

# **A Unitary Process of Big-World History. A Transcendental and Constructivist Perspective in History.**

**by Eduardo R. Saguier**

Senior Researcher, CONICET (Argentina)

e-mail:[saguiera@ssdnet.com.ar](mailto:saguiera@ssdnet.com.ar);

**Abstract:** In this manuscript I am trying to prove the intimate linkage between religion, politics, sociology, aesthetics, economics and linguistics, and more specifically the linkage between the rise and fall of civilizations and historical stages and the rise and fall of myths, rituals, languages, religions, arts, sciences, political powers and social and economic hegemonies, in the context of the rivalry between the East and the West, and between the South and the North, as well as to justify the need to transcend traditional ways of doing scientific research in both Big and World histories. For that purpose, an historiographical consideration emphasizing the need of a reconceptualization of the historical subject, a unitary process rather than the sum of local processes, and an increasing complexity of cultural spheres, by the multiplication of mythological, social, symbolic, linguistic, political and economic differentiations, regressions and integrations, was important to understand the demand of new cultural units. In that sense, based on a fuzzy set theory, on subjectivity theories (Laclau's hegemony, Badiou's subjectivity, Žižek's transcendental gap, Balibar's *egaliberte*, and Rancière's *mesentente*), on a new hermeneutic theory, comprising semiotics, semantics, syntax, and autopoietics, or a methodology inspired by Rosch's prototype theory of categorization, Putnam-Kripke's theories of reference, Forbus & Gentner's analogical mapping-inference, Grimshaw's thematic role theory, and Luhmann's autopoiesis, and more than seven hundred (700) footnotes referring to a bibliography of more than five thousand (5000) titles, I have developed the so-called prototypical historical categories and properties, almost a hundred (100) categories, half a thousand (500) sub-categories and their corresponding functions built as qualitative equations. These categories, properties and functions need to be cross-culturally confronted with those foundational events capable of contributing shifts between historical stages. Finally, a methodological consideration centered on new documental sources consisting of a collection of simple and integrated semantic properties and conceptual maps is highly demanded in order to develop multiple paths to alternative pasts, potential paths to optional futures, and to stimulate the development of a radical, transcendental and constructivist historical theory.

**Keywords:** constructivism, cognitivism, cognitive linguistics, autopoietics, objectivist semantics, prototype theory of concept categorization, fuzzy set theory, conceptual integration or combination, blending theory, *egaliberte*, *mesentente*, analogical mapping-inference or structural-alignment process, cross-domain and conceptual mapping, causal theories of reference, conceptual projections, knowledge representation, thematic role theory, global and big history, family resemblance, suffixation, semiotic and semantic properties, polysemy, unitary process, instantiation or interactive property attribution approach.

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Table I. World and Big historical categories.

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