

## NEW EURASIA ACCORDING TO ALEXANDRE DUGIN AND ITS GEOPOLITICAL AXES\*

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\* A research extracted from a PhD thesis entitled "The Geopolitical and Geopolitical Ideas of Alexander Dugin and their Applications".

### **Abstract:**

New Eurasia for Alexander Dugin represents an ideology, doctrine, worldview, philosophical and explanatory tool that interprets the world from a Russian philosophical normative perspective. It was a strategic Russian geopolitical and geoeconomic project that aims to unify the land mass in the continents of Asia and Europe to achieve the Great Eurasian Empire, which serves as a center for uniting a large number of political forces opposing the forces of the Atlantic-American forces, therefore, this research aims to know what the new Eurasia is according to Alexander Dugin. Its three main geopolitical axes and its importance in achieving the Great Eurasian Empire under the leadership of Russia.

**Keywords:** Alexander Dugin, Russian Federation, Eurasia.

### **Introduction:**

The neo-Eurasia of Alexander Dugin is today an ideological framework affecting the Russian state, emerged with the end of the Cold War as an alternative to communism, as a political thought of the Russian nationalist movement calling for Russia to restore its distinguished international status. However, this concept was not born from that stage, as it had intellectual roots that extend back to the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century, through a political and intellectual movement concerned with issues related to the national nature of the Russian people, or try to show how the Russian nation emerged as an imperial nation consisting of diverse groups and peoples, for Dugin, the new Eurasia represents a project of a geopolitical and civilized nature that managed to change the Russian strategic direction that opposes globalization and the unipolar world order. Striving to achieve the funded Great Eurasian Empire through three main geopolitical axes, Alexander Dugin identified the general framework for it. It was the Moscow-Berlin axis, the Moscow-Tehran axis, and the Moscow-Tokyo axis, as well as the independent states of the former Soviet Union, which represent the vital area of the Russian Federation.

**Research problem:** What is the new Eurasia of Alexander Dugin?

What are the geopolitical axes of the new Eurasia according to Alexander Dugin?

**Research hypothesis:** The new Eurasia of Alexander Dugin represents an ideological, political and geographical phenomenon after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The new Eurasia of Alexander Dugin is based on three main geopolitical axes in achieving the Great Eurasian Empire.

**Research objectives:** The main objectives of the research can be summarized as follows  
Getting to know the New Eurasian by Alexander Dugin.

Learn about the geopolitical axes of the new Eurasia of Alexander Dugin and their importance in achieving the Great Eurasian Empire.

**Research Methodology:** The research relied on several approaches, the most important of which is the historical approach and the analytical approach for the purpose of achieving the research objectives.

**Research Structure:** The research was divided into two axes, the first axis is the concept of traditional and new Eurasia, the second axis is the new Eurasian axes.

The first axis: the concept of the new Eurasianism according to Alexander Dugin:

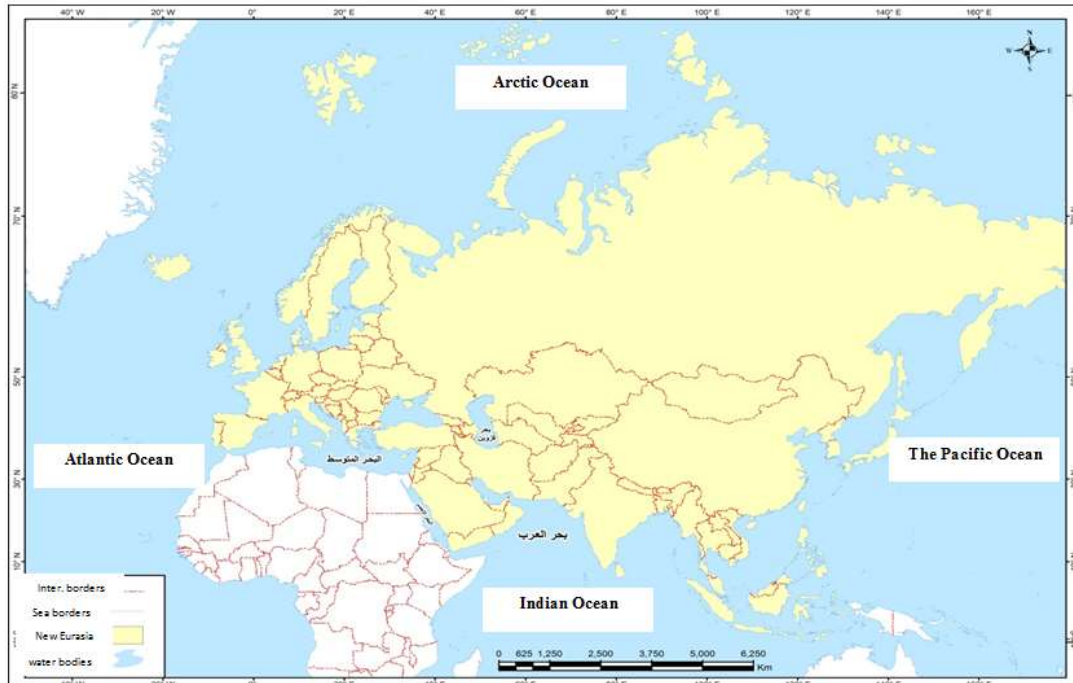
The concept of Eurasianism is not a new concept, as its roots go back to the emergence of the Eurasian movement, in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 AD, and the victory of the Communist Red Army in the civil war, as the Eurasian movement emerged in the 1920s, reflecting the perceived need for Russia to assert its cultural and geopolitical autonomy, which its members were Russian immigrant thinkers who opposed communism and sought to form a new ideology to confront the communist ideology, which was the official ideology of the ruling powers in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution, as "Nikolai Trubetskoy" and "Peter Savitsky" intended to establish the Eurasian movement after their emigration to Outside Russia to escape the Bolshevik revolution (1).

Eurasianism is defined as "an ideology of a social and political nature for an intellectual current, born within the environment of the first wave of Russian immigrants to Europe in the 1920s, and this ideology works as an ethnic mixture of western and eastern characteristics, and as a result Russian culture belongs to all from the East and the West, and do not be reduced to the first or the second" (2).

It is a distinct geographical cultural formation that played a decisive role in world history (3), that is, it is a political ideology based in its essence on the idea that Russia is a homogeneous central continent, occupying a unique geographical position between Europe and Asia, so it is neither European nor Asian, and instead it constitutes a geopolitical space known as Eurasia.

The new Eurasianism emerged again in 1990 AD, with the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union, and the main catalyst for interest in Eurasianism was the Russian historian "Lev Gumilyov", as his ideas contributed to the development of the new Eurasianism and Alexander Dugin relied on them in his works on Eurasia, as Alexander Dugin is one of the most prominent pioneers of the expansionist Eurasian school, which began to emerge clearly within the corridors of Russian research centers, universities, and institutes, and he made it a social discourse through which he tried to mobilize the public to be one of their basic demands in the face of American unilateralism that drew the features of the global system (4), Dugin founded the New Eurasian Movement in 2001 AD, which has become known as the real founder of New Eurasia, especially in the framework of his book "Foundations of Geopolitics - Russia's Geopolitical Future", which was published in 1997 AD, and which was described by professors of geopolitics as "the gospel of the new Eurasians in the first century." Twenty", which defined the natural geographical extension of the "Great Eurasian Empire", which includes all the lands of the two continents Asia and Europe, that is, it is bordered by the Pacific Ocean in the east until the Atlantic Ocean in the west, and from the far Russian north in the north until the borders of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in the south, see map (1).

Map(1) The natural geographical extension of the Eurasian empire according to Alexander Dugin.



Source: From the researcher's work, based on:

- Alexander Dugin, *Foundations of Geopolitics - Russia's Geopolitical Future*, translated by: Imad Hatem, first edition, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Jadeed, Tripoli, the Great Jamahiriya, 2004, p. 61.

The emergence of the new Eurasianism, which came within this framework as an ideological, political and geographical phenomenon gradually became one of the main currents in the national self-awareness of the post-Soviet period, and that the international Eurasian movement, as predicted by the early Eurasians, would constitute a political party that puts an obstacle to the development of Eurasianism at the time The present, therefore, prompted Eurasians to realize the need to abandon the structure of a Russian political party in order to shift to an international scope (the Eurasian movement), in 2003 AD as the conference of the International Eurasian Movement was held at the Press House in Moscow and the Russian government officially recognized the movement, and in 2004 AD The Eurasia Party was officially dissolved, and the following structures were established within the Eurasian movement: namely (the Eurasian Creative Union, the Eurasian Economic Club, the Analysis Department, the Publishing Department, and the Eurasian Education Department), and other structures. The classicism of the traditional Eurasian movement in a qualitatively new historical stage, and the transformation of these principles into the foundations of an ideological and political program and a world view, taking into account the broad philosophical, cultural and political framework of the ideas of the twenty-first century (5), and this means that the new Eurasianism is a vision of the world and a political philosophy that combines Traditions, modernity, and even elements of postmodernism, and this philosophy makes traditional society a priority, and recognizes the need for technical and social modernization without ignoring traditional culture, and strives to adapt its ideological program towards a kind of post-industrial and informational society called postmodernism (6).

Dugin clearly referred to Russia's geographical extent by saying: "Russia represents, from the strategic point of view, a huge continental bloc that identifies with Eurasian, and includes Siberia and its integration. Russia conformed to the concept of the geopolitical (Heartland) i.e. (the

middle land) on the continent, and Mackinder determined the extent The great Russian spatial (geographic) as the "geographical axis of history", as Russia represents the geographical and surface area of the land, and from the linguistic, climatic, cultural and religious point of view, the textile unit of the Russian West and the Eurasian East, and from the research strategic point of view, Russia identifies with Eurasian itself, because its lands and population And their industrial-technical development, they are all of sufficient size to be the basis for continental independence, self-sufficiency and to become the basis for Eurasian integration, which should take place, according to geopolitical laws, for every island, including the global island itself, that is, Eurasian, and all other Eurasian lands appear coastal (Rimland), Russia is "the axis of history"(7), and Dugin builds his new Eurasian thesis on the basis of the global conflict that retains a historical, civilizational and geopolitical advantage, represented in the continuous struggle between the power of land and the power of the sea, and he indicated in this regard that the victory of the states The United States of America in the Cold War, represents the victory of the naval force over the land force, and presents a historical-civilizational approach based on the fact that Russia represents the "Third Rome", while the United States of America represents "the eternal Carthage", and stresses that the conflict between the two powers will continue The land represented by Eurasian Russia, and between the naval power represented by the United States of America Atlantic, and that the future of the conflict is determined in light of the superiority of one of the two powers (8). From the foregoing, it becomes clear that the most prominent ideas of Alexander Dugin in the new Eurasianism are determined by the following (9):

1. The new Eurasianism is characterized by being global rather than being regional Eurasian, as is the case in its traditional version.
2. As a result of its global nature, Dugin proposes a geopolitical project in which Russia allies with geopolitical axes within Europe and Asia in order to control the Eurasian continent, and remove American influence from it through a series of strategic alliances, and this means that Dugin presents a model for a global empire that is not limited to the Eurasian area. Through Russia's alliance with some European and Asian powers to achieve global supremacy.
3. Traditional Eurasianism declares a complete separation of Russia from Europe due to the difference in cultural values, while Dugin believes that there are common cultural values between Europe and Russia, as it is represented by the presence of Eurasian intellectual currents opposing liberalism, and Dugin believes that Russia can agree with it to form a Russian-European alliance in the face of American hegemony The most prominent of these currents is the "New Yemesis" led by the Russian thinker (Alain Di Nebo), and this means that Dugin stresses in this regard the existence of a number of European and Eurasian commonalities, especially in the context of seeking to confront American hegemony in the European continent.
4. Dugin placed opposition to the Anglo-Saxon Atlantic civilization, led by the United States of America geopolitically and ideologically, by opposing the globalization project (the Americanization of the world), while the traditional Eurasians focused on opposing the European Romano-Germanic civilization, which was seeking the idea of centralizing European civilization (Europe of the world), As Dugin believes that with the existence of the new right movement, there has become a relative difference between the continental orientations of the Western Romano-Germanic powers, and between the Atlantic orientations of the Anglo-Saxon powers (Britain and the United States), which means, according to Dugin,

that the opposition to Western civilization will be only partially related to the main forces that defend the values of liberalism and democracy, and this means that Dugin presents the global Eurasian project through a geopolitical ideological vision in the face of the Anglo-Saxon Atlantic civilization and its projects of globalization.

5. The geopolitical extent of Eurasia in relation to the traditional Eurasians differs according to Alexander Dugin, who sees that the new Eurasianism includes Russia and Central Asia all the way to the Baltic basin countries on the borders of Poland and Austria, that is, almost within the borders of the Russian Empire, which means that Dugin differed in defining the geographical scope of the new Eurasian. About what the traditional Eurasians came up with, which represented the Eurasian geographical area as witnessed by the former Soviet Union, while Dugin goes on to say that the extent of the new Eurasian empire includes Asia and Europe as a whole.
6. With the exception of the geopolitical principle, the rest of the other principles in the new Eurasian did not undergo fundamental modifications, but rather remained as they were in the traditional Eurasian.

**The second axis: the new Eurasian axes:**

According to the principle of (the common enemy) proposed by Alexander Dugin in the new Eurasianism, which includes three geopolitical axes, to achieve the project of the global Eurasian empire, which is as follows, see map (2):

**1- Moscow-Berlin axis (European and Eurasian Empire):**

It is the western axis according to Alexander Dugin's vision of the Eurasian empire, and it is a geopolitical bridge linking Russia and Germany, as the Eurasian empire has a geopolitical bridge in the West, which is Central Europe, which represents a unified natural formation in political terms to some extent, but in terms of ethnicity it enters. In this area, the peoples of the former Austrian Empire, he adds to Germany, Belarus, and part of the Polish and western Ukrainian lands, and Germany represents the central power of Central Europe, and it is the one that united under its control this geopolitical mixture, and Central Europe enjoys, according to natural (geographical) and historical perceptions, a very clear continental character, It decreases with the (Atlantic) sea borders of Western Europe. Dugin believes, in principle, that the political influence of Central Europe extends south to Italy and Spain, which paved the way for many historical events. The geopolitical capital of Central Europe, Berlin, can be considered as a symbol of Germany, which in turn is a symbol of this formation, only Germany and its people (exceptionally) possess all the characteristics necessary for the effective integration of this geopolitical region (historical administration, a wonderfully flourishing economy, advantageous geographical position, ethnic homogeneity and a state of consciousness of its own civilizing mission), which continental Germany had traditionally stood in opposition to England's maritime trade, and this geopolitical and cultural confrontation touched in a noticeable way European history, specifically after the Germans were able to establish their own state. And by virtue of England's relationship with the United States of America, the country appears most hostile to continental interests, in other words, it is an opponent of Central Europe, and therefore the great Eurasian empire finds in itself the political, ideological and economic enemy (10).

Map (2) The main axes of the new Eurasianism of Alexander Dugin.



Source: From the researcher's work, based on:

Alexander Dugin, *Foundations of Geopolitics - Russia's Geopolitical Future*, translated by: Imad Hatem, first edition, New Book House, Tripoli, the Great Jamahiriya, 2004, p. 270,

Dugin emphasizes the great importance of the great Russian empire to the European continent, pointing out that the European empire cannot be without Moscow, and the Eurasian empire, in a broader word, is not only incapable of fully organizing its strategic extent due to the lack of its military capabilities, political initiative and natural resources, but rather it is not It possesses, in the civilized sense, clear values and directives, because the effects of the capitalist commercial system and liberal market values have affected the national foundations of the European peoples, and disrupted their historical value systems, and the European empire did not become an integrated geopolitical and civilized reality, except under the influence of a new ideological, political and spiritual energy emanating from The depths of the continent, that is, from Russia, in addition to that, only Russia and the Russians can offer Europe strategic independence and self-sufficiency in natural resources, and for this the European empire must be formed in particular, located on a direct axis with Moscow, according to Dugin's opinion (11).

Dugin agrees with the propositions of former senior geopolitical scholars such as the British "Mackander" and the German "Karl Haushofer", who asserted that the alliance between Russia and Germany means control of Eurasia through Russia's control of the heart region and Germany's control of Central Europe, and this alliance can expel Atlantic influence from Europe. Germany, with its continental orientations, is able to play the role of uniting Central Europe around it as a major player in Europe. However, Germany will face regional opposition in this field represented by the double French role in its geopolitical orientations. France has often been an important Atlantic power in Europe. In addition to being a colonial naval power, therefore, it was always in the face of Germany, and cooperated with Britain in the navy (except for the period of Napoleon, when he had continental orientations), as Dugin believes in this project that the continental orientations in France must be supported, represented by the policies of former French President Charles de Gaulle. (1959-1969) Continentalism, and therefore France, with its Gaullist continental tendency, can merge with the continental Eurasian project, and work to unite Europe in parallel with Germany to rebuild the European continent and not work to abolish it as the

Atlantic liberal values do, and Germany can get benefits from This alliance, you get political support from Russia in exchange for economic support (12), which means that Dugin stresses the need to include France in this axis in order to form a European structure in alliance with Germany based on the rejection of American Atlantic hegemony, and calls for national unity, at the same time Which Britain was seeking to break the relationship between Russia and Germany.

Dugin believes that this project faces an obstacle represented by the countries of Eastern Europe, in which the NATO powers have implanted hostility to both Russia and Germany. Therefore, Dugin believes that the two countries should work to jointly develop their interests in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Baltic Sea basin, which leads to the removal of feelings of hatred in those countries. states, and integrating them into the new Eurasian project to ensure the establishment of a joint healthy geopolitical bridge, as Dugin puts it. The victim of the project (Britain) should be targeted as an Atlantic power by providing support to separatist movements in Europe after integrating France into the project. Dugin stresses the formation of this axis to undermine the role The British in achieving Atlantic hegemony by encouraging secessionist movements in Ireland and Scotland, leading to British leadership (13), i.e. ending the British role once and for all, which ends the most important Atlantic base - in Europe after the integration of France into the project.

## **2- The Moscow-Tokyo axis (the Eurasian triple front):**

This axis is described as the project of the tripartite Eurasian front. Dugin believes that the new empire should have a clear strategy towards its eastern corner. Common, especially with those countries that are exposed more than others to the political and economic pressures of the great Atlantic state, and countries that have a historical tradition in formulating geopolitical projects opposed to Atlanticism and that are characterized by technical and economic strength that qualifies them to become a pioneering geopolitical reality for the new alliance (14).

The countries of this axis are represented by India, China and Japan, as Dugin sees the factor that contributed to achieving rapprochement with India, which in itself represents a continent, and its geopolitical influence is almost confined to Hindustan, and in a non-wide range in the Indian Ocean extending to the south of the subcontinent, thus India necessarily becomes the strategic ally of the empire. The largest, which is its forward stimulus in the southeast, and although it must be taken into account, that Indian civilization does not tend to geopolitical dynamism and land extension, moreover, the Hindu tradition does not involve a global religious scale, for this reason this country cannot play a role important except in a limited part of Asia, and at the same time the weak economic and technical development to a large extent in it prevents it from being fully dependent on it, and Dugin believes that India can be the strategic forward catalyst for Eurasianism, and at this its message ends realistically, according to Dugin, " India is an important ally of Eurasianism, but it is not the most important, and in the contemporary world there appear to be two geopolitical forces to occupy the role of the eastern pole of Eurasianism, namely China and Japan, but between these two countries there is a deep geopolitical contradiction with a long history, which corresponds to the stereotypes of both civilizations, China represents a continental land mass that bears its civilization an autocratic (non-commercial) character, and the preservation of communist ideology while carrying out liberal reforms in China as an antithesis to island capitalist Japan. Japan, on the contrary, clings to its allies with the Eurasian countries with a counter-orientation" (15).

Japan, according to Dogen, plays an important role in the Pacific region alone, by virtue of its

strategic importance in which it is located. It can make an effective contribution to the new Eurasianism, as it is rapidly developing, characterized by a strict system of traditional values, and is originally oriented towards anti-Western and liberalism in the presence of A system of values that directly contradicts the progressive Atlantic values (16), which means that Dugin's vision of this project recognizes that there are several major influential forces. Dogen, Japan, despite being a marine island country, has a society that maintains some traditional values (continental character), and despite its relationship with the United States of America, it still harbors feelings of hostility to the United States of America after the genocide with the atomic bomb in 1945 AD (even at the level popular), in addition to the (political disgrace) that befell it as a result of its defeat in World War II 1945 AD. In this context, Dugin points out that one of the upcoming mistakes committed in history that led to the domination of the West (Atlantic civilization) is the entry of Russia into the war against Japan and against Germany He believes that these massacres were encouraged by the Atlantic powers to prevent any alliance between Russia and these powers. As for China, despite being a continental country, most of its orientations were in the interest of the Western (Atlantic) powers, except during the Maoist period (the reign of Chinese President Mao Zedong), as it had continental orientations, but after his death, China entered a stage similar to a Chinese perestroika since the beginning of the eighties, after which it transformed from a socialist economy to capitalism, and it enjoyed Atlantic support for its political system, which remained communist in return for its alliance with the Atlanticists against the Soviet Union, which led to destabilization The eastern socialist camp, and then its collapse, Dugin divides the world into four regions: the western Atlantic region led by the United States of America, the European region, the Russian region and the Pacific region (17).

According to this division, Dugin believes that the West's adoption of a strategy to overthrow the former Soviet Union included the establishment of an alliance between three geopolitical regions out of four, the focus of each geopolitical region being a specific country. In the European region, the role was assigned to France, and in the Pacific region, the role was assigned to Japan. As for the third and leading region, which is the West Atlantic region, in which the pivotal role is represented by the United States of America, this strategy was known for its actual implementation by forming what is known as the Three Committee in 1973 AD, which includes the three countries mentioned, and Dugin believes that the response to the Western Atlantic Tripartite Committee project must be Russia should establish a project for a tripartite Eurasian committee in which Russia plays the central role, while the parties are Japan in the east and Germany instead of France in Europe. Dugin believes that in order to pressure China to return to continental orientations, Japanese-Russian influence can be exploited in the regions of Tibet and Xinjiang (which has a majority Muslim) to support separatist movements there, if China decides to stay within the Western (Atlantic) orientation (18).

### **3- The Moscow-Tehran axis (the Central Asian Empire - the Arab project):**

The Moscow-Tehran axis represents the most important aspect of Dugin's vision of the global Russian empire, the fact that Iran is of great importance in Dugin's view as it responds strategically, ideologically and culturally to the general Eurasian trend hostile to the United States of America, and the principle of the common enemy should be a decisive factor here, and Dugin believes there is In southern Eurasia, there are several geopolitical formations that can play the role of the south pole of the great Eurasian empire, and that the Islamic world extending from the Philippines and Pakistan to the countries of Morocco represents a geopolitical reality that is



friendly to the Eurasian empire, and Dugin indicates that the Islamic empire in the south can become in the future Far away is the new caliphate and the most important element alongside the Eurasian empire, despite the fact that the Islamic world is dispersed to a large extent at the present moment and contains within it various ideological and political trends, as well as geopolitical projects contradicting one another (19), and the following trends represent the most comprehensive among them (20) :

A. Iranian fundamentalism with a continental pattern, hostile to the United States of America, anti-Atlantic, and geopolitically effective.

B. Turkish global system of Atlantic style.

C. The style of Arabism advocated by Syria, formerly Iraq, Libya, Sudan, and to some extent Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

D. The Saudi-Wahhabi style of fundamentalism is geopolitically solidarity with the Atlantic.

E. Various forms of Islamic socialism (in Libya, Iraq, and Syria, models close to Arabism with a left-wing trend).

Dugin lists the preferential reasons for Iran over other regional powers, which can be summarized as follows (21):

A. Iran enjoys priority as it responds to all Eurasian criteria, as it is a major continental country closely linked to Asia Minor and is radically hostile to the United States of America.

B. It focuses at the same time on the political and social trend and supporting the oppressed.

C. Iran occupies a distinct geographical location, which makes the establishment of the Moscow-Tehran axis a key factor in a number of important problems for the Eurasian empire.

D. Dugin compares the importance of Iran and its location to Moscow to Central Asia, which is thus Germany in its position (Central Europe) in terms of importance to Moscow.

E. The Moscow-Tehran axis is the basis of the Eurasian geopolitical project, and Iranian Islam is the best form of Islam in order to enter into a continental alliance, and it is the very form that should receive priority support from Moscow.

F. The establishment of an alliance between Russia and Iran will be able to confront the Atlantic influence in the entire region. In this axis, the security issue also plays an important role, because it is traditionally a center for students in Transcaucasia.

Dugin stresses that from a geopolitical point of view, the dimension of this axis is the most important for Russia, as it achieves Russia's main goal, which is to break the Atlantic cordon established according to the "Earth's Edge" strategy of "Nicholas Speakman", and to reach warm waters. Dugin believes that Iran is in this axis. The most appropriate, because it is culturally, politically, and socially compatible with the Eurasian continental orientations, in addition to that, the Eurasian project in this axis faces dominant enemies in this region, the most important of which are the pro-Atlantic forces, most notably secular Turkey and Saudi Arabia with Islamic fundamentalism, and Iran can interfere in Central Asian conflicts, and influencing it relatively through its Islamic model and the social and cultural ties that bring it together with the peoples of Central Asia. Therefore, Iran can play a fundamental role with regard to the project of the Great Eurasian Empire in unifying the Central Asian region and around it.

Thus, Dugin presented his Eurasian vision as a geopolitical and geographical philosophy that possesses the elements and requirements for building the aspired future empire. It is a philosophy that clearly focuses on a solid nucleus or base represented by a future Russia that is based on truth on a strong and solid historical basis.

## **Conclusions:**

The research found the following:

1. The New Eurasianism of Dugin is a philosophy and ideology of the Russian civilization and the Russian Federation, as the New Eurasianism came into existence in the nineties of the last century at the hands of a stream of Russian thinkers, led by the thinker Alexander Dugin, who worked on developing it and turning it into an ambitious geopolitical project within the Russian strategy. For the purpose of countering Western ambitions.
2. The new Eurasianism put forward by Dugin as a basic geopolitical philosophy and doctrine seeks to understand the whole world from a historical, political, military and strategic point of view, with the exception of the western scope of the world. civilization and its political philosophies.
3. Dugin stressed that the "new Eurasianism" is tantamount to a strategy for confronting the Western Atlantic influence that seeks to surround Russia from several sides, and that the project of the Eurasian empire integrated with the three geopolitical axes is the basic project in the Russian strategy to confront the American Atlantic expansion in the Eurasian geographical area. Which was defined by Dugin in the geopolitical field that extends between Europe and Asia, and includes four civilizations (leading Russian, Chinese, Indian, and Iranian), which are terrestrial civilizations that are in eternal conflict with the maritime civilizations of the Atlantic (Britain, France, and the United States of America), at the present time.

## **Margins:**

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