

A view of the world in 2200 AD

Gastón De Piero
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PROLOGUE

The following work of fiction, entitled "2200", describes what life will be like in that year, and how events unfolded to lead to a different and optimistic future scenario in the face of the current global crisis. This crisis is explained throughout the chapters, covering the political, environmental, and social spheres.

"2200" is a short, simple work that narrates, in the form of predictive fiction, a possible scenario of how political, social, and economic changes will occur, starting in the year 2020 AD. This work is considered a positive scenario, since the crisis in that year is overcome and resolved with a more sustainable, humane, and ecosystem-friendly way of life.

The central idea of the work is to bring hope to new generations, to awaken those societies that are still asleep and awaiting change, but who must learn that these changes come from within. Welcome to 2200, where great changes were possible. 2025 Edition.

The 2200

We are in the year 2200 AD. The world as we know it has undergone great changes, but there has been no end to humanity or mass planetary extinction. Rather, there have been profound transformations and a greater global awareness of the environment. Humanity has taken a positive turn, working to guarantee the biodiversity of planet Earth and the future of new generations.

The population has declined to just under four billion, thanks to global policies and cultural changes in birth rates.. Nature and biodiversity have recovered, restoring the balance of planetary systems, and thus, the light of the future has once again glimmered. Spanish is spoken throughout the American continent, and as a second language, the languages of each community or region. Several indigenous peoples have recovered their identity, especially in Argentina, Brazil, and the United States. On the European continent, Spanish has also advanced as a continental language, due to the relentless cultural advance on American soil. Africa has seen its living conditions improve significantly, receiving a wave of migration from Europe. Here, too, Spanish was adopted as the sole language by all communities, due to the significant cultural influence of Latin American countries. China, on the other hand, has maintained its traditions and language, and unlike the rest, adopted English as a second language. It is one of the countries that has undergone the greatest

political change, becoming the economic center of the world by 2200 AD. English is still used worldwide, but as an academic and business language.

The European Union remains in force, but its reach has expanded to include western Russia, along with most African countries. Its new name has been modified; it is now called the "Western Union." Eastern Russia has become a vast reserve, along with Alaska, where humanity has ceased to access and exploit its resources, turning it into a virgin area protected from human pollution.

The Americas also experienced major changes: the countries no longer exist as we know them today, except for Canada. All the American(continent) countries make up the Plurinational American Union, without a capital city. Here we find a transformation in the space in which people live and how it is managed: Eco-Cities emerged. These are described as large cities, with an average population of between one and five million, that are completely sustainable from an environmental and economic perspective, supported, in some cases, by Artificial Intelligence (AI). They do not generate carbon dioxide (CO₂), which was the main cause of climate change, and their environmental pollution is negligible, as is their waste production. People generally do not own cars; they use bicycles, skateboards, and public transportation. Workers here carry out their activities very close to their place of residence or in their own homes. These are planned, young cities, and include large areas of crops for different fruits and vegetables, making them food sufficient. Biotechnology

has helped achieve this, improving agricultural productivity. People no longer consume animal meat; they are vegetarians, which is why cows, sheep, and horses can be seen roaming everywhere. Nor are large amounts of garbage generated; absolutely everything is recycled, and organic waste is composted and deposited in agricultural areas. The consumption of planetary resources has decreased considerably thanks to these actions, both due to population decline and changes in daily behavior.

At least in the western region, in the Plurinational American Union and the Western European Union, people work five hours a day, four days a week. In some places on the planet, a new temporal configuration has been adopted: life flows in ten-day weeks; where people work five, three are used for research, studies, personal development, and the arts, and the rest for rest, socializing, and meditation. This is a new trend, applied in some Ecocities, especially in the Americas. These changes have allowed people's lives to shift from a life centered on work and material goods to a more social, collaborative, and spiritually oriented life, for the benefit of society and the planet. Saturdays and Sundays no longer exist; everyone chooses which days of the week they work continuously and which ones they do their other activities. This arrangement allows for continuous service, production, and other activities.

There is a great passion for the arts and sciences; people spend most of their time engaged in these activities. Life expectancy has reached an average of 150 years, and good health is achieved through the practice of yoga,

meditation, healthy eating, sports, and so on. The internet is useful for academic purposes, and cell phones are used for work. Social media is a thing of the past. People have opted to live in a social reality again, partly because of the negative impact it has had on human psychology and partly because of the constant theft of personal information.

In terms of politics, rulers have left the scene after so many frustrations; public bodies have been reduced, legislatures eliminated, and trials are an exception in these times. Crimes and violations of the law are virtually nonexistent. Armies have been abolished as conflicts between countries no longer exist, thanks to regional unions and agreements, and elite interests have been disaggregated. Police forces have also been reduced due to the decline in crime and theft. Executive power has undergone a paradigm shift and is exercised solely at the city level; and the election of its members varies by location. In some cases, they are chosen by a combination of Artificial Intelligence and electronic vote-by-election, based on the candidates' life histories (experience and education). These positions are generally held by people over 60 years of age, with extensive experience and training. The entire Western world is governed by the same law, called the Western Charter or Constitution, and changes are requested and implemented by the "capital of the world": Moscow; although modifications are not common, as cordiality and respect for others have drastically reduced conflicts. Here, too, there has been a paradigm shift and a shift in human behavior. The state has a minimal presence

in the West, tax payments are minimal, poverty is practically nonexistent, and neither is unemployment. The culture of work, research, and solidarity reign in these times.

Political parties have ceased to exist due to a lack of representation and efficiency for over 150 years. This was especially true when, in most coastal cities, where more than 80% of the world's population lived, water from the seas and rivers began to invade the streets. Faced with these events, citizens, in the so-called "*Revolution of Fear*", delegated power to the scientific community; they took control, planned, designed, and built new sustainable cities (EcoCities), which were the beginning of the solution to these natural disasters. A large part of the population of coastal cities, which were in a critical situation, migrated to these new cities, which offer absolutely every comfort, without pollution, traffic, or noise. Completely friendly to nature, where one feels at ease and where a positive energy is breathed. People have become fanatical and obsessive about caring for the environment and celebrate the success of these cities and the rapid recovery of biodiversity. As for electricity, it is produced cleanly by fusion, just like the sun, so it is no longer a concern or a cost for citizens. Clean and unlimited energy is abundant these days.

Returning to the topic of the failure of the political class, voting has ceased at the national level, as the division by country has disintegrated across much of the globe, and political parties have become frowned upon and extinct, at least in the West; they are now part of history. On

the other side of the world, the Eastern Union was created, comprised of Asian countries such as China, Thailand, Malaysia, and others. These countries are the closest thing to what we know in the current capitalist world, and have received a large wave of migration, especially from the former United States.

The world is not divided, but the way of life is quite different between East and West. Ironically, the spirituality that was once found in countries like India has moved to the Americas. While consumption and population have declined, business and capitalism remain as we know them today. Car use in cities is still prevalent, although not as widespread, as cities pay high taxes to reduce their environmental impact. The languages spoken are English and Chinese, and Spanish is a minority language. The other region with similar characteristics is the Canadian Union, a union between Canada and the eastern coastal part of the former United States. The other part of the United States, with a majority Latino population, decided to join the Plurinational State of America.

But there weren't only changes on planet Earth; life now exists outside of it as well: Colonies on Mars and the Moon were established more than 100 years ago. Around 50,000 people live there, many scientists and students, and life is like eco-cities, as they are completely sustainable. The world has somewhat forgotten them, as it is today, the scientists at Antarctic bases. On the Moon, the activity is mainly scientific and touristic, coming mainly from China and Russia. The population doesn't exceed 1,000, and trips

are made every six months. The main activity is mining, where minerals such as iron, aluminum, and magnesium are extracted. These extraction activities are carried out by highly dangerous inmates serving life sentences from the East. On Mars, on the other hand, there are two eco-cities with a multicultural population. Here, work is underway to one day make the entire planet habitable, but for now, this is a somewhat distant goal. Flights to Mars are made monthly, but not for tourism, rather, people go with the goal of settling permanently. Scientists are actively working to one day reverse the hostile Martian climate, particularly the cold and lack of oxygen in the atmosphere. Much of both cities are underground, with the exception of the agricultural and recreational areas, both covered by a large dome.

Part One: A Cultural Divide

This first part describes how the world will be shaped in 2200, from a political perspective. It is divided into regions, which we call "Unions," which are groups of countries that combine to enhance freedoms and simplify regulatory issues. Freedom of movement is one of the most restricted rights in the 20th century, with a passport or ID required to cross most borders. This restriction will disappear for most of the planet by 2200.

American Plurinational Union (UPA)

This is the long-awaited union of the Latin American peoples, and it encompasses virtually the entire American continent, except for present-day Canada and part of the United States. Freedom is guaranteed across the planet, but this is perhaps the freest and most diverse union of all, with countless cultural riches, outstanding artists, and the empathy that has always characterized Latinos, but now without the unnecessary political divisions.

Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and other coastal cities, especially those on the Atlantic Ocean, have been abandoned for over 100 years due to repeated flooding. Today, they are cities filled with vegetation, occasionally visited by curious people seeking antiquities or adventures in these gigantic metropolises, which are

already inundated with insects, snakes, and various rodents.

Sea levels haven't risen much, but enough to make cities uninhabitable and breeding grounds for disease. As we mentioned before, after the Revolution of Fear, civil society "ousted" politicians from power in almost all of the Americas, Europe, Africa, Australia, and some Eastern countries. The administration of the new cities is carried out with the help of AI (Artificial Intelligence), which determines what projects and actions should be carried out based on previous experiences and citizen opinions. Their lives no longer revolve around what each government does, but rather what each contributes to the community. The role of the state has diminished to insignificant levels since politicians disappeared from the scene.

The laws, as we mentioned before, are governed by the Western Magna Carta, which unified the laws of all Western countries, including Africa and Oceania. In all of these, cities, provinces, and countries, republican and democratic rights are guaranteed. In the new cities, private and communal property coexist. Generally, after population decline and the creation of new cities, owning a house or apartment is not a problem. There are large surpluses, while rentals are practically nonexistent, as houses are requested by the "Central Administration," which generally has a considerable idle stock. Buying and selling does occur, but outside of the new cities and is atypical. These modifications, where the state and/or administration manage empty properties, occurred more than 150 years

ago, in the so-called Empty House Revolution, which originated in Paris.

More than 90% of the population lives in these eco-friendly cities, which are connected by high-speed rail, while commercial flights are almost nonexistent, and both highways and roads are used occasionally. All these transformations were driven by sustainability, environmental concerns, and a quest for better citizen health. After the Revolution of Fear, all flights were eliminated, as they produced more than 4% of CO2 pollution. The same fate befell highways, which were replaced by railways. For intercontinental travel, high-speed sailboats and electric boats are used. Tourism has declined considerably, especially for trips lasting only a couple of days or weeks. People now have more time, so speed has taken a backseat when it comes to travel; the pace of life has slowed, as have technological curves and planned obsolescence.

Regarding commercial transactions, investments, and national currencies, they have experienced great cultural resistance since the Revolution of Fear, as they symbolize consumerism, pollution, and environmental destruction. People around the world understand that the less shopping and consumption they do, the more sustainable their city and their lives will be. There has been a paradigm shift in this regard, and while none of this is prohibited, there are cities that simply do not use money, or use it for exceptional transactions. The society of 2200 is one of open-mindedness, with great wisdom, solidarity, and

empathy, and above all, free thought. Most people chose that it was better to have as few politicians as possible, as they did not respond to the most critical social and environmental demands. Currently, there are some local councils and assemblies that submit periodic reports to Central Government.

By eradicating poverty, unemployment, and insecurity, political activities have taken a backseat. Political controversies no longer make the front pages of newspapers or pop up in public conversations, nor are there left-wing or right-wing debates. It's a society that lives in harmony with its inner self and with nature. Political parties are not banned, but people, lacking a strong need for change, see the pointlessness of forming them; they understand that change is best if it originates and is realized within civil society and that political activity is therefore unnecessary. They prefer to focus on science, art, and socializing with their peers. Regarding nature reserves, for priority environmental reasons, the Amazon was restored, Patagonia became a reserve without human presence, as was the East Russian reserve. In the southern part of the American continent, the Falkland Islands and all of Antarctica and the Arctic were also included as reserves.

Canadian Union (UC)

It is made up of present-day Canada and the eastern states of the United States. Coastal cities like New York have been abandoned by the floods of 2050, and their

populations have migrated to various Eco-Cities, like most coastal cities. Unlike most of the American continent, its inhabitants care for the planet but maintain their more consumerist-capitalist spirit. Wall Street still exists, but with fewer operations compared to today. There are the famous bonds in this Canadian and Chinese Union, but the rest of the world does not participate in these activities, considering this organization as the main responsible for the planetary pollution of more than 150 years ago, which in fact it was by financing unsustainable activities and the destruction of terrestrial biodiversity.

Unlike other Eco-Cities, the one in this region does have a significant amount of sustainable vehicular traffic involving high-end electric cars. The Canadian Union has a strong cultural and commercial connection with the Eastern Union. This Canadian Union has been one of the most resistant to changes aimed at biodiversity conservation and environmental protection, which has led to the severance of diplomatic ties and trade embargoes with the Western Union for several decades.

Unlike the UPA, entry requires the corresponding passport and/or VISA, which is obtained through work, tourism, and/or study. This is very similar to what happens today.

Western European- African Union (WEU)

This union, extremely interesting for integrating people of different religions, beliefs, and customs, is made up of the former European Union, Russia, and all the countries of the former USSR, plus the countries that make up the African continent. This alliance has brought significant integration progress to the African continent with the large European migration. The main achievements were the reduction of the birth rate, which was crippled by violence and hunger. Europeans were initially attracted by the low costs, tranquility, cultural diversity, and nature of this region. On the other hand, the Russian-speaking world has decided to integrate with the Europeans, following the so-called Moscow Freedom Agreement.

This was made possible thanks to liberal progress in rights such as freedom of opinion, the press, and expression in the largest countries on Earth. The most important aspect of this agreement was to establish Moscow as the capital of this union, and another important point was to cede Siberia as a major planetary ecological reserve. The countries with the greatest European immigration were those in Central Africa: Nigeria, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Tanzania. African regions were the most affected by climate change, with significant human losses due to rising sea levels, so Eco-Cities played a major role in these lands.

Not only was there a large European migration, but Latin Americans have also migrated, especially from eco-cities like San Blas, to help with the necessary transformations on the continent, implementing eco-cities

and educational programs to change daily life habits. These transformations in Africa have changed life on the continent, as poverty has been eradicated, as have violence and wars. Environmental and river pollution have disappeared, as has famine, and every other problem facing African citizens. It was truly a success, so much so that it was the main reason for European migration to this continent.



Illustration 1- Map of the EUA

Eastern Union

This community is the most technologically advanced in the world. After the dissolution of the United States, they have become technological pioneers, especially in electronics and aerospace. The North American society that migrated to and inhabits these lands has contributed to making this possible. Politics in the Asian giant has transformed and become bipartisan in the old China. This Eastern community, made up of China, Japan, India, Thailand, among others, has become the economic engine of the planet, but had to undergo major transformations in the last 150 years, following the Revolution of Fear. The population in these latitudes decreased drastically, not only in China, but in Japan and India as well, so that these countries could be sustainable in terms of food and planetary resources. This was possible thanks to strict birth control plans, where families with more than one child paid extremely harsh taxes.

Factories have undergone drastic transformations, and not only do they no longer pollute, but almost no humans operate inside them. Cities like Shanghai, Hong Kong, and others have also suffered the ravages of climate change and flooding. Trade ties between Asia and America have practically disappeared; only the resources truly needed are imported and exported. This decision responds purely to the question of environmental sustainability and is

a focus on regional consumption and development, putting an end to globalization, at least in the consumer sphere.

Green Regions of the Earth

Most of the territory on planet Earth was divided by countries in the 20th century. Except for Antarctica, which is terra nullis, large expanses of land without an administration practically did not exist. These national administrations are governed by different rules and laws, which to a greater or lesser extent restrict the freedom of movement of people, as well as goods. In 2200, this territorial configuration became obsolete, and in its place, as we have seen previously, large regions such as the Plurinational State of America emerged. In addition to these vast regions, where humans coexist with nature, there are others where humans do not live, called the Green Regions of the Earth.

In these vast green regions, there is no administration, and humans are prohibited from living there. There are no roads or railroads, and air traffic is strictly prohibited. They are monitored by satellites by all existing "Unions." The most important RVTs ¹are found in present-day Siberia, the Amazon, the Sahara Desert, and Antarctica. The goal of these regions is to protect much of planet Earth's flora and fauna and provide safe, peaceful,

¹RVT = Green Regions of the Earth

and unpolluted places for much of nature. Approximately half of the territory above sea level is an RVT. In this way, a great debt to nature is repaid, ensuring that at least half of the planet is pristine and free from human intervention. This does not mean that nature is not respected in the rest of the territory; environmental protection and care exist, as detailed above. The new world of 2200 is full of harmony, green, blue, and the sounds of nature.

Part Two: Revolutions and Agreements

Revolutions and agreements shaped this new future in 2200. Perennial problems such as the housing shortage and the surplus of vacant homes are examples of triggers for revolutions, which we will detail in the following lines. The "famous" climate change, which is partly a title that encompasses only some of the problems generated by humankind, was controversial and false for some, but accepted over time when the catastrophic consequences of rising global temperatures, and especially massive coastal flooding, were seen, leading to another great revolution, also described below.

The Revolution of Fear

By 2050, as had already been warned by the scientific world, such as in books such as "The Limits to Growth", several NGOs such as Greenpeace, important activists such as Leonardo Di Caprio, student movements such as Greta Thunberg's and several films and series, the level of seas and rivers began to rise significantly.

Before the incredulous eyes of their inhabitants, cities began to fill with water on their sidewalks and houses. Urban landscapes merged with the rivers and seas. Politics had failed, regardless of its ideals and personalities. Nauseating odors plagued every corner, and diseases such

as hepatitis began to spread rapidly. Mobilizations for this cause were diminished by the abundant water in the streets, as was the normal life of people, who couldn't even get to work easily, children couldn't go to school, and businesses were mostly closed. All economic activity plummeted. Going for a run, let alone attending concerts or outdoor activities, were activities of the past for most of the world's cities built on rivers or oceans. A few dozen centimeters were enough to forever change the lives of billions of citizens, who, furious, began to blame politicians and some business leaders for this new aquatic life, fraught with challenges and difficulties, especially for children and the elderly.

In response, ordinary citizens began peacefully taking over all government institutions, under the slogan "GO AWAY" in Spain, "Go Away" as in Argentina, Chile, and other Latin American countries, without any prominent figures. Society agreed that the only way out lay in the solutions that had always been on the table, promoted by NGOs and the scientific community, which did not seek economic gain or respond to a specific lobby. Large assemblies were formed in major cities in search of fundamental solutions; they were mostly made up of scientists and NGO representatives. The much-criticized UN played a prominent role, coordinating and connecting these assemblies.

Many of the solutions were known to society at large, but were not implemented with adequate intensity by political leaders, who in those years were already becoming

a ruling elite disconnected from reality and prosperity. A harsh reality that was repeated on several continents, such as the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

In this phase, known as the Revolution of Fear, people united and acted quickly, fearing an even worse situation from the flood and all its effects. The assemblies, formed by a small group of scientists, enjoyed broad social support and representation. Their action was swift, based on moving people inland, away from the coast to higher ground, as long as the terrain allowed.

During this period, Eco-Cities were born, where all the know-how of sustainability came into effect in their design and construction: urban fabric discouraging car use, railways, trams, subways, bike paths, urban gardens, renewable energy, large green areas, and a host of solutions to turn these new cities into habitable places in harmony with nature.

The first Eco-City was founded before these climate change events. It was called San Blas and was located at the beginning of Argentine Patagonia. Its main objective was to become the world's first sustainable city, and it was the starting point for the rest of the sustainable cities that were built.

In this Revolution of Fear, urgent and priority measures were taken to evacuate the water-affected population and relocate them to a new home away from the dangers of flooding and disease. Capitalist economies reached an impasse, a pause, in this transition, as the

majority of the world's population was facing severe economic hardship. All of this was carried out based on a solidarity-based system called cellular, a system similar to Kanban.

At the same time, extreme measures were adopted to stop polluting the planet and reduce CO2 emissions, effectively abandoning a large part of the consumerist system. Flights were canceled, and automobile use was reduced to emergency situations, both internal combustion and electric. Globalization was replaced by regional economies to reduce the number of maritime cargo voyages. Fishing and livestock farming were suspended in most countries. Food products were produced locally, naturally, or with the help of technologies with no environmental impact. In other words, society ate sustainably, consuming only what was available in the region in which it lived. With these actions, the planet slowly began to find its light again, and with it, biodiversity recovered.

But there was more to come. The human population, which exceeded 8 billion, had to be reduced in some natural way. To achieve this, awareness of birth rates was raised, especially in Africa and Asia, but these measures extended to every continent. Women and/or men who already had a child underwent a minor intervention to prevent them from continuing to have them. This was a crucial point, as the planet's resources were already at their limit, and humankind was advancing everywhere, leaving the rest of

the world without resources and space, destroying all biodiversity in its path, in the seas, jungles, and mountains.

To avoid further ecological disasters, large planetary reserves were created, RVTs (described above), to which human access was no longer fully restricted. Neither roads nor tourism were permitted; much of Patagonia, the Amazon rainforest, and part of the Pampas were used for these purposes. Mining resources were no longer exploited by corporations and were instead centralized according to global needs, and the circular economy took center stage, with high product recycling rates.

The political class had lost all its power and credibility, as had large corporations, following the global disaster caused by climate change. From now on, a new system and a new culture with a strong sustainable consciousness would reign in most countries and cities. Earth was beginning to come back to life.

The Empty House Revolution

The empty-house revolution occurred before 2050 and is not related to climate change, but rather to population growth and the harsh economic situation that plagued the middle class at the time, especially in wealthy European countries.

This movement originated in Paris and then spread throughout Europe, also reaching the Americas. It is caused by the sky-high rental costs in the most populous and

affordable cities, the decline in purchasing power, and the increasing number of empty houses and apartments, either due to the death of the owner or due to private properties used as investments that are lying idle.

This tenant movement, tired of being financially squeezed, unilaterally decided to stop paying their rent and take over their properties. As expected, following the Yellow Vest revolts, this initially occurred in Paris, as we mentioned earlier, as it was a problem faced by young people in this city, especially many recently arrived immigrants. This led to violent evictions for violations of private property, which later escalated into a wave of protests across Europe. As a consequence, these takeovers became massive, breaking the power of almost all governments. The millions of empty and idle properties had new owners who had illegally expropriated them. Economically, and consequently, millions of people would no longer pay rent, thus boosting the economy, reducing poverty and creating jobs. An unexpected effect that brought about a revolution with socialist overtones. Years later, in the process of transforming cities during the Revolution of Fear, many of the people left for Africa, thus calming the demands of homelessness.

Moscow Agreement

The Moscow Agreement was signed after the Revolution of Fear, in which the EU (European Union) joined with Western Russia and its satellite countries,

Ukraine, Turkey, Middle Eastern countries (Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Oman, Yemen, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Armenia, Georgia, and others), and African countries, forming the Western Union. Old grudges and disputes were set aside, forming a community without borders, without customs, and above all with several common goals: reorganizing and reconfiguring society to restore biodiversity and the planet's climatic balance. This great union set aside aspects of economic growth and internal and external political issues to focus on high-impact public policies that sought to reduce environmental pollution, reduce the consumer footprint, and minimize the exploitation of raw materials. These changes were in line with those already beginning to be implemented in the Plurinational State of America.

In this same agreement, the Russian Federation ceded more than half of its territory to the east for the conservation of the planet, where it committed to relocate the entire population to other latitudes within the union within 50 years. This vast reserve was intended to be a major lung and oasis for the planet, preserving its biodiversity, a place where humans were prohibited from living. The only people authorized to do so were the scientific community, with a limited amount of land, just as in Antarctica.

This agreement involved a massive effort coordinated from Moscow and replicated throughout the Western Union, efficiently and boldly, with successful results. Cities were reconfigured, many of which became

sustainable, just as in the United States. This entire master plan was accompanied by a massive migration from Europe and the Americas to Africa.

Rivers were restored, seas like the Mediterranean were cleaned, and countless kilometers of roads were built to reduce consumption by individual transport like cars and freight transport like trucks. Bicycle paths and trams flooded every city, as well as rural farms. Animals, as in the Americas, were no longer victims of citizens' daily diets. The manufacture and use of electronic equipment was drastically reduced, thus allowing mining activity to be optimized and made as sustainable as possible.

In Africa, as we detailed earlier, large conservation areas were also established, just like in Russia. Gabon, Congo, and the Central African Republic ceased to be countries and formed a large African reserve. Their populations were relocated to the nearest eco-cities, and significant work was done to restore the flora and fauna of these territories.

The shift in concepts and paradigms toward regional and local capitalism significantly reduced transportation pollution, as did resource use. Another positive factor was the diversification of economic activity in all countries, and an increase in specialized industries. Industries operate largely in an automated manner, with a significant AI component, and where the materials used contain a high percentage of recycled materials.

Animal Liberation

Animal liberation is one of humanity's noblest causes. The end of the slaughter and mistreatment of animals for commercialization and consumption occurred gradually, but at an accelerated pace. The successful production and sale of laboratory-grown meat without animal sacrifice closed all meatpacking plants and slaughterhouses in almost the entire world. Any type of meat, whether chicken, beef, fish, or pork, is produced artificially by 2200. This meat is produced in the same cities much more economically and quickly than current livestock production. It requires much less water, no care, no vaccines, and not even large tracts of land for raising livestock. Meatpacking plants and large trucks that transported livestock were no longer necessary. All meats are produced in a single location. The new meat product was quickly accepted by younger generations, not for environmental reasons, but in defense of abused animals. Some governments promoted and encouraged these meat-growing companies, greatly accelerating the market transformation process. In 2200, all animals live in freedom and their only population controllers are natural predators.

Political Revolution and AI

The lack of consistent government representation led to a major political crisis, as detailed above. Excessive social media, marketing, a lack of technical preparation, and a striking inaction caused significant unrest among citizens, opening the door to a new form of government without political parties or elections, but with a full and representative democracy. Political positions in 2200 are based on merit and approval in an assembly, where AI suggests and recommends specific positions. The new form of government called Digital Community Representative Democracy predominates almost everywhere on the planet, and AI plays a key role as a tool. Teams with experience and wisdom, in conjunction with AI, form much more efficient teams than current political governments that focus only on candidacies and corruption.

The last and true liberal revolution

In a context of poverty, economic hardship, pseudo-slavery labor in the 21st century, and various restrictions on freedom, the so-called Great Citizen Assembly met in the year 2040 in a large virtual convention to question the status quo and the system, trying to change it, listing the following reflections, marking a path towards the reality of 2200. Some of the following thoughts stand out:

1) Need: Without money in these times and on this planet Earth, one can consider oneself outside the system, with great difficulty obtaining the resources necessary for survival. Culturally, societies are forced to work in order to earn money and purchase basic necessities.

2) Control: Money, whether electronic or physical, can control the lives of billions of human beings. Personal, family, business, and government decisions are based on it. How many people must migrate from one place to another just to acquire money for development or survival? Most wouldn't migrate if they had enough money, or, from another perspective, they wouldn't migrate if they had the necessary resources such as food, water, housing, and security, among others. Both money and the complexity of the economic system exert formidable power over the masses: having a child, getting married, or owning a home are all matters that depend exclusively on this imaginary "product" called currency or money.

3) Restriction : Any modification to this economic system, such as a tax increase, will have immediate power over the population, as will any price increase. Human beings are not free in any way under these rules. Added to this , the concept of the circulation of people is restricted under nationalist systems, which decide who circulates and for how long, and even decide what activities they can perform: study, work, and/or vacation. This power is exercised with complete naturalness and acceptance, a naturalness that is a product of the monarchy and restrictive political systems, not of freedom.

4) Roles: The need to go to work every day is, above all, about the money we need to cover our basic needs, which billions of people around the world on this planet don't have. For society to function, it requires everyone to fulfill an essential role, or not, but a role, whether out of conviction or money, they need to fulfill a function.

5) Punishment: The system shows us what happens if we don't have that money through reality: people sleeping on the streets, begging for food, suffering, etc. Unless you're a millionaire, you'll have to work; and that's Rule 1: the vast majority of people will never become millionaires, otherwise the system won't work and they won't be able to "control" you. Rule 2: There has to be poverty, to pressure people to work for money. Rule 3: Millionaires, or those with the most wealth, "lend" money to the part of society that needs it and exert even more pressure for them to work. Rule 4: If people don't work, the system won't work, the economic system, and the millionaire class lose power, and therefore, reforms can be pressured.

6) Residence and culture: Depending on the culture, wealth generation can give us greater freedom and better personal development. But we also find infinitely unfair economic systems, where people toil and work tireless hours in exchange for crumbs, bordering on slavery, impeding personal development. Rule 5: Freedom and personal development depend exclusively on your place of residence within the capitalist system or the single economic system based on money.

7) Thoughts: You have no choice; once indoctrinated, you will seek money for your personal development, except for the wealthy classes or those minorities who can live by thinking differently. Countries, human administrative divisions, in the 21st century AD, are considered successful according to the accumulation and production of money, and not their cultural, scientific, sporting, or artistic achievements. Therefore, rule 6, logically, bears the title of a great work: The Wealth of Nations. And its antagonism, socialism-communism, through error, ignorance, or clumsiness, is based on wealth and capitalism. Therefore, people are also governed by money; beyond its distribution, money-wealth is the central player in the ideology, not the worker, who is in and of itself a slave under this system. Rule 7: Communism also dresses itself as capitalism, and both require its existence to guarantee and justify the subsistence of both.

8) Doubt: The great doubt or divergence concerns history, or perhaps also the future. How did ancient civilizations function? Did money really exist within society, or was it only used for exchange? Did slavery exist? The society of the Aztec empire was made up of farmers and merchants, none of whom received a salary. Like other empires such as the Khmer and Inca, all centered their lives on rituals and spirituality, building great temples and leaving millennia-old traces like the Egyptians. What trace could the current civilization of the 21st century leave today, besides garbage, pollution, and destruction? How could we refound another system, fusing the old with the best of the new, so

that society is not enslaved and subjected to money, and can develop and elevate itself as it once did? The question remains open, in an era spiritually empty, disoriented, or misguided by pseudo- world leaders. The elites believe they have power, but do they really? Rule 8: Liberation or the new liberalism begins with collective awareness of a new system WITHOUT MONEY or without dependence on it. Rule 9: Is a world without countries possible? Was the city-state a better system? These reflections, or some of them, are part of the foundations of the world in 2200, a world of searching for freedom, awareness, wisdom, and balance.

Part Three: Transformations

Population decline

Without a doubt, the major variable of the imbalance affecting the planet's resources is human overpopulation. If this were around 10% of the current population, approximately 800 million inhabitants, we would likely not be talking about water shortages or any type of necessary resource, nor would issues such as human pollution have affected the planet as critically as they do today. Over the past 70 years, the population has grown exponentially and uncontrollably, rising from 2.5 billion in 1950 to nearly 8 billion in 2020. During this period, there were attempts at population control in China and India, the most populous countries, but they failed miserably, leading the planet to an unprecedented ecological disaster. Both China and India depend on other countries to feed their populations and meet consumer demands. Hence the major problem of deforestation in several Latin American and African countries, where most of the food they grow is to sustain the eastern population.

By 2100, a population of 10 billion was projected, but this figure was never reached. The Revolution of Fear, in line with alarming climate change, pushed for a consensual reduction in population; achieving a historic 6 billion by

2100, which opened the doors to hope. It continued to decline to 4 billion by 2200. This action, of course, brought significant challenges due to the inverted population pyramid. Retirements were supported worldwide with large taxes on autonomous factories and various specialized AI (Artificial Intelligence) agents. These technologies began to play a visceral role in these times of change, as did robots and automated industries. Without these new technologies, the inverted population pyramid would have jeopardized the production and service system. Seeing children is no longer common these days, and most educational centers are universities where people attend to train, educate, research, create, and share knowledge. The population in 2200 will have an average age of 60, something unthinkable years ago. This trend is expected to change starting in 2200, thanks to the achievement of sustainability goals. Children are expected to once again flood squares, streets, and clubs in the future.

San Blas

San Blas was the first major eco-city built on Earth. Completely planned, and with a planet-friendly heart. This city has countless unique features unsurpassed by any other in the world, and it continues to be admired and even criticized in some ways. It could be said that almost any human being can find their place in this city.

Initially, it was conceived as the new capital of Argentina, near Viedma, for the year 2030. Later, due to the

context of environmental problems, it gradually acquired new features. And as a special addition, political ideals were not absent from its planning. Each one contributed their best qualities to make this project a reality near San Blas Bay.

From an environmental perspective, this city generates no waste; absolutely everything is recycled and composted. Food farms are the star attraction here, where you can see plum, orange, lemon, and apple trees, among other fruit trees. The temperate climate of these lands allows citizens to be food-conscious, allowing them to export their surpluses, which targets the premium segment. Veganism is the food culture flooding the new urban horizons.

Streets and avenues are not common in San Blas, with the goal of reducing the use of cars and trucks and contributing to planetary sustainability. People get around by subway, bus, trams, or trains; just as they do today, but more so. Bicycles and skateboards permeate the city's veins. Everything in the city is designed to be close together. Logistics is handled by freight trains, which at night supply the underground logistics centers, which are located beneath shopping malls and fairs. From here, with the help of robots, drones, and electric cars, they supply the buildings and commercial premises. Industrial centers, many with a significant degree of automation, are located on the outskirts of the city, to be close to the logistics centers and freight trains and thus expedite transportation.

Medical emergencies are handled by small electric ambulances and automated drones that transport patients to nearby hospitals in minutes. Everything is quite modern and automated, managed with the help of a central AI (Artificial Intelligence) with human supervision.

But the touch of salt or seasoning came, curiously, from the different political currents. The city is "divided" by "thematic" sectors. Instead of the famous neighborhoods of Buenos Aires, this city has its "neighborhoods" based on political ideology and economic system. Here one can find the **liberal communist sector**, the **liberal republican sector**, the **degrowth sector**, the **imperialist sector**, and the **religious sector**. Deportivo Estrella Roja vs. Club Liberal are, logically, the great soccer derby in this city.

All these sectors respect the city's constitution, which is based on the principles of environmental sustainability and respect for life, and, logically, the rights of equality and freedom. The competition between liberals and communists is friendly and empathetic. Large financial centers and service companies are in the liberal sector due to tax benefits. Manufacturing companies have settled in the communist sector due to labor costs. However, there are companies located on both sides. In the communist sector, there is no private property, so houses or buildings are assigned by lottery or meritocracy, provided one works in this sector. We won't delve into the characteristics of liberals and communists, and their differences, but everyone can find their place in this city. It's worth clarifying that in the communist sector, there is no market

competition, but individual freedoms are widely respected, such as freedom of expression, opinion, and association, and, of course, the presumption of innocence. It should be noted that there is no such thing as a police state.

The Imperial Sector is the smallest in this city and resembles an absolutist kingdom, where a king concentrates all power and taxes are collected for the crown. In this sector, magnificent works of art and large, luxurious buildings, theaters, and cinemas are found. Everyone in these lands' worships the king, who, according to democratic principles, is elected every fifteen years. Competition in this sector is internal, and the goal is to become king or a member of the clergy. It is generally inhabited by wealthy families who consume and hire artistic services from the liberal and communist sectors.

In the religious sector, residents practice all kinds of religions or beliefs, always respecting liberal principles. Family-run businesses abound here, selling handmade products, crafts, furniture, ornaments, textiles, and other items.

Finally, the degrowth sector puts a break on time and the speed of everyday life. The modern world lives to the rhythm of WhatsApp messages, social media, and internet connections everywhere on the planet. Where a response is almost obligatory, both in the workplace and in social life. Where your geographic location and your activities are stored in the famous cloud. Anyone who enters this cyberworld loses part of their privacy, which is then

exploited by big data tools for economic and/or political gain.

The degrowth movement is the latest "tribe" to emerge in modern times, seeking to escape this technology, which they consider an invasion of their lives, and seeking to regain their privacy while maintaining the benefits of technology. Surprisingly, this is the fastest-growing movement of the last century, prioritizing balance between life and technology. To achieve this, this part of the city doesn't have cell phone antennas, so people communicate through landlines and computers. Wi-Fi networks are also not permitted, so cell phones are not used, thus reducing the pace of life and the addiction to technology and social media that people in other parts of the world have.

The Internet exists, but only for scientific research and daily commercial, service, and industrial operations. Many cities have adopted this approach, so that people can reconnect to reality and leave behind the virtual technological connection. Furthermore, the electromagnetic frequencies of Wi-Fi and cellular networks do not exist, so people tend to be more relaxed than those who live in a city with these services.

Another salient feature of this movement is non-consumerism; the consumption of all products is done more responsibly. While this is a characteristic adopted throughout most of the world, this city was a pioneer in this regard.

The ten-day week was also promoted from this sector of San Blas. In search of more time for personal and spiritual development, it was proposed to extend the seven-day week, which dates back to ancient times; Julius Caesar had adopted this seven-day format copied from legendary Egypt. But people perceived the need for more time in the week, so workdays continued at five days, and three days were added so people could study, research, and perform voluntary activities for the benefit of society. These new days contributed to personal fulfillment, research, social activities, and social assistance, helping to reduce poverty and social injustice. This new social configuration led to all months having three weeks and 30 days, leaving the last month, December, with the greatest number of days, which are usually holidays on New Year's Eve, at least in the Western and Christian world.



Illustration 2- City of San Blas (AI Generated)

Cellular System

The cellular system is a resource supply system based on the Joule economy, whose objective is to generate a sustainable global economy. This system responds to tangible resources and mass consumption, and opposes free trade and globalization, favoring regional economies. Companies that produce products, not services, must sell through the cellular system. Like sales, purchases are made through the same system, where companies obtain the Purchase Order, which is generated by the city's logistics centers. All businesses, supermarkets,

and shopping malls are supplied through these centers, to which their demands are communicated. The logistics system favors all companies from the region or locally, leaving a minimum for imported luxury goods. This measure disadvantages products such as textiles and/or electronics, which today generally travel thousands of kilometers. These are fundamental changes that have helped not only to reduce pollution, but also to develop and make those lagging regions, such as, for example, the African continent, protagonists, helping to reduce poverty and increase human development.

Millions of cell phones and electronic devices that were once assembled in China are now developed and manufactured on every continent, generating more skilled jobs and providing a differentiated regional development for each product. Computers are not the same in Asia as in America, for the same brand; in this new context and with the Cellular System, products can be different. Today, multinational designs are made in a single location on the planet and are produced equally for everyone. This will change radically in 2200, as each region can generate its own designs for the same brand, adapting them to its needs and creativity. Ultimately, this new Cellular System has reduced carbon emissions, promoted the land-based rail system, and incentivized production in regional and local economies.

Joule Economy

As we mentioned earlier, the Cellular System is based on Joule economics. This economics is explained based on the energy consumed in manufacturing, transporting, or designing a product. It does not apply the logic of supply and demand, nor does it apply the scarcity factor of the product. In classical economics, prices are determined according to costs, profits, taxes, interest, fees, and other variables. In this theory, prices are determined only by the energy consumed, measured in Joules. Therefore, the price of gold, for example, is calculated according to the energy consumed in its extraction, including labor, and not by supply and demand.

There's another concept here: labor. In this economy, it's calculated equally, regardless of a person's position or knowledge. In this system, an engineer and a worker consume the same number of joules per hour of work.

The goal of this economy is not to manage scarcity, but to put a real value on products based on the effort expended. In this way, a product manufactured in a country with low wages will have the same value as in a country with high wages. The same example applies to countries with economies that subsidize certain activities or energies, versus other countries without subsidies. If the manufacturing process is the same, the price will be the

same, no matter where it is manufactured. We will have a real value for the product, and even for the service.

In the case of services, with this economy, a low-wage country like India is no longer cheaper than Germany or Switzerland. In all countries, the service provided will cost the same if the same number of people and the same number of hours are used. Now, if a company provides the same service in fewer hours, we will have a differentiation.

The joule is not a currency, but rather a measure of energy. Therefore, it is not a means of payment for goods, but rather a measure for IAS to determine decisions within the Cellular System. For example, comparing the cost of manufacturing a bicycle in city A and city B, and based on this, proposing improved and optimized processes, thus helping to reduce emissions and the planet's resources, which are variables considered.

This real economy, free of market distortions, the Cellular System, uses distance coefficients to favor regional and local economies when selecting bids or granting purchase orders. Another unique feature we found is that prices in Joules are not affected by crises in other countries, stock market crashes, wars and/or tragedies in other countries, speculation, among other variables. It is a universal price, no matter what planet you manufacture them on.

Handcrafted products, art, music, unique objects, and anything else that cannot be measured in Joules are excluded from this economy and the Cellular system and

therefore have zero value. Ultimately, this way of looking at the economy has helped create more stable and balanced systems, as well as fostered regional and local work, making it a tool in the fight against climate change and poverty in the most disadvantaged regions.

The family

The family today is traditionally made up of parents and children, and in some cases, other family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other close relatives. In other words, families range from nuclear families to extended families, including blended families and single mothers.

But these traditional forms of living together under one roof would change by 2200; a large portion of the population lives in tribes, especially in the new cities, where housing is adapted to this type of "families." Often made up of friends or a mix of friends and relatives, they also live with their children, and even their elderly parents in some cases. These types of dwellings are pyramidal or prismatic if viewed from the outside, and tenement-like on the inside, with a large green space inside, often used for crops or cultural and sports activities.

Up to this point, it could be considered within the parameters of the world of 2020, but a large percentage of trial marriages appear, which This is the union that occurs between three people, whether two men and a woman, two

women and a man, three women, or three men. It does not refer to the union of one person with two others in separate ceremonies, but rather the trio unites based on love and the desire to live under the laws of marriage. Children raised in this new modality can have up to six grandparents, breaking the logic of family trees and religious and cultural conservatism. In 2200, surnames were replaced by another name, or word that identifies their parents, or places related to nature, philosophy, and others. For example, if it's a family dedicated to music, a full name would be Julio Música; and for another dedicated to the harder sciences, it could be, for example, María de la Razón. It could also be places, such as Matías de las Pampas. In short, surnames are no longer hereditary these days.

But as we mentioned earlier, families and childbirth have been greatly reduced, as part of the goal of reducing the world's population. Therefore, the vast majority opt for singlehood and living with friends.

The Eternal Consciousness

Immortality is a concept that originates in ancient civilizations with mystical traditions, as well as in current narratives in both books and movies, where ambitious and powerful people access this supposed benefit of eternal life. Do we really want to live forever? In 2200, through quantum technology, it was possible to store a person's knowledge, experiences, and learnings, along with their memories. The objective of this advancement was to leverage its

implementation in robots and pseudo-humans , with the goal of carrying out repetitive tasks, research, and supporting all kinds of projects. In other words, it is a technology that seeks to contribute to society and make the world a better place to live. The great economic powers and egotists of the 21st century were unable to access these technologies, considering them destructive and generating eternal conflicts. The scientific community, unlike other periods in history, ruled in favor of ethics and the common good of the people. Despite having the knowledge to enable living beings to live eternally, this discovery was kept under lock and key, enabling it only for exceptional cases. Eternal life in humans, besides being unnatural, creates a major problem for any being, coupled with issues that the being itself cannot easily resolve memory and psychological stability. A being that can live 10,000 years will not have the brain capacity to store all the moments lived and the lessons learned. Our brain capacity is limited; therefore, extending life would entail this weakness, which would generate major psychological and health problems. For this reason, the increase in longevity was implemented only in pseudo-humans, who have greater neuronal storage capacity and faster processing and memory access. We must understand that humans, like most beings on planet Earth, are not designed for eternal life, and this is not just a matter of ethics; there are also physical and psychological limitations. In short, in 2200, it is proven that immortality will not be possible for any living being, but it will be possible to

store the consciousness and wisdom of people who contribute to society and the universe in which we live.

Right to work

Throughout this work, the major transformations that occurred before 2200 were explained, aimed at balancing the excesses of consumerism and human activities that were damaging the planet and endangering future generations. One of the actions that occurred was the decline in the birth rate and, consequently, the decline in the global population, aided by AI, which was able to replace the missing workforce in the context of an inverse population curve.



Illustration 3- Robots working in orchards (AI generated)

Once the population issue was resolved, AI and robotics began to be questioned for occupying jobs that could be performed by humans. In 2200, the population trend began to shift, with more young people in cities demanding their "right to work." Without any support or justification in this new future, humans gradually began to occupy these low-complexity jobs. There was no revolution, nor too many protests; naturally, local governments abandoned AI and robotics solely for complex tasks and as support for certain tasks. Little by little, a new balance was found in the workplace between "machine" and "human." Because work has always been "good" for health.

Part Four: The Lights

Life in 2200

"Life in 2200" is a short story about these times where dogs are free in this new era. In other words, they go in and out of their homes, just like humans. Since cities are safer, due to the lack of vehicular traffic and the lower population density, they are less stressful for all people. Even children can walk without their parents in cities, as well as in sparsely populated rural towns. We highlight dogs because they are beginning to play a more prominent role in these times.

In a city called LIA, somewhere in central Africa, Indiana takes her morning walk. Indiana is a different kind of dog from the 21st-century dogs, with a higher IQ. LIA is an eco-city, car-free and full of nature. Indiana is not a pet, but rather a contributor to society. Her humble role in the city is to collaborate on hydroponic farms, harvesting the produce with the help of PIA, an AI robot. The two make a great team, every morning for a couple of hours a day. Indiana's development, along with most dogs, has been exponential, thanks to genetic modifications in all breeds aimed at improving their service to humans, society, and the planet.

After a short workday, Indiana returns home along the Blue River, after a swim with other dogs. Tom, Bryan, and Nadia, who make up his family, are waiting for him at home.

On a quiet day like any other, Indiana awoke from her nap to a strange buzzing sound uncommon in the eco-city. The sky, normally clear and blue, harbored a security drone. LIA rarely activated its alert systems, which meant something serious was happening. Tom, the cat, arched his back and fled to hide under the table. Bryan received an urgent message on his neural implant: “Operation Savannah activated. All collaborators must report.”

Without thinking, Indiana ran toward the central information station. The sensors on her collar lit up, and an artificial voice spoke to her: “Indiana, we need your sense of smell. A group of saboteurs has attacked the Kilimanjaro water node. If we don’t resolve this incident, the water distribution network for this region could collapse within 72 hours.” Kilimanjaro is a centuries-old city with a significant population near LIA.

The journey began on a magnetic train crossing the African plains at the speed of sound. Indiana was accompanied by PIA, which had been reconfigured for rescue missions. The landscape was breathtaking: herds of elephants walked peacefully, unafraid of technology, thanks to the vast expanses of green reserves that guaranteed their coexistence.

Upon reaching the water node, they found a devastating sight. The biopolymer pipes carrying the water were covered in an unknown black mold. Indiana sniffed the substance and groaned. His modified genes allowed him to detect chemical compounds, and what he smelled was alarming: a pathogen designed to attack organic infrastructure.

“This isn’t ordinary vandalism,” PIA said, projecting a hologram of the damage. “It’s bioterrorism.” Indiana howled, summoning other dogs in the region and several human security collaborators. Within minutes, reinforcements arrived, and she ventured deeper into the jungle to track the source of the pathogen.

The trail led them to a hidden, undeclared facility. Indiana crept forward stealthily, while PIA used a swarm of microdrones to map the interior. They found makeshift labs, DNA printers, and samples of developing pathogens. The saboteurs were human dissidents, exiles from the cities, seeking to weaken the water system to force a mass migration, and opposed the current system based on balance with nature. They preached freedom from exploitation of the planet, its resources, and indiscriminate pollution.

Dogs and an Elite corps of humans surrounded the camp and, in perfect coordination, disarmed the dissidents without bloodshed. PIA activated a negotiation protocol: instead of punishment, they offered integration to the exiles

in exchange for cooperation in neutralizing the pathogen. Some accepted, others fled into the desert.

The antidote was synthesized using samples Indiana had brought. Within hours, the water in the pipes was flowing again. The crisis was contained. However, Indiana couldn't stop staring at one of the dissidents, a young man who whispered to her, "We will once again dominate the planet and subjugate everyone."

Upon returning to LIA, Indiana was welcomed as a hero, along with the entire team. Days later, at the Council meetings, they began to discuss the rebel groups endangering the current population with their greed for money and power. Indiana listened silently, aware that her next mission would not be to stop external enemies, but to prevent the society she loved so much from fragmenting from within, something that seemed difficult given the strong culture of education and freedom that existed.

That night, by the river, Indiana watched the reflection of the stars. The world of 2200 had once again found peace, but every day brought new dilemmas. Indiana, the brilliant dog, knew her destiny was just beginning Africa remained a continent of mysteries, and she would be its guardian .

The Great Works

Egyptian shone for centuries, leaving behind several legacies such as the pyramids

On the horizon of history, few civilizations have left such a profound imprint as the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Romans. Each, in its time, represented the pinnacle of human power, organization, and creativity, bequeathing to posterity a set of institutions, knowledge, and monuments that still fascinate and move us today.

Pharaonic Egypt stood as one of the first laboratories of civilization, or so the current official history tells us. On the banks of the Nile, the Egyptians developed an extraordinarily efficient agricultural system, sustained by the predictability of the river's floods. The centrality of the pharaoh, considered a god on earth, structured a hierarchical yet cohesive society. Their architectural achievements—the pyramids of Giza, the temples of Karnak and Luxor, and the enigmatic Sphinx—reveal a mastery of engineering and religious symbolism that sought to ensure eternity. Likewise, hieroglyphic writing, medicine, and advances in mathematics and astronomy reflect people obsessed with cosmic and earthly order.



Illustration 4- Egypt (AI Generated)

In contrast, the Persian Empire offered a model of breadth and diversity. Under kings such as Cyrus the Great and Darius I, Persia built the first empire of truly global dimensions, stretching from the Indus to the Mediterranean. Its greatness lay not only in territorial expansion, but in the ability to govern cultural diversity through a decentralized administrative system, with satrapies and a network of roads that facilitated trade and communication. Persepolis, with its reliefs depicting tributary towns, symbolizes this universalist vision. Furthermore, the Persians excelled in the art of diplomacy, religious tolerance, and the development of infrastructure such as the "Royal Road,"

which foreshadowed forms of political and economic integration.



Illustration 5- City of Persepolis (AI Generated)

Ultimately, the Roman world inherited and transformed the achievements of its predecessors to cement a civilization that defined the West. Rome was distinguished by its military discipline, its pragmatic sense of law, and its ability to absorb and adapt cultural elements from other peoples. The architectural legacy—colosseums, aqueducts, roads—evidences an obsession with functionality and monumentality, while Roman law laid the foundations for legal systems that still endure, as did the temporal division of months, whose names, like July and

August, originate from the empire's emperors. Daily life, marked by forums, baths, and public spectacles, displayed both the richness of urban sociability and the tensions between classes. Furthermore, Latin, the language of the empire, became the seed of the Romance languages and a vehicle of knowledge for centuries.

Under the merciless sun that seems never to set, Egypt rose as a kingdom destined for eternity, thousands of years ago, predating Roman civilization. There, where the Nile flowed with almost divine precision, a civilization flourished that understood the secret of life: the union between the earthly and the sacred. The pharaohs were not mere rulers; they were gods in mortal flesh, bearers of cosmic order, chosen to maintain the balance between chaos and universal harmony. Under their rule, men and women became workers of eternity, raising stone colossi that defied time, pyramids that were not tombs, but open doors to immortality.

Egyptian nights were an ocean of stars, and the wise men observed them as if the laws that governed the world were written in their dance. Astronomers and priests, with a blend of faith and calculation, drew up calendars that marked the pulse of agricultural life and religious ritual. This advanced civilization formed the basis of the Roman calendars, which later, as we noted earlier, marked our own. Time is perhaps the most important element in the life of our civilization; it governs our daily activities. In the temples, doctors applied ointments, made diagnoses, and performed surgeries with knowledge that seemed to have

been whispered by the gods themselves. Hieroglyphic writing, complex and sacred, was more than a means of communication: it was magic, a language that immortalized humans and bestowed power on those who mastered it.

Daily life, even under the shadow of divine power, was not lacking in splendor. Peasants, artisans, and scribes formed the foundation of a perfect interlocking system. In the markets of Thebes or Memphis, the bustle mingled the aroma of freshly baked bread with the echo of ancient songs. Children learned to honor their ancestors, and mothers, like Isis with Horus, tenderly passed on the legacy of survival. But everything, from the humblest harvest to the most sublime architectural work, was oriented toward the same goal: to defy death.

The temples of Karnak and Luxor rose like forests of columns where the stone itself seemed to breathe to the rhythm of ancient prayers. Each wall was a canvas where the gods walked among men, and each statue, with a steady and serene gaze, reminded us that humanity only achieved greatness when it merged with the divine. The Sphinx, enigmatic and eternal, watched and watches the horizon as the guardian of secrets that the desert would never fully reveal.

Egypt was not just a kingdom of pharaohs, but an epic tale carved in stone, a poem written in sand, an empire that transformed the fragility of life into a cult of immortality. There, where the river gave life and the desert imposed

silence, the very idea that civilization could conquer oblivion was born.

In the year 2200, humanity, after centuries of ephemeral wars and fleeting technologies, decided to look back to reinvent its future. The new type of government, born from the convergence of reason and myth, understood that politics could not be sustained solely by algorithms and numbers; it had to be anchored in eternal symbols. Inspired by the civilizations that had defied time—Egypt, Persia, and Rome—its leaders proclaimed an era of monumental reconstruction. This was not about simple architectural feats, but a cultural and spiritual renaissance destined to immortalize 23rd-century society.

New pyramids were built, no longer as tombs of kings, but as temples of knowledge. Their walls of luminous alloys contained digital engravings and writings in ancient and modern languages, fusing tradition and science. Inside, entire rooms were dedicated to the study of sociology, astronomy, and political philosophy, as if knowledge itself were the new god to be worshipped. Each stone, each panel, was conceived as a reminder that education should not be ephemeral, but carved into the collective memory as hieroglyphics were in Egypt.

Vast libraries were erected alongside them, conceived as sanctuaries of human thought. More than buildings, they were cathedrals of light, where holograms reproduced historical debates and visitors could engage with the voices of the past. The temples, on the other hand,

were not dedicated to invisible deities, but to universal values: justice, equality, cultural diversity. Civic ceremonies were held there in which the citizens, like the peoples of Persia before their king, renewed their pact with humanity.

The urban landscape of 2200 began to transform into a synthesis of epic and modernity. Pyramids shone in the sun like mirrors of solar energy, temples opened up as forums for political deliberation, libraries were fortresses of memory. The city was no longer a mere transit space, but a stage where every monument recalled the greatness possible when society recognizes itself as the heir to a lineage that includes pharaohs, kings, and emperors.

High Speed

In 2200, although international and regional flights have drastically decreased due to a cultural shift, as explained above, different points on the planet are connected by high-speed trains, which transport both passengers and goods. There are two important connections that connect the continents under the ocean. One is the Alaska-Russia connection. through the Bering Strait, and another is the connection between South America and the African continent. The latter is a great engineering feat, which not only connects these large landmasses by railway, but also features two underground mini-cities located at the bottom of the Atlantic: Atlantis and Sahara. Both are logically connected by railway, which supplies them with the necessary merchandise for their

operation. Submarines are also an alternative to reach these engineering works. They are located at a depth of more than 3,000 meters and are used for tourism, scientific studies, and train monitoring.



Illustration 6- Underwater City and High Speed Train (AI Generated)

Regarding the continents, most railway lines already existed, but were redesigned to reach speeds close to 600 km/h. All continents, except Antarctica and Oceania, were interconnected by high-speed trains. The largest investments in this major project were in both South America and Africa, which had lagged behind in development in this area.

Trips from America to Europe or Asia aren't particularly demanding, but if taken by train, they usually

last no more than 15 hours. The big difference is the comfort compared to flying. These trains have dining cars, larger, more relaxing seats, and you can also enjoy the scenery. For example, a trip from Córdoba, Argentina, to Paris typically takes 16 hours, passing through cities like São Paulo, Fortaleza, and Porto Alegre, before diving into the Atlantic Ocean with two mandatory stops in Sahara and Atlantis. The first stop is Dakar, where you can connect to various African destinations. The America-Europe Express trains don't require a train change, and they continue to Morocco, then enter Europe through Spain. The scenery is incredible on these trips, and the trains, with more than 20 cars, are home to a multitude of cultures that hop on and off at the different stations. Immigration and passport requirements do not exist in 2200; they may only be required in exceptional cases. Upon boarding the train, each passenger is automatically identified by the AI, and robots direct each passenger where to stand and remind them where to get off. The journeys are pleasant and a unique experience for the traveler.

First Contact

First contact with another civilization is a healthy obsession in the science fiction genre of books, series, and movies. There are several theories that try to explain the

likelihood of encountering another civilization. One is the Fermi paradox.²

This theory poses a contradiction between the high probability of other intelligent civilizations existing in the universe and the lack of evidence for them. Based on this reasoning, there is the Great Filter theory, which indicates that there is an evolutionary barrier that makes the emergence of intelligent life very difficult, or even predestines advanced civilizations to self-destruction. Our civilization today would fall within this group. Another theory, called the dark forest theory, suggests that extraterrestrial civilizations hide for fear of being detected by more hostile civilizations. It would be most reasonable for our civilization to adopt this stance in the future, in order to avoid problematic future contact. Finally, another theory, called the early bird theory, proposes that humanity could be one of the first intelligent civilizations in the universe.

In 2200, that long-awaited encounter did not occur, nor was the search for life on another planet a central objective, as the urgent issues of climate change, resource limitations, pollution, and political and social crises set a different agenda for a more harmonious life on the planet. Despite this, two projects in search of other civilizations stand out:

Project Europa: A robotic space station, located on the moon Europa near Jupiter, sends and processes

²https://www.nationalgeographic.com.es/ciencia/paradoja-fermi-y-existencia-vida-extraterrestre_14031

signals throughout the universe and communicates its weekly terrestrial report to the planet Mars and Earth. The station itself receives orders from various terrestrial space agencies that monitor its operations daily. These tasks were discontinued on both Earth and Mars out of an abundance of caution and the possibility of encountering a civilization that could be dangerous to humanity. Broadcasting from a distant location avoids providing the exact coordinates of our civilization.

LEGO Project : This project, also managed by several Earth and Mars space agencies, periodically sends spacecraft manned by robots and pseudo-humans modified to live eternally. These ships are located at equidistant distances from each other, to maintain constant and uninterrupted communication with their base. Their mission is to find a habitable planet and attempt to terraform it to resemble Earth. To this end, each ship carries seeds, frozen embryos of all living beings on the planet, and everything necessary to bring life to the planet they arrive on. This project is long-term, since reaching a habitable planet can take hundreds of years, at least with the technology of 2200.



Illustration 7- Ship arriving at a new habitable planet (AI generated)

An optimistic vision

We are a species constantly improving. We have learned the arts of agriculture, fishing, architecture, writing, and every science one can list for thousands of years. Through confrontations, alliances, defeats, and successes, today we face the future of our species, which is endangered by actions solely of our own making. Not by external agents, meteorites, diseases, or another species that dominate us.

Unlike other challenges, here our behavior and culture condemn us and limit us. What sense does a planet Earth make without forests, without jungles, without animal

and plant biodiversity? It's not our planet; we are part of it, and we share it with other living beings. It's a planet without evil, where dolphins and whales, despite all the mistakes we make, continue to greet us; and where, despite so much deforestation, forests and jungles provide us with oxygen day after day, unconditionally. We don't realize it, but without water and oxygen, we are nothing, and today we live thanks to the plant world, not our technology. Yet we act immorally, failing to recognize how much the animal and plant world does for us and all living beings. Without them, we would not exist, we would be nothing.

But we still have time, and as we've always been able to learn and improve, this time will be no exception. We've recognized our mistakes, and it won't be long before the changes brought about by the new generations begin to bear fruit. We have the technology to achieve this more than ever; all we need is attitude, planning, and action. And above all, a change in our way of living and feeling. A change where we understand that we are one more in this infinite universe. All hope lies in the coming decades, and I'm sure that 2200 will be the year in which we celebrate the full recovery of this beautiful world.