

Greater Europe ©

Area



Second Edition

Greater Europe is an objective based upon the unification of nations belonging to the European Civilisation, as encompassed within the European Cultural Frontiers. [Integral Frontiers of Europe](#). Hence, it embraces a specific cultural geography, inclusive of political, economic and strategic aspects. [Political Europe](#). It has been furthered mainly by the collapse of the Iron Curtain, with its centralised ideology and, as a result, the freedom of a number of European States. Thus, prompting the European Project to advance eastwards incrementally. The European Integration has always progressed effectively within the European Cultural Frontiers



The West: Atlantic Outlook, with significant Maritime Frontiers

In later years, it has also been prudent to take into account the economic and military advancements scored by others, especially China and to a lesser extent India. Both can be looked upon as developed entities from the 'greater' states point of view. Their ability to incorporate massive populations within *de jure* frontiers is impressive. It is now reasonably clear that Europe has to catch up or in the future remain subordinate to new superior powers. [The Future of European Integration](#). Europe's future cannot be placed at risk.



The East: Pacific Outlook, with significant Intercontinental Frontiers

Due to aforementioned European geopolitical developments a significant stretch of territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea has been added to the European Union. Hence, this eastern progression has incorporated Poland in the north, as well as the Czech, Slovak and the Hungarian republics situated in Central Europe. In the south, Romania and Bulgaria have been incorporated thus, providing the EU with a strategic coastline on the Black Sea. The above sketch map records primarily the independent successor republics to the Soviet state. The three small Baltic countries have already acceded. Consequently – upon this overall eastern path – only six states remain within the European Cultural Frontiers that can be incorporated. Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova in the east, and Georgia and Armenia situated immediately south of the Caucasus. The future of Europe’s global success will be finally decided with the accession of the Russian Federation, as the sixth candidate. It is obvious to all that this final stage may be the most challenging step of all. Nevertheless, a retrospective view into the mid-twentieth century indicates that the European Project during its embryonic years also faced challenging hurdles. Without any doubt, daunting barriers have to be crossed and determination maintained as there is no reasonable alternative to the European Project in motion.

Frontiers of Europe: Union of Cultures within a Civilisation



T. S. Kahvé
Ararat Heritage
London, 2013, 2014