path, correctly dealing with returning to religion and adhering to secularity, correctly understanding national reconciliation and political inclu-

sion, correctly treating national independence and social development, and always firmly adhering to independence and self-confidence will help create new civilization in communication consciousness and walk out of a path in line with its own characteristics with the vitality of self-change Sustainable development road adapted to national conditions.

Keywords: Post-Mubarak Era; Egypt; Political Transformation; Authoritarian Politics

A Study on State Governance, Market Governance and Development in Contemporary Egypt

Bi Jiankang

Abstract: Since the “July Revolution” in 1952, Egypt has encountered setbacks in exploring a development path suitable for its own national conditions. From the macro level of national governance, Egypt failed to deal with the contradictions between the public sector and the private sector, the protection of labor and the attraction of investment. As a result, Egypt lost both the advantages of planned economy and the vitality of market economy, resulting in the low efficiency of the public sector and the depression of the private sector. From the medium level of market governance, Egypt’s economic governance is also not successful, and the development of private sector faces “three tragedies”: the “tragedies” of the establishment and operation of private sector enterprises, the “tragedies” of tax system, and the “tragedies” of justice and property rights. From the perspective of the main body of national governance, bureaucracy is over inflated, civil servants’ wages are low, and corruption is rampant; the functions of government agencies are overlapping, bureaucracy is becoming more and more serious, government effectiveness is poor, and governance ability is low. Facing of decades of accumulated problems, the Sisi regime has the courage to shoulder historical responsibilities, promote the advantages and eliminate various malpractices, vigorously promote reform, and promote inclusive and sustainable development. Egypt’s

2030 vision points out the direction for future development.

Keywords: Contemporary Egypt; National Governance; Market Governance; *Egypt's Vision 2030*

On Egypt's Water Problems and Their Governance Path

Li Chen, Feng Lulu

Abstract: With the increasing severity of the global “water crisis”, water governance has become an important issue in global governance. Water governance belongs to the category of “new governance”, and is also an important area to promote the transformation of national governance models in developing countries. As an important strategic resource for the Nile Basin countries, water resources are an important medium to leverage regional security, stability and social development. Egypt is located in the lower reaches of the Nile River Basin, and the reform of its national water resources management system is a matter of national importance and livelihood. The contradiction between the escalating water demand brought by the growing population and the relatively limited water reserves makes Egypt's “water crisis” particularly severe. At present, Egypt actively promote “networked governance” as the leading model of water governance integrated system. Egyptian water governance is manifested in improve the legal framework and clarity of authority and responsibility, reform functional sectors to adapt to the network node governance, emphasize international cooperation to ensure water security characteristics of the basin. At the same time, Egypt's water governance is still facing a long-term imbalance between water supply and demand, the legal framework and institutional structure is not coupled, the lack of participation of multiple actors and other issues. In the long run, the global “water crisis” and Egypt's national development vision will help Egypt's water governance to develop in a positive way.

Keywords: Egypt; Water Problem; Water Governance; Networked Gov-

ernance; Nile Valley

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Nation Building of South Sudan with Its Dilemma

Liu Hui

Abstract: The Sudan People's liberation Movement (SPLM) created the Republic of South Sudan, also has been the main power of nation building of South Sudan. The own condition of SPLM directly determines the nation building of South Sudan. As a guerrilla organization, with the founding of the Republic of South Sudan, the SPLM rose to the ruling party. Although the mission has changed dramatically, from the mode of war to the mode of governance, because of the essential reform has been absent, the SPLM has practiced the wartime system. The problems of SPLM such as rigid systems, loose organization, the intermeshing of civilian and military, the obvious tribe traces have made the nation building of South Sudan be in dilemma. Therefore, there have been the antagonism between tribe and nation, the contest between decentralization and centralization, and the challenge of providing public goods. Now the SPLM has divided into several factions. Although the president Kiir and Machar have reached an agreement to form the transitional government. However, in view of the lag of SPLM's reform, it has been not a true political party, coupled with the characteristics of the country's tribe society, South Sudan will remain unstable for a long time.

Keywords: Sudan People's Liberation Movement; South Sudan; Nation Building

US Assistance in the Process of Iraq's Reconstruction and Its Enlightenment

Feng Yi

Abstract: For a long time, foreign aid has been an important means for the United States to safeguard national interests and achieve strategic goals. After the Iraq War, the core of the United States' policy towards Iraq was reconstruction, and aid was the main means of serving reconstruction. In terms of the U. S. assistance to Iraq, implementing democratic transformation and enhancing anti-corruption governance capabilities in the political field; Give priority to supporting the oil industry and building a diversified economic structure in terms of economy; Restore public services and improve people's livelihoods in the social sphere; Provide military assistance to the Iraqi security forces on a military level. The United States aid to Iraq has had little effect, and currently Iraq still faces many urgent problems such as political division has intensified, economic development has stalled and social unrest has continued. The reason for this is that, from the perspective of donor countries, the utilitarian and instrumental characteristics of aid determine that it only serves the national interests of the United States; from the perspective of recipient countries, the unique political and economic forms formed in Iraq's history have played a role in dissipating US aid. Therefore, foreign aid must be based on the national conditions of the recipient country, adopting an aid model that is equal, mutually beneficial, pragmatic, and does not attach any political conditions

Keywords: United States; Iraq; Post-war Reconstruction; Foreign Aid

The Shifting of the Date of the Fall of Sardeis from 547 to 540 B. C. and Its Effect on the Chronology of the 7th and 6th Century B. C.

Andreas J. G. Frank, trans. by Liu Liang

Abstract: As for Lydia, an ancient state in the middle west of modern Turkey, her chronological framework based on classic works usually contradicts with that based on modern archaeological materials. The classic authors sometimes even contradict with each other. The death of Gyges, the first king of the last dynasty of Lydia, can be loosely dated according to the Assyrian materials. But according to the well accepted conclusion that Lydia was overthrown in 547 BCE, this dynasty must last much shorter than the record of Herodotus. The difference between Herodotus and other classic authors originated from the ignorance of Herodotus that there is co-regency between the Lydian kings. Based on year of Gyges's death, the record of another classic author and the idea of co-regency, this article proposes a new chronological framework of Lydia. According to this new framework, Lydia and Babylon were overthrown one closely after other. Furthermore, the Battle of Eclipse, a seemingly isolated battle is actually closely related to that.

Keywords: Lydian; Kinglist; "Battle of Solar Eclipse"; Persia; Egypt