

## ABSTRACT

To answer the research question *Are Neo-Eurasianism and Meridionalism somehow related to a New World Order?* from the geopolitical studies' angle, was the center of gravity of this thesis. In that context, the main goal was to analyze and compare Neo-Eurasianism and Meridionalism, characterizing them as ideologies. In the same line, it was also explained how those ideologies aim to shape a New World Order. Therefore, Neo-Eurasianism and Meridionalism were characterized as strategic plans as well.

The theoretical approach included assumptions from the realist theoretical tradition of International Relations, but the priority was given to the geopolitical studies' approach *tout court*. The thesis is eminently a qualitative study, and the system of methods and techniques includes the phenomenological method, case study (comparative and single), process tracing and political personality profiling.

In respect to the structure, after having contextualized and explained both the geopolitical studies' framework and the neoclassical geopolitics' model in PART I, the study described and analyzed Neo-Eurasianist ideology and strategic plan in PART II. Whereas PART III was devoted to describe and to analyze Brazilian School of Geopolitics and Meridionalism as ideology and strategic plan, PART IV focused on the geopolitical analysis of Brazil, having measured the possibilities of success of Meridionalism and Neo-Eurasianism, namely in Latin America. PART V ended the study by assessing the power dynamics in the current world order, analyzing the debate between Dugin and Carvalho and testing some of its arguments.

Some of the major findings of this thesis include: (i) confirmation that both Neo-Eurasianism and Meridionalism are both an ideology and strategic plan; (ii) refusal of the idea that Neo-Eurasianism aims to create a multipolar world; (iii) confirmation that Meridionalism tends to be an instrument of Neo-Eurasianism; (iv) confirmation that Neo-Eurasianism is integrated in the modalities of action of the revolutionary movement, which is co-driven by the Russian intelligence community.

Concerning other results it should also be pointed out: (i) the effort for systematization of new and progressive theoretical framework for geopolitical studies; (ii) systematizing and reinforcing neoclassical realism as theory and as a complement to the neoclassical geopolitics' model; (iii) the creation of the new concepts: geoconjunctive (processes) and geomisguidance; (iv) verification of a correlation between *continentalization* as Brazilian School of Geopolitics' conception, and the South American integration maneuver; (v) identification of ideological and strategic connections between Meridionalism, Neo-Eurasianism and São Paulo Forum.

## KEYWORDS

Territoriality, Geopolitical Studies or Neoclassical Geopolitics, Neo-Eurasianism, Meridionalism, New World Order, State, Foreign Policy