

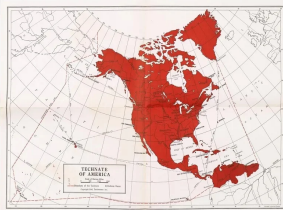
Analyzing Trump’s 2.0 Plans for “Greater North America”

By [Andrew Korybko](#)
Global Research, April 22, 2026

Region: Europe, Latin America & Caribbean, USA
Theme: Politics

  Translate Website

 Share < 5  Tweet < 1  Email < 13  Share < 19



Secretary of War Pete Hegseth spoke in early March about “Greater North America”, which includes “every sovereign nation and territory north of the Equator, from Greenland to Ecuador and from Alaska to Guyana.” He added that

“It is our immediate security perimeter in this great neighborhood that we all live in. Each one of these countries border either the North Atlantic or the North Pacific.”

This concept is actually quite sensible, but it’s also understandable why it elicits fear from some within this space too.

To read this article in the following languages, click the [Translate Website](#) button below the author’s name.

Español, Farsi, Русский, Portugues, عربي, Hebrew, 中文, Français, Deutsch, Italiano, 日本語, 한국어, Türkçe, Српски. And 40 more languages.

The Russian School of Multipolarism teaches that Great and Regional Powers, especially civilization-states (those that left lasting socio-political legacies on others over the centuries), play the main role in the global systemic transition.

They also have spheres of influence, which sometimes overlap with their civilizational footprint, where they’re most sensitive to security threats. Russia’s is the former Soviet space (“Near Abroad”), India’s is all of South Asia, and the US’ is “Greater North America”, et al.

This is natural, but it’s also natural that some within these spheres are fearful of these leading countries playing a greater role in their regions, which can be attributed to historical reasons as well as contemporary political ones that are also sometimes exploited by demagogues and third parties. Returning to the earlier examples, the Balts hate Russia, Pakistan feels the same about India (and Bangladesh is following in its footsteps), and ditto how many Mexicans and Latinos feel about the US.

Russia can’t directly resolve Baltic-emanating threats due to those countries’ membership in NATO and India can’t fully resolve Pakistani-emanating ones due to its nuclear status, but the US can resolve what its leadership perceives or even just simply claims to be “quarter-sphere” threats to its security. It’s unimportant whether one agrees or disagrees with the US’ assessments since the point is that none of “Greater North America’s” countries have nukes or mutual defense pacts with nuclear-armed countries.

This vulnerability, which won’t realistically be rectified, emboldens Trump 2.0 to unilaterally reshape “Greater North America’s” geopolitics in its favor as proven by its [bold capture of Maduro](#) and de facto (but [not strictly enforced](#)) blockade of Cuba for “[regime tweaking](#)” purposes. It might soon more fully resubordinate Mexico too, though it remains unclear exactly which means could be employed to this end.

The point is that the only restraints upon the US’ behavior are those that it imposes upon itself.

The demonstration effect of capturing Maduro and de facto blockading Cuba might therefore lead to more bandwagoning instead of balancing against the US and risking Trump 2.0’s wrath. In that scenario, the influence of non-hemispheric countries like China and Russia will be reduced to a bare minimum, while [closer coordination](#) on tackling the threats posed by illegal immigration and cartels is likely. The end result would be strengthening “Fortress America” as the US’ near-exclusive sphere of influence.

Circling back to the introduction, this is quite sensible from its perspective regardless of one’s opinion about it, and it’s understandable why this elicits fear from some in this space too. The US is restoring its unipolar hegemony over the hemisphere, beginning with its “quarter-sphere”, because there are no checks or balances. Russia, India, and similar powers struggle to do the same within their own spheres of influence in no small part because the US weaponizes their adversaries for containment purposes.

*

Click the share button below to email/forward this article. Follow us on [Instagram](#) and [X](#) and subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#). Feel free to repost Global Research articles with proper attribution.

This article was originally published on the [author's Substack](#).

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a regular contributor to Global Research.

Featured image is from the author

Global Research is a reader-funded media. We do not accept any funding from corporations or governments. Help us stay afloat. Click the image below to make a one-time or recurring donation.



The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © Andrew Korybko, Global Research, 2026

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Icons for accessibility (A+), printing, and PDF download, followed by a "Translate Website" dropdown menu.

Social sharing buttons: Facebook Share (5), Twitter Tweet (1), Email (13), and a green Share button (19).

Articles by:
Andrew Korybko

About the author:
Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.
For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca