

STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WARS IDEAL POLITICAL MAP OF THE WORLD, FROM 195 TO 21 MEGA-FEDERATIONS

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Citation: Diaconescu, L., Necșulea A. (2024). Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars Ideal Political Map of the World, from 195 to 21 Mega-Federations. *Revista Română de Geografie Politică*, 26(1), 29-50. <https://doi.org/10.30892/rrgp.261103-375>

Abstract: Wars have always caused millions and millions of dead, destroyed peoples' wealth and held development back. Geopolitics, alternative history, futurology or nationalist politics tackle this problem by creating regional paintings, but the results are low compared to expectations, the war due to border disorder is still intense. This research aims to develop a conceptual framework, based on five principles: historical, linguistic, religious, cultural and geopolitical, through which to create a theoretical direction, a map of the world close to the ideal IPMW (Ideal Political Map of the World). The concept of mega-states, economically and nationally stable, such as: Brazil, the United States, China, Russia, India or the European Union currently existing, can expand worldwide, materializing in 21 countries with large areas and large populations, encouraging globalization, trade, free movement but above all an optimal framework of the balance of power.

Key words: expansion, abolition of states, history, reduction of wars, great powers

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INTRODUCTION

Can there be a delineation of the borders of the countries of the world, closer to the ideal as we know it today? If we still had a shaky image of a world political map, somewhat stabilized at a moment that is far from correct, why can't we draw, at least theoretically, an approximate model of what could be "The Ideal Political Map of the World"? Most of the inhabitants of the

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approximately 200 states of the world have divided opinions about the national territory, most of them being willing to go to war at any moment to defend their country but also to add to its surface, new territories that they consider entitled to possess them. Another hundreds of millions of people live in a different country than the one that represents their ethnicity or religion, being minorities and ruled by "foreigners".

Developing a clearer idea of what it might be like to draw borders chosen according to current knowledge, which would reduce frustration and perhaps calm the multitude of wars, would add value to world geopolitics. The debates are multiple and viewed differently from the perspective of each geopolitical person, but after many adjustments to the map below, a model could be reached to guide us.

Scorned grievances unexpectedly led us to the First World War. Other grievances, just as suddenly put into practice, dragged our planet into World War II. For almost eight decades, there has been talk from one year to the next, about the outbreak of the Third World War and perhaps from here, the Fourth or Fifth World War. We are aware that the world is boiling, that it is suffering, often in silence, from the injustices that have been inflicted upon it over the centuries of history. It is not even now clear whether wisdom and prudence or fear of self-destruction will make us avoid another great world war for another dozen or hundreds of years, or whether it will begin in one or two years, regardless of the time from which starts the countdown.

In order to maintain some degree of objectivity and not to favor certain states to the detriment of others, the foundations were laid for an assessment based on five principles: historical, linguistic, religious, cultural and geopolitical, to define a world strategy for regulating, theoretically, the borders the world's current affairs, by which to arrive at a map accepted by more of the population than contentment shows today, and to avoid as many of the possible wars that will come.

Geopolitics, history, alternative history, the merger of world states or futurology present us with various types of maps, viewed from the perspective of the possible and logical perspectives, forecasts, but the implementation of a strategy that is related to the determining factors, with the aim of reducing wars by idealizing the political map of the world, we can consider that it is thinly and artificially represented and often occupies only small planetary sectors or the explanations of the final result are insufficiently explained.

The working method in identifying the objective is primarily a scientific-emotional one, humanity but also each individual being shocked by the poverty of the states in Africa, by the interminable civil wars in Latin America, the brutal ethnic conflicts in the Middle East, the hordes of emigrants who take by storming rich states or refugee camps holding millions of helpless people. The demographic growth of the last seven decades, when another 5.5 billion people were added to the 2.5 billion people, is downright scary. Nuclear weapons threats from the top of the world's states (among: China, USA, Russia, India, Pakistan, North Korea, UK and so on), the space crisis in Asia and the emerging one in Africa, the lethargic instability of Europe and the desire for US dominance, are visible in all news, press, television, in economics and especially scientific articles, and the big best sellers most often deal with world or local conflicts. The desire for evil as well as the desire for good are in the human spirit, and the concern to develop methods by which some of these conflicts can be resolved is natural. There are no more productive ways to defend the planet,

reduce pollution and know well-being than where the states of the world live in harmony with each other, and the main asset in establishing lasting ties between them is that they need peace and reducing the state of conflict even within its own borders.

Forecasts of the evolution of the world have been found since ancient times, being the well-known predictions given by Jules Verne or Nostradamus. In 1911, Emilio Salgari, known as the Italian Jules Verne, made demographic and climate forecasts for the beginning of the 21st century in the work "The Miracles of the Year 2000" (Salgaris, 2005), in which he predicted the growth of glaciers at the poles and a continued demographic agglomeration of the continent of Europe. At the beginning of the 19th century, Thomas Malthus argued in his book that the overpopulation of the planet will create a disaster (Malthus, 1798), followed by other and other works, such as Paul Ehrlich's work that predicted the death of tens or hundreds of millions of people from the cause of resource depletion and overpopulation (Ehrlich, 1968). From these ideas to the planning of population control was not much of a step, ideas debated in the work World Population Policies (May, 2012), in which the plans to reduce and curb the population explosion are extensively demonstrated.

About conflicts, forecasts were made in the work War and Anti-war by the well-known Toffler, who plans directions for meeting wars based on the analysis of past wars (Toffler, 2005), while in the work The Next World War (1996) Weinberger and Schweizer tries to see the great war predicted for the period 1998-2007 going into all the details, Alexandru Grumaz debates the huge number of possible wars that will shape the world, in the work The Third World War (2013), while, more realistically, Francois de Rose (1998) titles his book, succinctly and suggestively: The Third World War Didn't Happen. And the works about the future of humanity and the continuous planetary modeling are known, thus Paul Roberts amplifies in the works The End of Oil (2008) and The End of Food (2009), the decline that awaits us and the lack of food, Toffler speaks in The Shock of the Future (1973) or The Third Wave (1996) about the dominance of supra-state multinationals, Ștefan Mășu (2011) explains the emergence of a single world government that will rule the planet in the 21st Century Humanity and World Government, the same approach brought by Bernard Guillochon in Globalization, One Planet, Divergent Projects (2003), while other works such as The Next 100 Years by George Friedman (2009) emphasize the continued dominance of the USA throughout the 21st century, Peter Navarro tells us in China, The Wars to Come (2011), or Peter Frankopan (2011) in The Silk Road, A New History of the World, that in fact China is destined to become the master of the World, Samuel Huntington (2018) closer to the work addressed here, it foresees a merging of states according to the place culture in the Clash of Civilizations and the restoration of the world order, Paul Dobrescu bets on a perpetual installation of economic-financial crises in the work The crises after the Crisis, A world without a compass and without a hegemon (2016), Angus Deaton speaks of the prosperity of the current world and foresees a bright future for man on Earth, in the work The Great Escape (2020), while Joel Levy and Richard Moran give no chance to a stable future in The Book of Revelation, Scenarios for the End of the World (2010) and Doomsday, 10 Scenarios for the End of the World (2003), where the poisoning of the planet, the emergence of the third world war, global warming, cataclysms and actuality, as good harbingers, pandemics and experiments out of control, draw up the chapters of these works.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POLITICAL MAP OF THE WORLD. IMPERIAL STRATEGIES OF BORDER DEFINITION

3000 or 5000 years ago, there were numerous tribes on Earth without a clear territorial boundary, but the main civilizational state groupings were taking shape, extended in the Fertile Crescent: The Middle East, the Nile Valley and Greece, and the Indians and Chinese were continuously perfecting their administrative model, focusing on the Indus and Yellow River valleys respectively. On the rest of the planet, it was impossible to talk about coagulated peoples and especially borders.

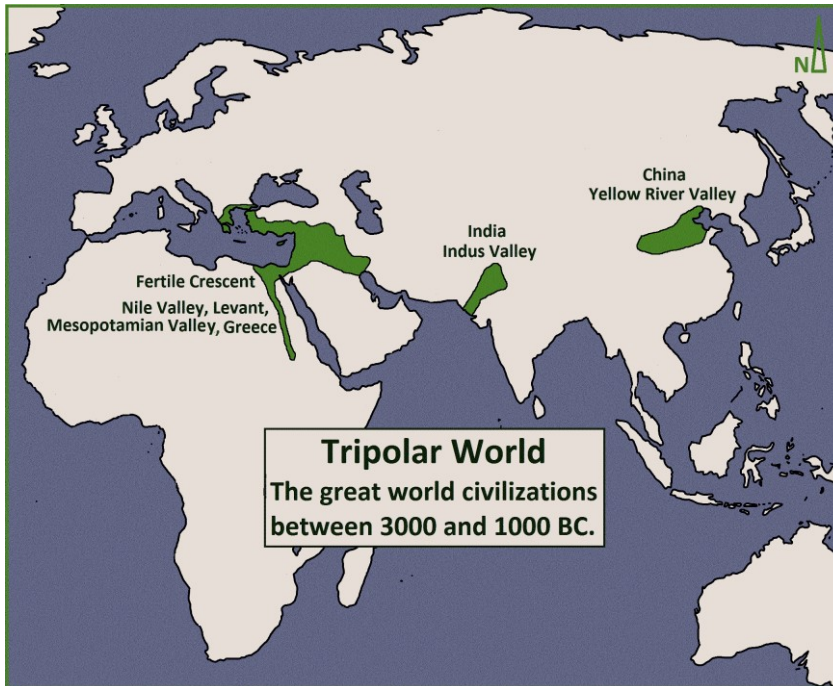


Figure 1. Map of the first great civilizations of the world
Source: adapted by the authors from: Brooks et al., 2008; Luck, 2001

After the development of the Roman Empire, but also other established empires such as: Persian, Mongol, Chinese, the idea of a mega-state was created, with a central leadership and subject peoples. Over time, more and more borders appear in Europe, India or the Middle East, and the Empire: Ottoman, Arab, Tsarist (Russian), Austro-Hungarian, Prussian, French or Polish become full-fledged countries, with well-defined and carefully managed borders (O'Brien C., 2010). The departure of the Europeans to the sea and the discovery of America, the southern African coast, Oceania and the many islands of Asia about which not much was known until then, led to the imperial division of the planet, into often deserted territories, through which it is not known to had there ever been a state border (Luraghi, 1971). Since then, the borders have created subject provinces, administered by the great powers according to their ability to conquer, without having the slightest interest in respecting the ethnic groups discovered, new demarcations randomly dividing up any territory. The continued existence of grievances defined the history of that period, creating tensions and

wars, genocides that continued in a chain and that continued to shape the planetary borders, without showing signs of settling.

After each grievance new wars arose, increasing frustration among the less privileged. The division based on ethnic, but also religious, or historical criteria or according to the new powers, all of which came with their own rules of division, led to endless debates about who is more right and where the final border should be drawn that will not be violated. Only in the first half of the 20th century, the First World War as a result of the grievances of the Central Powers, and the Second World War caused by the grievances of Germany, Japan and Italy (which were joined by other states considered unjustified), caused more than 70 millions dead, tens of millions injured, and economic damage that has undone decades or hundreds of years of development (Roberts, 2013). But the Second World War ended, and the provinces dominated by the empires began to gain their freedom one by one, leading roughly to the current political map of the world.

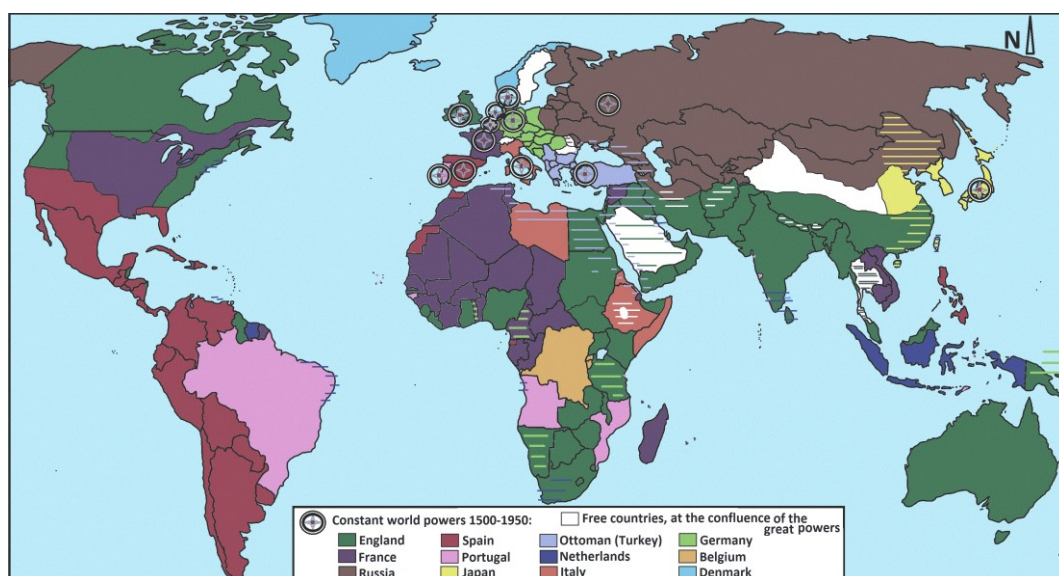


Figure 2. The 12 empires and their colonies between 1500 and 1950, superimposed on the borders of the current 195 states
Source: processed by the authors after: Darwin, 2021; Marshall, 2017

In 4.5 centuries, except for two economic powers, the United States and China, the first emerging from a conglomerate of territories of the European powers and the second, although a millennial empire, subject to external powers for most of this time, the world was dominated by 12 empires. They owned most of the world, with small exceptions of territories that anyway always felt the influence of the 12+2 (China and the USA), but which were not directly owned by them.

Among the less subject territories, there were: Ethiopia in Africa, Thailand (Siam), the mountainous interior of China and the desert of Arabia in Asia and states of confluence between the great powers in Europe, such as: Sweden, Switzerland and Wallachia (Romania of May late) (Ertan et al., 2016).

Table 1. World powers 12 + 2 between 1500 and 1950

Source: adapted from: O, Brien P., 2010; Duby, 2015

No.	Power	Current area, rounded values km ² (x1000):	Total km ² (x1000) of territory owned but also dominated, during the 450 years:	Main territories held (names of current states):
1	England	240	40.000	India, USA (New York, Washington and others), Canada, Australia, South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Pakistan, China (semi-colony southern half), Malaysia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Iran, and and so on
2	France	550	16.000	Algeria, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Mali, Vietnam, Syria, USA (Louisiana), Canada (Quebec) and so on
3	Russia	17.000	30.000	Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Finland, Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia, Manchuria), Poland, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Iran and so on
4	Spain	500	14.300	Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Philippines, USA (Texas, Florida, California), Morocco and other countries
5	Portugal	90	10.800	Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, India (Goam, Daman), China (Macao) and so on
6	Japan	350	5.500	China, Korea and other territories
7	Ottoman Empire (Turkey)	800	5.000	Iraq, Egypt, Greece, Bulgaria, Crimea, Serbia, Libya and other states
8	Netherlands	40	3.200	Indonesia, Suriname, Tawan and so on
9	Italy	300	3.900	Libya, Somalia, low Ethiopia and so on
10	Germany	350	3.300	Tanzania, Cameroon, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria and other countries
11	Belgium	30	2.400	D.R. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi
12	Danmark	50	2.700	Norway, Greenland, Iceland and so on
	Territories not fully owned, but majorly influenced:	About 3.000-5.000	-	Sweden, inner China, Ethiopia, Siam (Thailand), Wallachia (Romania), Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Afghanistan and other territories
	Millennium China, expanded after the withdrawal of Europeans and Japan	9.600	11.100	Mongolia
	USA formed on the territory of: England, France, Holland, Spain-Mexico and Russia	9.500	10.000	Philippines, Cuba and other territories

Of the 12 powers, 10 were in Europe: England, France, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Italy, Turkey between the continents of Europe and Asia, and Japan in Asia. Belgium starts from the Netherlands at the beginning along with Holland, becomes an independent power developing an empire in Africa, and Germany, although appearing later, becomes the direct successor of Prussia. Denmark, in turn an empire of frozen areas, forms a Nordic Viking power that rarely comes into conflict with other European powers. All of them owned about 230 million km² (149 million km² of the planetary land surface, of which Antarctica 14 million), which means, subtracting the 3-5 million less dominated territories, a surplus of about 90 million km², which belonged several powers of these, depending on the period.

Although Poland or Austria-Hungary owned extensive areas in Europe, they never left the continent territorially, and Ireland or Italy, for example, although they have tens of millions of descendants outside Europe, always feeling their influence, they did not hold territories on the continents of America or Asia (Adelman, 2015).

If there had been no World War I or II, or if there had been a great war between the USA-NATO and the USSR-Warsaw Pact in 1962, the borders of the world would certainly have been much different, as well as happening even today if the US-EU would enter a devastating war with the China-Russia tandem. But until now, the map has mostly crystallized as it was defined in the mid-20th century, with good and bad, with satisfied parties and nations willing to win back their lost territories.

Proof of the mistakes in the determination of the maps are shown by the multitude of civil, inter-ethnic wars that have broken out in the last 7 decades and that have no possible cessation situation, bringing in their wake tens of millions of refugees and displacements (Cooper, 2007).

It is thus demonstrated that the management of the borders according to the goal of the imperial powers, in which the five established benchmarks were not taken into account: the history of the territory, the spoken language, religion, culture or geopolitics, led to other decades of wars and tensions, with intensity still higher with the demographic explosion recorded in the last century.

THE INCORRECTNESS OF THE CURRENT BORDERS AND THE NEED TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY

After 1945, Russia, which created an empire attached to the old national territory, remained with most of this conquered space, the same happened with China, the United States or Iran. France, Portugal, Spain, Holland or England if they had territories in distant areas, they were forced to give them up, remaining practically with the old territory they owned until the year 1500, when they decided to face the Planetary Ocean. Thus, creating the question of whether the old European empires should form federations with their former colonies or, in turn, Russia, China, the United States and other such states should lose their territories conquered since the time when did they stretch imperially?

In South Asia, when the Europeans arrived, there were a multitude of peoples, where the newcomers took over small territories, initially multiplying the administrative mosaic, when Portugal, Holland, France or England owned small areas of it. When England conquered the whole of South Asia, it created the concept of a single state, which it retained from the surface even after the

departure of the British, when two main states (Pakistan and Bangladesh) were formed, plus India, which held the vast majority of the old provinces. Thus, the question of historians and geopoliticians comes as a matter of course, whether the whole of South Asia should be a single power, or on the contrary, each of the multitude of ethnicities, languages and religions should have its own territory as it was before the arrival Europeans?

In Latin America we have another good example of splitting or merging. If Portugal decided to create a single nation on the conquered territory, forming Brazil, on the other hand, only in South America, the Spanish territory, approximately equal in area and population to Brazil, was divided into 9 states, plus 8 other states in Central America and the State of Mexico in North America. Just like Portugal, the Netherlands did the same in the Dutch Indies where it formed the current state of Indonesia, which until the arrival of the Europeans was never administered by a single leadership, including the Moluccas and the West Irian Islands (the western half of the island Papua New Guinea). Instead, the English and the French competed to carve boundaries up Africa and the Middle East without any historical rule and only as they succeeded in conquering the territories. This is how we have larger states but also territorially reduced countries (Blair et al., 2022).

Another example is the pushing of boundaries by great powers. In Europe, north of the Carpathian Mountains, after the end of the great war, all borders were pushed to the west, thus Germany lost ground in favor of Poland, Poland, Slovakia and Romania lost ground in favor of Ukraine, and it and Finland lost ground in in favor of Russia. This injustice was followed by millions of displacements, people who could no longer find their place and a huge frustration in all these states, each in turn looking with frowns to the east.

The old and the new are another feature of the many wars, as was the case with the arrival of the Spanish in the Mayan territory of Mexico-Guatemala or the Incas of Peru-Bolivia, the arrival of the English in large numbers in South Africa, the forced Islamization and Arabization of Egypt, the Great Migration from Europe that brought the current peoples: Germans, Slavs, Vikings or Finnic-Ugric, the settlement of the Turks in the Greek-Armenian territory, the Israelis in the Arabized territories, the Albanians in the Serbian territory or the current conflicts of the Southeast Asians with the ethnic Chinese who immigrated here in the past (Castles and Miller, 2020). Between the US and Mexico, the Spanish conquered a territory with millennia of history and multiplied in Mexico, extending north to the Mississippi and Columbia rivers. The English and the emigrant peoples from Europe who formed the United States, conquered these Mexican-Spanish territories, halving the surface of Mexico from which they took only almost unpopulated territories. Meanwhile, the US being more developed and Mexico (and the other Spanish-Amerindian states further south) having high population growth rates, they migrated until it came to be that the former territories conquered by the English speakers, now became mostly populated with Spanish speakers. The natural question is who is new and who is old, and to whom should this territory belong? If the US had not attacked Mexico or Spain had helped its former subject, this territory would not belong to the United States today, or if Mexico went to war on the side of Germany in World War II (as it received offer), maybe the current border would have been different.

The current borders, for the most part, represent a picture of a historical moment that has ceased to know many modelings. It would have been equally possible to not have World War II, and to still have the borders known after World War I today. It is difficult to ask a clear question. We could ask what the Europeans are looking for around the globe, or the Chinese in Southeast Asia or Tibet, what the Brazilians (Portuguese) are looking for in the Amazon, the Americans (Anglo-Saxons) in Alaska or the Russians in Siberia? But looking in terms of globalization and expansion, we might as well ask why there are countries like: Austria, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Belgium, Republic of Moldova, Libya, Ecuador, Singapore, Taiwan, Nepal, Oman and the list could go on be extended to over 150 countries? All these could be considered provinces of mother states, with the same ethnic-religious characteristics, clarified following the development of a strategy that would correct all these inaccuracies.

TERRITORIAL REDISTRIBUTION PLAN BASED ON HISTORICAL, LINGUISTIC, RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL AND GEOPOLITICAL CRITERIA. 21 FEDERATIONS IN THE WORLD

Although the names or capitals may vary, adjustments may also be made, but a proposal somewhat close to good, by implementing the five principles of calculation forms a picture in which there could be 21 state federations, more or less integrated.

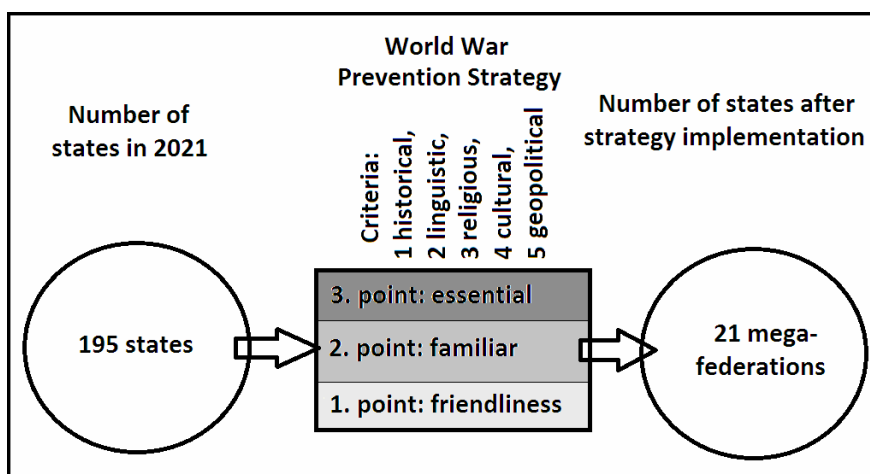


Figure 3. Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars S.P.W.W.

The existence of almost 200 independent states of the world as the situation presents itself at the beginning of this third millennium, as well as a multitude of territories on the verge of gaining independence that tend to increase the number of independent states, disrupts the system of forces and brings world leaders who divide spheres of influence (Keating, 2018). Subjecting this large number of states to a series of criteria, similar to the current situation of the European Union, the Indian Union, the Russian Federation or Canada, can be corrected if an easy-to-use and understandable strategy is implemented to reflect the scoring of the possibility of mega-coagulation federations. By merging the states into extended federations, they give a number of at most 21 federations, aiming at a bearable integration, at the maximum limit. A number

lower than this value would force the merger too much, losing the essence of the implemented strategy and generating other additional conflicts, but also a higher number of federations could endanger the balance of power.

The number of points starts from 1-5 for poorly integrated federations, 5-10 points for federations with a satisfactory degree of integration (the European Union, which can represent a benchmark to follow, reaches the middle of the scale in this case, accumulating 7 points) and a score between 10-15 points proving the most familiar state structure, where internal conflicts should have the least chance of happening.

The calculation of the SPWW Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars, at an essential level for all five criteria that would accumulate a maximum number of 15 points, is carried out as follows:

$$\underline{SPWW = 3p \text{ historical criterion} + 3p \text{ linguistic criterion} + 3p \text{ religious criterion} + 3p \text{ the cultural criterion} + 3p \text{ the geopolitical criterion} = 15 \text{ points.}}$$

- where 3p represents the essential, inseparable attachment between states with similar values (eg the linguistic criterion between Romania and the Republic of Moldova, between North Korea and South Korea or between Germany and Austria, being states that speak the same language),
- 2p is given by the familiar attachment (such as birth and source of Western culture of the European Union or Christianity or miscegenation of the Amerindian and European-Spanish population of Spanish Latin America), while
- 1p can be given for friendly attachments, more than bearable, similar to intake western that keeps the United States of America or Spanish Latin America united, or Christendom in South Africa or the defense and exploitation of the hydrocarbon resources of the states on the western shore of the Persian Gulf accumulated in Arabia.

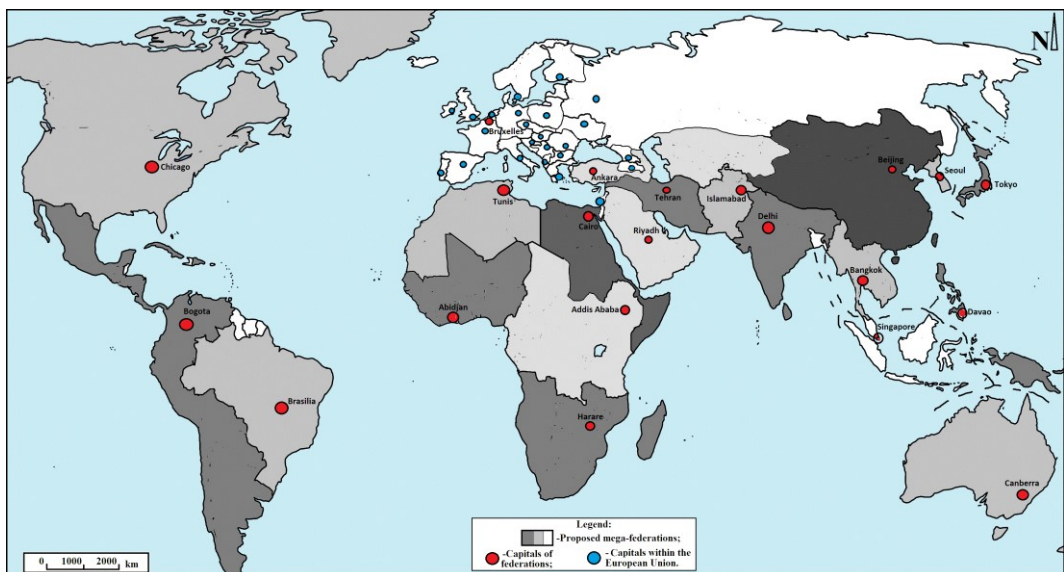


Figure 4. 21 proposed federations

Source: draft prepared by the authors after the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars

The 21 great federations, results of the implementation of the SPWW Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars, give what we could call the Ideal Political Map of the World - IPMW, with three dominant powers on the continent of America which has stabilized demographically, one in Europe and sparsely populated North Asia, one in The reduced Oceania, 11 in the overpopulated Asia (almost 60% of the world's population at the moment) and 5 in Africa, which is in full demographic explosion.

Table 2. The world with 21 states, with: the surface, the population in the years: 2022, 2050 and 2100, as well as the landmarks that could create their appearance.

Source: data processed by authors with original ideas, after: www.worldometers.info;
<https://www.populationpyramid.net/population-size-per-country/2100/>; Delumeau, 2014

No.	Mega-federation - score -	Surface Million km ²	Residence	Population year 2022 million:	Estimate 2050	Estimate 2100	Main unifying features and (points awarded):
1	United States of America U.S.A. - 8 -	21,5	Chicago	370	430	400-550	2.(2) predominantly English-speaking European immigrants 3.(2) and Christian-Protestant religion 4.(3) the new core of Western culture 5.(1) the European extension on the western coast of the North Atlantic
2	Spanish Latin America S.L.A. - 9 -	11,5	Bogota	420	500	400-600	1.(2) Appeared through the interbreeding of the Spanish European population with the pre-Columbian peoples 2.(3) the Spanish language 3.(3) and the Catholic religion 4.(1) resonating culturally with the second western world
3	Brazil - 10 -	8,5	Brasilia	215	230	160-260	1. (3) Former Portuguese colony 2. (3) what has preserved the Portuguese language 3. (3) and the Christian Catholic religion 4. (1) resonating with the Western world similar to S.L.A.

4	Magreb - 9 -	5,0	Tunis	100	140	140-180	<p>1. (2) Common Carthaginian, Roman, and later Arab history</p> <p>2. (3) Arabic language</p> <p>3. (3) and Islamist religion</p> <p>5. (1) being the Arab side geopolitically attached to the north, to the Atlas Mountains, the Mediterranean Sea and Europe</p>
5	Egypt - 13 -	4,0	Cairo	140	240	380-500	<p>1. (3) Ancient Egyptian Civilization</p> <p>2. (3) Arabic language</p> <p>3. (3) and Islamist religion</p> <p>4. (2) being the prehistoric power among the Arab states</p> <p>5 (2) attached to the Nile and the confluence of the great routes</p>
6	West Africa Niger W.A.N. - 2 -	5,0	Abidjan	400	780	1.300-1.600	<p>5. (2) Agglomeration of states not clearly defined linguistically, religiously (a mixture of Christian and Islamic) and culturally (African with Western-Arabic nuances), united by the fear of diversity, demographic explosion and desert expansion that could cause wars and famines if not there is an alliance.</p>
7	Central Africa Congo-Great Rift C.A. C.G.R. - 3 -	9,5	Addis Abeba	470	890	1.400-1.700	<p>3. (2) New Christian world united to stop Islamization from the north</p> <p>5. (1) recently intensively populated by a sustained demographic explosion, attached to the common development project and the pride of the appearance of the first people.</p>
8	South Africa S.A. - 3 -	6,5	Harare	220	390	550-700	<p>3. (1) ever closer to Christianity</p> <p>4. (1) and having among the first sub-Saharan cultural patterns after the departure of the Europeans</p> <p>5. (1) these southern cone states could make a common front to defend the rich resources.</p>
9	Oceania - 6 -	8,0	Canberra	33	43	55-75	<p>2. (2) with the English language</p> <p>3. (2) and the Christian-Protestant religion</p> <p>4. (2) this represents the Pacific West</p>

10	Philippines – Guinea P.G. - 3 -	1,2	Davao	130	180	160-240	3. (2) The Christian world in Asia 5. (1) It should represent the coagulation of the Western sphere, being a bridge between Oceania, Japan and America
11	Malaysia - 4 -	2,0	Singapore	480	560	500-560	3. (2) tropical Asian Islam 4. (1) culturally united by the Malay race 5. (1) would represent the strategic point in the maintenance of the minority religion in the area and the defense of the great maritime route of the 21st century
12	Indochina - 3 -	2,0	Bankok	250	270	240-280	1. (1) the continuous interference of the influences of Chinese and Indian cultures 5 (2) would be the bundle of states squeezed between Indian, Chinese and Islamic civilization
13	Korea - 11 -	0,2	Seoul	77	75	45-70	1. (3) With a history of a unique people 2. (3) and the Korean language 3. (1) increasingly Christian and Buddhist religion 4. (1) this would represent a distinct culture, as an infusion of Russian-American patterns into East Asian culture 5. (3) peninsular power among the mega-powers of Northeast Asia
14	Japan - 11 -	0,4	Tokyo	126	110	70-110	1. (3) with perfect imperial history, 2. (3) Japanese language 3. (1) and Taoist teachings 4. (2) it has preserved a cultural model of high technology and robotization 5 (2) being among the last strongholds of the outside world under the influence of the Asian model

15	China - 14 -	10,0	Beijing	1.440	1.410	900-1.200	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (3) the great Chinese civilization 2. (3) Chinese language (Mandarin) 3. (2) Taoist teachings 4. (3) and its own millennial cultural model 5 (3) this new workshop of the Planet would become the superpower of the Eastern world
16	India - 12 -	4,0	New Delhi	1.430	1.700	1.500-1.700	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (3) as ancient Indian civilization 3. (3) maintaining the Hindu religion 4. (3) and the specific culture alongside more and more western incursions 5 (3) the superpower of the south, overpopulated would become the influential sea in the Indian Ocean
17	Pakistan - 4 -	1,7	Islamabad	280	420	460-520	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (1) the pride of the invading Islamists on the ancient Indian civilization 3. (2) with the Islamic-deep-eastern religion, 5. (1) should represent the axis of commercial liberation of Asian powers against extra-continental influences
18	Persia - 13 -	1,9	Tehran	110	140	140-180	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (3) the old Persian imperial power 2. (3) With the Persian language 3. (3) and the Islamic-Shia religion 4. (3) having millennial cultural influence, unaltered by the passage of time 5. (1) It would represent the commercial bridge blocking the total domination in this part of the world, of the Islamist-Sunni culture.
19	Arabia - 13 -	3,5	Riyadh	115	165	170-180	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (3) remnant of the former Arab Empire 2. (3) with the Arabic language 3. (3) and the genuine Islamist-Sunni religion 4. (3) the right extender of Arab civilization 5. (1) with continued population growth and rich in hydrocarbons, would unitedly try to fight the fierce Arabian desert.

20	Turkey - 7 -	4,2	Ankara	150	180	160-200	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (3) led by the history of the Ottoman Empire 2. (1) with the language of the Turkish family 3. (1) and the Islamist-Sunni religion 4. (1) Turkish culture would unite 5. (1) in a central Eurasian strategic axis
21	European Union E.U. - 7 -	25,0	Brussels	780	740	630-770	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (1) the great agglomeration of imperial world powers of the last five centuries 3. (3) source of the Christian religion 4. (2) being the promoter of the Western world 5. (1) with benchmarks of world cultural predominance in the context of demographic decline, Islamist population growth in the south, the resource hunger of extended Southeast Asia, and the seizure of Western prestige by the US.

Although there are proposed federations with extensive areas of more than 20 million km², such as the United States of America and the European Union, each of them would manage more than 10-15 million km² of almost deserted territories. Others like Korea or Japan has small territories, they are heavily humanized and industrialized, located between mega-nations that would be impossible to stick with.

Regarding the 5 unifying calculation principles and the points awarded, they can be found in the table above, exemplifying the representation of each point awarded (Table 2, vertical row 8). A number of 35 marks with the maximum score were identified, 19 scores were of two points and 25 of one point, while in 26 of the cases, one of the 5 evaluative principles fought perfectly.

It is understood that the 35 maximum scores, together with 19 two-point marks, represent the stabilizing factors, while 25 one-point rankings and especially the 26 situations when one of the 5 evaluation principles fails to accumulate a point, represents the most vulnerable destabilizing minuses.

Among these federations, the European Union (extended in the present case) is an accessible landmark already, with a bunch of countries so different linguistically that they do not receive any points, but with a point awarded for the common history of expansionist powers, with frustrations brought by the demographic decline and the loss of global primacy, united geopolitically by the fear given by the demographically stronger and expanding neighborhood where they receive the second point, two points representing the Western cultural criterion that makes Europeans similar in mentality and manifestation and 3 points represented by the criterion of Christianity, so common to the historical emergence of states and the will of global expansion as well as a way of identification with the expansion of Islam that increasingly surrounds the Old Continent

Table 3. 21 European Union states, after territorial correction

Source: data processed after: Caragea, 2009; Mazower, 2019

No.	States:	Area km ² (x1000)	Capital	Population Year 2022	Estimate 2050	Estimate year 2100
21	European Union (7 points)	25,0	Brussels	780	740	630-770
21.01	1 Portugal	0,1	Lisbon	10	9	7-9
21.02	2 Spain	0,5	Madrid	47	44	33-44
21.03	3 Italy	0,3	Rome	60	55	40-55
21.04	4 France	0,6	Paris	72	76	70-80
21.05	5 Netherlands	0,05	Amsterdam	22	22	20-25
21.06	6 England	0,2	London	66	72	75-80
21.07	7 Ireland	0,1	Dublin	7	8	8-9
21.08	8 Vikingia	0,9	Copenhaga	21	23	27-33
21.09	9 Germany	0,5	Berlin	102	99	93-99
21.10	10 Czech-Slovakia	0,1	Prague	16	16	13-16
21.11	11 Poland	0,4	Warsaw	41	37	28-37
21.12	12 Finland	0,5	Helsinki	6	6	5-7
21.13	13 Ukraine	0,5	Kyev	31	26	21-26
21.14	14 Romania	0,3	Bucharest	25	21	15-21
21.15	15 Hungary	0,1	Budapest	10	9	6-9
21.16	16 Croatia	0,1	Zagreb	8	6	4-6
21.17	17 Serbia	0,1	Belgrade	9	7	4-7
21.18	18 Bulgaria	0,1	Sofia	8	7	4-7
21.19	19 Albania	0,05	Tirana	6	5	2-5
21.20	20 Greece	0,2	Athens	15	14	10-14
21.21	21 Georgia	0,1	Tbilisi	7	6	5-6
21.22	22 Armenia	0,1	Yerevan	5	4	3-4
21.23	23 Russia	18,0	Moscow	170	155	120-155
21.24	24 Israel	0,04	Jerusalem	9	13	18

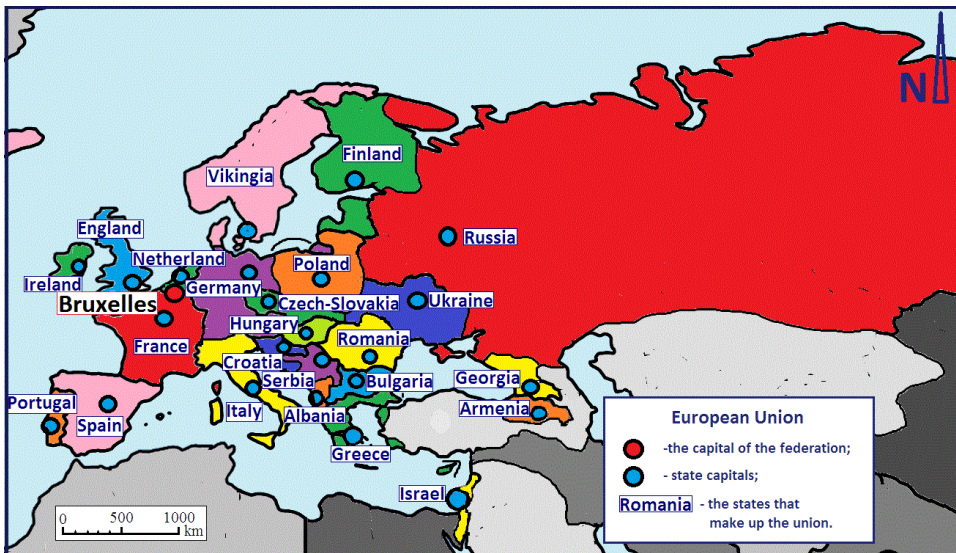


Figure 5. The extended European Union, being the main landmark of the other mega-federations

Source: Authors' appreciations inspired by: Andren et al., 2018

The Great European Federation with 27 states today (plus Great Britain) and with 24 states in the future, merged in turn, can be a good example of analysis. These would be represented by the old European countries, Christian and with a constructive history, thus including Armenia with the territories of Anatolia, Georgia or Israel with the eastern third of the Sinai Peninsula and the Chaterina Monastery which represent the landmarks of the European historical beginnings, even if they are on the periphery his or on the continent of Asia, but excluding Turkey that invaded this continent, among the old states already existing at his arrival such as Armenia or Greece.

Assuming that the demographic explosion in Africa and the economic problems in America and Asia will continue to some extent, this union is predicted to receive a large number of emigrants in the future, which would bring it the same demographic values until the end the 21st century, thus avoiding the severe demographic decline with the aging of the local population (Table 3) (Abel and Cohen, 2019).

Having this state structure of Europe with 7 points, but also other benchmarks such as the expanded United States of America which accumulates 8 points, Brazil with 10 points or the fragile state of Pakistan expanded with only 4 points, we can form an image of the stability created by this merging by implementing the strategy.

The lowest scores are found in sub-Saharan African states that are not linked to much in common, while high scores are in countries with millennial history such as: China, Egypt, Persia, Arabia or India and already existing countries such as: Japan, Korea or Brazil, or states united by a common European history such as the United States of America, Oceania or Spanish Latin America. The United States under Islamic-Arab influence, such as the Maghreb, or Ottoman, such as expanded Turkey, are not doing badly either, while Indochina, the expanded Philippines or expanded Malaysia are new attempts to approach territories with certain affinities but also joined by common enemies, in contact great civilizations and trade routes.

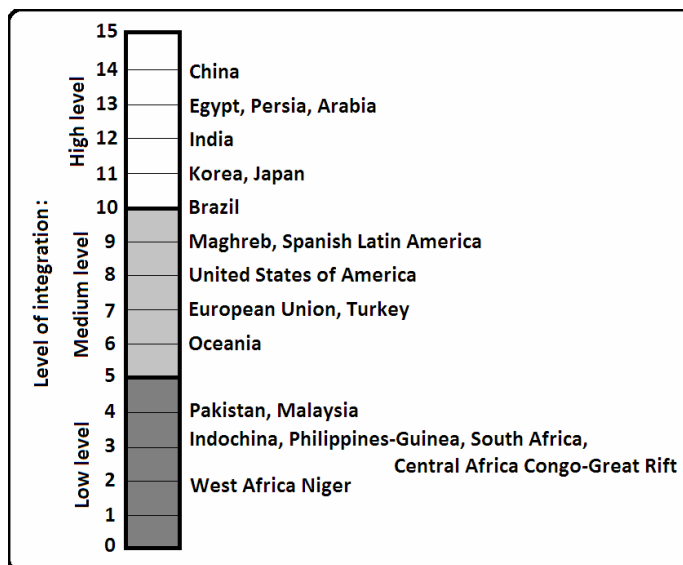


Figure 6. Scoring of the adaptation chances of the proposed federations

Even in an easier phase, a first number of 11 states representing half of the proposals (Figure 7), represented by federations that accumulate more than 7 points as much as the European Union collects, would mean almost half of the surface of the planetary land and would lead to the abolition of more than 40 existing states, balancing the current world power structure and reducing the interminable resource conflicts between the US and Canada or from the Spanish Latin American states (Cuba, Panama-Columbia, Venezuela-Columbia, Ecuador-Peru, Chile-Bolivia), the Korean war, Japan's dissatisfaction with Russia's losses in the past, would cancel the war between China and India or historical Turkestan, stabilizing the fate of Tibet, the isolation of Nepal, the union of Mongolia and Inner Mongolia under Chinese autonomy, but it would also end the multiple conflicts in the wider Middle East (Kurdistan, Iranian Azerbaijan, the multiple Persian Gulf states that emerged as a result of past English conquests or the endless war between Shia and Sunni Islamists) and North Africa (the conflict between Morocco and Western Sahara or Algeria, the split of Libya, the partition the Sinai Peninsula, the Christian-Islamic conflict in Darfur or the Somali-populated east of Ethiopia) that have been going on for over a century and that have resulted in approximately 8 million deaths and displacements (Marshall, 2020; Davenport et al., 2022).

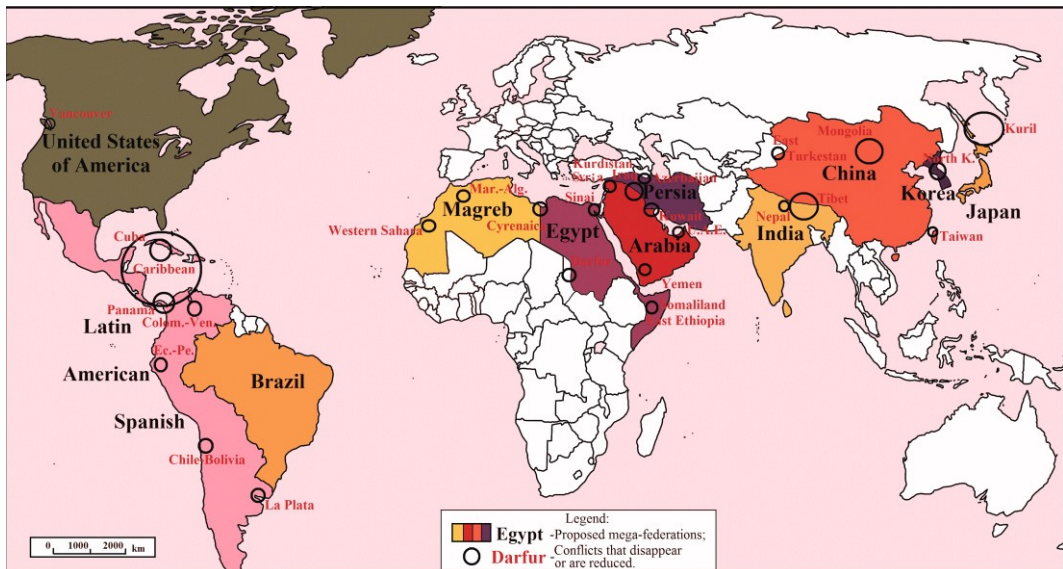


Figure 7. States that would have more than 7 points, having a high degree of integration
Source: processed after: Chomsky, 2019; Burrows, 2014

CONCLUSIONS

Planetary geopolitical instability has been ongoing since peoples were formed and has reached a peak of conflicts in the last five centuries, since the great planetary economic powers numbering 9 (Mășu, 2014) plus China and the USA have managed to dominate the world by conquering everything it was possible. The imbalance of power made it impossible to stop the colonialism that engulfed the entire planet.

With the gaining of the independence of the states of the world and the destructuring of the great colonial empires, another problem appeared, the extensive number of states with small dimensions, easy to dominate but also the increasingly visible multi-ethnicity which caused endless internal divisions, which endangered the structure even more to the newly formed states, being like an invitation to domination from outside them. The area of all European states (48 in number excluding Turkey, Kazakhstan and Russia) represents only one third of the area of Russia, the population of the New York-Philadelphia urban agglomeration is similar to the population of the state of Canada, which has the same area as the entire USA, the population of the city of Tokyo is the same as the entire population of the Siberia region, which has an area larger than that of Europe, the population of the 54 African states is equal to the population of a single state like India or China, and the cumulative economic power of the last 180 countries of the world (by nominal GDP) is equal to the single power of the United States of America. Putting these inconveniences close to equality, reducing the excesses is almost impossible.

It is understood the need to develop a Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars (S.P.W.W.), which can represent a landmark in the flattening of current and future conflicts, thereby resulting in what we could call the Ideal Political Map of the World (Figure 4). The merger of the almost 200 states by implementing the five principles: historical, linguistic, religious, cultural and geopolitical, would lead to a number of only 21 federations (plus or minus) that would balance the international scene in this XXI century, discouraging intra-state invasions.

Table 4. Evolution in the demographic rank of the proposed mega-federations

Source: processed after: Raisson, 2016; www.worldometers.info;
<https://www.populationpyramid.net/population-size-per-country/2100/>

Rang	The year 2022	Estimate 2050	Estimate 2100
1	China 1.440	India 1.700	India 1500-1700
2	India 1.430	China 1.410	Central Africa Congo-Great Rift 1400-1700
3	European Union 800	Central Africa Congo-Great Rift 890	West Africa Niger 1300-1600
4	Malaysia 480	West Africa Niger 780	China 900-1200
5	Central Africa Congo-Great Rift 470	European Union 750	European Union 630-770
6	Spanish Latin America 420	Malaysia 560	South Africa 550-700
7	West Africa Niger 420	Spanish Latin America 500	Malaysia 500-560
8	United States of America 370	United States of America 430	Spanish Latin America 400-600
9	Pakistan 280	Pakistan 420	Pakistan 460-520
10	Indochina 250	South Africa 390	United States of America 400-550
11	South Africa 220	Indochina 270	Egypt 380-500

12	Brazil 215	Egypt 240	Indochina 240-280
13	Turkey 150	Brazil 230	Brazil 160-260
14	Egypt 140	Philippines-Guinea 180	Philippines-Guinea 160-240
15	Philippines-Guinea 130	Turkey 180	Turkey 160-200
16	Japan 126	Arabia 165	Arabia 170-180
17	Arabia 115	Persia 140	Persia 140-180
18	Persia 110	Magreb 140	Magreb 140-180
19	Maghreb 100	Japan 110	Japan 70-110
20	Korea 77	Korea 75	Korea 45-75
21	Oceania 33	Oceania 43	Oceania 55-75

With a few exceptions, this map could show its beneficial contribution even up to the year 2100 and beyond. Analyzing the demographic evolution between the years 2022 and 2100 (Tab.4), one understands the need for the accumulation of states, especially in areas with a demographic explosion such as Africa, where the predicted conflicts, famine and the decline analyzed on the structure of the current states is disastrous, but also the importance of the accumulation of powers demographics in Europe, America or Asia where the population will grow more slowly or even decrease, making it increasingly difficult for these states to compete with overpopulated regions.

The importance of the results of the Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars is designed for the benefit of geographers, geopoliticians, historians, but also international disputes, ethnographers or economists, the international tribunals specialized in settling intrastate conflicts are in great need of a theoretical benchmark. The very economic over-dimension of the United States, the huge demographic power of China and India, the abundance of natural resources in the hands of Russia alone, and the severe demographic explosion of sub-Saharan Africa make proper intra-state mutual control impossible, and thus the economic marathon dominated by few states and enveloped by the multitude of mini-territories that have a central, state structure, in name only, highlights an impossible composition to direct towards planetary protection, pollution reduction and a united struggle for the re-greening and greening of the Earth.

For an easy understanding of the objectives and the mode of applicability, the detailed analysis of a currently partially developed mega-federation, i.e. the European Union (Table 3, Figure 5), was considered, reaching a score of 7 points, an analysis especially existing towards the end of the third chapter, where the first phase that I called: the (Reduced) Strategy for the Prevention of World Wars (R.-S.P.W.W.) is considered, which only considers the 11 mega-federations (Figure 7), closer to the objectives of the study, to reduce wars, they exceed the score of the United Europe.

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Submitted:
April 22, 2024

Revised:
June 20, 2024

Accepted and published online:
June 28, 2024