

Role of sea in world geopolitics determining ,the case maritime Silk Road and its heart, Persian Gulf

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Abstract

Ontology of water is communication, and this research has focused on nature of water communication between the East and West of world in a way that stability and hegemony of ancient and medieval world depended on its existence, and it has investigated its use in modern era. One of strategic routes of world, which is located in heart of maritime history of world, is maritime Silk Road that should be called living sea of world which has connected East and West of world in a wide range of history. Maritime Silk Road is common point of history from ancient period to middle ages and to modern period. This road is corridor of ancient Incense and Spices roads. For first time, it was traveled by Ibn Battuta Maghrib from port of Tangier to Canton of China in Middle Ages. This is main issue of oriental research. American orientalist followed and reexamined path of Ibn Battuta in innovative operation in ۲۰th century. research of writing development of article and author's presentation at International Congress of Maritime Silk Road on occasion of the ۷۰۰th anniversary of birth of Ibn Battuta(۱۳۷۷) in city of Guangzhou, China. This road has a physical role in determining geopolitical, economic, cultural and military world. New round of world history began with division of world by Europe under leadership of Portugal, with capture and control of Silk Road by Portugal and other European countries. It took place as follows:International conflict and competition for domination over middle of Silk Road.In modern era, dominance of maritime Silk Road and access to warm waters have been subject of colonial powers' conflict since beginning. This conflict was fought by newly established empires of Portugal, Spain, Moscow, London, and Netherlands. France followed and finally America joined them. Meanwhile, new marine discoveries and the Kingdom of Portugal and Spain, which emerged after fall and collapse of Muslim rule in Andalusia.Dividing world among themselves, they began a distinct form of presence on the Silk Road. These two with the door.Acquisition of this way of communication dealt a heavy blow to collapse of economy of Islamic world that it was their wealth because still in ۲۱st century, it can be seen that all world powers want to play in heart of maritime Silk Road .

Key Words: Maritime Silk Road, geopolitics, world

Introduction: Ontology of water as tool for any communication:**I- Historical background of Maritime Silk Road , continuous line of****seven seas:**

Geographical texts and travelogues, mentioned about land and maritime silk route. These texts mention several land routes and one sea and maritime silk route. There are three ways from land of Islamic and Arabic territories : one is Kashmir, the second is Mongolia, and the third is the way of Khorasan. But silk Sea Road, largest communication route in the world in Middle Ages, about 100000 - kilometers that connects eastern world to ports of western Mediterranean such as Tangier in Maghreb and Valencia in Andalusia, Lyon in south of France. Masoudi(1), Ibn Hawqal, and Maghadisi described the Silk Road in seven seas from China to the Roman Sea .. But Abolhasan Masoudi's description of the continuity of the Silk Road. From the China Sea, which is considered the last sea of seventh sea in east of earth, to Persian gulf that is heart of maritime silk route, He proposed silk sea route and writes: The waters of sea of China, India, Persia and Yemen are connected and named the ports of this route from the Persian Sea to China (12). But the first reports. Documented by geographical and archeological writings and inscriptions in museums and mosques. Items under the control of Iranians during the Parthian period reached the Silk Road, and this is evidence of Iran's competition. And Rome has spoken in this way. Parthians who had political competition with Romans and Roman merchants. They did not allow to pass easily. And in the middle of the second century AD, the Silk Road served politics. Foreign Parthians were banned from crossing Chinese silk, and the silk trade from this route was completely banned. Stopped the Chinese silk ships by sea to bring silk to Malacca, Ceylon and the east coast. Iran National Silk Conference, Gilan University - - October 27, 2016. They took India and Roman and Greek merchants bought from them in those places. In the Sassanid period of city. Iranian ports led to the prosperity of the silk sea route, and several Pahlavi inscriptions, masks and objects. There are Sassanid period in Chinese museums. Including today, with the advent of Islam, a period of extraordinary development. It is cultural, economic, social, and the glory period of the Silk Road. Sources from the embassy China's envoy to the sea to China was dispatched and the sea line between Siraf and Kancho(Kanton) was set.

II- Ontology of water connection . the case maritime Silk Road

The basis of vital human communication is based on water, and the communication in the life of all beings as a whole and their parts is through water, and in the same way, the basis of global trade between the East and West of the world is through seven large and small water basins, which God has made the path of vital commercial communication and movement of necessities. Man has made an appointment. Global peace and tranquility depends on the stability of this path. The sea silk road, which starts from the city-port of Canton in the southeast of China to the destination city-port of Balencian in the east of the Iberian Peninsula

in the western Mediterranean, is the name given to the vital link of human communication. This route includes the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Oman Sea, the Persian Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea, which is connected to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean at its origin and destination, and through which global communications are possible. The hypothesis of the research is that the stability and existence of the earth at the beginning of creation is connected to the constant communication in these seven waters, and therefore the process of political decisions of this connection should be adopted so that the benefits of the natural stability of this path can be spread at the global level.

1-maritime silk road in Islamic period:

The Islamic period is era of the emergence of political and economic phenomenon of Silk Road, which served the world peace and was responsible for the proper distribution of goods and capital between East and West.. Islam entered through this sea route became china And the cemetery and graves of several Iranian captains of the Islamic period, including Captain Jajermi and It is there, and the Ilkhani and Timurid Silk Roads are the communication and trade routes of these two Mongolian states and there have been many embassies between Iran and China, and then from 907 to 1368 During the Song and Yuen dynasties, there was extensive communication between Iran and China, and between 1483 and 1644 The cities of Isfahan, Hormuz, Samarkand, Kerman, and Shiraz are places of exchange between Iran and Chinese Islam. And the trade of nations , including Iranian silk, is through the silk sea route .

2-Silk Road in Islamic geography texts

The best and most information about the Maritime Silk Road is in the Arabic-language geographic textbooks. Their study shows the overall face of the Maritime Silk Road and its physical violation in the global economy. The Islamic image of the Silk Road and its cultural, political and commercial elements .One of the commercial consequences of the rise of Islam is the Islamization of the world's largest maritime communication route. The way is best reflected in the texts of Islamic geography. Masoudi, Ibn Hoqal and Moghdisi. In the classical texts of Islamic geography, various elements of this road have been depicted and the most form. The Islamic reflection of this road is in Andalusian and Maghrebi travelogues. Silk sea route with color. Islamic culture is depicted through Maghreb and Andalusian journeys and in Muslim geographical texts. Western and Andalusian journeys, collections of human and Islamic knowledge, written political documents, It is social and cultural that with the detailed description of the cities of the sea silk route of Egypt, Maghreb, Hejaz and Iraq, especially Mecca and Medina. This way carries a large amount of sacred Islamic knowledge and many of the deeply rooted Islamic beliefs and traditions in the cities and ports of the cultural path and functions. Their economy is mentioned in the travelogues and the mentality of traditional sanctity and blessing in the points of this Islamic path and this form of the sanctity of the

Wahhabi mentality surrounding the sanctity and de-blessing of the holy shrines ,Iran (National Silk Conference, Gilan University - - October 27, 2016) . These travelogues are the main source of descriptive geography; A treasure of Arabic literature, education and ,Islamic organizations, men and the basic stage of the historiography of the Islamic West and the valuable heritage of the people .Western and Andalusian journeys, collections of human and Islamic knowledge, written political documents,It is social and cultural that with the detailed description of the cities of the sea silk route of Egypt, Maghreb,Hejaz and Iraq, especially Mecca and Medina. This way carries a large amount of sacred Islamic knowledge and many of the deeply rooted Islamic beliefs and traditions in the cities and ports of the cultural path and functions Their economy is mentioned in the travelogues and the mentality of traditional sanctity and blessing in the points of this Islamic path and this form of the sanctity of the Wahhabi mentality surrounding the sanctity and de-blessing of the holy shrines,violates .These travelogues are the main source of descriptive geography; A treasure of Arabic literature, education and.Islamic organizations, men and the basic stage of the historiography of the Islamic West and the valuable heritage of the people.It is anthropology, anthropology and cultural ethnography of Islamic societies in the Islamic Middle Ages. At .This is a part of the terms of human and Islamic education, it has been used in the work and in the building of personality.Islam has intervened, and on the one hand, religions and religions, architecture, urban planning, and customs.They are found in Islamic sources. Contemporary sources have discussed the religions of this path .

3-Ibn Battuta (1377) traveler of all societies, maritime aihk route :

The Silk Road is one of the geographical phenomena of the ancient period of history and the Middle Ages, which are all religious issues And religious and political, economic and cultural, social should be seen in its framework; Presence and.In this way, the political and economic sovereignty determined the relations between East and West. Islam Bakhsh .The greatness of the existence and identity of the Silk Road has been; The first documentary report of the Silk Road"Zeitoun to Tangier" from the "Silk Sea Route" is the Maghrib world tour. She.Is.the mental structure of the Silk Road is a successful model of political, economic, social and religious relations.It is cultural. Ibn Battuta has provided a good description of the silk sea route in an original way.. Ibn Battuta's journey is a lasting image of the paradigm of the Silk Road, which has been the path of successful communication throughout the centuries .Middle and ancient period of the world. Ibn Battuta writes: My exit mine is Tangier .Muscat Rasi . The present research is a part of a speech and article at the (Maritime Research Center, Silk in the port city of El-zeitun in the southeast of China is in November - 2008)on the occasion.The seven hundredth anniversary of Ibn Battuta's birth was celebrated and it is mentioned in detail in the Silk Sea Route book .The same route is the Silk Road, from the city of Bandar, Tangier, the birthplace of Ibn Battuta, to Zeitoun from -Among the travels of Ibn Battuta is Maghrebi traveler. In this conference, oldest version of sea route , Silk was presented and Chinese translation of Ibn Battuta's travel book was unveiled.

4-Ibn Jubir (1144), maritime Silk Road:

During the Islamic period, Muslims traveled from China to Spain through this road for centuries, because this road. The silk trade became a pilgrimage route and the Hajj journey was also on the same route as the silk sea route. including Ibn Jubeir, a Spaniard from the port city of Valencia, which is from the ports at the end of the sea route. It is silk, and with the intention of Hijaz, it is on the common route with the silk sea route to Mecca, Medina and other cities. He traveled to Iran and Iraq and the ports of the Silk Road. The importance of Ibn Jubayr in his journey from Andalusia is he from Spain's Granada was launched according to 3 Shawwal year 578 and after crossing the south of Andalusia from the island. The journey of the Genoese ship left for Alexandria, he has traveled western part of the sea route. He made western part of Silk Sea. It started at port of Tarif and mentioned Mediterranean islands of route. Ibn Jubayr, in his travelogue of route. He has traveled the sea of silk in the Mediterranean, one of the privileged aspects of his travelogue is the report on the situation of Muslims . It is the island of Sicily . His work is a picture of the most important issues in cities of this sea route, including Cultural anthropology is part of the way in Alexandria.

•-Iran from ancient period to Islamic period along maritime silk route

The Parthians had complete dominion over the Silk Road and all social and political movements. The economy was with them. Parthian period to the rivalry between Iran and Rome and the insecurity of the Silk Sea route, among others Pirates are famous for Roman ships. The party is the exclusive and decisive mediator. The world trade policy was on the way of the Silk Road and based on this very risky situation. It was for the Roman sailors that the land route appeared, and therefore some researchers believe that the sea route is superior. The ground and dirt roads of silk are in the first centuries AD. Western sources document reports from Mention the naval operations of the Parthian kings in this way to control the silk trade of China by Iran.

6-The Silk Sea from the Sassanid era to its revival with Al Boyeh

It is the commercial reality of the ancient and medieval period that the important business of China is in the hands of Iranians and. Then the Muslims fell, which many researchers have pointed out, and that Iran took the path. It was brought to Europe in danger during the Sassanid period, which promised the extraordinary development of the fleet. Iran is in the Pars Sea and Oman, the Indian Ocean and the China Sea, the coasts of the Persian Gulf and Arabia and the Red Sea were under the control of the Sassanid naval fleet and this authority until the sixth century AD. It was established and the silk trade in the east of the world was in the hands of Iranian merchants. Chinese silk by The Iranian fleet was transferred to the Western Mediterranean, and until the arrival of the Arabs in Iran, the Iranian trade was And the Eastern Roman Empire tried many times to move the naval fleet with the help of the

Abyssinian government. Sassanid stopped the silk sea route. The importance of Sassanid fleet trade in the Islamic period. It has developed to such an extent that an Egyptian researcher has devoted his doctoral research to it. and the establishment of Arabs and Khawarij immigration in the cities and ports of the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea. The region became Arab, but the beginning of the rule of the Al-Buya in Iran, the Persian Sea took its place on the way. The Silk Sea once again won the Buoy wall by keeping Oman and its cities, which are the gateway to China. They were the gateway to the Silk Road and its cities, especially Sohar, connected to the Pars Gulf. Fars with the Oman Sea and the Indian Ocean again after the weakness of the Arab conquest, revival and stability and continuity.

They forgave and preserved the Iranian form of the Silk Road and freed it from the domination of Baghdad and Egypt and the ports of the Persian Gulf, including Siraf, Sohar, Hormuz, Qeshm, Jask, and Mezon region in Al Boyeh period was one of the most prosperous commercial centers.

7- City of Iranian ports on Silk Road: Siraf: Siraf and his sea voyages on silk road maritime

From the ancient period to the Islamic period, Iran has always been in a large part of the Silk Road, by the sea Oman and the Persian Gulf and its ports, including the city of Bandar Siraf, had a colorful presence, and silk -Until the end of the Safavid period, Iran was one of the goods that were brought by the Iranian fleet from the China and Indian seas. Oman was transported to the western Mediterranean. Iranian seafaring, especially in the Sassanid era, played an essential role in International trade, especially silk from China to the Mediterranean, had a conference in the city of Zaytoun, International Silk Road, remnants of the cemetery of Iranian sailors with the names of Iranian cities from There was the saying of Nakhda Jajermi's grave, which is reported in the author's book "The Silk Road", Dozens of Iranian sailors and captains who described the Silk Road, especially the heart of the Persian Sea. (Iran National Silk Conference, Gilan University - - October 27, 2016). There are legends in the history of Iranian seafaring, such as captains Ramhormzi and Sirafi. sea lane, Silk has many port cities on its way from the port city of Tangier to Canton, the most important -. They are in the middle of the sea way of the city of Iranian ports. The Silk Road is one of the most important ways -. It is silk that has had the main position in the transfer of silk at the international level, this way. About ten thousand kilometers from the southeast of China, from the port city of Canton, the traditional capital of China, to Bozor-. The most commercial ports of the eastern Mediterranean and the western Mediterranean ports extended to Spain on their way from, The city of densely populated ports with Chinese, Malay, Indian, Arabic, Iranian, Byzantine, Roman, Turkish culture, -Berber, Iberian was crossing. The most important port city of this route is Bandar Siraf, which some call the gateway to China, is called Siraf is a thriving commercial center in different eras of the history of the Silk Road. Abu Zaid Sirafi in the book Akhbar al-Sain wa Al-Hind, which was published for the first time in Paris in 1811, has been

This book is about some cities of the Persian Sea and their relationship with Siraf and its centrality. He mentioned that he writes about Siraf: They say that the places where the Chinese go for business are bad, Most of the Chinese ships load from Siraf because the goods come from Basra, Oman and other places, They take Siraf, then explained the route of Chinese ships to the port of Khanfua (Canton)

8-Reconstructing and carrying out a maritime Silk Road by American Orientalist.

There are any contemporary research on maritime Silk Road. The Silk Road, and especially the Maritime Silk Road, is today topic of conversation between scientists and historians of East and West and there are several institutes called Silk Road Research. In importance of maritime silk route. Silk is enough to examine this successful structure of global communication. In maritime silk route, forced American researchers at beginning of 20th century to carry out a journey like Ibn Battuta's journey and in some ways. (Thomas J. Abercrombie (T.J. Abercrombie) on occasion of celebration, World of American Discovery carried out Ibn Battuta's travelogue from Tangier to China.

9-Result: Maritime Silk Road :is the way of preservation and world peace

The maritime silk road is recorded in the medieval texts in a way that shows that it is the road of world peace and security and creating an economic balance between the East and the West of the world. This pit is a symbol of the success of culture dialogue and its success.

10-Funding: The possibility of establishing the Silk Road:

The increase in knowledge of this way in the 20th century has been an attempt to control it

11-Resources

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