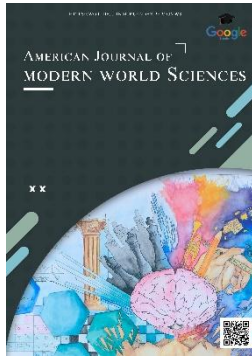


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Abstract: *This article examines the process of the United States achieving absolute geopolitical dominance and the formation of the concept of globalism in the post-World War II period. The article analyzes the creation of parallel structures aimed at controlling the world from a single center - the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Bilderberg Group, and the Trilateral Commission, their ideological foundations and mechanisms of operation. It also sheds light on the theory of "convergence" put forward by Zbigniew Brzezinski and its role in ending the geopolitical duel during the Cold War. The study objectively assesses the impact of globalist projects on national sovereignty and their role in the modern world order.*

Keywords: *Geopolitics, Globalism, Thalassocracy, Convergence, Hegemony, Atlanticism, Bilderberg Group, Trilateral Commission.*

Today, against the backdrop of rapid changes taking place in the world political arena, the study of globalism and global governance is more important than ever. The relevance of this topic is determined by the following factors:

Currently, the conflict between the independence of nation-states and the influence of global institutions (C.F.R., Bilderberg, etc.) is intensifying. Although globalist projects promote the idea of a "one

world", many peoples are striving to preserve their cultural and political identity. This struggle is the root of modern geopolitical conflicts.

The unipolar world system established after the collapse of the USSR is facing a crisis today. It is of strategic importance to understand the viability of the models of "convergence" and "global hegemony" developed by globalists and how they will be transformed in the conditions of a new multipolar world (the rise of centers such as China, Russia, India).

The influence of think tanks and secret clubs operating outside official governments on international politics is a real reality today. Analyzing the mechanisms of these structures allows us to understand the "invisible" processes in the world economy and politics. As noted in the text, globalists use the slogans of "democracy" and "humanism" as a tool to prepare the public consciousness. In this era of information wars, it is necessary for the intellectual security of society to see the true goals of geopolitical projects beyond editorial and propaganda.

The emergence of the United States as the sole superpower on the world stage marked a fundamental shift in geopolitical thinking. The bipolar world system was abandoned and an era of planetary hegemony based on the principles of "thalassocracy" (sea domination) began. This process set a new task for Western analysts: no longer fighting an opponent, but creating a model of the world controlled from a single center became a priority. Thus, the concept of mondialism, derived from the French word "monde" (world), was formed.

In order to implement mondialist ideas and make strategic decisions, a network of more secretive and freely operating think tanks emerged in the United States, in addition to official state systems. Since these

organizations were free from international legal restrictions, they had wide opportunities for developing global projects.

The main mondialist institutions were formed in the following hierarchy:

1. Council on Foreign Relations (C.F.R.): The major American financier J.P. Morgan, this council is the "brain center" of global strategies.

2. Bilderberg Group (1954): An international extension of the C.F.R., serving as a bridge between the American and European political and financial elites.

3. Trilateral Commission (1973): Expanded the geographical scope of global governance, uniting the interests of America, Europe, and Japan.

All of these structures had centralized control, headed by big bankers like David Rockefeller and influential geopoliticians like Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger.

The main strategy of the globalists is to ensure the absolute domination of the West under the slogans of "democracy" and "humanism". However, the natural desire of peoples to protect their national identity was a major obstacle on this path. Therefore, a wide network of analysts, journalists and intellectuals was used to prepare the public consciousness.

Within the framework of globalism, there were various methodological approaches. The most famous of them is the theory of "convergence" (approach), put forward by Brzezinski in the 1970s. The essence of this theory was as follows:

- Ideological synthesis: To soften the sharp opposition between capitalism and socialism, creating an intermediate "liberal-social" model.

- Transformation of the USSR: The Soviet Union had to abandon its radical Marxist ideas (class struggle, denial of private property) and move towards moderate social democracy.

- The transformation of the West: In turn, the West had to accept partial state regulation of the market economy.

The ultimate goal of this project was to create a "World Government" in cooperation between Washington and Moscow and transfer the entire planet to the rule of Atlantic values. This was promised to end the Cold War and achieve "universal peace".

With the collapse of the USSR, the geopolitical balance was disrupted, and globalist projects entered a new phase - the era of strengthening unipolar world hegemony. Today, the models developed by these organizations serve as the basis for a new world order.

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