Abstracts

The Logical Reasoning of Building the Humanistic Community on the Silk Road from the Prominent Features of Chinese Civilization

Ma Lirong

Abstract：Exploring the logic of China＇s Silk Road Humanistic Community construction from the prominent features of Chinese civilization is actually a study of new understanding of President Xi Jinping＇s＂Belt and Road Initiative＂. Its rich theoretical logic，thick historical logic，and ought－to－be practical logic will help us seek the ways of coexistence between China and the the world in the ancient and modern Silk Road relations. Specifically，innovativeness is the driving force for the growth and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on the Silk Road，which is embodied in the innovative spirit of learning from the past and forging ahead；inclusiveness is China＇s strategy for building a Silk Road Humanistic Community，which highlights the essence of Chinese civilization＇s inclusiveness，harmony and coexistence of different ideas and religious cultures；the peaceful nature is the essence of China＇s partnership diplomacy under the guidance of the＂Silk Road Spirit＂and the way of coexistence among multiple actors on the Silk Road. In solving the identity confusion fabricated by the Western countries of＂who we are＂，clarifying the path choice of ＂how we coexist＂，and building the common cognition of＂where we go＂，it provides a historical logic and practical foundation for the theory and practice of South－South cooperation，constructs an autonomous knowledge system of partnership diplomacy with Chinese characteristics under the＂the Belt and Road＂ Initiative from a Chinese perspective，highlights the academic confidence released by the prominent features of Chinese civilization，helps to enhance the Silk Road discourse，and deepens the construction of the Silk Road Community of Humanities between China and the Silk Road countries，and becomes a direction of efforts to deepen China＇s partnership with the developing countries.

Key words：prominent features of Chinese civilization；innovativeness；inclusiveness； peaceful nature；the Global Civilization Initiative；China＇s relations with developing countries；Silk Road Community of Humanities

Seeking Nation Identity from Civilization Heritage：Archaeological Excavations and Nation – state Building in Middle Eastern Countries

Ai Rengui

Abstract：Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1798 marked the beginning of archaeological excavations in the Middle East. Since then, Western colonists such as France, Britain, Germany and the United States have successively organized huge archaeological teams to excavate the ancient civilization relics in the region and bring back a large number of precious cultural relics to their museums. After the First World War, national consciousness of the Middle East countries gradually awakened, and they launched nationalist archaeological activities one after another. They carried out independent archaeological excavations, trained local archaeological talents, and restricted the export of their cultural relics. This period was also a critical period for the Middle East countries to strive for national independence and liberation. Archaeological excavation served as a means to connect the current national identity with the ancient past. In the aspect of archaeological excavation participating in the process of nation – state building, Egypt, Iraq and Israel, these three Middle East countries with rich cultural heritage, are particularly prominent. The ancient cultural heritage has become the "fundamental imagination" of modern nation identity, thus reflecting the characteristics of antiquarianism in the nation – building in the Middle East.

Key words：nation – state building in the Middle East; nation identity; archaeological excavation; civilization heritage; antiquarianism

On the Influence of French so Called "Civilizing Mission" on the Algerian Nation – state Building

Zhang Yuyou & Zhang Juanjuan

Abstract："Civilizing Mission" is a colonial theory, discourse and ideology widely implemented by European colonial empires, and a set of colonial means and moral rhetoric in addition to military conquest and political domination. In the 19th century, France carried out a comprehensive "civilized" transformation of Algeria's language and culture, religious belief, inter – ethnic relations, educational model and political system by shaping the dualistic opposition relations between the colonizers and the

colonized，namely "civilization" and "barbarism"， "advanced" and "backward". The implementation of "civilization mission" not only broke the traditional economic form and social structure of Algeria，but also put heavy ideological shackles on the indigenous people. After independence，Algeria immediately launched the decolonization movement to remove the brand of "civilizing mission" from multiple dimensions such as political system，ideology，national culture and national identity，trying to get rid of the worship and psychological dependence on French civilization，promote national culture，and strengthen national identity and cohesion. However，from a long-term historical perspective， "civilizing mission" led by France has not been eliminated with the disintegration of the colonial system，but has hindered the political and cultural construction，social values and national community construction of the Algerian nation state for a long time. As result，Algeria needs to break the shackles of cultural colonialism system and rebuild its self-confidence，consciousness and self-reliance of national culture.

Key words：nation-state building；Algeria； "Civilizing Mission"；decolonization；self-consciousness of civilizations；cultural confidence

An Analysis of the Main Characteristics of the Nation-state Building of Iraq in the Post-Saddam Era

Huang Minxing & Shi Yongqiang

Abstract：In March 2003，the United States-led international coalition launched the war against Iraq，overthrew Saddam Hussein's regime，and Iraq began a new round of nation-state building process. The background of the nation-state building process in Iraq after 2003 includes the leading role of the United States，the dominant position of the Shi'ites and Kurds，the continuous domestic violence，and the influence of the surrounding countries and the international situation. The nation-state building process in Iraq in the post-Saddam era has the following main characteristics：in the political field，the first is the "decentralization" of the political system，including the establishment of the federal system，the implementation of autonomy in the Kurdish region，and the weakness and division of military forces；the second is to establish a political system characterized by ethnic decentralization. In the economic field，it is manifested in restoring oil production，

suppressing the division of the unified market, promoting the marketization of the economy, promoting the reform of the monetary system, and improving the severely damaged infrastructure. In the social and cultural field, the social influence of religion is fluctuating, the social influence of tribes is partially restored, and the central government and the Kurdish area government promotes educational reform in different directions.

Key words：nation – state building; Iraq War; post – Saddam era; decentralization; ethnic decentralization; Islam

"African Solutions to African Problems"：Exploration of Indigenous Knowledge of African Collective Security

Luo Jianbo & Sun Xin

Abstract："African Solutions to African Problems" originated from the rise of pan – Africanism. It was formally put forward against the background of significant changes in the security situation in Africa in the 1990s, and became an important concept for African Union (AU) to promote collective security in Africa. It emphasizes solving African security problems with African indigenous knowledge and realizing lasting peace in Africa with Africa's own strength. Its essence is to pursue African autonomy, the key is to emphasize the African way, the foundation is the shared African concept, and the legal support is the legitimacy and local applicability given by regional integration. The AU actively promotes the innovation and development of African collective security concepts and principles, promotes the innovation and practice of African collective security mechanisms, and pays attention to the development of a new partnership with the outside world, all of which embody the spirit of African self – reliance and self – improvement, as well as the excavation and application of local knowledge by Africans in the field of African security governance. However, there is still a big gap between AU's security vision and security capability, and "system building" and "capacity building" need to be promoted simultaneously. How to bridge the gap between ideal and reality is still an important issue that AU must solve at present.

Key words：African collective security; AU; Africa – led; indigenous knowledge; pan – Africanism; African Renaissance

The Threat of Terrorism in the Sahel and Its Solutions

Meng Jin

Abstract：The Sahel region is one of the regions in Africa where the terrorist activities are the most rampant. Plagued by ethnic contradictions，armed conflicts，poverty and natural disasters，as well as external factors such as the Covid – 19 epidemic and the Ukrainian crisis，the frequency and intensity of terrorist activities in the Sahel region have increased significantly，and the scope of activities has continued to expand. At the present stage，terrorism in the Sahel region shows that the division and reorganization of terrorist organizations have accelerated，and the confrontation between the two extremist groups has intensified；the degree of integration of terrorist organizations into the local society has deepened，and the ability of terrorist organizations to control the local society has been strengthened；the superimposed effects of terrorism with transnational organized crime and climate change have become prominent. Actors at different levels，such as international and regional organizations，foreign powers，governments，and local self – defense militias，have engaged in terrorism governance in the Sahel. However，the lack of effective coordination among governance entities，the excessive focus on military，and the neglect of sufficient attention to the concept of multidimensional counter – terrorism means have led to the ineffectiveness of terrorism governance. The soil for breeding terrorism still exists. In the future，formulating and implementing a coordinated and effective international counter – terrorism cooperation strategy on the basis of promoting the rapid economic and social development of regional countries，improving government governance capabilities，and giving full play to the autonomy of all countries in counter – terrorism affairs will be an effective way to cope with terrorism in the Sahel.

Key words：non – traditional security；Sahel region in Africa；terrorism governance；United Nations；African Union；Economic Community of West African States

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