

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Echahid Hamma Lakhdar University of El-Oued
Faculty of Arts and Languages
Department of English Language



**The Repercussion of COVID-19 on U.S Hegemony:
Recession or Expansion**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

Submitted by:

BENAICHA Cheima

KENIOUA Hadjer

Supervised by:

Dr. SAOUD Ammar

Board of Examiners:

Dr. SAMARY Tarek

President

University of El-Oued

Dr. SAOUD Ammar

Supervisor

University of El-Oued

Dr. NESBA Kaouther

Examiner

University of El-Oued

Academic Year: 2021/2022

Dedication

“To all the difficult moments that made me strong”

I dedicate this work:

To the candles of my life, my parents, the words are not enough to express

my love and gratitude.

To the light of my heart, my soul mates, my sisters Omniya and Sadjida

To the light of my eyes, my brothers Lazhari, NacerdinneMohemed and Moheb Allah.

To my wonderful friend Hadjer whom I shared her all hard and happy moments

during our master study and to all my friends.

To all who have even a small piece of love to me.

To Palestine

BENAICHA CHEIMA

Dedication

I dedicate the letters of this work:

To the dearest and closest people to my heart, to my dear mother and dear father, who were of help and support for me.

To the light of my life, my beloved sisters, Roufaida and Baraa.

To my life-long mate, my lonely brother Abdallah.

To my sweetheart, my dear fiancé Abdelkader.

To my friend Cheima whom I testify that she is the best mate in all matters.

To our dear supervisor Dr. Ammar Saoud.

And to everyone who support and encourage me in this work.

KENIOUA HADJER

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we are grateful to the Almighty ALLAH for giving us strength and capacity to complete this work.

We would like to thank our supervisor Dr. SaoudAmmar for his help, advice and Guidance.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to our teachers Dr.

Ahmed Zallouma, Mr. OuahidAtikZid for helping for their valuable help.

We would like to acknowledge and thank our teachers throughout the entire course of study for their kindness, guidance, and wisdom. We also thank our department for allowing us to conduct our research and providing any assistance requested.

Abstract

Since COVID-19 knocks the door of the world in the mid 21th century, the strategies of Unites States hegemony toward the pandemic varied from one country to another and from one president to another. This study attempts to clarify the factors that made United States hegemony and casts light on the repercussion of COVID-19 on U.S hegemony. Also aims at investigating the political strategies and practices of the Biden and Trump's administration, from 2019 to 2022 and their impact on the United States hegemony. The method adopted to achieve this purpose is a descriptive-analytical method, where the study intends to describe the rise of the United States hegemony and to analyze the impact of the political strategies and practices adopted by the two administrations. The results obtained from the study demonstrate that the United States hegemony is influenced by COVID-19 pandemic and the practices of the two administrations of Biden and Trump do not give enough efforts and all the initiatives put forward by them do not give the United States hegemony a chance to recapitulate the recession caused by the current COVID-19.

Key words: Hegemony, COVID-19, U.S,politics, power.

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

EU:	European Union
FBI:	The Federal Bureau of Investigation
GDP:	Gross domestic product
NATO:	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
U.S.A:	United States of America
U.S:	United states
UN:	United Nation
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
USAF:	United states Air Force
USSR:	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WHO:	World Health Organization
WWI:	World War One
WWII:	World War Two

List of Figures

Figure1.1. A Detailed Map of U.S Geography, (by National Geographic Maps).....	5
Figure1.2. Japanese Control of China and the Surrounding Areas.....	16
Figure2.1. U.S Favorability during Trump and Biden Presidency.....	47
Figure2.2. U.S Vaccine Statistics of Sales in the World.....	53

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgments	III
Abstract	IV
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	V
List of Figures	VI
Table of Contents	VII
General Introduction	1

Chapter One: The Rise of U.S. Hegemony

Introduction.....	4
1.1. U.S Background.....	4
1.1.1 U.S Geography.....	4
1.1.2 People and Culture.....	5
1.1.3. Economy and Government.....	7
1.13.1. U.S Economy.....	7
1.1.3.2. U.S Government.....	8

1.1.3.2.1 Constitutional Framework.....	8
1.2.Moment of Strength in the American History.....	10
1.2.1.TheWWI (1916-1967).....	10
1.2.1.1.Reasons of the U.S Entering to the WWI.....	11
1.2.1.1.1.The Lusitania.....	11
1.2.1.1.2.The Germany's Invasion of Belgium.....	11
1.2.1.1.3.American Loans.....	11
1.2.1.1.4.The reinstatement of United Submarine Warfare.....	11
1.2.1.1.5.Zimmerman's Telegraph.....	12
1.2.1.2.The Opposing Countries of W WI.....	12
1.2.1.3. The WWI Effects on U.S.....	12
1.2.2. The WWII.....	13
1.2.2.1.Reasons for the Entering of U.S to the WWII.....	14
1.2.2.1.1.The Pearl Harbor Attack.....	14
1.2.2.1.2.Japanese Control of China and the Surrounding Areas.....	14
1.2.2.1.3.Unrestricted Submarine Warfare and Growing Tensions with Germany.....	16
1.2.2.1.4.Fear of German Supremacy.....	17

1.2.2.2.TheWWII Effects on United State	18
1.2.3. The Cold War.....	19
1.2.3.1. Causes of the Cold War.....	20
1.2.3.1.1. Tension between Superpowers.....	20
1.2.3.1.1.1. The Yalta Conference.....	20
1.2.3.1.1.2. The Potsdam Conference.....	21
1.2.3.1.2. Nuclear Arms Race.....	22
1.2.3.1.3. Conflict Ideology (Capitalism Vs. Communism).....	23
1.2.3.1.3.1.Capitalism Ideology	24
1.2.3.1.3.2.Democracy Ideology.....	24
1.2.3.1.3.3. Communism Ideology.....	25
1.2.3.1.3.4.Dictatorship Ideology	25
1.2.3.1.4.Spread of Communism.....	26
1.2.3.2.The Effects of Cold War on U.S.....	27
1.2.4.The Industrial Revolution in the United States.....	27
1.2.4.1.Causes of the Industrial Revolution.....	28
1. 2.4.1.1.Capitalism.....	29

1.2.4.1.1.1.Mercantilism.....	29
1.2.4.1.1.2.Adam Smith... ..	29
1.2.4.1.2.European Imperialism.....	30
1.2.4.1.2.1.The Role of European Imperialism in the Industry Revolution.....	30
1.2.4.1.3.The Mining of Resources.....	31
1.2.4.1.4.The Agriculture Revolution.....	31
1.2.4.2.TheEffects of the Industrial Revolution on U.S.....	32
Conclusion.....	32

**Chapter two: The impact of COVID-19 on U.S hegemony expansion or
recession**

Introduction.....	34
2.1.Globalization and Hegemony.....	34
2.1.1.Definition of Globalization.....	34
2.1.1.1.Globalisation in Economy.....	34
2.1.1.2.Globalization in Geography.....	35
2.1.2.Definition of Hegemony.....	35
2.1.2.1.U.S Hegemony Element	35

2.1.2.1.1.U.S geographical Vastness.....	36
2.1.2.1.2.U.S Natural Resources.....	37
2.1.2.1.3.Coastal Areas with Access to Shipping.....	37
2.1.2.1.4.Agriculture and Farming Land.....	38
2.1.2.1.5.Oil, Coal, and Natural Gas.....	38
2.1.2.2.The U.S Political System.....	40
2.1.2.3.U.S Industrial Might.....	40
2.1.2.3.1.Non-durable Manufacturing.....	41
2.1.2.3.2.Manufacturing.....	41
2.1.2.4.U.S Military Power.....	41
2.1.2.5.U.S Economy Power.....	42
2.2.The Global Spread of COVID-19.....	42
2.2.1.COVID-19 Pandemic.....	42
2.2.2.COVID-19 Symptoms.....	43
2.3.The Impact of COVID-19 on U.S Image.....	43
2.3.1.COVID-19 Pandemic Economics' Impact.....	44
2.3.2.Geographical Effects Vary.....	44

2.4.Position of America in the World.....	45
2.4.1.U.S' image Abroad Rebounds with Transition from Trump to Biden.....	45
2.4.2.Reasons for U.S Decline.....	47
2.4.2.1.Budget Deficit.....	47
2.4.2.2.The U.S Government's Debt.....	48
2.4.2.3.The U.S in International Politics.....	48
2.4.2.4.The U.S in the International Economy.....	49
2.4.2.5.Social Crisis: Homelessness.....	49
2.5.The U.S Efforts to Fight COVID-19.....	50
2.6.U.S Vaccine Statistics of Sales Worldwide.....	52
2.6.1.Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine Sales.....	53
2.6.2.The Benefit of the Vaccine.....	54
2.7.The American Vaccine.....	54
2.8.U.S-China Competition in the Post-COVID-19 World.....	57
2.8.1.U.S-China Relations: New Cold War.....	57
2.9.U.S-China Trade.....	58
2.9.1.The Advantages of U.S-China Trade.....	59

2.9.2.The Disadvantages of U.S-China Trade.....	60
2.10.The U.S Hegemony from Expansion to Recession.....	61
Conclusion.....	63
General Conclusion.....	64
References.....	66
ملخص	

General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Global hegemony during COVID-19 period remains to be an issue of extreme importance in the United States(U.S) government today. Although a great number of research and inquiries have been devoted to explore this case, it reached a consensus which is far from perception. This research is conducted so as to explore this up-to-date issue, which has a significant area of effect. Weakened by the decreasing rates of international economic growth, it is estimated that U.S local government has been caught by surprise in many cases and brought the world economy to a standstill. All these have largely determined the political practice pursued by successive U.S administrations. The U.S has been known as the largest and strongest power ever. The later noticed an economic change. This paper attempts to examine the role and the impact of the COVID-19 on the U.S hegemony.

2. Statement of the Problem

Since Covid-19 knocks the door of the world in the mid 21th century, U.S noticed an economic change for the reason that the COVID-19 or corona virus led to the diminishing of its hegemony. In the COVID-19 period, the American leadership is undergoing a sharp dividing change that is a result of conflict between two superpowers, U.S and China creating more tension between them in an already sensitive society. Therefore, the current study inspects the hegemonic leadership of the two superpowers and the relationship between them that has led to such drastic results.

3. Research Questions and Research Hypothesis:

This study aims to answer the following questions which are paramount in understanding the hegemonic change in its up-to-date sense.

1. What is the status of U.S hegemony?
2. What is the impact of COVID-19 on the U.S hegemony?

4. Aims of the Study

This study aims to explore the impact of COVID-19 on the U.S hegemony, ending with that how was U.S position marked through history. Also, through following the analytical and descriptive methods, the U.S economic shift from expansion to recession is highlighted. This study also sheds lights on the U.S-China relations concerning pre and post COVID-19 period.

5. Research Methodology

The current qualitative study is divided into two chapters, both of them is theoretical. The historical approach is employed in the first chapter, titled "The Rise of U.S hegemony," to emphasize the United States moments of strength in the history and its expansionism around the world. The second chapter, "The impact of COVID-19 on U.S hegemony", uses both analytical and descriptive methodologies to determine what COVID-19 is and what its impact on the United States hegemony. Qualitative observation is used to take detailed notes and to write rich descriptions of the repercussion of COVID-19 on U.S hegemony. Speeches and articles are collected to be analyzed.

6. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study stems from the fact that it connects past and present of U.S. As a result of the negative impact of COVID-19, the U.S hegemonic power is changed from being expanded to become recessive power.. It also emphasizes how U.S is trying to maintain its global dominance after its decline through fighting COVID-19 and providing the world with efficient vaccine.

7. Structure of the Study

This dissertation consists of two chapters. The first chapter examines the U.S' hegemonic expansionist agenda from the eighteenth century until the first appear of COVID-19 in the twentieth century, when it began to fall.It also includes information about the U.S' position worldwide during the Trump and Biden presidency. More than that, it demonstrates U.S major moments of strength and reasons led to its decline.

The title of the second chapter is “The repercussion of COVID-19on U.S hegemony”. It presents how the U.S begins to lose hegemony and globalization around the world, and formed a status of instability. This part contains a variety of information on COVID-19, including its full context, its spread, its symptoms, its vaccine, and aims, as well as how it functions as a major reason in the recession of the U.S hegemony. In addition, the U.S efforts in bringing back its hegemony and globalization throughout selling COVID-19 vaccine.

CHAPTER ONE

The Rise of United States Hegemony

Chapter One: The Rise of U.S. Hegemony

Introduction.....	4
1.1. U.S Background	4
1.1.1. U.S Geography.....	4
1.1.2. People and Culture.....	5
1.1.3. Economy and Government.....	7
1.1.3.1.U.S Economy.....	7
1.1.3.2.U.S Government	8
1.1.3.2.1.Constitutional Framework.....	8
1.2. Moment of Strength in the American History	10
1.2.1.TheWWI (1916-1967).....	10
1.2.1.1. The Reasons of the U.S Entering to WWI.....	11
1.2.1.1.1.The Lusitania.....	11
1.2.1.1.2.The Germany's Invasion of Belgium.....	11
1.2.1.1.3.American Loans	11
1.2.1.1.4.The Reinstatement of United Submarine Warfare	11
1.2.1.1.5.Zimmerman's Telegraph.....	12
1.2.1.2.Opposing Countries of World WarI.....	12
1.2.1.3.The WWI Effects on U.S	12
1.2.1.2.TheWWII.....	13
1.2.2.1.TheReasons for the Entering of U.S to WWII	14
1.2.2.1.1.The Pearl Harbor Attack	14
1.2.2.1.2.Japanese Control of China and the Surrounding Areas.....	14
1.2.2.1.3.Unrestricted Submarine Warfare and Growing Tensions with Germany.....	16
1.2.2.1.4.Fear of German Supremacy	17
1.2.2.2.TheWWII Effects on United State	18

1.2.3. The Cold War.....	19
1.2.3.1.TheCauses of the Cold War.....	20
1.2.3.1.1.Tension Between Superpowers.....	20
1.2.3.1.2.The Yalta Conference.....	20
1.2.3.1.3.The Potsdam Conference.....	21
1.2.3.1.4. Nuclear Arms Race.....	22
1.2.3.1.5.Conflict Ideology (Capitalism Vs. Communism).....	23
1.2.3.1.5.1.Capitalism Ideology	24
1.2.3.1.5.2.Democracy Ideology	24
1.2.3.1.5.3.Communism Ideology.....	25
1.2.3.1.5.4.Dictatorship Ideology	25
1.2.3.1.6.Spread of Communism.....	26
1.2.3.2.TheEffects of Cold War on U.S	27
1.2.4.The Industrial Revolution in the United States.....	27
1.2.4.1.TheCauses of the Industrial Revolution.....	28
1.2.4.1.1.Capitalism.....	29
1.2.4.1.1.1.Mercantilism.....	29
1.2.4.1.1.2.Adam Smith.....	29
1.2.4.1.2.European Imperialism.....	30
1.2.4.1.2.1.The role European Imperialism in the Industry Revolution.....	30
1.2.4.1.3.The Mining of Resources.....	31
1.2.4.1.4.The Agriculture Revolution.....	31
1.2.4.2.TheEffects of the Industrial Revolution on U.S.....	32
Conclusion.....	32

Introduction

The U.S 'power and influence has become a defining aspect of global affair and international diplomacy. The US has provided the world with public goodsto the system, such as an international economic, commercial, and financial order anda global political and security order as it won the world wars in the world history.

This chapter covers the U.S' global expansionism strategy from the eighteenth century to the first half of the 21st century when it began to decline. It will also provide information on the major moments of strength and the U.S's position in the world will also be illustrated.

1.1. U.S Background

The United States, formally the United States of America, abbreviated U.S. or U.S.A., sometimes known as America, is a country in North America that is a federal republic composed of 50 states. Aside from the 48 contiguous states that comprise the continent's main latitudes, it contains the state of Alaska, at North America's northernmost extremity, and the island state of Hawaii, in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The conterminous states are bound by Canada on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The U.S is the world's fourth largest country in terms of land area (after Russia, Canada, and China). The national capital is Washington, which is shared with the District of Columbia, a federal capital region established in 1790.

1.1.1.U.S Geography

The United States of America is the world's third largest country by area and population. The country is located in North America, with the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Atlantic

Ocean to the east. Canada is on the northern border, and Mexico is on the southern. There are 50 states plus the District of Columbia in it.

The U.S, which is more than twice the area of the European Union, features towering mountains in the west and a wide center plain. The lowest point in the country is in Death Valley which is at -282 feet (-86 meters) and the highest peak is Denali (Mt. McKinley) at 20,320 feet (6,198 meters) (6,198 meters).



Figure 1.2:A detailed map of U.S geography, (taken from National Geographic Maps)

1.1.2.Culture and People

The U.S is a country of immigrants throughout its history. People from all over the world seek sanctuary and a better life in this varied population.

The population of the U.S is quite diversified. Unlike China, which has effectively assimilated indigenous peoples, the U.S' diversity is mostly the result of massive and continuous worldwide immigration. No other country has a more diverse spectrum of racial, ethnic, and cultural varieties than the United States. In addition to the existence of surviving Native Americans (including American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos) and descendants of Africans brought as enslaved individuals to the New World, the national character has been enhanced, challenged, and continually redefined by tens of millions of immigrants who, for the most part, came to America looking for better social, political, and economic prospects than they had in their home countries. (It should be noted that, while the phrases "America" and "Americans" are frequently used as synonyms for the United States and its residents, respectively, they are also used in a broader meaning for North, South, and Central America and their citizens collectively.)

New England, the mid-Atlantic, the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, and the West are the six areas that make up the U.S. In quest of religious liberty, European immigrants traveled to New England. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont are the states in question. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C. are all part of the mid-Atlantic area. These industrial areas attracted millions of European immigrants, giving birth to some of the East Coast's most populous cities, including New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia are all states in the South that struggled following the Civil War, which lasted from 1860 to 1865.

The Midwest is known as the "breadbasket" of the U.S since it is home to the country's agricultural foundation. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin make up the area. The Southwest is a stunning

landscape of prairie and desert that is both lovely and austere. The Southwest includes the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, which are home to some of the world's greatest natural wonders, such as the Grand Canyon and Carlsbad Caverns. The American West, with its rolling plains and cowboys, is a symbol of the country's pioneering spirit. From limitless wilderness to desolate desert, coral reefs to Arctic tundra, Hollywood to Yellowstone, the West is diverse. Alaska, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming are among the Western states.

1.1.3. Economy and Government

No area of economics has experience as many abrupt changes in leading paradigm during the post-World War 2 era as has economic development. This change had profound implications for the way the role of government has been viewed by development practitioners, and their advisers in the United States.

1.1.3.1. U.S Economy

In terms of gross domestic product, the U.S is the world's most powerful economic power (GDP). The country's prosperity is due in part to its abundant natural resources and massive agricultural production, but it is also due to the country's highly developed industry. Despite its relative economic self-sufficiency in many areas, the U.S is the single most significant player in global commerce due to its sheer size. Its exports and imports account for a sizable share of the global total. It also has an impact on the global economy as a source and destination of investment money. The country maintains a more diverse economic life than any other on the planet, providing the bulk of its people with one of the world's greatest standards of living.

The U.S is a young country by global standards, having been founded less than 250 years ago; it only reached its current size in the mid-twentieth century. America was the first of the European colonies to successfully secede from its motherland, and it was the first nation to be founded on the concept that sovereignty belongs to the people, not the government. In its first century and a half, the country was primarily concerned with its own geographical expansion and economic prosperity, as well as social disputes that eventually led to civil war and a period of healing that is still ongoing.

The U.S emerged as an international power in the twentieth century, and it has been one of the leading powers since World War II. It has not always embraced or borne this mantle willingly; the beliefs and goals of its founders have been challenged by the strains and necessities of its dominating standing. The United States continues to provide its citizens with extraordinary prospects for personal progress and prosperity. However, depletion of its resources, pollution of its environment, and persistent social and economic inequity that maintains pockets of poverty and blights all undermines the country's fabric.

1.1.3.2. U.S Government

The Federal Government is divided into three different branches: legislative, executive, and judicial, with specific powers granted to Congress, the President, and the Federal courts under the U.S Constitution.

1.1.3.2.1. Constitutional Framework

The United States Constitution, created to correct the shortcomings of the country's first constitution, the Articles of Confederation (1781–89), specifies a federal form of government in which some powers are granted to the central government while others are reserved to the states.

The national government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judiciary, which are meant to ensure that no one department of government may subjugate the other two through separation of powers and checks and balances. All the three branches are interconnected, with overlapping yet different authorities.

The U.S Constitution, the world's oldest written national constitution currently in force, was approved on June 21, 1788 (when New Hampshire became the ninth state to do so), and legally went into force on March 4, 1789, when George Washington was inaugurated in as the country's first president. Although the Constitution has numerous explicit provisions (such as age and residence requirements for holders of federal offices and powers assigned to Congress), it is imprecise in many areas and could not have adequately handled the complicated multiplicity of issues (e.g., historical, technical, etc.) that have emerged in the years following its adoption. As a result, the Constitution is seen as a living document, with its meaning shifting over time as new interpretations of its provisions emerge. Furthermore, the framers provided for revisions to the constitution, laying out the processes for amending the Constitution in Article V. Amending the Constitution necessitates a proposal by two-thirds of each house of Congress or a national conference convened at the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures or conventions in the same number of states.

On the National Mall, the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the Capitol are all aligned. Every four years, citizens above the age of 18 vote to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. The president resides at the White House in Washington, D.C., the nation's capital.

The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two chambers of Congress. There are 100 senators in the U.S, two from each of the 50 states, who serve six-year terms. Every two

years, 435 members of the House of Representatives must be elected. The Supreme Court consists of nine justices appointed by the president and confirmed by Congress. In 2008, Barack Obama, an African American, was elected as a President of the U.S for the first time in the country's history. In 2012, he was re-elected to a second term. America has established itself as a world leader in terms of economics, militarism, and technology throughout the last century. America possesses the world's greatest coal reserves.

1.2. Moments of Strength in the American History: WWI, WWII, Cold War

The U.S is the world's most powerful country, according to the 2020 poll (published in 2021). The U.S has the world's largest economy, with a GDP of \$20.93 trillion in 2020, and the greatest military expenditure, with \$778 billion in 2020 thanks to the victories in the wars' history of the U.S

1.2.1. The WWI :(1914-1916)

In April 1917, the U.S entered the World War One. However, in August 1914, the U.S announced its neutrality in the war that was sweeping Europe. President Woodrow Wilson said that his country will be "impartial in mind as well as deed," reflecting the opinions of many of the public. This approach was quickly challenged when the consequences of events across the Atlantic were felt in the U.S. Isolation had proven unsustainable by 1917. Wilson asked Congress for permission to go to war in April. Several important variables contributed to this shift in direction.

1.2.1.1. Reasons of the United States Entering to World War I

There are the five reasons the U.S entered the World War One.

1. 2.1.1.1. The Lusitania

In early 1915, Germany implemented an unrestricted submarine warfare policy in the Atlantic. This meant that U-Boats were stalking and sinking commercial ships without notice. The RMS

Lusitania sailed from New York to Liverpool on May 1, 1915. U-20 discovered it off the coast of Ireland on May 7th and torpedoed it. One hundred and eighty of the 1,962 passengers died. There were 128 Americans among the deceased, sparking great outcry in the U.S.

1.2.1.1.2. Germany's invasion of Belgium

Following Germany's invasion of neutral Belgium in 1914, tales of atrocities against Belgian people began to spread. These stories, both real and exaggerated, were used for propaganda purposes. So-called "atrocities propaganda" disseminated widely, portraying the Germans as a barbarous people intent on brutal, indiscriminate devastation. This misinformation quickly spread throughout the U.S, fueling anti-German prejudice.

1.2.1.1.3. American Loans

The U.S had a significant financial stake in the result of the European conflict. American corporations and banks offered massive loans to the Allies. They were unlikely to receive their money back if they did not win.

1.2.1.1.4. The Reinstatement of Unlimited Submarine Warfare

In 1917, Germany started unrestricted submarine warfare. Germany bet on defeating the British before the US could mobilize, knowing they risked inciting the US into joining the war. Several US cargo ships were destroyed without notice in February and March, prompting the US to suspend diplomatic ties with Berlin.

1.2.1.1.5. Zimmerman's Telegraph

The German diplomatic ambassador in Mexico received a secret message sent by German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann in January 1917. Should the United States enter the

conflict, it recommended a secret alliance between Germany and Mexico. Mexico would be able to take land in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona if the Central Powers won. Unfortunately for Germany, the message was intercepted and deciphered by the British. The British delivered the document to Washington, and it made the top pages of American newspapers on March 1st.

This confluence of circumstances shifted popular opinion. The United States declared war on Germany and began mobilizing on April 6. In June, the first American forces landed in Europe.

1.2.1.2. The Opposing Countries of World War I

The Central Powers (primarily Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey) were opposed against the Allies in the conflict (mainly France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and, from 1917, the United States).

1.2.1.3. World War I Effects on U.S

Along with the enormous cost of life, the war had seismic consequences for the United States economically, socially, and culturally. Women played a significant part in mobilization and took use of the occasion to demand the vote, holding rallies outside the White House and hunger strikes in jail; Wilson finally persuaded Congress that suffrage was a war measure. The war brought tremendous profits to America as trade with belligerent nations boomed and American businesses seized upon opportunities to move into markets (Asia and South America) abandoned by British

The war refined women's rights, race relations, civil liberties and America's role in the world. The war fueled the vast diaspora of African Americans, and those who returned from the war, seeing discrimination still in place, sought civil rights. Furthermore, the war signaled the

advent of conscription, mass propaganda, the national security state, and the FBI. It hastened income taxation and urbanization, assisting America in becoming the world's preeminent economic and military force.

In fewer than six months of warfare, the United States lost 53,402 battle dead. Another 63,114 perished as a result of accidents or sickness. Following the Civil War and World War II, World War I was the bloodiest conflict in American history.

1.2.2. The World War II: (1939–1945)

The World War II has been depicted as the most destructive war in history, which lasted from 1939 to 1945 and was fought primarily between the Allies of the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America on one side and the three Axis Powers of Germany, Japan, and Italy on the other.

While Europe had been at war since 1939, the US did not engage until after Japanese planes destroyed Pearl Harbor in 1941. Because Japan had an alliance with Germany and Italy, both countries declared war on the United States four days after the Pearl Harbor assault, on December 11th, 1941. This technically led the United States into the war, albeit there were other reasons for the US to enter the war outside the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The United States had entered a phase of isolationism when the war began. Americans saw the conflict as Europe's problem and wanted it to stay that way. However, as the situation in Europe worsened, the United States began to draw closer to war. The Japanese surprise assault on Pearl Harbor, of course, was the tipping moment. In retrospect, though, the attack may not have been such a sudden and unexpected incident. Tensions between the US and Japan had been steadily rising for several years before to the assault. However, it was this act of violence that formally started the conflict.

1.2.2.1. Reasons for the United States Entering to WWII

Various reasons caused pushed the United States to enter the world War II.

1.2.2.1.1. The Pearl Harbor Attack

In their quest for regional dominance, Japan had begun a campaign of conquering regions surrounding them in order to get more natural resources and avoid relying on supplies from the United States. Their proposal would include seizing the oil-rich Dutch East Indies and British Malaya, providing the country with a limitless supply of natural resources. The Japanese, on the other hand, recognized that the US and the rest of the world would not let this happen without a battle. The Japanese reasoned that in order to level the odds, the US Navy's capabilities in the Pacific region would have to be reduced. As a result, the conspiracy to attack Pearl Harbor was devised. The assault on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, dealt a severe setback to the United States' ability to wage war in the Pacific at the time. The United States declared war on Japan the next morning. However, Japan had won a tactical victory and was able to mop up what was left of the US troops in the Pacific, quickly taking over Guam, the Philippines, British Malaya, and a slew of other tiny islands and territories.

1.2.2.1.2. Japanese Control of China and the Surrounding Areas

While the United States was suffering from the Great Depression's economic breakdown, Japan was desperately trying to recover from its own financial crisis. The Japanese felt that their only chance of survival was to grow militarily. Following this idea, the Japanese attacked and seized Manchuria's southern portion in the fall of 1931. The goal of this invasion was to provide Japan with raw material-rich territory on the mainland.

The main difficulty was that Manchuria was already under Chinese authority and was a crucial territory for the USSR. Despite the fact that the US distrusted the USSR due to the recent communist takeover, the two countries maintained reasonably friendly ties at the time. Irritated that the Japanese had pushed into their backyard, the USSR began to harshly condemn the Japanese and to build a military presence in northern Manchuria. Because of its relatively friendly connections with both the USSR and China, the US began to publicly denounce the Japanese for their growing aggression. The US warned Japan against additional aggressive steps by threatening to shut off raw material exports to the country. This was especially dangerous for Japan, whose sole supplier of oil and metal was the United States, and whose principal source of rubber was the British possessions in Malaya. As a result, it appears that the country would have to step carefully in order to avoid upsetting the West. In an unexpected act of disobedience, Japan soon withdrew from the League of Nations, the forerunner to the United Nations.

Tensions in the region remained high for several years until 1937, when Japan launched a full-scale military campaign against the economically impoverished nation of China. This war became known as the Second Sino-Japanese War, and it was eventually identified as the beginning of World War II in the Pacific Theater. In the fall of 1940, Japan met with Nazi Germany and fascist-controlled Italy to form the Tripartite Pact. Under this pact, these three countries committed to collaborate and assist one another in their attempts to establish a new global order. In an unexpected turn of events, the United States moved from being attacked by the Japanese to invading the Axis countries in Europe in a matter of days. Some argue that President Roosevelt engineered or encouraged the assault on Pearl Harbor in order to allow the United States to enter the European war. Despite the events at Pearl Harbor, there were several indications that the United States' entrance into the European war was unavoidable.

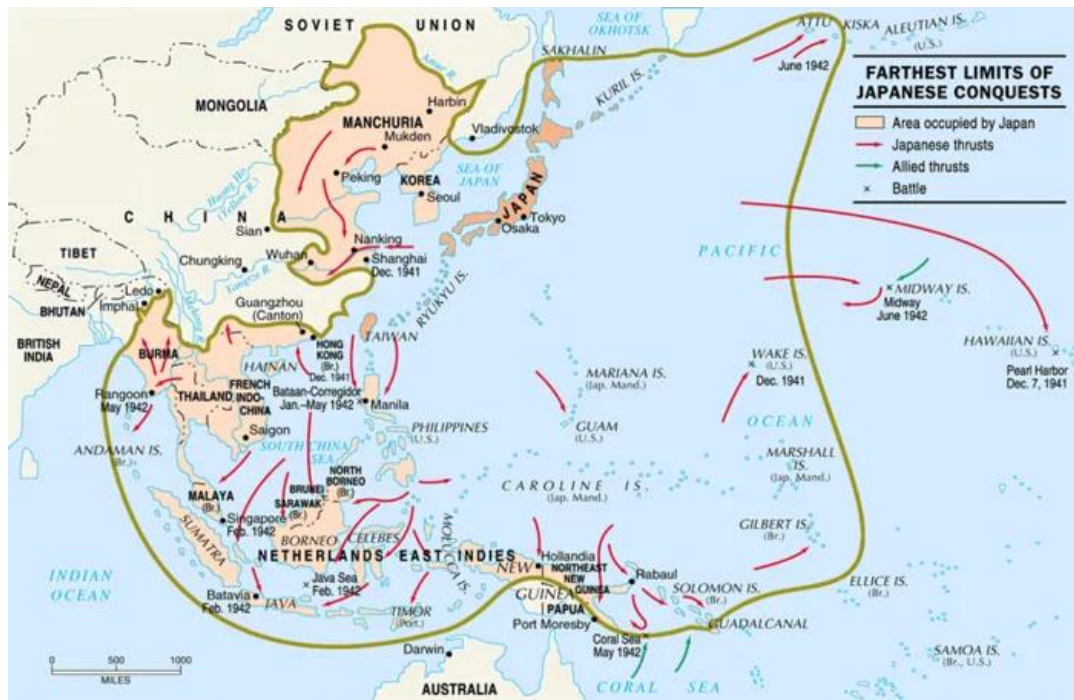


Figure 1.4: Japanese Control of China and the Surrounding Areas

1.2.2.1.3. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare and Growing Tensions with Germany

Germany finally relaxed its embargo on unrestricted submarine warfare, as it had done in WWI, and began striking commerce ships escorting British warships in the Atlantic Ocean. As the United States began to provide more resources to its French and British allies, the English navy would assist in protecting American ships delivering supplies. This infuriated Germany, who understood that the US was using its neutrality to aid its British friends. Germany eventually resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and began attacking commercial ships and US ships, implying that it was just a matter of time until America entered the war, especially given their adversarial history with Germany. To defend the supply of these items made possible by the Lend-Lease Act, the US Navy began escorting Allied shipping convoys across the Atlantic. Hitler began to suspect that President Roosevelt had increased naval operations in the region solely to produce an

event that the US could claim as an act of war. As a result, on the eve of Germany's invasion of the USSR, Hitler directed his Atlantic naval troops not to fire on American ships under any circumstances.

1.2.2.1.4. Fear of German Supremacy

However, the USSR proved to be a far more formidable foe than anticipated, and it was able to halt Nazi progress. This provided time and allowed the United States and the United Kingdom to fine-tune their approach. President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met in the fall of 1941 to develop the Atlantic Charter. The accord established postwar objectives like as freedom of the seas, access to raw supplies, global collaboration, and self-government. Most notably, it publicly advocated for "the total annihilation of Nazi dictatorship."

Regardless of its isolationist stance, the United States was well on its way to war. It was something President Roosevelt had realized over time as the Nazis pursued their destructive march. In his commencement address to the University of Virginia in 1940, President Roosevelt stated that the United States would have to act at some time. He emphasized that the US's belief that isolationism would protect us was naive, and that the evil sweeping over Europe will surely reach our borders. President Roosevelt was unable to persuade Congress to approve an American response until the assault on Pearl Harbor. An important side note: one Congress member voted against America's entry into the war. Montana's Jeannette Rankin refused to enable an American response to the Pearl Harbor assault. Nonetheless, the other members of Congress caved down and agreed to American engagement in the conflict.

1.2.2.2. WWII Effects on U.S

Despite the large number of servicemen and women, civilian employment increased from 46,000,000 in 1940 to more than 53,000,000 in 1945. After the pool of jobless men dried up in 1943, continued job growth was dominated by women, minorities, and over- or underage males. These were insufficient to satisfy all demands, and by the end of the year, there was a staffing deficit. During the war 17 million new civilian jobs were created, industrial productivity increased by 96 percent and corporate profits after taxes doubled. The government expands its areas helped bring about the business recovery that had eluded the new deal. War needs directly consumed over one third of the output of industry, but the expanded productivity ensured a remarkable supply of consumer goods to the people as well. Also it brought full employment and a fairer distribution of income. Blacks and women entered the workforce for the 1st time. Wages increased; so did saving. The war brought the consolidation of union strength and far reaching changes in agricultural life. Housing conditions were better than they had been before

When the United States entered World War II, it was tasked with fighting a multi-front war. The United States Armed Forces fought in both the European and Pacific Theaters, while people in the United States supported the war from home. People at home supported the war in a variety of ways. Men and women enlisted in historic numbers in the military. Americans demonstrated their patriotism by supporting government-created victory initiatives. The wartime economy provided unprecedented career possibilities for women and minorities. Despite the fact that the war provided Americans with new possibilities, social challenges such as racial tensions and prejudice persisted in American culture.

1.2.3. Cold War:(1945-1989)

The term "cold war" initially emerged in a 1945 article titled "You and the Atomic Bomb" by English writer George Orwell. The Cold War was one of the most major events of the twentieth

century, lasting from the conclusion of World War II in 1945 until the early 1990s. At its heart, the Cold War was essentially a ‘face off’ or competition between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II. Historians have cited various explanations for the commencement of the Cold War, including tensions between the two countries at the close of World War II, ideological dispute between the US and the Soviet Union, the introduction of nuclear weapons, and American dread of communism.

The United States and the Soviet Union fought as allies against the Axis forces during World War II. However, the two countries' relationship was strained. Americans had long been skeptical of Soviet communism, particularly Russian leader Joseph Stalin's brutal reign over his own nation. The Soviets, on their part, were enraged by the Americans' decades-long unwillingness to recognize the USSR as a genuine member of the world community, as well as their delayed entry into World War II, which led in the deaths of tens of millions of Russians. These complaints grew into an overpowering sense of mutual suspicion and animosity after the war ended. Postwar Soviet expansionism in Eastern Europe reinforced many Americans' suspicions of a Russian global strategy. Meanwhile, the USSR became tired of American leaders' bellicose language, armament buildup, and interventionist attitude to international relations. No one party was wholly to fault for the Cold War in such a hostile environment; in fact, some historians feel it was unavoidable.

1.2.3.1. Causes of the Cold War

Various reasons caused pushed the United States to enter the cold war.

1.2.3.1.1. Tensions between Superpowers

The heightened tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union at the close of World War II were the first significant cause of the Cold War. During World War II, the Soviet Union, led by Joseph Stalin, joined with Britain, France, and the United States against Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan. The alliance was formed with the goal of defeating fascist regimes in Europe and Japanese expansionism in the Pacific. However, by 1945, the heaviest fighting in both the European and Pacific theaters had ceased. For example, Adolf Hitler's death on April 30th, 1945, effectively ended World War II in Europe. Japan was conquered shortly after with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. During the last stages of World War II, the Soviet Union's alliance with the other Allied nations began to deteriorate. The Allied wartime talks in Yalta and Potsdam are the clearest examples of this.

The Yalta Conference, along with the Potsdam Conference, was a significant event at the conclusion of WWII and the start of the Cold War.

1.2.3.1.2. The Yalta Conference

The Yalta Conference, along with the Potsdam Conference, was a significant event at the conclusion of WWII and the start of the Cold War. The Yalta Conference, which took place from February 4th to February 11th, 1945, was a wartime gathering of Allied leaders, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin. The convention was held near Yalta, today a city in Crimea, Ukraine. The conference's goal was for the three Allied nations to start talking about how to reconstruct Europe once

Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany were defeated. While World War II in Europe was still ongoing, The Allies could see that the war was coming to a conclusion and that Germany would be vanquished shortly. The three presidents hoped to reach an agreement on how to split Europe

after the war. The Yalta Conference, on the other hand, is now seen as a crucial event in the Cold War because it exposed the schism between Stalin and the other two leaders. Both side trusted the other, and Joseph Stalin was jealous of the other two, claiming that they had postponed the Normandy assault and the Allied invasion of Italy in order to force the Soviet army to fight Nazi Germany alone. This schism would be accentuated further during the subsequent Potsdam Conference.

1.2.3.1.3. The Potsdam Conference

It took place from July 17th to August 2nd, 1945, and was a wartime gathering of Allied leaders, including Harry S. Truman, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin. Truman had just taken over as President of the United States when Franklin D. Roosevelt died. The summit was held at Potsdam, which was in the Allied-controlled region of Germany at the time. The goal of the summit was for the three Allied countries to begin debating how to deal with Nazi Germany's recent setback. Other objectives centered on how the world will continue after the conflict. While World War II in the Pacific was not yet ended, the Allies could see that the war was coming to a conclusion and that Japan would be destroyed shortly.

The three leaders hoped to reach an agreement on how to manage international concerns after the war, such as peace treaty difficulties and the impacts of the conflict. However, the Potsdam Conference, like the preceding Yalta Conference, is today seen as a crucial event in the Cold War because it exposed the schism between Stalin and the other two leaders. Furthermore, it was at the Potsdam Conference that Truman informed Stalin of the American atomic weapons program (Manhattan Project) and the development of the world's first atomic bomb. At this summit, a serious schism developed between the United States and the Soviet Union in particular. Truman was extremely distrustful of Stalin and his motives, and Stalin felt the same way about

Truman. In general, the Potsdam Conference sowed the seeds of the Cold War. The United States would bomb Hiroshima just days after the summit finished, ending World War II in a matter of weeks while the Cold War was just getting started.

As a result, many historians consider the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences to be the beginning of the Cold War since they emphasized rising mistrust and tensions between Truman of the United States and Stalin of the Soviet Union.

1.2.3.1.4. Nuclear Arms Race

The development of nuclear weapons at the end of World War II was the next major cause of the Cold War. As previously stated, World War II concluded in Europe in May 1945 with the Allied Powers' defeat of Nazi Germany, but the war did not formally finish in the Pacific Theater until the atomic bombing of Japan in August 1945. During the closing years of the war, the United States created atomic weapons through a covert operation known as the Manhattan Project. The United States had initiated the age of nuclear weapons and the nuclear arms race with the atomic bombing of Japan.

At the start of the Cold War, the US was the only country in the world with atomic bombs, such as those deployed against Japan in 1945. As a result, the Soviet Union was unable to militarily oppose the United States and instead strove to create their own nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, conducted a test of their first atomic weapon, codenamed 'First Lighting,' on August 29th, 1949. These early years were crucial in escalating tensions and hostility between the two nations. The two countries did not trust each other because of the development of nuclear weapons. As a result, they both spent the first few decades of the Cold War building massive nuclear arsenals. By the 1950s, each country had produced nuclear weapons capable of annihilating the other. This discovery was significant during the Cold War, when nuclear weapons

stockpiles served as a means of protection. Regardless, the two countries' nuclear arms race demonstrated the growing gap between them. As a result, the initial development of nuclear weapons in the 1940s and 1950s is regarded as a cause of the Cold War, as it increased tensions between the US and the Soviet Union and caused them to engage in a dangerous nuclear arms race.

1.2.3.1.5. Conflict in Ideology (Capitalism vs. Communism)

The ideological struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union was the third major reason of the Cold War. At the time, the Soviet Union was a communist country founded on collectivism or socialism, whereas the United States was a contemporary liberal democracy founded mostly on individuality. This indicates that the Soviet Union was on the far left of the economic spectrum, while the United States was on the far right. This ideological divide was a major source of contention between the two countries since, throughout the Cold War, the Soviet Union wanted to spread communism to other regions, while the United States sought to limit it through its containment strategy. As a result, many people today regard the Cold War as a fight between the left and right sides of the political spectrum, among other things.

To comprehend the ideological clash of the Cold War, it is necessary to first grasp the fundamental concepts of capitalism, communism, democracy, and tyranny. During the Cold War, the US was founded on capitalism and democracy, whereas the Soviet Union was founded on communism and authoritarianism.

1.2.3.1.5.1. Capitalism Ideology

Capitalism is an economic system founded on individualistic ideas that prioritizes individual liberty over government regulation and control." Laissez-faire capitalism", for example, is a type of

philosophy that translates to "leave us alone," implying that the government should stay out of the economy and instead allow people to conduct their own economic concerns freely. Capitalism, as an economic system, seeks to reject the concept of government control of the economy, instead focusing on people. Capitalism is a right-wing philosophy that is essentially based on private ownership, competition, free commerce, and self-reliance, self-interest, and supply and demand principles. Free-market economies are common in capitalist cultures. This system varies from communism in that the government controls the means of production and determines all major economic decisions.

1.2.3.1.5.2. Democracy Ideology

Democracy is a political system based on the premise that power or authority in a society is vested in the people. In general, the people exercise their power through elections, in which they select others to represent their interests in a formal legislative structure. This system varies from dictatorships in that the government, which is generally a single person and a single political party, makes many decisions.

1.2.3.1.5.3. Communism Ideology

Communism is an economic system founded on socialism's principles, particularly the earlier development of Marxism and Karl Marx's concepts as described in the Communist Manifesto. Communism, like Marxism, is built on the notion of constructing a society based on public ownership of the means of production and the abolition of all social classes. For example, communism often emphasizes on the working-class circumstances and the large economic disparity that existed in laissez-faire capitalist economies. Communist countries, like the Soviet

Union, are frequently dictatorships. Communism differs from capitalism in that it emphasizes the government's control over the economy, and it is commonly referred to as a command economy.

1.2.3.1.5.4. Dictatorship Ideology

A dictatorship is a kind of governance in which most or all of the country's authority is concentrated in the hands of a single person; the leader. While the phrase has been used multiple times throughout history, it is most commonly associated with various sorts of dictatorships that occurred in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Famous dictators include, for example, Adolf Hitler of Nazi Germany, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, Benito Mussolini of Italy, Kim Jung-un of North Korea, and Fidel Castro of Cuba. In general, a dictatorship is the polar opposite of democracy, which is a form of governance in which the people have authority and may select who represents them.

This ideological confrontation precipitated the Cold War because it demonstrated the two countries' opposing worldviews. As a result, the United States and the Soviet Union had quite different ideas about how the world should be constituted after the momentous events of World War II. For their side, the United States dreaded Soviet expansionism into European and global territories. As a result, at the commencement of the Cold War, Harry S. Truman, the President of the United States, devised a policy to restrict the expansion of communism. Historians call this the Truman Doctrine.

1.2.3.1.6. Spread of Communism

As a conclusion, the final cause of the Cold War was American concern over the expansion of communism throughout the world. As previously noted, the United States and the Soviet Union had a fundamental ideological struggle at the start of the Cold War. The United States,

commanded by Harry S. Truman, feared that communism would expand as an ideology throughout Europe and the rest of the globe. For example, following WWII, both Greece and Turkey faced a financial crisis. Because of their proximity to Soviet territory and the growth of communism in recent decades, the two nations were feared to fall into the Soviet sphere of influence and become communist.

In a speech in 1947 on the crisis facing both countries Harry S. Truman stated:

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid, which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes. (The Truman Doctrine, 1947, para.3)

In this passage, Truman promotes the concept that the US should financially support the two countries to keep them from succumbing to communism. Truman's concept of containment became the foundation of American foreign policy for the rest of the Cold War, which historians refer to as the Truman Doctrine. The Truman Doctrine essentially said that the United States should try to limit the Soviet sphere of influence and the development of communism. This foreign policy led to conflict with the Soviet Union as the US sought to impede Soviet expansionism in events such as the Berlin Blockade, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and many others. As a result, many historians consider this to be a cause of the Cold War since it heightened tensions between the two superpowers and resulted in multiple wars.

1.2.3.2. Effects of Cold War on U.S

The Cold War was the longest struggle of the twentieth century, affecting everything from political philosophy, foreign and domestic policy, the president, and Americans' personal lives. With the fall of the Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe, the unification of Germany, and the disintegration and subsequent demise of the Soviet Union, the Cold War has all but ended. Even before the fall of the Soviet Union, international collaboration during the first Gulf War revealed that the hyperbole of the past had no place in American foreign or domestic policy.

"The end of the Cold War, said President George H.W. Bush at his State of the Union Address at the beginning of 1991" has been a victory of all Humanity" (George H. W. Bush's State of the Union Address, Envisioning One Thousand Points of Light, January 29, 1991,para7).

However, less than a year later not only the Cold War, but also the Soviet Union, had ended, leaving the United States stronger than ever as a unrivaled superpower. Bush declared at the State of the Union address the following year, "By the grace of God, America won the Cold War."

One of the major causes that helped the U.S won the cold war is its advantageous economic position. Throughout the cold war the U.S saw economic prosperity and a dramatic improvement in its standards of living.

1.2.4. The Industrial Revolution in the United States

Over the course of more than a century, the Industrial Revolution saw the transition of goods manufacturing from home enterprises, where products were primarily made by hand, to machine-aided manufacture in factories. This revolution, which featured enormous advances in

transportation, industry, and communications, impacted Americans' daily life as much as, if not more than, any one event in American history.

The building of a textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1793 by recent English immigrant Samuel Slater is often regarded as the start of manufacturing in the United States. Slater having worked at one of Richard Arkwright's (creator of the water frame) mills, and despite regulations forbidding textile employees from emigrating, he transported Arkwright's inventions over the Atlantic. He then erected numerous more cotton mills in New England, earning him the moniker "Father of the American Industrial Revolution." The United States took its own route to industrialization, aided by "borrowed" ideas from Britain as well as local inventors like Eli Whitney. Whitney's cotton gin innovation in 1793 changed the nation's cotton business (and strengthened the hold of slavery over the cotton-producing South).

By the end of the nineteenth century, with the so-called Second Industrial Revolution in full swing, the United States would likewise be transitioning from a primarily rural to an increasingly urbanized culture, with all the issues it entails. By the mid-nineteenth century, industry had spread over Western Europe and the northeastern United States. By the early twentieth century, the United States had risen to become the world's dominant industrial power.

1.2.4.1. Causes of Industrial Revolution

Historians have cited various factors for the Industrial Revolution, including the rise of capitalism, European imperialism, coal mining initiatives, and the consequences of the Agricultural Revolution.

1.2.4.1.1. Capitalism

Capitalism was a critical component in the growth of industrialization. Historians refer to the laissez-faire capitalism that prevailed during the Industrial Revolution. "Laissez-faire" capitalism is

also known as free market capitalism and market capitalism. Simply expressed, laissez-faire means "leave us alone," implying that the government should stay out of the market and instead allow people to conduct their own economic matters freely.

The Industrial Revolution was driven by capitalism since industrialization required major labor and investment from individuals, not necessarily the government. For example, affluent entrepreneurs were crucial in Britain, where the Industrial Revolution began, since they utilized their money to build factories and mines. This investment from individuals motivated by profit would not have been conceivable without the rise of capitalism. Furthermore, once the Industrial Revolution began, the individualistic ideals of capitalism contributed to the creation of an environment in which industrialization blossomed and finally extended globally.

1.2.4.1.1.1. Mercantilism

It was a revolutionary idea, because in the previous centuries, the prevailing economic system had been mercantilism. Mercantilism is generally seen as an economic system that emphasized extensive government control and regulation. Absolute kings reigned over huge empires and controlled nearly all elements of the economy under mercantilism. However, notable intellectuals such as Adam Smith began to advocate against mercantilism in favor of a more libertarian economic structure.

1.2.4.1.1.2. Adam Smith

Adam Smith was a well-known Scottish writer and economist who is recognized with establishing the groundwork for capitalism theory in his 1776 book, 'Wealth of Nations.' He questioned the role of the government in economics in the book. Smith opposed mercantilism and government management of the economy, instead proposing the concept of the 'invisible hand.' Simply expressed, the invisible hand is the belief that a country's economy should be driven by market factors such as supply and demand.

1.2.4.1.2. European Imperialism

The effect of European Imperialism was the next significant element that aided the development of the Industrial Revolution. Imperialism is commonly characterized as when one nation exercises military, political, or economic control over another's territory.

Large imperial campaigns were launched by powerful European powers (Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and so on) in order to establish massive empires. During this period, known as the Age of Imperialism, significant parts of the world fell under European dominance, including North America, South America, Africa, India, Australia, and China. The Age of Imperialism, in general, happened before to and during the emergence of industrialization. For example, in the 15th century, European nations began colonizing North and South America, beginning with Christopher Columbus' famous four expeditions to the New World. In the centuries that followed, more parts of the world were conquered. Africa, for example, was not colonized until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

1.2.4.1.2.1. The role of European Imperialism in the Industry Revolution

For various reasons, European imperialism was critical to the onset of the Industrial Revolution (particularly in Britain). First, the colonies established during the Age of Imperialism provided huge quantities of raw resources to European countries, which could subsequently be utilized to manufacture commodities in factories.

The second reason is that European imperialism established massive commodities marketplaces. For example, as European countries conquered parts of the world, trade routes were developed. This meant that any commodities manufactured in European factories may be exported and sold to marketplaces all over the world. This contributed to the expansion of industrialization by allowing European firms to create items on a much greater scale.

1.2.4.1.3. The Mining of Resources

The second major factor for the onset of the Industrial Revolution was the extraction of resources such as coal, which were critical to the industrialization processes. For example, Britain was the first country to industrialize and had abundant coal resources. Coal was an essential component of the industrial process since it powered the steam engines used in trains, ships, and other types of machinery. The resource was not only abundant in Britain, but it was also easily accessible. Unlike in other European countries, coal in Britain was very close to the surface, making it comparatively easy for miners to locate and collect it. Coal mining got much simpler once Thomas New comen invented the steam engine, which was first employed to pump water out of coal mines.

1.2.4.1.4. The Agricultural Revolution

The Agricultural Revolution is said to have begun in the 17th century and preceded throughout the following centuries, alongside the Industrial Revolution. In general, the Agricultural Revolution encompassed new agricultural practices, the use of farm machinery, and the expansion of private land ownership.

Overall, the Agricultural Revolution was a significant contributor to the Industrial Revolution. In the 1700s, Britain saw the Agricultural Revolution, which included discoveries and advances that increased food production. As previously noted, improved food production allowed Britain's population to grow; this aided the Industrial Revolution in two ways. For starters, the growing population aided in the production of labor for the industries, and mines that were critical to the Industrial Revolution. Second, the increased population generated a market for items to be sold to, allowing factory owners to profit from the selling of their goods.

1.2.4.2. Effects of the Industrial Revolution on U.S

The benefits and drawbacks of the Industrial Revolution are complicated. On the one hand, hazardous working conditions were common, and pollution from coal and gas are legacies that we are still dealing with today. On the other hand, the urbanization of the population and technologies that made clothes, communication, and transportation more inexpensive and available to the people altered the path of world history. Regardless of these concerns, the Industrial Revolution had a profound economic, social, and cultural influence, and it was critical in creating the groundwork for contemporary civilization.

The United States dominated technical advancement and growth in the Second Industrial Revolution and the Gilded Age as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Also it witnessed a reduction in the labor shortages that had plagued the American economy in its early years. This was largely owing to a concurrent transportation revolution, in which low-density parts of the United States were better able to link to population centers via the Wilderness Road and the Erie Canal, as well as steamboats and rail travel. This resulted in a phenomenon known as urbanization.

In fewer than six months of warfare, the United States lost 53,402 battle dead. Another 63, 1114 perished as a result of accidents or sickness. Following the Civil War and World War II, World War I was the bloodiest conflict in American history.

Conclusion

To conclude, in the 19th century, the United States made the first cautious attempts to create its hegemonic power in the world. With the demise of the bipolar system, the United States (US) is the only remaining superpower. Its global reach is such that François Heisbourg has referred to the US not simply as a superpower but as a “*hyperpuissance*.” the US played a pivotal role in the post-

world wars reconstruction of Europe and the revival of capitalism in the world. In this context, the majority of Western European leaders were willing to accept American leadership since the US provided an international financial and commercial order, as well as defense and security to its allies. The US has, in turn, benefited from this in that it has been able to impose its rules on the international system.

CHAPTER TWO

The Repercussion of Covid-19 on U.S Hegemony: Recession or Expansion

CHAPTER TWO: The Impact of COVID-19 on U.S Hegemony: Expansion or Recession

Introduction.....	34
2.1. Globalization and Hegemony.....	34
2.1.1. Definition of Globalization.....	34
2.1.1.1.Globalisation in Economy.....	34
2.1.1.2. Globalization in Geography.....	35
2.1.2.Definition of Hegemony.....	35
2.1.2.1.U.S.Hegemony Element	35
2.1.2.1.1. U.S Geographical Vastness.....	36
2.1.2.1.2.U.S Natural Resources.....	37
2.1.2.1.3. Coastal Areas with Access to Shipping.....	37
2.1.2.1.4.Agriculture and Farming Land.....	38
2.1.2.1.5.Oil, Coal, and Natural Gas.....	38
2.1.2.2. The U.S Political System.....	40
2.1.2.3. The U.S Industrial Might.....	40
2.1.2.3.1. Non-durable Manufacturing.....	41
2.1.2.3.2.Manufacturing.....	41
2.1.2.4. U.S Military Power.....	41
2.1.2.5. U.S Economy Power.....	42
2.2. The Global Spread of COVID-19.....	42
2.2.1. COVID-19 Pandemic.....	42
2.2.2.COVID-19 Symptoms.....	43
2.3. The Impact of COVID-19 on U.S Image.....	43

2.3.1. COVID-19 Pandemic Economics' Impact.....	44
2.3.2. Geographical Effects Vary.....	44
2.4. Position of America in the World.....	45
2.4.1. U.S' Image abroad Rebounds with Transition from Trump to Biden.....	45
2.4.2. Reasons for U.S Decline.....	47
2.4.2.1. Budget Deficit.....	47
2.4.2.2. The U.S Government's Debt.....	48
2.4.2.3. The U.S in International Politics.....	48
2.4.2.4. The U.S in the International Economy.....	49
2.4.2.5. Social Crisis: Homelessness.....	49
2.5.the U.S Efforts to Fight COVID-19.....	50
2.6. U.S Vaccine Statistics of Sales Worldwide.....	52
2.6.1. Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine Sales.....	53
2.6.2. The Benefit of the Vaccine.....	54
2.7.The American Vaccine.....	54
2.8.U.S-China Competition in the Post-COVID-19 World.....	57
2.8.1. U.S-China relations: New cold war.....	57
2.9. U.S-China Trade.....	58
2.9.1. The Advantages of U.S-China Trade.....	59
2.9.2. The Disadvantages of U.S-China Trade.....	60
2.10. The U.S Hegemony from Expansion to Recession.....	61
Conclusion.....	63
General conclusion.....	64
References.....	66

Introduction

The United States' (US) might and influence are currently the defining features of global politics. Insofar as it has been able to impose its set of norms on the international order, the United States is a hegemonic force. It also contributes public goods to the system, such as a worldwide economic, commercial, and financial order, as well as a global political and security order. It presents how the united States begin to lose hegemony and globalization around the world, and formed a status of instability. This chapter contains a variety of information on COVID-19, including its full context, its spread, its symptoms, its vaccine, and aims, as well as how it functions as a major reason in the recession of the U.S hegemony. In addition, the United States efforts in bringing back its hegemony and globalization throughout selling COVID-19 vaccine resulting new cold war between U.S and China.

2.1. Globalization and Hegemony

Globalization and hegemony are two terms and concepts that were linked for a long period to the United States.

2.1.1. Definition of Globalization

According to WHO, Globalization is described as "a growth in the interconnection and interdependence of peoples and countries." It is usually believed to involve two interconnected elements: the opening of international boundaries to more rapid movements of commodities, services, finance, people, and ideas; and changes in national and international institutions and laws that support or encourage such flows."

2.1.1.1. Globalization in the Economy

According to the Committee for Development Policy Globalization may be described economically as "(...) the rising interconnectedness of world economies as a result of the expanding volume of cross-border commerce of goods and services, the movement of international money, and the wide and rapid dissemination of technology." It represents the ongoing growth and mutual integration of market boundaries (...), as well as the rapidly increasing importance of information in all forms of productive activity and marketization as the two fundamental driving forces for economic globalization."

2.1.1.2. Globalization in Geography

Globalization is described in geography as the set of processes (economic, social, cultural, technical, and institutional) that contribute to the link between societies and Persons worldwide. It is a dynamic process that intensifies interactions and flows between different regions of the planet.

2.1.2. Definition of Hegemony

The concept of hegemony necessitates a comparison between countries. A country can be stronger than it was in the past, but if it is surpassed by another country, it is not a hegemony. In this regard, the American hegemony in the period following the second world war, especially in the 1990s, comes from the union of the United States' great advances along with the decline of its competitors: Germany and Japan after the second world war, and the USSR in the 1990s. As such, we proposed a set of indicators based on distinguished studies on the subject, which help to evaluate the performance of hegemonic nations.

2.1.2.1. U.S Hegemony Elements

According to Kennedy (1995 and 1996), Keohane (1984), Nave (2003), and Wallerstein (2007), great powers are countries with a geographical vastness and natural resource wealth; industrial might, financial might, scientific and technological leadership, political and military might, cultural

leadership, and international influence based on an international state system or international institutions with sufficient authority to govern the fate of the globe or sections of it, whether or not they are part of a system of great powers.

Pure economic, technological, or military leadership is insufficient to hegemonize the globe; one must also have a culture and institutions that are viewed as role models by other nations. As we shall see in the following section, the transition to American hegemony included all of the characteristics identified by the group of writers; nevertheless, the Chinese progress now lacks some of the recommended elements.

2.1.2.1.1. U.S Geographical Vastness

The United States' geography and geology gave it a huge competitive advantage in developing its economy. Only Australia and Canada have landmasses that are similar in size yet are not bordered by adversaries. The landmasses of China and Russia are similar in size or greater, yet they are bordered by foes, leaving them vulnerable to invasion. Although the European Union is similar in size, it does not have a single national government. The United States' enormous geography enables for government and industry economies of scale. This reduces the price of services and products.

The United States is enormous in terms of both people and geography. The "Lower 48" states of the United States cover little less than three million square miles. It runs from Key West, Florida, to Bellingham, Washington; from Calexico, California, to Caribou, Maine; and from Falfurrias, Texas, to West hope, North Dakota. Add to that Alaska, Hawaii and the territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands (all of which have United States Courts, US Dollars and American passports), and the area swells to roughly four million square miles, all one country.

When traveling through America, one will come across mountain ranges and rolling slope, high plains and grasslands, swampland, deserts, and woodland. There are nearly 12,000 miles of shoreline between the East, West, and Gulf Coasts, plus a thousand more on the Great Lakes. Only the 10 longest rivers have a total length of 15,000 miles. Arid areas in the west receive fewer than 10 inches of rain each year, whereas the Pacific Northwest and Gulf Coast receive more than 100 inches.

2.1.2.1.2. U.S Natural Resources

Natural resources are earth-derived materials that people use to suit their requirements. The United States boasts an unusually big continent, two expansive coasts, and a large swath of fertile land, abundant fresh water, vast oil and coal reserves, and a diversified population. Natural resources are one of the four production components required by an economy; there can be no economy without natural resources.

2.1.2.1.3. Coastal Areas with Access to Shipping

The Great Lakes plus outlying US territories and possessions account for 95,471 miles of shoreline in the United States. In 2018, the coast contributed \$346 billion to the nation's gross domestic output. 3.4 million Jobs were generated. These occupations are in the tourism and ocean recreation industries, as well as mineral extraction, boat construction, living resources, and marine transportation and construction. Workers earned \$140 billion thanks to the seashore. 2 Exports and imports are more expensive in countries that are landlocked or have limited access to the sea.

The United States of America is lucky to have a long coastline. Landlocked countries' commerce is subject to the whims of another administration. Because of America's extensive

coastline, no hostile governments border it. This allowed the United States to develop peacefully without the need to incur large war costs.

2.1.2.1.4. Agriculture and Farming Land

The United States, unlike Australia and Canada, had temperate weather and fertile land. On the Great Plains, early settlers discovered fertile soil. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains is a 290,000-square-mile region. During the Great Ice Age, glaciers carved out a massive basin known as the Plains. Mountain streams from the Rockies deposited layers of sediment as a result. These streams then carve up plateaus in the silt. Erosion had not affected these broad flat areas. This resulted in lush sod and fruitful agriculture.

The Great Plains, on the other hand, is semi-arid and prone to drought. Only after irrigation was installed did the Plains become the world's breadbasket. The water comes from Rockies-fed streams. 87 percent of the water utilized in America comes from lakes, rivers, and streams. The electric power industry consumes an incredible 133 billion gallons of water every day. Water is used to cool electricity-generating equipment before being recycled. Agricultural irrigation uses 118 billion gallons of water each day, but none of it is recycled. The rest is used by families, businesses, and industries.

California, Texas, Idaho, and Florida, according to the US Geological Survey, accounted for more than 25% of all water withdrawals in the United States.

2.1.2.1.5. Oil, Coal, and Natural Gas

The United States boasts the world's greatest coal reserves. During the Industrial Revolution, this abundant source of energy aided in the rise of the United States. It was used to power steamships and railroads. Coke, a coal derivative, was used to fire the iron blast furnaces that created steel after

the Civil War. Soon after, coal was used to power the power plants. Many people still use it, however their usage is decreasing.

The United States had vast oil deposits that were easily accessible. The United States changed its coal-burning Navy ships to oil while World War I raged. This increased the speed of ships, increased their range, and made refueling easier. On the West Coast, oil was also readily available. This increased the speed of ships, increased their range, and made refueling easier. On the West Coast, oil was also readily available, allowing the Navy to expand its reach across the Pacific.

Automobiles, trucks, tanks, submarines, and airplanes were all made possible by oil. Trinitrotoluene, or TNT, was created from toluene, which was taken from oil. During World War I, the United States contributed more than 80% of the Allied demand. Oil provided the power for the internal combustion engine after the war. It also provided the necessary gear and petrochemicals to improve agricultural output. Two-thirds of the world's oil production was supplied by America in 1920. From 3.4 million in 1916 to 23.1 million in 1929, the number of cars registered climbed dramatically. This allowed America to abandon public transportation. By 1925, oil accounted for about a fifth of all energy use in the United States. By World War II, it had risen to one-third.

Oil was only utilized as a secondary fuel in other countries. It accounted for less than 10% of their total energy usage. When the massive East Texas oil field was discovered in 1930, the oil industry's main problem became overproduction. Those reserves weren't as inexpensive by 1950. Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern producers were able to provide oil at a lower cost than American reserves. By 2005, the United States had imported 60 percent of its oil. Oil prices were high enough in 2011 to fund low-cost shale oil exploration in the United States. For the first time since 1949; the United States will be a net petroleum exporter by 2020.

In 2020, the United States produced over 33.5 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), an average of approximately 91.5 billion cubic feet per day, and the second-highest yearly volume ever recorded. The majority of the gains in production since 2005 have been the consequence of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing techniques, particularly in shale, sandstone, carbonate, and other tight geologic formations. Natural gas is extracted from onshore and offshore gas and oil wells, as well as coal beds. Dry natural gas output in the United States was around 10% larger than total natural gas consumption in 2020.

2.1.2.2. The U.S Political System

The election in the United States is more clearly centered on who will be the country's President. People in the United States vote for the specific candidate they feel ought to be President. However, prior to the presidential election, the parties must go through the lengthy process of so-called primary elections. They choose one candidate from each party to represent them in the presidential election.

The president is elected directly by people the election of president is separated from the election of congress, the house of representative and the Senate. The president is elected every four years, the house of representative every two years and the Senate every six years so it is impossible to call divided government in the United State what means that there is president from one party and a congress that could be the house of representative or the Senate might be from different party. In the United States, the power of each of the three branches is roughly equal (rough balance between the three branches is actually distinctive).

2.1.2.3. The U.S Industrial Might

For more than a decade there has been widespread and increasing concern that the ability of the United States to achieve sustained industrial growth and long-term prosperity.

2.1.2.3.1. Non-durable Manufacturing

The non-durable manufacturing industry creates goods with a life expectancy of less than three years, such as gasoline, electricity, and textiles.

According to the Federal Reserve, non-durable manufacturing is a major pillar in the United States, accounting for 4.8 percent of national GDP. Non-durable manufacturing is less valuable than durable manufacturing, but it employs more people and accounts for 4.4 million jobs vs. 349,000 in durable

2.1.2.3.2. Manufacturing

According to the MAPI Foundation, greater manufacturing productivity will boost annual export growth. Increased capital spending, improved global economic circumstances, and company tax reform, according to the Foundation, are all elements that are pushing corporations to invest in the manufacturing industry.

2.1.2.4. U.S Military Power

The United States' (US) might and extensive influence is currently the defining aspect of global politics. A single American aircraft carrier combat group can project more might than the majority of the world's armies combined. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "USS Enterprise" towers over the city of New York. It can cruise halfway around the world in two weeks, has a crew of 5,600, and 85 combat planes. Its taskforce typically consists of two Aegis-class cruisers to protect it from incoming aircraft and missiles, four frigates and destroyers to protect it from surface ships, two Los Angeles-class nuclear attack submarines to protect it from enemy submarines, and several amphibious assault ships carrying battalions of Marine expeditionary forces, helicopters, and landing craft. A carrier combat group that is practically unbreakable. It employs around 15,000

people in total. Its aircraft can hit up to 700 targets in a single day with 1 meter accuracy. There is no comparable concentration of offensive military strength in the globe. The United States does not have just one of these combat groups, but twelve.

2.1.2.5. U.S Economy Power

The United States boasts one of the most prosperous and diverse economies in the world, powered by a highly productive services sector, advanced manufacturing, and world-class research and development. The United States' economic freedom score is 72.1, ranking it 25th in the 2022 Index. The United States ranks third out of 32 countries in the Americas area, and its total score is higher than the regional and global norms. Its economy produces over 30 percent of total world product. Some 70percent of all Nobel laureates in the sciences, economics, and medicine conduct their research in America.

2.2. The Global Spread of COVID-19

The COVID-19 corona virus disease (SARS-CoV-2) is a new pandemic that appeared in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, and has since spread rapidly worldwide, causing cascading deaths, massive strains on national public health systems, and confusion of the global and national economies. The unique biology, epidemiologic, and spreading characteristics of COVID-19 have endowed this illness with pandemic-like traits, resulting in worldwide awareness and research outbreak. Almost two years after its discovery in Wuhan, the COVID-19 pandemic has already become a major worry and priority for the scientific community.

2.2.1. COVID-19 Pandemic

The pandemic COVID-19 or Corona virus 2019 is caused by the corona virus SARS-CoV- it can cause metastasis symptoms, fever, and respiratory issues in severe cases. Coughing, sneezing,

singing, talking, and different ways of transmission square measure all went to unfold the virus. The virus is free into the air throughout activities that turn out droplets. Others might become infected with the virus if they inhale the droplets or get them in their mouth, nose, or eyes, as an example, through their hands. Specialists have not yet confirmed the source of the corona virus, but it is likely that it was transmitted to humans from bats coughing or sneezing. There is irrefutable proof that the COVID-19 virus may survive for up to 3 days on surfaces, particularly plastic or metal. This is why the best way to avoid contracting COVID-19 is to wash your hands with soap, use alcohol-based hand sanitizers, and stay away from persons who are symptomatic. While many individuals are observed wearing masks, particularly on public transportation, the World Health Organization (WHO) states that wearing a mask while being ill or caring for someone who is ill, in addition to the crucial steps is enough.

2.2.2. COVID-19 Symptoms

Symptoms of the cold (such as a nasal cold, runny nose, sneezing, sore throat), Coughing, Respiratory issues, Fever or a heat, Fast sensory system and/or sensation loss (without nasal congestion). And other signs such as Temporary state, Muscle aches and pains, Headache, Muscle pain, Vertigo.

2.3. The Impact of COVID-19 on U.S Image

The extraordinary catastrophe produced by the Covid-19 epidemic has disturbed the world we live in on many fronts, including politics, economics, and society at large, making 2020 a challenging year. According to independent study conducted by the United States Census Bureau, the early economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was Widespread, affecting people of all ages and from all states, but the initial mortality impact targeted largely elderly people in only a few

states. The United States suffered an additional 2.4 deaths per 10,000 people in April 2020, the first full month of the epidemic, exceeding forecasts based on previous mortality trends. The corona virus was responsible for a 33% rise in all-cause mortality – deaths caused directly or indirectly by the virus.

2.3.1. COVID-19 Pandemic's Economic Impact

World economy gradually came to a halt as a result of movement restrictions, disruption of supply chains, closure of manufacturing production, and additional containment measures. So that it is expected to cost the world economy trillions of dollars and forcing millions of people out of work. This is the world's most severe economic shock in decades.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only claimed many lives, but it has also wreaked havoc on the country's economy. The economic impact of a pandemic is computed using the difference between what is expected (based on historical trends) and what actually happens during a specific period, similar to the excess mortality idea. The employment-to-population ratio is a measure of economic activity that shows how many people aged 16 and up work full- or part-time.

2.3.2. Geographical Effects Vary

During the first month of the pandemic, deaths caused directly or indirectly by COVID were highly concentrated geographically. Only two states accounted for over half of all extra fatalities in the country: New York and New Jersey. However, because the economic impact was more regionally extensive, the pattern was radically different. Except for Wyoming, every state saw a statistically significant drop unemployment-to-population ratio during that time period Nevada and Michigan, the two states with the highest initial job losses, accounted for only around 7% of the national job displacement. Across states, there was a weak link between rising death rates and negative economic consequences. There were certain states that saw considerable job losses but

little higher mortality, the virus has heightened the strategic battle between the United States and China for global leadership to unprecedented heights.

The threat of all-out conflict has grown more serious than ever. Given their deep animosities, it is impossible to imagine a scenario in which the United States and China would work together to lead the globe. In the post-Covid-19 world, they are more likely to act independently or in competition to protect their own national interests.

2.4. Position of America in the World

Today, America's international image is problematic. People all throughout the world continue to give the United States positive grades and believe it respects its citizen's freedoms. More countries favor the United States to china as the world's dominant power. At the same time, many people are dissatisfied with America's global position and say they have little faith in President Donald Trump to do the right thing in international affairs.

2.4.1. United States' Image Abroad Rebounds with Transition from Trump to Biden

The international image of America has proved a politically dramatic transition throughout the election of the president Joe Biden .Publics around the world including American allies and partners were seen the United State in a low position because they were opposed Donald Trump's foreign policies during his presidency. Whereas a survey of 16 publics are now ranking the United States at a higher level than the Trump's era through their strong support for Biden and his main policies.

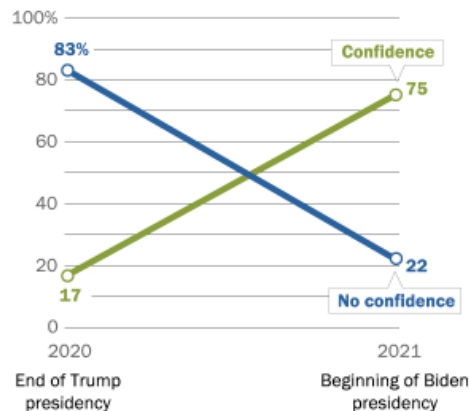
In each of the 16 publics surveyed, more than six-in-ten say they have confidence in Biden to do the right thing in world affairs. Looking at 12 nations surveyed both this year and in 2020, a median of 75% express confidence in Biden, compared with 17% for Trump last year.

According to recent surveys done in 16 nations, including several long-standing US allies, the United States' reputation throughout the world has improved dramatically since President Joe Biden assumed office. According to Pew Research Center polls, majorities of residents in each country — more than 6 in 10 — trust Biden to "do the right thing" in international affairs. Biden landed in the United Kingdom on the opening leg of his first foreign tour on Wednesday, trying to rebuild the United States' global status and strengthen ties with important European allies. These polls are presenting a picture of reactions to America as the dominant nation in the world at this particular point in history, they are in sense providing the kind of feedback that Rome never got

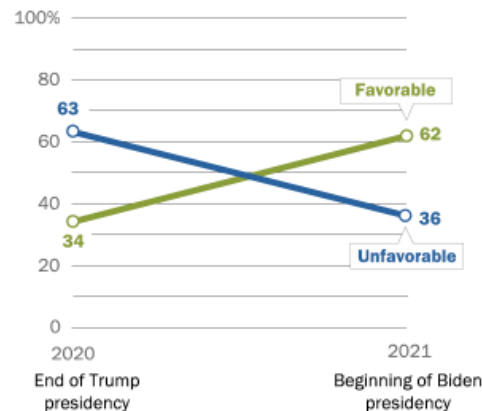
One of the things that our recent polls shows is that there is not a lot of confidence in U.S and all that comes in china people are worried about the power of china too and they are the Russian's of Putin in a particular turn people off and there's a great discontent with the powers that be that's in part because for many years since the fall of the soviet union people around the world have looked to the U.S as the country that will help in shaping how we manage global order to use an old term and now there's not that because the U.S is not trusted but no one else is trusted in Europe. There's the EU but that's different than another country.

Biden gets much higher ratings than Trump, and U.S. favorability is up significantly

% who have ___ in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs



% who have a ___ view of the U.S.



Note: Percentages are medians based on 12 countries where data is available for both Biden and Trump.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4a & Q21a.

"America's Image Abroad Rebounds With Transition From Trump to Biden"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Figure 1.6. U.S. favorability during Trump and Biden presidency

The overall attitude toward the U.S. have affected throughout the presidential transition during the past two decades; for example in France this year, 65% in the rate of expression of positive opinion toward the U.S in which it approaching the high rating that characterized the Obama area unlike in the last year which was just 31% caused by the height of U.s France tensions over the Iraq war.

2.4.2. Reasons for U.S Decline

According to a new Gallup Institute study, the United States' soft power has been on the decrease since Donald Trump assumed office and continues to do so. According to the survey, the United States has fallen from first place in the world to third place in 2017 and 2018, and may fall to fourth place by the end of 2019.

2.4.2.1. Budget Deficit

According to the Constitution, the federal government of the United States can borrow money from organizations and nations to support itself, with interest attached. In the United States, the debt ceiling (debt limit) is referred to as a fiscal cliff. When the federal government's debt exceeds the fiscal cliff, Congress will adopt a charter permitting it to borrow more money. If that does not happen, the federal government may shut down, as it did in 2018. The enormous budget deficit in the United States may compel Congress to decrease the debt ceiling, resulting in another federal government shutdown in 2019 or 2020. A big number of federal employees might lose their jobs as a result of the scenario. However, selling bonds is one way to fund the US budget. Saudi Arabia and China are now the two largest buyers of these bonds. As a result, the US-China economic conflict may result in a budget imbalance.

2.4.2.2. The U.S. Government's Debt

The US GDP (gross domestic product) will be \$ 21.344 trillion in 2019, whereas the government's debt was \$ 21.974 trillion at the start of the year and \$ 22.026 trillion in June. As a result, the debt exceeded the GDP. The most major reason for such a large debt is the sale of too many bonds issued to cover the deficit. The Chinese government is the creditor on more than 6% of this debt, which has sent the US economy into bankruptcy. This is because the GDP cannot compensate for it, which, when combined with the White House's bad policies, threatens to expand the size of these debts year after year.

2.4.2.3. The U.S. in International Politics

One perspective that has dominated US foreign policy is the one established by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1945, which is centered on the notion of universal peace. According to this perspective, disrupting global peace might immediately contribute to the United States' worldwide weakness. Despite the fact that the United States has invaded various parts of the world, including

Iraq in 2003, Cambodia in 1969, Afghanistan in 2001, and authoring numerous coups and coup attempts in countries such as Argentina in 2002, Venezuela in 2002 and 2019, and Iran in 1953, the White House has ostensibly justified its wars as a means of establishing peace.

The Iraq wars is the poster child for disliking America policies but in the Middle East American policies with respect to Israel and the Palestinians is also a very big issue, those are the major ones, Iraq had been affected Iraq in particular effects how much support through our four other things support for the war in Afghanistan which was generally very strong and now going down and much of Europe public's divided about whether there should be German and French troops in Afghanistan.

During Donald Trump's administration, however, the United States has taken a more active stance against international peace. Trump is, in reality, undermining the international system that has ensured US hegemony to this point.

2.4.2.4. The U.S. in the International Economy

Trump's policies on foreign economic issues have crippled his country's finances. Trump has changed the United States' diplomatic, military, and political struggle with other nations across the world into an economic rivalry. Economic fights between the world's superpowers will weaken one side, affecting the foundations of the global economy and ultimately causing all countries to suffer. In the meanwhile, the United States' trade is lopsided in terms of exports to and imports from Japan, Mexico, Canada, and Germany. The negative balance might make the US domestic economy vulnerable, particularly in light of other nations' budgetary policies.

2.4.2.5. Social Crisis: Homelessness

Despite the fact that the United States government is one of the wealthiest on the globe, the unequal distribution of income in American society has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of homeless individuals. A homeless person is defined by US law as someone who does not have a stable, regular, and appropriate overnight dwelling. Despite the federal government's aid initiatives for the homeless, data show that their numbers are growing. African-Americans account for one-third of the homeless, with 23% having children, 51% being single males, 25% being single women, and 40% being under the age of 18.

The condition exacerbates crime, drug addiction, mental and physical ailments, the spread of infectious diseases, and, eventually, serious overall societal devastation.

2.5. The U.S Efforts to Fight Covid-19

The COVID-19 fight revealed the true nature of nations and people all throughout the world. It has also once again demonstrated the United States; and the American people enormous generosity. Even while people fight the virus at home, the US government is leading the world's humanitarian and health response to the COVID-19 epidemic, as it has done in previous health emergencies. Since the epidemic in Wuhan, the United States has committed about \$900 million in emergency health, humanitarian, and economic aid to more than 120 countries, with more on the way. This is in addition to the support given to multilateral and non-governmental organizations, as well as corporate, charity, and individual donations as part of an "All of America" initiative.

Americans have contributed almost 6.5\$ billion to the global COVID-19 response in government and non-government help and donations. Accounting for nearly 60% of the whole global effort.

This is in addition to the existing support for international and non-governmental Organizations, as well as corporate, charitable, and individual donations as part of a "All of America" program. Americans have donated almost 6.5\$ billion in government and non-government assistance and donations to the global COVID-19 response, accounting for nearly 60% of the total effort. The United States is the largest health and humanitarian donor in the world. In the twenty-first century alone, the United States government contributed more than 140\$ billion in worldwide health assistance thanks to the generosity of American taxpayers. These resources have helped to save lives, enhance health institutions, and promote community stability. Also more unrestricted contributions from other donors invited to help reinforcing the worldwide response operations that are now on going.

The U.S additional value in the global fight against COVID-19 extends beyond money and supplies. The United States government teamed up with publishers and important technology companies to make the world's largest collection of corona virus scientific studies freely available. Experts have used over 1,000 AI tools built by US researchers to speed up research on vaccines, drugs, and other vital scientific topics, and have downloaded the dataset over 54,000 times. It is not by chance that U.S in positions of leadership; it is through decision. Free nations provide prosperity, unrivaled kindness, and aid that actually assists people in surviving and prospering.

As soon as word of the initial outbreak in Wuhan surfaced, the United States was one of the first countries to jump to China's aid. The US government gave technical help to the Chinese Centers for Disease Control in early January. Samaritans Purse, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and others delivered over 18 tons of medical supplies to Wuhan in the first week of February. The U.S people remain committed to assisting the Chinese people. In the fight against this pandemic, the United States supports international cooperation, Importantly, Hong Kong

Senta sample of the virus to the National Institutes of Health, which has aided in the development of better detection, treatment, and preventive methods. The U.S people also value the deep camaraderie that exists between the two peoples. Masks and other medical equipment are being shipped back and forth between Hong Kong and the United States.

U.S people and governments work together in friendship to address global difficulties time and time again. This virus is not prejudiced against people of any race, color, or nationality. All the world is in the same boat. This pandemic serves as a reminder of our common humanity, as well as what can be done when working together. All countries must protect their inhabitants rights and well-being, ensuring that none of their rights be jeopardized in the name of disease prevention.

The US will continue to assist countries across the world in developing robust health-care systems capable of preventing, detecting, and responding to infectious disease epidemics. U.S will lead the fight against the current pandemic and help the worldwide community rise stronger in its aftermath, and making the world more healthy, peaceful, and prosperous for generations.

2.6. U.S Vaccine Statistics of Sales Worldwide

The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on global vaccination sales was investigated using time-series analysis. From August 2014 through August 2020, monthly purchased standard units of vaccines is displayed per 100 000 population based on the World Bank's classification of country-income levels and geographic location. Measures were created of relative changes in per capita vaccination sales for each vaccine, defined as the difference in the number of vaccine units purchased per 100 000 people in 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. In addition, during the early phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, we plotted the percentage changes in vaccination sales patterns. In addition; we provided month-to-month comparisons of overall vaccine sales rates.

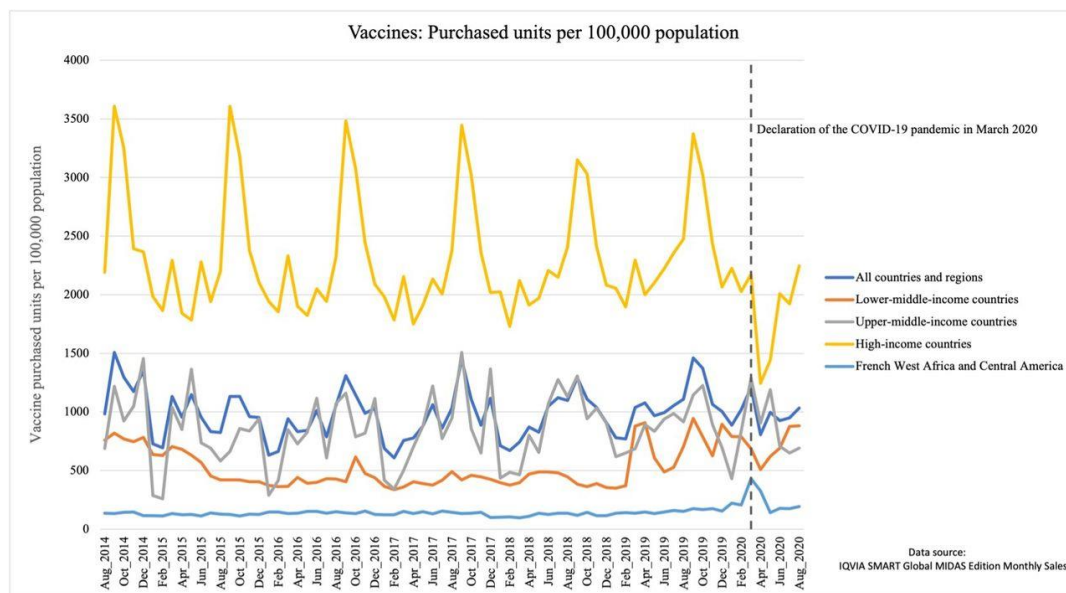


Figure1.7. U.S vaccine statistics of sales in the world

Autoregressive integrated moving average a model is used to examine relative temporal trends in vaccination sales after the visual presentation. Percentage changes was predicted in vaccine purchases between April and August 2020, based on our model, across all surveyed nations in each of the three income-level groups, compared to the same time in 2019. To detect non-stationary in time series, sales patterns for each vaccine were displayed against time by income-level categories. a ramp function was used (April through August 2020 vs. 2019) in the models to determine vaccination sales trends. four distinct orders of models were fitted to choose the one with the lowest Akaike information criteria. SAS V.9.4 was used to create all of the models.

2.6.1. Pfizer Covid-19 Vaccine Sales

Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine generated as much money in the first three months of 2021 as several pharmacies blockbusters do in a year. Pfizer expects to sell more than a Billion extra doses by the end of 2021 and that's only the beginning. According to Pfizer's financial report, the mRNA-based shot Comirnaty, which was first to Market in the United States, brought in 3.5\$billion

globally in the first quarter. Pfizer expects 26 \$billion in Comirnaty sales for the entire year, based on the 1.6 million doses the company has committed to worldwide. Meanwhile, Pfizer is aiming for a complete FDA approval. Comirnaty generated only 154\$ million in the fourth quarter Of 2020, during the first few weeks of its launch, but Pfizer predicted Mega block buster sales on the horizon. The business anticipated in early February that the shot will bring in at least 15\$ billion this year. Pfizer cautioned that the sum could alter if "new contracts [were] inked."; in the same month, Pfizer agreed to supply the EU with an additional 200 million doses. The bloc exercised its option to lock in a further 100 million doses in April, increasing the total Pfizer-Biotech contract to 600 million doses in 2021.

2.6.2. The Benefits of the Vaccine

It is possible that getting vaccinated will save your life. COVID-19 vaccinations offer excellent protection from major illness, hospitalization, and death. There is also some evidence that getting vaccinated reduces your chances of spreading the virus to others, so the decision to receive the vaccine protects others.COVID-19 vaccinations are quite effective, although some people will still become unwell after receiving the vaccine. There is still a danger of spreading the illness to someone who has not been vaccinated. When this distance cannot be kept , wearing a properly fitted mask over nose and mouth, avoiding poorly ventilated places and settings, washing your hands frequently, staying home and get tested, and staying informed about how much virus is circulating in the areas where people travel, live, and work will be enough.

2.7. The American Vaccine

Is COVID-19 the catastrophe that will bring US hegemony to an end? This is the question that is posed by all. As developing countries deal with the economic fallout of COVID-19, the U.S. has

provided emergency funding to support communities in developing countries, shore up humanitarian initiatives, and back scientific studies to develop a vaccine.

The United States hegemony, which requires not only dominance but also leadership, has already begun to wane. The United States leadership has been limited to monetary leadership during the pandemic. Because, unlike other foreign difficulties, the US has limited chances to externalize the costs of the public health crisis, its inability to exert leadership in other areas poses significant threats to its hegemony. However, no alternative to US hegemony has emerged to date: the pandemic complicates the realization of a liberal alternative to the US, and also makes a Chinese or Russian alternative less likely, because these states were also primary sites of the pandemic and pursued delegitimizing policies as a result. Vaccination is one of the most effective public health strategies for reducing the global burden of infectious illnesses. The universal administration of these vaccines is still a cornerstone of worldwide public health. More recently, the COVID-19 epidemic has impacted negatively on the global economy and health-care systems around the world. By the end of August 2021, most countries had yet to recover from the initial consequences of SARS-CoV-2, which had infected at least 220 million people globally and killed over 4.5 million people. As indicated by the unequal impacts of the virus on populations countries were affected differently by the epidemic, and the success or the lack containing the pandemic's spillovers has been connected to governance systems.

During a time when health services were under tremendous strain, major resources were diverted to tackle the rising number of COVID-19 patients, depriving other health priorities of attention. While vaccination coverage has been stagnant in many countries over the previous decade and is still far from complete, the COVID-19 epidemic has momentarily and understandably interrupted vaccine supply. Not only were routine immunizations delayed, but also preventive

vaccination initiatives were halted. During the early phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, primary healthcare enforced triage and the administration of routine immunizations declined significantly, as did children visits and vaccination coverage. The introduction of COVID-19 has increased children's vulnerability to vaccine-preventable diseases, according to several organizations.

The pandemic's impact on child vaccination was extraordinary, with 22.7 million children missing out on immunization in 2020, 3.7 million more than in 2019, and the greatest number of unvaccinated and under vaccinated infants since 2009.

As China and the United States continue to pursue divergent vaccine diplomacy paths, with China preferring bi-lateral agreements that tend to highlight its geopolitical motivations, the Biden Administration prefers multilateral endeavors that rely on international organizations with the resources, experience, and financial capacity to scale up and meet global challenges. Certainly, China wants to establish itself as a responsible rising global power, and it was the first to distribute aid globally during the early days of the pandemic, filling the void left by the US's retreat to a 'America first policy', which began with the Trump Administration politicizing the virus and eventually pulling US funds for the WHO at the start of the pandemic.

While the new Biden Administration has made a complete 180 degree turn from his predecessor in terms of reclaiming diplomatic leadership in health security, the size of what needs to be done to restore world health to pre-pandemic levels is enormous.

According to WHO Director General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, 11 billion doses of vaccine are needed to vaccinate 70% of the world's population within the next year in order to end the pandemic, stating that " root of the pandemic is a deficit of solidarity and sharing – of the data, information, resources, technology, and tools that every nation needs to keep its people safe. The

best way to close that gap, according to WHO, is to establish an international agreement – a treaty, convention, whatever you want to call it – that will serve as the foundation for improved preparedness, detection, and response, as well as improved cooperation in identifying the origins of new pathogens. Even if every producer worked around the clock to increase production to satisfy global demand, excessive bureaucratic red tape still stands in the way of vaccinations reaching people who need them most. In response to worldwide shortages that have grown exponentially alongside increasing numbers of positive COVID-19 cases due to the more transmittable Delta variant, both the United States and the European Union have imposed restrictions on vaccine exports, including raw materials needed for vaccine production.

2.8. U.S-china Competition in the Post Covid-19 World

The geopolitical landscape around China and the United States has been significantly challenged by COVID-19. Both nations have gone through the biggest public health and economic crises in a century. Nonetheless, the suspension of foreign travel and policy interchange between China and the United States has heightened bilateral rivalry and made global collaboration exceedingly impossible to achieve, just when it was most needed. The unexpected outbreak of the novel covid-19 2020, which begins in china spreading to Asian countries, and reaching various advanced democracies including the U.S and Europeans changed the geopolitical contexts in the world and caused much of the bilateral and regional interactions between China and the United States to stop. Without active policy networks and the work of area scholars, the U.S narratives on China have become hostile and extreme, making geostrategic tension easy to erupt and common interest hard to emerge.

2.8.1. U.S-China Relations: New Cold War

As China declared victory in the pandemic war in March, the United States was thrown into a difficult struggle against rogue COVID-19 infections. The weeks and months that followed were a tremendous setback and a fog in political and social space in the United States, China, and other countries. Concerned about domestic ramifications, the Trump administration increased its focus on China as the source of the viral outbreaks. Concerned about international implications, Beijing allowed the "conspiracy theory"—the virus was linked directly to the US military—to proliferate and engaged in "wolf warrior diplomacy," which celebrated China's success in defeating Covid-19 internally while also providing help to other nations. A new Cold War is looming, and third countries are caught between the superpowers.

and tumultuous geopolitics in many parts of the world under this scenario. China's internal economy and further development are dependent on a stable external environment and a cooperative partnership with the United States; yet, the US-China competition and global turbulence indicate a highly unpredictable future trajectory for China. Pessimistic strategists have enormous audiences in China's internet news, social media, and broadcasts. They are gloomy about US-China ties, owing to antagonistic official language and public feelings in both countries, according to COVID-19 geopolitics.

2.9. U.S- China Trade

As the COVID-19 outbreak first happened in China during January-March, 2020, it gave China a crucial advantage compared to rest of the world: when rest of world started dealing with corona virus challenge, China had already defeated it. As rest of global economy shut down, Chinese economy and industrial production opened up. Trade between the United States and China has exploded in recent decades and is vital to both countries. China is now the country from which the United States imports the most goods and services, and it is also one of the greatest export

markets for American goods and services. This trade has benefited the United States by lowering consumer prices and increasing corporate profits, but it has also come at a cost.

The pandemic has proved that cooperative and coordinated actions among nations are essential to confront the pandemic's global threat. The ability to cooperate and \competence in cooperation at all levels—local, national, bilateral, sub-regional, regional, and \global—is arguably the most essential measures of strength for this new form of security.

Despite the fact that consumers in the United States profited from the influx of lower- cost Chinese goods, import competition resulted in millions of Americans losing their jobs. China has long been accused of forcing American corporations to hand over their technology or simply stealing it. The excitement that greeted China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) twenty years ago has faded as Beijing has embraced state-led development, pouring subsidies into certain industries at the expense of US and foreign businesses. Meanwhile, Chinese corporation's investments have heightened national security concerns. The future of the economic partnership is questionable in the wake of President Donald Trump's strong stance.

2.9.1. The Advantages of U.S-China Trade

Consumers in the United States have benefited from decreased pricing, while American businesses have gained greatly from access to China market. According to economists Xavier Jaravel and Erick Sager, greater trade with China enhanced the average American household's annual spending power by 1,500\$ between 2000 and 2007. After Canada and Mexico, China is currently the United States' third-largest export market. Exports to China supported roughly two million employments in the United States, according to a 2017 research commissioned by the US-China Business Council, an industry group. Sales in China bring in hundreds of billions of

Dollars for American corporations, which they can put back into their domestic operations. Hundreds of billions of dollars have been invested by Chinese enterprises in the United States, this investment has reduced in recent years due to increased US government scrutiny. The benefits of trade with the United States and the rest of the world have been enormous for China. China's economy has increased almost fivefold since 2001, adjusted for inflation, to become the world's second largest economy, trailing only the United States.

As a result of this prosperity, hundreds of millions of people have been lifted out of poverty.

2.9.2. The Disadvantages of U.S-China Trade

Tensions between China and the United States have risen as a result of Covid-19. President Donald Trump has resorted to finger-pointing, referring to Covid-19 as a "Chinese virus" and accusing China's "incompetence" for causing "mass international slaughter."

Despite devoting billions of dollars in help to combat the Covid-19 outbreak, neither the United States nor China has enjoyed the advantages of their diplomatic battle. Both countries' reputations have been damaged by greedy national objectives and/or short-sighted geopolitical initiatives. In the midst of this growing conflict, former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd warned:

"Despite the best efforts of ideological warriors in Beijing and Washington, the uncomfortable truth are that China and the United States are both likely to emerge from this crisis significantly diminished. Neither a new PaxSinica nor a renewed Pax Americana will rise from the ruins. Rather, both powers will be weakened, at home and abroad. And the result will be a continued slow but steady drift toward international anarchy across everything from international security to trade to pandemic management."

2.10. The U.S Hegemony from Expansion to Recession

Crises brought about by COVID-19 have provided us with a key set of observations about global power in an era where international relations scholars are close to coming to a consensus in acknowledging the decline of Western and specifically United States hegemony. The Corona epidemic is a once-in-a-lifetime external shock to global health and the global economy. Various national players responded differently to the epidemic because to differences in domestic institutional settings and prevailing cultural attitudes. In turn, the degree to which various players were able to address the crisis influences their capacity and/or desire to collaborate on a global scale. To put it another way, the pandemic reconstitutes the present hegemonic system of the United States by compelling governments to implement certain economic and social policies and by expanding or contracting their international power and influence. The study demonstrates that the epidemic harmed the United States' capacity to give worldwide leadership, which would have helped it preserve its hegemonic position. Domestically, the United States was struck hard by a shocking number of illnesses and fatalities, exposing the shortcomings of its health-care system and its inability to intervene purposefully. At the same time, China's rapid economic recovery enabled its leadership to promote its international aspirations, portraying itself as a state with the sufficient resources to battle pandemics both locally and globally. Additionally, the epidemic has ramifications for international organizations, particularly the World Health Organization. The Trump administration withdrew its support in this case, while China expanded its power within the organization. The COVID-19 public evil might retaliate against US monetary hegemony by weakening its economic roots, eventually jeopardizing the Federal Reserve's ability to manage the global economy as lender of last resort.

However, in order for the United States to lose its dominant global position, an alternative to American dominance must emerge. As we observe the pandemic's worldwide spread, the available information implies that COVID-19 has impacted the interdependent open liberal democracies most hard, casting doubt on liberal alternatives to US hegemony. That leaves China or Russia, both of which have been severely harmed by the pandemic, both physically and politically.. Furthermore, neither China nor Russia has the multidimensional capability to replace US strength.

Looking ahead, COVID-19 revives longstanding discussions about the prerequisites for hegemonic collapse and the usefulness of international institutions that have been suppressed by the ideological dogma of neoliberal institutionalism.

Even before the Covid-19 epidemic, President Trump's "America First" policy was eroding American leadership in multilateral institutions and the international system.

This tendency has recently escalated. During the epidemic, critics have often lashed out at the United States' apparent lack of global leadership. According to The Economist, "Covid-19 is a new problem." Where the world would ordinarily look for American leadership, there is a void. Instead, it depicts President Donald Trump making a fool of himself by proposing bizarre remedies. Mr. Trump has prioritized blaming China for the outbreak above organizing an international response..." Similarly, Steward Patrick lambasted the Trump administration for giving up "any power and credibility to evaluate what constitutes responsible international activity."Such complaints arose in response to the Us' actions (and inaction). Rather than spearheading a concerted effort to combat the epidemic (as it had done in other global health crises such as AIDS and Ebola), the United States opted to slash funding and withdraw from the World Health Organization, accusing it of being "a puppet of China."

By closing borders unilaterally and blaming Europeans for the virus's spread in the United States, President Trump startled and saddened America's European friends in an already shaky transatlantic bond. According to a latest study commissioned by the European Council on Foreign Relations, over than 60% of participants in key European nations have lost faith in the United States as a worldwide superpower. 18 Moreover, despite its enormous resources, the increase of Covid-19 cases at home and its apparent poor reaction have stopped the United States from aggressively giving global help, further undermining its reputation as a global leader.

Conclusion

Covid-19 is a human tragedy exacting a huge toll in terms of human life. Measures introduced to deal with the pandemic could save lives but are having wide-ranging economic effects and inducing economic contagion in U.S. Seven months after the first case was identified, uncertainties continue to grow and there is no end in sight. The uncertainty over the evolution of the pandemic and the measures required to contain it is driving negative sentiment. This will affect trade, investment and output, which in turn will affect the hegemonic growth. The end result is likely to be rolling recessions, or even a depression, producing sharp rises in unemployment of capital and labor, and poverty.

General Conclusion

The shifting character of America's influence on the global arena is a major element of current international politics. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States (U.S.) was transitioning from a unipolar superpower to a multipolar one. America has been the dominating global force for the past three decades, leading the international response to every man-made or natural crisis and tragedy. The complexity of the COVID-19 pandemic, on the other hand, has undermined America's ability to lead the international community in managing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. By its very nature, COVID-19 is challenging prevailing and international norms of hard and soft power. This study examines the role of American dominance in the world.

That "the time for US hegemonic leadership is ended." Because of strong relationships, leadership abilities, and pervasive ideological influence, the United States preserves its hegemonic leadership power in the global arena. The current COVID-19 outbreak has the ability to shift the worldwide power balance. As a global superpower, China is spearheading the international response to the epidemic, signaling a wake-up call for the United States. Since the United States was the driving force behind the establishment of contemporary international institutions, it has maintained its hegemony and control over international organizations. All that is required the will to act. America is going through a strange moment under President Donald Trump. Nonetheless, China and the United States' intricate economic interconnectedness will necessitate collaboration for economic recovery following the epidemic. That will be the moment for the United States to exert its global hegemony.

The United States' hegemonic leadership has altered and splintered, and it no longer maintains the same position it did during the Cold War and the dissolution of the USSR. This is owing to the

growth of a multipolar international order, such as China's economic and political supremacy and other developing nations, coupled with post challenges. However, it cannot be definitively asserted

To summarize, despite the fact that the superpower nations, particularly China, have very powerful economies, they are unable to entirely destabilize the American hegemonic leadership. Although the polarity system is always changing, the US is built on a robust political structure that allows the US to sustain its hegemonic supremacy. As a result, the strong dollar and stability of the US economy remain appealing to investors, resulting in the continuation of the age of US hegemonic leadership in the international world order.

Finally, due to the complexity of the topic and its branching elements as well as the contemporary change that has become a characterizing trait of its profile, further studies are recommended.

المخلص

الولايات المتحدة تجاه منذ أن طرق كوفيد-19 أبواب العالم في منتصف القرن الحادي والعشرين، اختلفت استراتيجيات هيمنة الوباء من دولة إلى أخرى ومن رئيس إلى آخر. تحاول هذه الدراسة توضيح العوامل التي جعلت الولايات المتحدة تهيمن وتلقي الضوء على تداعيات كوفيد-19 على الهيمنة الأمريكية. تهدف أيضًا إلى التحقيق في الاستراتيجيات والممارسات السياسية لإدارة بايدن وترامب ، من 2019 إلى 2022 وتأثيرها على هيمنة الولايات المتحدة. والمنهج المتبع لتحقيق هذا الغرض هو منهج وصفي تحليلي ، حيث تهدف الدراسة إلى وصف صعود الهيمنة الأمريكية وتحليل تأثير الاستراتيجيات والممارسات السياسية التي اعتمدها الإدارتان. تظهر النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من الدراسة أن هيمنة الولايات المتحدة متأثرة بجائحة كوفيد-19 وأن ممارسات إدارتي بايدن وترامب لا تبذل جهودًا كافية وجميع المبادرات التي طرحتها لا تمنح هيمنة الولايات المتحدة فرصة لاستعادة الركود الناجم عن كوفيد-19 الحالي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السياسة، الولايات المتحدة، القوة، الهيمنة ،كوفيد-19

References

Adelman, I. (1999, January 01). The role of government in Economic Development. Retrieved June 8, 2022, from <https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/25039>

America's international image continues to suffer. (2020, December 10). Retrieved from <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2018/10/01/americas-international-image-continues-to-suffer/>

A. (n.d.). World War II Impact on U.S. Economy and Society | Texas Gateway. Retrieved from <https://www.texasgateway.org/resource/world-war-ii-impact-us-economy-and-society#section-id-108491>

Bhattacharya, S. (2020, November 12). The Social Impact of the COVID19 Pandemic. Retrieved from <https://www.orfonline.org/research/the-social-impact-of-the-covid19-pandemic/>

Causes of the Cold War. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.historycrunch.com/causes-of-the-cold-war.html>

Causes of the Industrial Revolution.(n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.historycrunch.com/causes-of-the-industrial-revolution.html#/>

Dabat, A. (n.d.). The rise and fall of the United States in global hegemony. Retrieved from http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?pid=S030170362019000400087&script=sci_arttext&tlng=en

E-International Relations.(2010b, July 15). -. Retrieved from <https://www.e-ir.info/2010/07/15/the-US-victory-in-the-cold-war-economic-strength-foreign-policy-triumph-or-both>

Historical analysis of the Cold War |eHISTORY.(n.d.). Retrieved from <https://ehistory.osu.edu/articles/historical-analysis-cold-war>

History.com Editors. (2019, September 9). Industrial Revolution. Retrieved from https://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution/industrial-revolution#section_6

How does the world see America? (2012, April 24). [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IqGyRtnjae8&list=WL&index=19>

Industrial-revolution-inthe-United-States - Wikipedia. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 8, 2022, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial-revolution-inthe-United-States>

Ives, J. (2022, January 4). Reasons for American Entry Into WWII. Owlcation. <https://owlcation.com/humanities/Reasons-for-American-Entry-Into-WWII>

Most Powerful Countries 2022. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/most-powerful-countries> Exploring the Reasons for the Decline in America's World Power. (2019, July 12). Retrieved from <https://uwidata.com/4207-exploring-the-reasons-for-the-decline-in-americas-world-power/>

Saladino, V. (2020). The Psychological and Social Impact of Covid-19: New Perspectives of Well-Being. Retrieved from <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.577684/full>

Shah, S. (2021, July 16). Prediction of global spread of COVID-19 pandemic: a review and research challenges. Retrieved from https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10462-021-09988-w?error=cookies_not_supported&code=e412217f-09d2-4a48-b468-22ca42fb408a

Sonnabend, J. (2019, January 25). Identity and the Vastness of America. Retrieved from <https://www.interstatemagazine.com/blog/identity-and-the-vastness-of-america>

TAP : (n.d.). The American Prospect. <https://prospect.org/health/way-won-america-s-economic-breakthrough-world-war-2>

The Industrial Revolution in the United States | Classroom Materials at the Library of Congress | Library of Congress.(n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/industrial-revolution-in-the-united-states/>

The political system in the U.S. - Structure. (2020, October 29). Retrieved from <https://dk.usembassy.gov/da/youth-education-da/the-american-political-system/the-political-system-in-the-u-s-structure/>

The White House. (2021, January 19). Our Government. Retrieved from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/our-government/>

Tsiotas, D. (2022, January 13). Understanding the uneven spread of COVID-19 in the context of the global interconnected economy. Retrieved from https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-04717-3?error=cookies_not_supported&code=e0e67844-234b-40ea-b41e-060d33336e70

U.S. Census Bureau. (2022, March 25). Pandemic Impact on Mortality and Economy Varies Across Age Groups and Geographies. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/03/initial-impact-covid-19-on-united-states-economy-more-widespread-than-on-mortality.html>

United States - The Appalachian Mountain system. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States/The-Appalachian-Mountain-system>

United States - Transportation and constitutional framework of the U.S. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States/Transportation#ref78020>

United States - World War II.(n.d.).Encyclopedia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States/World-War-II>

United States | History, Map, Flag, & Population. (2022, June 5). Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States>

United States Economy: Population, GDP, Unemployment, Inflation, Spending. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.heritage.org/index/country/unitedstates>

What is COVID-19 and how is it spread? (2022, May 1). Retrieved from https://www.gavi.org/vaccineswork/what-is-covid-19-and-how-does-it-spread?gclid=Cj0KCQjwheyUBhD-ARIsAHJNM-PKF9bJIgrfiwGWR0XYTpGFVli7xiieqK72R4NK6DNwAeqC_M1YF9kaAuGcEALw_wcB

Where our natural gas comes from - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).(n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/natural-gas/where-our-natural-gas-comes-from.php>

York, C. C. O. N. (n.d.). U.S.-Russia Relations: Quest for Stability. Retrieved from <https://usrussiarelations.org/6/myths-and-identity/issues/who-won-the-cold-war>

youmatter. (2020, October 6). What is Globalization? Examples, Definition, Benefits and Effects. Retrieved from <https://youmatter.world/en/definition/definitions-globalization-definition-benefits-effects-examples/>

Zeitouny, S. (2021, December 1). Mapping global trends in vaccine sales before and during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional time-series analysis. Retrieved from <https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/12/e>

