

CHINA REACHES NEW SKIES

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Napoleon once described China as *a sleeping giant*, and hoped it would remain so lest the world might be shaken by it. Today, this sleeping giant has not only woken up, but is bending on her internal development in a scale and dimension exceeding what it had been doing in history. The entire world is watching what China is doing domestically because whatever happens there might have an universal impact.

China was a developed country before the 18th century when the rest of the world remained less developed. The emergence of the modern civilization and the powerful impact of Western colonialism and finance imperialism condemned her to a developing country for one whole century.

In the past centuries China has given a lot to the whole world. Its philosophers, long lasting and remained with their wisdom and ideas. Chinese leaders were told once that management is good when it is durable. To be a good leader you must act with a sense of continuity and sustainability of measures which apply.

The Chinese thought that the words are great when there's a great aspiration. Which is confirmed by the project „One belt, one road“. The new Silk Road will be an emblematic endeavor for the twenty-first century. As once, Chinese over the years have proven that success can only be achieved when you work constantly. Tireless work that demonstrated in the foreground shows the successes of China. Projects are designed to connect multiple parties by creating a network of international commercial and infrastructure partnerships, which has set an ambitious task to transform the political and economic environment in Eurasia in the coming decades. Since the rise of Europe's colonial powers in the sixteenth century, Asia's economic activity has been concentrated on its coastlines. But that could change as China and other regional powers connect Asia internally and with Europe by reaching across the Eurasian landmass. Ancient overland routes, harking back to the Silk Road, could be reawakening even as new maritime passages emerge.

At the turn of the last century, the British geographer Halford Mackinder, sometimes called the father of modern geopolitics, wrote, „Is not the pivot region of the world's politics that vast area of Euro-Asia which is inaccessible to ships, but in antiquity lay open to the horse-riding nomads and is to-day about to be covered with a network of railways?“ The same question might be asked today.

Chinese president Xi Jinping's signature foreign-policy effort, the „Belt and Road“ initiative, is at the center of this activity. Announced in 2013, OBOR includes an overland Silk Road Economic Belt and an ocean-based 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. It is a hugely ambitious endeavor. Geographically, OBOR could span sixty-five countries responsible for roughly 70 percent of the world's population. Functionally, it aims to strengthen hard infrastructure, soft infrastructure and even cultural ties. Economically, it could ultimately entail Chinese investments approaching \$4 trillion. By comparison, the Marshall Plan would cost roughly \$130 billion in today's terms. As the late Brzezinski wrote twenty years ago, „All the historical pretenders to global power originated in Eurasia.“ The economic case for engagement is also firmly grounded in history.

Roads, railways and other new connections are reshaping the Eurasian supercontinent and creating new forms of competition as well as cooperation.

The words are great when you have great aspirations is the main idea in Chinese history. Nowadays, the State seeks to become an even larger colossus in the world trade. Through a series of actions in this direction, the management of China has become one of the three geopolitical leaders in the world. As *Sun Tzu* said in the *the Art of war*-“*The moment you underestimate your enemy, you lost*“.It is another question if you can call the other 2 political poles enemies, but at the moment, China, is in no way underestimating them. China shows to the world great power and true a series of current actions, related to expansion and infrastructure of immense territory of the country, it goes in the right direction. Chinese leaders slowly but methodically proceed towards the spectacular infrastructure project of the new Silk Road. With it, it is not just Beijing which will build rapid transportation and communication links with countries of the Eurasian continent. This project promises to put an end to the centuries-long domination of the peripheral of Eurasia sea forces over the Supercontinent.

And while at the end of the nineteenth century in Europe, China was painted as a sleeping giant, as it was determined by Napoleon, nowadays the economy of Europe is unimaginable without the „East wind“. It is not accidental the fact that Chinese thinkers and philosophers before a millennia have left their mark in the history of the world. These days their legacy can be seen and felt in the massive leaps of economical growth and a constant strive for reaching „New skies“. Chinese people stubbornly follow the advice of their ancestors and that is leading to a rise. *The rise of the mind, labor and perseverance by which China „Reaches new skies“.*