Igor Zahrebelny’s latest book, *Evropeiski Khroniky*, is the most recent but not the first in the arsenal of this young Ukrainian author who has already established himself in the philosophical field. The idea of the book, based on the critique of progressive methods of development and establishment of the most common ideologies of today’s Europe, fits into the, greatly popular nowadays, genre of futurology and expands the scale of the intellectual audience. The flexibility of the author’s talent, who successfully managed to implement a futuristic project that gave impetus to the development of this genre in Ukraine, is worth noting. After all, futurism has become not just legal, but also an indispensable attribute of modern intellectual life. In this book, the reader finds both an analysis of the state of specific ideological programs of the Occidental world, presented in the form in which they have advertised themselves to date, and the projected results at which these programs are aimed. Thus, the conclusions of the author, who although clearly defending conservative views, still probably satisfies the whims of both the liberal wing of progressive society, while not giving cause for concern to the conservative part of it.

At the center of interest of the book are the ideologies that today are often hidden behind the mask of universal good and can lead to the suicide of many states and societies. The author emphasizes the states and development of those areas that are vital for human survival in the contemporary world, as well as the most important niches of public life, which are in the focus of modern ideologies.

What makes the book special is its extraordinary conception and style. As the author himself admits, Guillaume Faye had previously distinguished himself by a similar logic in his book *L’Archéofuturisme* (1998), which Zahrebelny stylistically took as an example. If we talk about the idea of the work, Zahrebelny highlights the picture of the future of Europe, or, more precisely, such a future that it seeks today. Nevertheless, the book avoids an indirect one-sided view of possible developments, proposing to consider both utopian and antiutopian scenarios.
Evropeiski Khroniky is divided into two complementary parts. The first part of the book consists of seven stories about the possible future of Europe. An unbiased eye can notice immediately the connection of those stories with popular liberal ideologies that have been widespread in the Occidental world. It is unlikely that the reader will find exaggeration in the situations in which the heroes of the stories find themselves; rather they discuss causal relationships that today’s liberal parties sustain. The author meticulously considers episodes from the lives of ordinary people who found themselves in certain circumstances resulting from the emergence of liberal ideologies of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Through this approach, a realistic view of the established order is achieved. Such an emphasis on the future everyday life turns stories into realistic discourses, so until the date of a specific event is announced, it looks like the story unfolds today. The second part of the book is composed as an open-ended, detailed afterword where the author commends the current state of Europe and its partnerships with countries around the world. Yet, the reasons that prompted the young Ukrainian thinker to tell the stories introduced before become clear. What is at stake here is the future of Europe and the rest of the world, which largely depends on the new European strategic plan and its successful implementation.

The book examines numerous questions of the political, economic, and social development of Europe. It also pays attention to ethnic, national, and religious issues, including those relevant to family life. The author identifies and analyzes the most progressive strategies for the future development of Europe, proposing several ways of their development. Zahrebelny shows how global spheres of contemporary life are able to set the rhythms of society’s breathing. For example, economic development, as an opportunity to provide all Europeans with decent living conditions, becomes a fertile ground for dissemination of new ideas. Some people are aware of the consequences of such manipulative actions, but whether the whole society will react to them remains to be seen in the future.

The author’s assessment includes the relations between Europe and the “Bloodlands”, as historian Timothy Snyder called them (2010), namely Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia. Europeanization as a phenomenon and its policy have certainly had an essential impact on these states, and all of them place their hopes in Europe. At the same time, Europe also has its own wishes regarding cooperation with these countries. For example, Zahrebelny’s remark on European–Russian relations is based on illustrative examples showing that many western states would not be able to sacrifice their own benefits even in the case of the cooperation with what can be considered the criminal state.

Yet another nuance is that the book begins with an introduction conveying a commentary on the problems caused by COVID-19, which has been shaking the planet since 2020. The author’s view does not miss the striking lifestyle changes, which most people made dependent of authorities. What is more, he claims that there was a change in the coordinates of life itself, including control over society and the latest laws, which the masses perceived as a benefit. One more thing worth mentioning is a reflection on the prospects for creating biological weapons for the future, which, as experience shows, easily change society and public relations. Only the future will show if the new order is really good for humans.
In conclusion, the book revolves around the prospects of the “development” of Europe and some other non-European states and analyzes possibilities and scenarios for their efforts to implement specific programs into life. In his assessment, Ukrainian author Igor Zahrebelny offers options for the future of Europe, drawing conclusions from his own perspective as well as from the analysis of other studies and authors. The futuristic claims of the author of Evropeiski Khroniky are not just an attempt to predict the future world order, but also to analyze the possibilities of development of events according to the present scenario. Thus, the book calls the reader to revise populist liberal ideas of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries testing them on reasonableness.

**Declarations**

**Conflict of Interest** The author declares that she has no conflict of interest.

The author declares that the present review has been authored by her and that the text has not been submitted for consideration to any other journal.

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