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The Reality of the US and the UK Relations During Trump's Mandate

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Dedication

We dedicate this humble work

To our parents, living and dead, for their endless support and motivation

To our sisters and brothers for their help and care

To our teachers for their assistance and encouragement

To our friends, relatives, and all supporters and people who care about us.

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Abstract

Throughout history, the relationship between the United States of America (USA) and the United Kingdom (UK) has been described as "special". Its significance is related to the nature of the relations that linked these two countries after the Second World War, these relations have changed over time with the changes of the quality of leadership on both sides (USA and UK). This study aims to investigate the impact of the Trump administration on US-UK relationships to give a clear understanding of their partnership during the Trump Era. The present dissertation is a qualitative research based on a historical descriptive method to properly answer the research questions. In this respect, the dissertation is divided into three chapters. It traces back the history of the Anglo-American relationships before and after WW2, in addition to representing an overview of President Donald Trump and how he dealt with the US foreign policy. Finally, it discusses how was the reality of US-UK relations during Trump's mandate, and its influence on the different areas of cooperation. In the end, the study reveals that during Trump's presidency, the relationship between the US and UK remained strong and consistent, as well as the apparent flexibility between their leaders.

Keywords: Special relationship, Trump administration, United Kingdom, United States of America.

List of Abbreviations

APACS: The Association for Payment Clearing Services

COVID-19: Corona virus of 2019

EU: European Union

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

FTA: Free Trade Agreement

KORUS: South Korea-United States Free Trade Agreement

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

TPA: Trade Promotion Authority

TPP: Trans-Pacific Partnership

UK: United Kingdom

UN: United Nations

USA: United States of America

USMCA: United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement

WTO: World Trade Organization

WWII: World War Two

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General Introduction

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1. Background of the Study

Since the early 17th century, America has been considered as a part of the British Empire, it was fighting for gaining independence, which has been declared in 1776. After that, the United States and the United Kingdom relations have developed from enmity to a close partnership described as "special relationship". Winston Churchill coined this term during the Second World War to express the proximity and mutual attraction between the two nations; it included sharing an extensive economic and political relationship as well as defense and intelligence cooperation. Through time, this special relationship was influenced by the changes in the quality of leadership in both the UK and the US. The Trump administration made several alterations to the US foreign policy under the umbrella of "America First" which particularly affected the US-UK relationships. These events led the researchers to examine the impact of the Trump mandate on the reality of US-UK relations.

2. Research Problem

The term "special relationship" has been used to describe the relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom since the Second World War. Their relationship has developed over time with the changes of the nations' leaders. During Trump's presidency, various alterations have occurred in the US-UK interactions where many people asserted that the impact of this presidency has been positively evaluated, while many others claimed the opposite. For this, the current research tackles the impact of the Trump administration on the reality of US-UK relationship and to what extent it has been effective on the US foreign policy toward the UK.

3. Research Questions

The present study attempts to answer the following questions:

- 1- Does changes in US presidency office affect US-UK relations?

2- How was the reality of the US-UK relationship during Trump administration?

4. Research Hypotheses

The hypotheses of our research are formulated as follows:

1- The changes in US presidency office have a major effect on the US-UK relations, including the updating of foreign policy.

2- The US-UK relationship could be evaluated as close partnership during Trump's administration.

5. Aims of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of Trump administration on the US foreign policy towards the UK. The objectives of this research are to explore and give a clear understanding of the reality of US-UK relations during Trump's mandate.

6. Research Methodology

The study under investigation is qualitative. It adopts historical and descriptive methods which were utilized as a tool to examine the reality of the relations between the US and the UK under Trump's administration. The historical method is used to trace the origin of the Anglo-American relations, and the descriptive method to show and describe the effects of Trump administration on the US-UK relations.

7. Significance of the Study

The study relies on the fact that major effects would be seen in the US foreign policy in Trump administration. The significance of the present research is that US and UK are in a matter of interest due to the deep connections that bind these two countries as the closest bilateral

partnership in the world. Trump's administration notable influence on the reality of US-UK relations is our objective in this study.

8. Structure of the Study

This theoretical study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter aims to trace back the history of US-UK relationship from the early 17th century when America was a part of the British Empire. It is devoted to explore the development of US-UK relations after the American independence to be described as a "special" during the Second World War. The second chapter attempts to cover the main features of US foreign policy in the Trump Era. Its objective is to show the style of US President Donald Trump and his administration following Trump's changes in US foreign policy under-promise "America First." The last chapter deals with investigating the effects of the Trump administration on the relations between the United States and the United Kingdom. It answers the main questions of the research on the reality of US-UK relations under the Trump mandate.

Chapter One

The history of US-UK relationships

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Introduction

Before studying the reality of USA and UK relations under Trump's administration it is necessary to give an overview about the history of their relations. The present chapter aims to demonstrate a historical background of Anglo-American relationship from the colonial period. Firstly, it begins with presenting the nature of the American relations with Great Britain as a colony, and the goals behind the British invasion. By the time, this situation led the American to upraise against the British for gaining their independence in the American Revolution. Secondly, it shows how this unclear relation has developed after the independence. By 1940, the relationship between US and UK was described as "Special relationship" due to the close association and mutual interaction. Moreover, this chapter traces the US-UK economic and political relations as well as the defense and intelligence cooperation.

1.1. An overview: America as a Colony of the British Empire 1607-1783

British colonialism of the Americas was the history of dominating Americas by England, Scotland and Great Britain. During the middle of the 16th century, England tried to set up permanent colonies in the north through a series of failed attempts. In 1607, a permanent British colony was established in James town and Virginia.

1.1.1. British America

Before the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), the thirteen colonies of America were known as British America or the British West Indies, and they included the colonial holdings of the British Empire in America from 1607 until 1783. The first colony of British America was established in 1607 by English settlers, including lords, merchants, soldiers, farmers and craft workers, at James town and Virginia. In 1619, the colonists of Virginia formed their own government which was the House of Burgesses; by 1733, there were 13 British colonies in the east coast of America, each one of them had its own government. However, the

governor of each colony, who was appointed by the English king, had ultimate authority and they were required to follow the laws of the British parliament (Williams, 2002). The thirteen colonies of British America are located as shown in figure.1

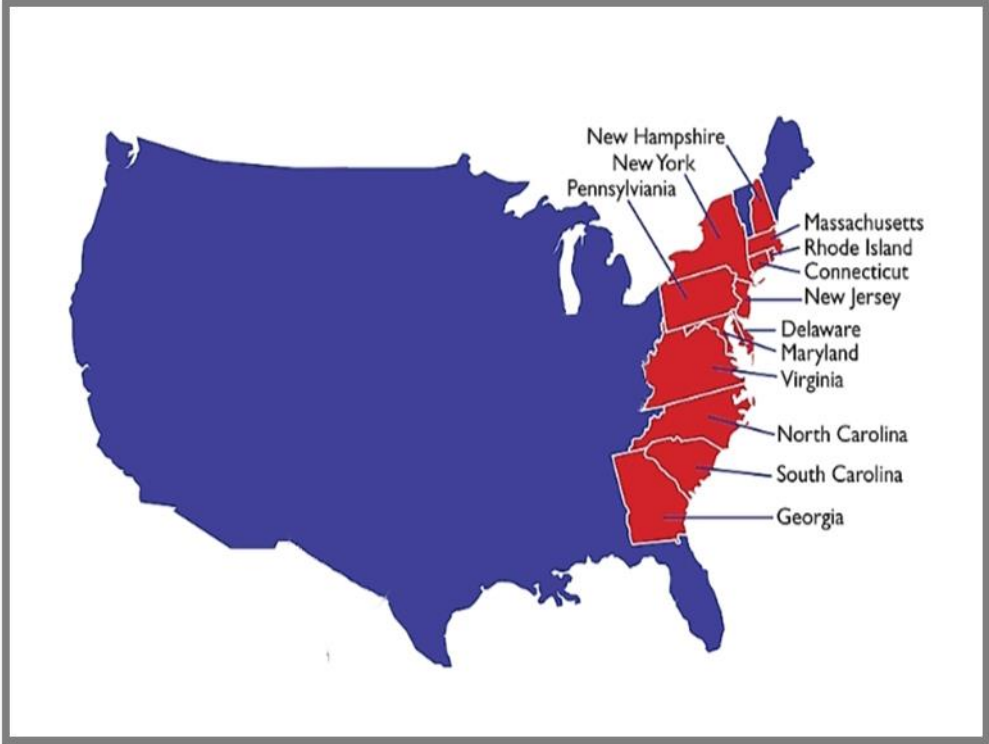


Figure 1.1. Thirteen Colonies of British America (Misachi, 2021).

1.1.2. The Goal of Colonialism

Many colonies were established in America, most of them had come from England and they were ruled by the king of England in that time; the colonists of each colony come for a specific purpose which was not the same in all colonies. The British are almost come for trade, they cut lumber and grew tobacco for sale.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica (2019) reported that the colonization of the Atlantic coast was influenced by a number of factors, including political, religious, and economic concerns. In England, both capital and labor had become somewhat flexible, and searching for more profitable locations. Sharp price and living cost increases brought many to

rest lessens. Many people were driven from the land by sheep grazing and fencing in the common lands where daring young men, particularly younger sons of the aristocracy, lost their occupations in the tranquility that the war with Spain had brought them. Most Englishmen believed that colonization of the new world had increased their country's strength and wealth, and that Spain, Portugal, and other countries should face competition. The first group of British travelers were founded during the time of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they were groups of business people who had received a royal charter from the English king to colonize those American lands which England claimed as its own. There are some interested parties who stayed in England and proceeded to buy stock in company hoping to profit from it, many others favored to come to invest in America and to live and work there. By 1606, two companies succeeded in establishing settlement in America: The London Virginia Company and the Plymouth Virginia Company. These companies extended the British rule in the new land with profits and goods returning to the mother country (Wolfe & Veigas, 2016).

To sum up, the waves of British colonists were prompted by a variety of motives. The most important reasons that encouraged the British settlement were the economic, religious, social, and political motives.

1.1.3. The American Revolution (1775-1783)

The American Revolution, also known as the American Revolutionary War or the United States War of Independence, was a revolt in which the thirteen British colonies in North America obtained political independence and moved on to be named the United States of America (1775-1783).

Big changes happened to America with the coming of 1763 when the British troops and American Indian tribes had just finished a war with the French. Great Britain ruled thirteen colonies in America and these colonies had grown. British parliament started to pass new laws to

control the terrorism that led the colonists to believe that the laws break their rights and freedom. Angry colonists banded together to express their dissatisfaction. The colonists were considered to be irrational by British authorities, and neither side could compromise on what to do. In April 1775, tensions between the two sides were at an all-time peak, and this conflict sparked the American Revolution (Forest, 2013).

The American Revolution had begun in 1775 when a series of skirmishes occurred between the British troops and American militia at Lexington. In 1781 when York town was under siege, Britain was seeking to fight on live the separate nation states around the world which are: France, Spain, the United States, Dutch republic, and the kingdom of Mysore. Those were the events which contributed in America's independence in that time. With the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775, the colonists were well aware of America's participation in global conflicts and had lived through almost a century of British-European war. That is why, most colonials realized that the only way of fighting for independence against Britain should involve other European powers, including France and Spain (Allison & Ferreiro, 2018).

The apparent events of American Revolution started in 1775, but in reality, it was planted since 1765, two years after the end of the French-Indian War. Great Britain was attempting to force France out of North American Indian tribes westward, and the eastern region of North America became a part of the British crown, but it was a major defeat for the British (Marciniak, 2016).

All in all, the independence of the United States of America was one of the most significant outcomes of the American revolution, this movement resulted the establishment of a strong national government after it became an independent nation.

1.1.4. Declaration of Independence 1776

On July 4, 1776, the second continental congress in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania adopted the United States Declaration of Independence. As a result of the declaration, the thirteen colonies believed themselves independent of British rule and by signing the declaration, these new states took their first historic step towards establishing the United States of America. With the British increase in aggression, the Americans assumed that the only way to get out is the independence. The British were always suspicious that independence was the real goal and they acted accordingly. As a result of this, the wedge between the mother country and its colonies grew deeper until, at last, the British invoked from the colonies that it was a call for independence which they so ardently sought to avoid (Beck, 2017). Becker (2019) argued that the document that shows the declaration of independence is not the official act, and he stated that: *it is often forgotten that the document which we know as the declaration of independence is not the official act by which the continental congress voted in favor of separation from Great Britain.* (Becker, 2019, para.1)

Becker (2019) added that on behalf of the delegation, Richard Henry Lee presented three solutions to the continental congress in June 7th, 1776 in which the first declared that the colonies were free and independent states, this resolution was finally voted by continental congress on the second of July, 1776; strictly speaking, this was the official declaration of independence. Meanwhile, three days after Richard Henry Lee presented the resolution of independence, it was voted to appoint a committee for preparing a declaration to the effect of the said “first resolution”; the committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. On the 28th of June, the committee reported a draft of a declaration to congress, and then it was eventually approved by congress on the 4th of July, what is known as “the declaration of independence.

In summary, after the declaration of independence, America became called United States of America with no further connections with Great Britain; this declaration can be counted as one of the three essential founding documents of the US government.

1.1.5. The End of Revolution 1783

The revolution's campaigns come to the end with the defeat of the British army at York town in 1781. By this time, Britain and almost every nation in Europe on her side, and it was only the navy's command of the sea that kept the country from collapsing. The news of York town also culminated in a change in the British rule and the thirteen colonies' allies took over and demanded peace. The treaty of Versailles which signed in 1783 recognized the new United States of America, the French government was surprised and dissatisfied that the United States had received so much, but the British government was all set to restore friendship and good will (Robert, Charles, Seymour & Raymond, 1976).

In conclusion, the American Revolution ended with the treaty of Paris that signed on September, 3, 1783, and officially ended the conflict between US and Britain, it affirmed that the new nation would completely separate from the British Empire.

1.1.6. The War of 1812 and Beginning of Peace

In the early of 18th century, the British and Americans fought again for the American Revolution's legacy. The war of 1812 took place at time when the world at large was preoccupied with the Napoleonic struggle in Europe, it led to a second confrontation that redefined North America, and both sides struggled to sustain their armies in the northern land.

The Napoleonic wars in Europe contributed to the outbreak of the war in North America and had a strong impact on its outcome, the Napoleonic war North America phase is known as the war of 1812. The United States could no longer hope to win its war against Britain, and they had more reasons to remain peace than to fight in this war; the outcome of the war seemed

obvious to many people, it was brief but its scope was continent-wide, and it lasted two and a half years. The war of 1812 changed the lives of many Canadians and Americans; it significantly influenced the development of each country (Turner, 2000).

Turner (2000) reported that Britain and the United States had created a strong foundation for lasting peace between them by the coming of 1820, much of fear of renewed war had faded, and problems that could cause armed clashes had been resolved. American felt that their country become strong and truly independent.

In other words, the war of 1812 was strongly formed the performance and full sovereignty of the United States, it exploded three decades later between America and Britain and that what paved the beginning of peace between them, and achieved the real victory for the United States.

1.2. Anglo-American Special Relationship

Since American independence, Anglo-American relations encompassed many complex and unclear relations that reached a degree of cordiality in the mid- 20th century. This closeness of Anglo-American relation was given the term "Special Relationship."

1.2.1. Anglo-American Relationship before 1939: Cooperation or Competition

After 1812, Anglo-American relations began to improve notably from the time and the two powers gradually became to see each other as non-threatening. Of course, at the same time, there were also points of contention and competition between the two states.

This period of Anglo-American relation has looked like one of cooperation tie, emphasizing the cultural, legal, and intellectual links. Raymond, for one, claimed that the two countries related infrastructures and customs the reasons they have been able to collaborate. Similarly, Dobson argued that Anglo-Saxon law affected the American constitution and the

shaping of its state and society. As a result, close engagement between the two nations offered a shared ground to work together (Cannon, Philip, & Richard, 2015).

Under Roosevelt, president of America from 1901 to 1909, viewed the British and Americans as Anglo-Saxon cousin. For this, the two countries have the same root and history because much of who are Americans originated in Great Britain. Moreover, in the early 20th century, America regarded as a great power with its vast agricultural, industrial, and financial resources. Consequently, Anglo-American relations showed a great rapprochement (Mckercher, 2017).

Unlike, the relationship between British and America was a competitive link and there was no real connection between the two. This point is taken up by Reynolds, who proved that the two powers had a strong naval rivalry that started in the late 19th century until the mid-20th century. Thus, their relationship was driven by competition and worldwide expansion which constantly pushed two countries against one another (Cannon et al., 2015).

By 1919, Anglo-American economic competition has increased. Britain stood as America's main economic and commercial rivalry since American financiers, industrialists, labor unions and agricultural organizations practiced active economic diplomacy to enrich themselves and support the United States. Due to the great depression in 1929, their economic rivalry was neglected (Mckercher, 2017).

All in all, the complex history of Anglo-American relations during the later 19th and early 20th centuries demonstrated how the two powers are struggling to manage their interactions and relations. In other words, the two states have been linked together specially and uniquely.

1.2.2. Special Relationship Concepts

The concept of "special relationship" is used to characterize the high level of cooperation and confidence between the United States (US) and the United Kingdom (UK).

According to Foerster and Raymond (2017), a special relationship is a term not easy to define. It is not about translating a sentence or analyzing a treaty. But it is about a strong and unique connection between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Cannon et al (2015) reported that "the phrase the special relationship was first coined by Winston Churchill in 1940 to describe the close collaboration between Britain and America during the Second World War" (p. 25).

The special relationship is an unofficial term used by then-prime minister Winston Churchill's famous 1946 "iron curtain "address to express the proximity and mutual attraction between the US and the UK. Danchev proposed "ten criteria for a special relationship by using the Anglo-American special relationship as a model, including transparency, informality, generality durability, potentiality, and mythicity" (as cited in Xu, 2017, p. 5). In light of these criterion, the US-UK have a strong relationship and deeper integration centering on shared historic, cultural, and language as well as political, economic, and strategic cooperation.

1.2.3. Anglo–American Relations Post-WWII

The United States and the United Kingdom became official allies after the World War II. As both countries worked together bilaterally and shared a mutually beneficial political and economic relationship as well as an extensive military and intelligence cooperation. Thus, WWII made the US and the UK closer partner.

1.2.3.1. Political Relationship

The US-UK relationship remained robustly, and the United Kingdom became the US's closest ally, with British foreign policy prioritizing tight cooperation with US. UK's alliance with US improved their political relation throughout the cold war and the post-cold war eras too. Furthermore, both of them have collaborated on international matters and global issues. They agreed on fundamental diplomatic and security policy (U.S. Relation With United Kingdom, 2020).

The US-UK special relationship has long become a pillar of UK foreign policy. UK's cooperative habits have involved over time, lending credibility and weight to the United States' policies. Moreover, their close ties have aided them in promoting shared interests at "The UN", "NATO," and "other multilateral institutions". Although, the Obama administration appeared some tension about their special relationship that was quickly fixed and they reconfirmed their commitment to cooperating on a variety of international concerns, adding that substantive dimensions of UK-US political relation are much broader and deeper (Mix, 2014).

1.2.3.2. Economic Relationship

The origins of the US-UK bilateral economic connection go back to the 17th century and the partnership has witnessed up and down points ever since. Following the first half of the 20th century, the economic relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom was one of the most significant collaborations in the international area.

The United States and the United Kingdom are both founder members of "NATO" and are from the Five Permanent members of "the UN Security Council". Additionally, the United States and the United Kingdom are members of "the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", "the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development", "the International Monetary Fund", "the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization". Moreover, the United

Kingdom is members of the Organization of American States as an observer (U.S. Relation with United Kingdom, 2020).

The US-UK are the world's first and fifth largest economies in the world. Their bilateral commerce and investments have achieved great prosperity. "The US is the UK's to export destination and is the leading destination for UK overseas in investment. In 2007-08 UK goods exports to US amounted to £34.7. Billion while the value of services exported to tolled £36.2 billion" ("Global Security," 2010, p. 13).

Furthermore, the article of Global Security (2010) asserted that "US has consistently been the major single investor into the UK with American capital stokes in 2007 nearly \$400 billion and creating employment for approximately 1million people. The UK is the largest investor in the US, supporting almost 1million jobs" (p. 13).

During the financial crisis, the UK-US economy was strengthened. Both countries were impacted by banks and other financial organizations. On the financial front, the United States and the United Kingdom collaborated, because London was the world's second-largest financial center promotes the overall UK-US partnership. As a result, it underscored the United Kingdom's substantial bilateral and universal engagement with the United States, where the US advocated for collective solution to the global economic crisis that has since rebounded strongly ("Global Security," 2010).

In 2012, US Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the UK was nearly \$598 billion. Total US cooperate asserts in the UK exceeded \$5.1billion in 2012, representing almost one-quarter of total US corporate assets abroad (Mix, 2014, p. 16).

According to Mix (2014), the amount of money invested by UK companies in the US reached a record high "at more than \$2.2 trillion in 2012, with UKFDI in the United

States at almost \$487 billion for that year. UK affiliates employed about 986,000 U.S. workers, and U.S firms employed over 1.3 million people in the UK" (p.16).

Also, Mix stated (2014) that tourism is another big factor in their bilateral relationship. Nearly most of the British jobs are related to tourism "in 2012, US residents made approximately 2.5 million trips to UK and in 2013 there were 3.8 million British visitors to the United States" (p.16).

To conclude, The US-UK economic relationship is extremely powerful, with the United States becoming the UK's single largest trading partner, as well as the major contributor of foreign direct investment (FDI) and tourists.

1.2.3.3. Defense Cooperation

Defense cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom is a cornerstone of the special relationship. Its roots go back to World War II, when intimate collaboration was forged as a consequence of fighting a worldwide war, Britain hosting significant numbers of American personnel and equipment. Though after defense relations initially cooled, they soon rebounded once Britain and American found a mutual foe in communism and the Soviet Union. Because of their powerful defense links, the United States and the United Kingdom had been able to survive not only the cold war but also the post-cold war (Marsh&Dobson, 2013).

Britain has long been one of America's most steadfast European defence allies, and the best -positioned to back US foreign policy. As Pentagon mentioned:

Britain remains our closest partner in political, security and intelligence matters... Beyond Europe, there are few apparent differences between the stated foreign policy goals of labor and its conservative predecessor. The government continues to support a strong defense over some objections

within the old left of the labor party – and is wording to keep a military that can deploy with us forces. (as cited in Jones et al., 2007, p.728)

In addition, the US-UK special relationship put a framework for bilateral security cooperation. According to the government's Green paper on the strategic defense review, published on 3 February 2010, which proclaimed that "no nation can hope to protect all aspects of national security by acting alone, and that international partnership will remain essential to our security, both membership of multilateral organization –like NATO, the EU and the UN – and bilateral relationships especially with the US" ("Global Security," 2010, p. 24). The following quote allowed each side of the US- UK security relations to be defined as special rather than just close.

As result, a close Anglo-American defense alliance has become a vital link in an increasingly perilous globe.

1.2.3.4. Intelligence Cooperation

Intelligence liaison and cooperation is one of the most important aspects of US UK relations which could be defined as extremely close, they have collaborated together to exchange intelligence which was considerably more wide ranging since the second world war than popularly understood.

The importance of intelligence cooperation between the United Kingdom and the United States be overstated as Robert S. Mueller the head of the US Federal Bureau of investigation (FBI), stated in April 2008:

"The partnership between the United States and the United Kingdom is among the strongest in the world. I am particularly grateful for the relationship between the FBI and our British counterparts. It remains a model of

international intelligence and law enforcement cooperation"(as cited in Svendsen, 2016, para. 1).

It is mostly realized as one of the greatest instances of international intelligence collaboration, and today it is the world's most globalized, homogenized, and globally standardized liaison connection. This is due to the patchwork of long-standing agreements that exist between the US and the UK, as well as the multiple parallel agreements regarding human intelligence and defense intelligence that date back to the 1940s. When it comes to the historical origins of the Anglo-American intelligence, and security relationships, it is mostly noted that the exchange of military intelligence occurred during the First World War. However, it is logical to assert that UK–US intelligence and Security interaction at their most formal and substantial, including those that occurred on a large scale. This point still stands, even though relations in every held of intelligence and security activity have not always been completely smooth (Marsh& Dobson, 2013).

To Sum up, it is mostly clear that the nature of US-UK intelligence relations is based on a close cooperation in sharing FBI work with no neglecting the peculiarities of each nation. This Cooperation aims to enhance the security and the military defense. The Anglo-American intelligence cooperation could be seen as one of the most powerful international liaison and relations in human and defense intelligence.

Conclusion

This chapter was an attempt to highlight the history of Anglo-American relationship from the 17th century. It opened with an overview about the British colonialism in the American colonies. It continued with a more detailed investigation of their conflict and struggle until the achievement of peace after the independence of America. Moving to, the development of Anglo-American relation starting with a complex their relationship before the half of 20th century.

Finally, the chapter dealt with the different perspectives of US-UK special relationship and their close cooperation that led them to be describing as the most associated bilateral in the world. The aspects of coalition could be shown in the fields, including economic, political relation and defense, intelligence cooperation.

Chapter Two

US Foreign Policy under the Trump Administration

Chapter Two: US Foreign Policy under the Trump Administration

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Introduction

The United States is a powerful country with a wide influence on international relations through its foreign policy. Since Donald Trump entered the White House, US foreign policy was changed for "America First."

The present chapter elucidates the US foreign policy in the Trump era. Firstly, it offers a short picture of President Donald Trump and his presidential campaign and elections. In addition, it shows the five rules of trump that he has followed during his administration. Furthermore, this chapter shed the light on Trump's foreign policy including economic and trade policy. Finally, it concludes with the relationship between Trump's policy and the European Union and NATO.

2.1. The President Donald Trump

Donald Trump, a businessman and one of the world's richest people, was elected as 45th president of the United States in 2016. His election was one of the most surprising in the history of the US. Since taking office from 20 January 2017 to 20 January 2021, Trump's presidency has generated remarkable controversy and changes in the United States and the world as well.

2.1.1. Donald J. Trump

Donald John Trump was born on 14 June 1946 and raised in Queens, New York City. Fred Trump's fourth of five children. His domineering father was a wealthy and real estate developer known for his harsh treatment of his children. Donald seems to have inherited his energy and rough from his father. Fred instilled in his son the belief that life is a competition between winners and losers. You had nothing if you were a loser and he pointed to the winners as killers. Donald took his father advice to heart and grows up with it. Trump enlisted in the New York military academy at the age of 13, but he never served in the armed forces, even during the

Vietnam War. In 1968, he came back to New York after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business with a bachelor's degree in economics. Trump became the head of the family business, Trump Organization, when he was 35 years old and managed it until his inauguration in 2017. He primarily fulfilled his childhood ambitions to enter the firm in the real estate market. In March 2018, Trump classified as the world's 766th wealthiest person by Forbes magazine (Powaski, 2019).

Donald Trump developed an offensive adversarial style of business and politics. He learned unrelenting hostility from his father and another mentor, Roy Cohn, who thought him never to apologize, to step down, or confess wrongdoings to constantly be on the lookout for opportunities to bluster and slander critics, to be deceptive as possible. Moreover, Dan MC. Adams, one of those who have tried to analyze Trump's action, demonstrated that Trump is an aggressive, violent, arrogant, and unapproachable character. Also, he goes on to say people who have a low level of agreeableness are callous, disrespectful, selfish, and lack empathy (Powaski, 2019).

2.1.2. Trump's Presidential Campaign and Election

Donald Trump declared his presidential campaign on June 15, 2015, from Trump Tower in Manhattan. Trump's main campaign motto was "Make America Great Again," which was introduced as one of the most catching populist and nationalist discourses that aimed to attract the attention of all sympathizers from certain segments of American society. Trump's victory was built on an authoritarian-populist faction of the Republican Party. Although Hillary Clinton won the popular vote and enjoyed a consistent advantage in the polls. The result was determined by the Electoral College, which awarded Trump the White House. During the presidential election campaign, Donald Trump did not come up with a solid policy proposal. The general content of his declarations or explanations is based on criticizing the previous administrations' both internal and international policies. In addition, his campaign was strongly anti-immigrant

and opposed to foreign trade treaties, which he blamed for stagnant or declining working-class salaries (Warf, 2021).

On 20 January 2017, Trump was sworn in as the 45th president of the United States of America and Pence the 48th vice president. In his inaugural address, Donald Trump said "we have made other countries rich while the wealth, strength, and confidence of our country has disappeared over the horizon ... From this day forward, new vision will govern our land. From this moment on, it's going to be America first" (Oke & Yazici, 2020, p. 169). Trump was elected president of America due to his ability to successfully exploit anti-globalization feeling among the populace. Furthermore, Trump is the first president of the United States who has never served in the military or the public sector. It was the fifth presidential election in which the victor did not receive a majority of the vote.

2.1.3. The Five Rules of Trump

The United States' President Donald Trump has five key rules that he followed throughout his career and administration. The first rule is that Trump does anything he wants, regardless of legality, custom, ethics, or other considerations. For him, this habit is unbreakable and irreversible. As an example, Trump's selection of members of his family to senior posts in the White House. He did, although executive agency officials are prohibited from appointing relatives to civilian positions in the government. Secondly, the law means little or nothing to him; it is just a weapon he uses to get what he wants. Trump's disregard for rules and regulations has led him to associate with a wide range of offenders over the years. He also declined to pay workers, suppliers, and other companies for their work on his numerous ventures. As a result, he is been the target of thousands of lawsuits. He wanted to drag it out in court for years in the hopes of getting a rejection or even a reasonable settlement that will avoid a negative decision and save money. Nonetheless, lawsuits and the threat of prosecution have served as a Trump shield and sword to not only counter but rather to prevent acts taken against him as well his

properties. Thirdly, the most important to him is making money. After all, it's what he's done all his life. It is even more crucial than running and succeeding for president. Indeed, according to press accounts from the presidential elections, one of Trump's objectives for running for president was to extend and raise the brand's worth. Nothing exemplifies this more than disrespect the Emoluments clauses of the constitution. Trump has declined to sell himself of his business affairs or put his money holdings in a blind trust as all previous presidents have done. From the Trump hotel, which is just a few streets from the White House, to varied and ongoing business agreements with other countries, his abuses have been extensive and terrible. His only aim was to gather money. Trump's fourth rule is that truth is only a fungible asset. Trump, the businessman, had become incredibly successful at redirecting public awareness aside from his dubious performance and behavior by using the media to promote, protect his image, attempting to manipulate background information to his advantages, a skill that has served him well as president. According to the Washington Post, Trump made over 8,000 incorrect statements during his first two years in office. Surprisingly, his rate of lying grew throughout the years. Trump's fifth rule is that he is unconcerned about a policy that related every to his presidential campaign. Sure, he favors taxes cuts and fewer regulations for businesses—policies which have already profited him financially—but he lacks ideological consistency and policy preferences in general. A policy is a perfectly fungible commodity for Trump, just like the truth. (Spitzer, 2020).

2.2. US Foreign Policy

Since 1945, the United States has been regarded as the world's most powerful country, and its foreign policy is centrally concerned with all international political and economic issues.

2.2.1. Definition of Foreign Policy

The definition of foreign policy varied from one author to another. Below are some different concepts:

In his book "A Theory of Foreign Policy", George Modelski (1962) defined foreign policy as "the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behavior of other states and for adjusting their activities to the international environment"(p. 6).

In the words of Huge Gibson, "foreign policy a well-rounded comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience for conducting the business of government with rest of the world. It is aim at promoting and protecting the interests of the nations" (as cited in AS, 2018, p. 2).

Moreover, "foreign policy could be seen as the totality of all actions, decisions, overtures or interactions between states in the international system. Such could be directed or based on economics, politics, culture or creating understanding or cooperation" (Soile, n.d, p. 6-7).

From the above definitions, foreign policy is a set of principle and decisions that a country uses to establish relations with other countries. Especially in such a strong country as the United States of America.

2.2.2. Definition of US Foreign Policy

Asma Taalah (2016) defined the United States foreign policy in her thesis as:

The foreign policy of the United States is the policy by which the United States deals with foreign policy countries. The U.S. is still highly influential in the world as the only superpower. The main goal of the foreign policy of the United States is to create a secure and democratic world for the American people and international community. (p. IV)

Foreign policy refers to the United States' cooperative relationships with foreign governments, international organizations, and the people of other countries.

2.2.3. Trump's Foreign Policy "America First"

Donald Trump entered office with no administration or foreign policy experiences and his presidential election proposed big changes in a US foreign policy, which Trump declared at the commencement of his campaign "America First will be the major and overriding theme of my administration," adding that: *My foreign policy will always put the interests of the American people and American security above all else.* (Trifkovic, 2017, p. 32).

Trump's foreign policy inherited in the footsteps of his predecessor. During the election campaign, Trump's attitude, ideas, and program stood out as the polar opposite of previous Presidents. Even if Trump's foreign policy is transactional, opportunistic, and motivated by a different set of interests than Obama's, it will have to cope with the same evolving foreign background that Obama did. Trump will not be leading in a vacuum, but rather in a globe that is de facto extremely interconnected and susceptible to crises and shocks. On this basis, Trump's foreign policy appeared to generally match the conservative nationalist tradition of prioritizing US sovereignty and national interests. This conservative nationalist approach closely resembles the 'Jacksonian' tradition in US foreign policy, as outlined by Walter Russell Mead (Grevi, 2016).

During his first months in office, Trump's foreign policy assessments approach has been more ardent than those of his immediate predecessors. The dispute continues over whether Trump has grand plans, and if so, what form it should take. Rather than speculating on what might happen, Robert Ayson (2016) made three points to provide an early assessment of Trump's foreign policy. The first point to not be how important domestic political issues are in Trump's vision of the world. That is the true meaning of the phrase "America First". The second point considers is that America first also means America only. It does not have worldwide interests. They are American interests that are largely intended for consumption in the United States. The last point arises results of the international relations are made up of actors who prioritize their interests in the world.

American foreign policy has changed significantly in the Trump era. His hazy policy indicated that a new strategy will be implemented. Randy Schweller (2018) mentioned that Trump expressed exactly this viewpoint in his key foreign policy speech during the campaign:

No country has ever prospered that failed to put its interests first. Both our friends and our enemies put their countries above ours, and we, while being fair to them, must start doing the same. We will no longer surrender this country or its people to the false song of globalism. The nation-state remains the true foundation for happiness and harmony. (p. 138)

His word has undoubtedly reflected in American foreign policy and strategy, as the United States prioritized American interests over any other country or area in the world. Gradually, The US has begun to scale back its global effect. Trump's plan has been dubbed by some researchers as an "offshore rebalance," as the US has pulled out from a different economic relationship, trade agreement negotiations, and defense accords, as well as longstanding allies. Trump claimed that American foreign policy should be simplified to three fundamental national interests: fighting terrorism, renegotiation of trade agreements, and focus on the military of the United States of America ("Power Balance Towards China," 2018).

What else shows up to be important in Trump's world view is America's better position. In particular, he has taken a more isolationist, unilateral, and anti-immigrant foreign policy approach than his recent predecessors, in addition to being nationalistic. The best way to describe the Trump administration's foreign policy is that it reflects Trump's style and views instead of the administration. Trump's foreign policy is personalized rather than the results of institutional or organizational deliberation. For Trump, the issue is not how the US interacts with other countries, but individuals (Schultz, 2019).

To sum up, Donald Trump's election as president of the United States in 2016 was nothing short of a disaster, with his foreign policy characterized by a distinct personal style. Moreover, since entering office, Trump has not stated a clear foreign policy vision. He was

more concerned with his interests than with the administration of the United States or foreign affairs.

2.2.3.1. Trump' Economic Policy

From the moment he assumed office, and even during the 2016 presidential campaign, Donald Trump pledged "buy American and hire American," as part of its America First goal, the Trump administration has arguably pursued a more protectionist economic policy. In the words of the President to "protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies, and destroying our jobs, adding that protection will lead to great prosperity and strength"(Blackwill, 2019, p. 59).

Donald Trump campaigned on the assumption that, as a businessman, he is in the greatest position to make the best deals for the US. He intends to return the US economy to its proper place in the world. Richard Nephew stated three economic predictions for Trump. Firstly, Trump will upend thirty years of US foreign economic policy and change how countries view US policy. Secondly, Trump will take a different approach to economic sanctions than his forefathers. Finally, even though he would wield the US' economic might, his actions will ultimately contribute to the growth of the global economy (2016).

President Donald Trump believed that an "America First" foreign economic policy will conserve American jobs and income while also it will aid in the country's reconstruction. According to him, the economic core of America First is aggressive trade protectionism, closure of borders to migration, he advocated deporting millions of immigrants, claiming that they hold down salaries, keep unemployment high. He demanded to impose economic sanctions and taxes against US adversaries to revive the economy as he has done in the Middle East and Mexico, rejection of Chinese investments in US companies, and other steps ostensibly designed to give the US an economic advantage (Wickett, 2017). Nonetheless, his lack of leadership during the

COVID-19 epidemic exacerbated the financial crisis, putting American and international economic firms in danger. China and Russia were his main targets (figure 2).

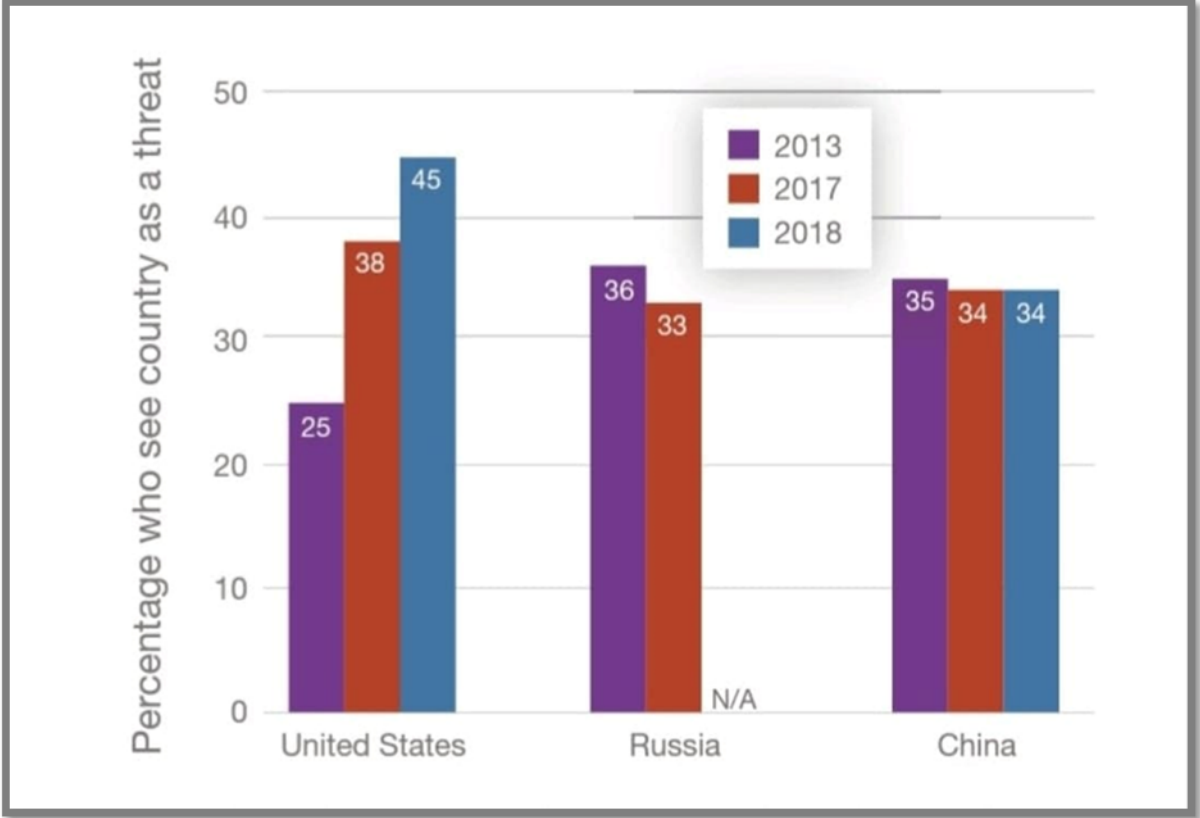


Figure 2.2. Global Publics See United States as Greater Threat than Russia or China (Dobbins, Tarini &Wyne, 2020, p. 6).

To conclude, the Trump administration's economic policy was marked by taxation of countries, trade protectionism, immigration restrictions, and deregulation focusing on financial sectors, as well as corporate tax cuts in the United States and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.2.3.2. Trump's Trade Policy Agenda

Trump's election in 2016 signaled the most significant shift in US trade policies since the end of WWII, with the country becoming increasingly protectionist.

When President Trump took office in January 2017, he stated that one of his priorities would be to change the direction of US trade policy. The following objectives were identified by President Trump: Replacing NAFTA with a more balanced and modern trade pact with Mexico and Canada; and oppose China's unfair trade policies and procedures, Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to permit the President to authorize appropriate action including retaliation, which have damaged the US for years and work toward a more balanced trade relationship; implement US trade laws and clauses in existing US trade agreements with power; enter into new, mutually advantageous trade arrangements with our most important trading partners; and resolve the World Trade Organization's underlying flaws, which have harmed the effectiveness of trade agreements and legislation (Lighthizer, 2020).

For the last four years, US President Donald Trump has defied his predecessors' trade policies. He lambasted the Transpacific Partnership "TPP" and indeed withdrew The United States from TPP negotiations; deals with Mexico and Canada "NAFTA and USMCA, respectively", as well as South America and Korea "KORUS", were renegotiated. Steel and aluminum tariffs were imposed by the Trump administration, and car duties were threatened, setting off a tariff spiral with China. Also, his administration sparked a major crisis at the World Trade Organization "WTO" by preventing the appointment of new members of the Appellate Body as well as a new Director-General. He considered commerce to be a zero-sum game. A negative bilateral commerce balance, in his opinion, suggests that the trading partner is not following the rules. However, Trump was harshly critical of the EU and Japan's trade policy. President Trump prioritized bilateral and reciprocal agreements over multilateral cooperation in order to achieve his objectives. His approach was transactional, with a focus on "deals" rather than enforcing international trade rules. His motto was "America First"(Howald, 2020).

As a result, the Trump administration has broken a seven-decade consensus and altered both the content of trade policy and the US post-war position in international management. In addition, President Trump has used trade as a main coercive weapon in his foreign policy.

2.2.3.3. The European Union and NATO

Before Trump, the transatlantic alliance has been the cornerstone of the post-World War II global order for 70 years based on shared commitments of the US and Europe to freedom, democracy, human rights, the legal system, and international borders. It founded on a network of transatlantic organizations including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "NATO".

President Donald Trump has launched more attacks on NATO than any of his obsolete" throughout his predecessor. He is not only declared the partnership election campaign, but he also indicated that he would make the US commitment to Article 5's mutual protection pledge conditional. Indeed, Trump has made astonishing U-turns on NATO. After declining to endorse during his comments at the NATO summit in Brussels in May 2017, Trump surprised many of his national defense advisors when he said during a press conference a few weeks later that the US was committed to Article 5. Despite changing his mind about NATO as "obsolete" by acknowledging the coalition's significance in combating terror, Trump has continued to criticize countries for failing to achieve the 2% defense budget threshold. Furthermore, during Trump's speech at the NATO summit in Brussels in 2018, he suggested that alliance nations boost their military spending to 4%. According to The New York Times, Trump informally threatened to pull the US out of NATO during 2018. The President's national security team was outraged by this suggestion. They argued that the United States leaving the 70-year-old partnership would significantly decrease American influence in Europe, harming US priorities and potentially emboldening Russia for centuries. Acting on the same principles, Congress took steps to prevent the President from making such a move. In January 2019, the NATO Support Act was passed by the House of Representatives which prohibits the United States from leaving the alliance without Senate permission (Dimitrova, 2020).

Since Donald Trump's victory in the election, relations between the US and the EU have been on the decline. One former German ambassador has warned NATO that "The American umbrella over Europe is gone forever" (Sperling & Webber, 2019, p. 523). For the first time

during World War II, Europe was confronted with a US administration skeptical of the value of European integration at a time when Europe is feeling vulnerable and unsure of its own direction, as well as difficult negotiations over the terms under which the United Kingdom will leave the European Union (Pothier & Vershbow, 2017). By 2020, the United Kingdom exited from the European Union, the result of Donald Trump's support and the special relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Conclusion

This chapter attempted to clarify US foreign policy during the Trump administration, beginning with a biography of US President Donald Trump and how he rose to the highest office with his unexpected victory in the 2016 presidential elections, adding to his exceptional rules that no President before him had used. Moreover, the chapter has demonstrated Trump's Style in terms of US foreign policy as well as economic policy. Also, this chapter has detailed Trump's trade policy plans which he implemented under the banner of America First. Even he was unconcerned about American allies such as the European Union and NATO, despite the long cooperation decades with the United States.

Chapter Three

The Impact of Trump's Administration on US-UK Relationship

Chapter Three: The impact of Trump's administration on US-UK relationship

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Introduction

Several aspects of the US-UK relationship have changed with the coming of Trump and his appointment as a president of the United States. This chapter is concerned with the nature of the Anglo-American relationship during the Trump administration and the impact of his presidency on these relationships starting with representing the reality of Trump and the UK leaders' relationship and their biography. It continues with discussing the US Policy toward the UK as a bilateral partnership, in addition to their different areas of cooperation including trade, intelligence, security, defense and the cultural aspects. It ends with the impact of Brexit on this relationship, including the US attitude toward Brexit and its implications on the Anglo-American partnership.

3.1. The Reality of Leaders' Relationship

The personal relationship between the leaders of the US and the UK has its own effect on relations between these two countries, in the period of Trump mandate there was two significant and remarkable close relationship between Trump and British leaders. The first was with Prime Minister Theresa May from 2017 to 2019, and the second with Prime Minister Boris Johnson from 2019 to early 2021.

3.1.1. Donald Trump & Theresa May

3.1.1.1. Theresa May

Theresa May, in full Theresa Mary May, she has born in October01, 1956. She became Britain's first female prime minister since Margaret Thatcher and the first to be tasked with leading the country out of the European Union after the historic Brexit referendum in June 2016, she held the post until July 2019, after replacing David Cameron as the leader of the conservative party (Biography Newsletter, 2020). She was the only child of an Anglican minister, she has got married to Philip May in 1980, and she began her career at the bank of England before joining

the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS), where she was the head of the European issues' Unit and a senior advisor on international affairs. When Cameron became prime minister in 2010, May was named secretary of State for the home department; she was the longest-serving home secretary in over a century (Wallenfeldt, 2016).

3.1.1.2. The Relationship Between Trump and May

In an interview with Sky News 2017, Theresa May reported that: "But the relationship that the UK has with the US is about something much bigger than the relationship between the two individuals as president and Prime minister that is important, but we have a long-standing special relationship with the US.

On the other side, Donald Trump described his relations with the British prime minister as "a highest level of special" (Crace, 2019). In some respect, the decision to refresh the special relationship between the UK and US in the age of Trump, some extent is surprising, because May is widely different from the Vulgar and gaudy American president Donald Trump in her public Personality as a grounded and level headed paragon of middle-class common sense (Heer, 2017). But while the two leaders have a longtime between their countries, they have offered each other personal support that has been quite general (Keneally, 2018).

All in all, the relationship between Donald Trump and Theresa May was mostly depends on the cultural, political, and economic dealing between the US and UK. There were no personal relations between the leaders; this tepid relationship may refer to the intellectual and logical divergence between them.

3.1.2. Donald Trump & Boris Johnson

3.1.2.1. Boris Johnson

The full name of Boris Johnson is Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson, he was born on June 13, 1964, in New York. In July 2019, he was elected as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after he was a journalist and conservative party Politician; previously, he served as the

second elected mayor from 2008 to 2016 and as secretary of state for international affairs from 2016 to 2018 Under Prime Minister Theresa May. In his early life, Johnson was editor of the *spectator* from 1999 to 2005, he was fired from the *times* in 1987 for fabricating a quotation, and he won a scholarship to Eton and was president of the Oxford Union. In 1997, Johnson was selected as the conservative candidate in the House of Commons, his bumbling demeanor, and occasionally irreverent remarks made him a perennial favorite on British talk shows. Johnson again stood for Parliament in 2001, this time winning the contest in Henley on the Thames constituency (The editors of *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2020).

3.1.2.2. The Similarities between Boris Johnson and Donald Trump

Boris Johnson, the prime minister of the UK, is mostly called "Britain Trump" because of the traits that have been similar to the President of the US Donald Trump which led them to make an associated relationship. The combination of Donald Trump and Boris Johnson, both of whom came from privileged origins and rode populist waves to power, they have raised hopes for a fresh alliance between the United States and the United Kingdom, they are similar in their personality, personal chemistry, mutual animosity for the European Union, and will strengthen bilateral relations. Since Trump's election, the relationship between the two countries has been strained; Trump has slammed former Prime Minister Theresa May's handling of Brexit on numerous occasions. He has dismissed British worries about climate change and the Iranian nuclear deal. It is easy to highlight the similarities between the two leaders, with Trump referring to Johnson as "Britain Trump ", Johnson has employed similar populist practices, such as dramatic rhetoric, and plain lying. However, he is better known for being unconventional and opportunistic (Sloat, 2019).

According to BBC News (2019), Donald Trump is proud of Boris, and he is happy to call him "Britain Trump" with describing him as an intelligent man who deserves to be in the position of Prime Minister of the UK, he has Congratulated him on winning this position, Donald Trump confirmed that he trusts him and his abilities to make good efforts and a good job.

3.1.2.3. Donald Trump and Boris Johnson Relationship

At first, the two leaders pretended that they did not know each other, believing that the public's support for Johnson would hurt him in the next election. After that, it appears like the pair can drop the act after Johnson's conservatives secured their first significant majority in Parliament in decades. The similarities between Trump and Johnson have gained a lot of attention, but Johnson is a product of Eton and Oxford, and he is a member of British society's upper crust. In reality, throughout the 2016 presidential campaign in the United States, Johnson attacked Trump's proposal to bar Muslims from entering the United States, as well as his claims that the British capital was littered with Islamic no-go zones. He called Trump "clearly out of his mind". When Trump won in November 2016, Johnson changed his tune. In January 2017, Johnson, who was then the foreign secretary, met with Trump's aides and praised his "promising transformation plan". Gradually, the relationship between the two leaders has developed to be close (Lippman & Toosi, 2019).

To sum up, the similarities between Trump and Johnson may not stand only on the issues of looks and appearance, as they share many behaviors and views, including their personality racism towards Islam and immigration and their position towards the European Union, all of these aspects strongly contributed in enhancing the relationship between the two leaders to be described as a special relationship.

3.2. US Policy toward the UK under Trump Mandate

In recent years, some analysts have indicated that the US-UK Partnership is losing importance as a result of evolving global trends and changing US foreign policy priorities (Mix, 2014). But in the early 21st century, the US and UK affirmed that the relationship between each other is considered as the most important bilateral partnership as demonstrated by aligned diplomatic affairs. Table 01 shows the public opinion of the British towards Trump, Obama, and the US-UK relation by utilizing information from the Pew Gap 2017 survey, it has been

demonstrated that around 28% of the British public expected Trump to be an excellent or good president, with only 16% predicting better relations between the two countries. In comparison, 91% have a positive view about Obama's presidency (Clements, 2019).

		Trump: % will be a very or somewhat good president	Obama: % was very or somewhat good president	Relations between US and UK: % Will get better
	<i>All</i>	28	91	16
Sex	Male	33	89	20
	Female	23	93	13
Age group	18-29	13	89	13
	30-44	26	95	18
	45-64	32	92	18
	65+	35	88	16
Education	Degree-level or higher	17	95	12
	Other qualification	30	89	18
	None	42	95	12

Table 1.3. The Public Opinion in Britain towards Trump, Obama, and the US-UK Relation (Clements, 2019)

In other word, Wright (2020) stated that Trump's presidency, US-UK relations have plummeted to their lowest position since the Suez Crisis in 1956.

3.2.1. Areas of Cooperation

The Political and economic partnership between the US and UK represents a close association in several areas of cooperation such a: trade, commerce, security, and defense.

3.2.1.1. Trade and Commerce

The United States and the United Kingdom share similar views on commerce and trade both practice neoliberal free-market capitalism, including low tax levels and trade barriers, less regulation of public services, and strong private property rights. Globalization was defined by this common economic relation which led to the overall ease of conducting business between the US and UK. Their bilateral investment is the largest in the world. The UK is the American seventh-largest trading partner and its top services trader (Markiewicz, 2019). President Donald Trump has offered a massive trade deal to support Brexit, it was the result of a populist movement (Lawder, 2020).

Under the trade promotion authority (TPA), the Trump administration notified Congress that it intends to negotiate a comprehensive FTA with the United Kingdom. US and UK conducted five rounds in 2020; despite the high levels of interest on both of sides and reported progress, the negotiations are still stalled over outstanding issues (Mix, 2021).

3.2.1.2. Security and Defense

US and UK have a close security defense relationship both countries consult and support one another projecting a common voice through the global community as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Both countries have similar perspectives on issues such as the use of force, the development of military capabilities, and NATO's role (Markiewicz, 2019). In an interview with the Guardian News, Trump to the UK's Prime Minister Theresa May stated that:

The relationship between our two nations is indispensable to liberty, justice, and peace. The traditions of freedom, sovereignty, and the true rule of law were our shared gift to the world and we must never cease to be united in their defense and renewal. (Walker, 2018)

In January 2020, UK Defense Secretary Ben Wallace stated that the UK might be forced to consider its assumption that its armed forces will always fight as a part of a US-led coalition, and the UK may need to become less reliant on US assets (Mix,2021). In another hand, a meeting between the UK Secretary of State for Defense with the US Secretary of Defense in June 2020 emphasized the importance of cooperation and friendship between the two countries as they tackle challenges and opportunities together in that time and the future. The secretaries discussed views on addressing global security concerns. They discussed how to improve industrial cooperation and expressed their gratitude for the United Kingdom's continued partnership as a close ally of the US; they affirmed the continued commitment to NATO and transatlantic security (US Department of defense, 2020).

3.2.1.3. Intelligence Cooperation

For intelligence, the British had experience in areas such as signals intelligence and encryption that the US lacked. Both sides of the Atlantic assumed that the US would fight with the UK typically contributing at least 10% of any US-led coalition military campaign (Roberts, 2021). UK and US have the closest intelligence partnership in the world, it was formed through a series of executive orders of understanding between 1946 and 1948 to contract the UK-US agreement, it developed during the Second World War. Since then, the two countries have exchanged a massive degree of intelligence (Gaskarth, 2020).

In recent years, Trump and his allies have warned the UK that allowing the Chinese telecommunication business to play a role in the UK communications system would jeopardize the country's intelligence-sharing relationship with the US (Bienkov & Colson, 2020). Meanwhile, Britain's intelligence agencies have argued that any threats posed by Huawei can be managed, and the rare public statements from the director of domestic intelligence agency may be viewed as further backing for Boris Johnson if he chooses to oppose Donald Trump on the

issue (Sabbagh, 2020). It was a big challenge for the US - UK intelligence cooperation (Stevens, 2019).

The United States secretary of state emphasized the importance of the US-UK connection saying that he is quite confident that the two countries would find a way to work together to resolve this difference (James, 2020).

3.2.1.4. The Contribution of Culture in US-UK Relationship

Some observers believe that common language and culture similarities, as well as its long-standing cooperative tendencies, contributed to the ease in which the US and UK governments interact with each other (Mix, 2021). There is no doubt that these two countries have incredible social and cultural significance around the world, especially in terms of sharing many aspects of education, mass media, religion, recent history, and soon (Munoz, 2011).

The cultural connections between the US and UK are still broad and deep, Frances Burwell stated that governments and the general public can communicate with each other with minimal clarification that allows much stronger cultural ties, resulting in a massive amount of common popular culture. The US-UK relationship, that has been described as the densest conducted between two sovereign states, has affected a large swath of the public in both countries (The House of Commons, 2021). In the period from 2016 to 2018, two-thirds of the American social media mentions of the British were concerned with culture, while less than a fifth were about politics. Nevertheless, the evidence shows that the term "special relationship" means little to Americans in the period of Trump's presidency, but the cultural links that underpin it are greater than ever (British Council, 2019).

3.3. The Impact of Brexit on the Anglo-American Relationship

Many studies have been written about the economic implications of Brexit. Nevertheless, its political impact is equally important; the economic and political consequences are expected to

have a significant influence on the US-UK relations as one of the most special relationships in the world.

3.3.1. Definition of Brexit

In 2016, the Oxford Dictionary introduced the term Brexit, defining it as "the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union". The term is a portmanteau which is a type of compound noun created by combining two words, it is unclear who coined the term, but most exports trace its initial use to 2012 and link it to the then-popular use of the term "Grexit" that refers to the Greek exit from the Euro-zone. It has not gone unnoticed that Brexit is technically inaccurate given, it is the UK which will be leaving EU, and Britain is a part of the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, for those on the other side of the Irish sea; the term is mostly used to describe the UK's exit from the EU (Tin, 2016).

3.3.2. US Attitude toward Brexit

Defense, intelligence, and military cooperation between the United Kingdom and the United States are all conducted outside the EU. After Brexit, the UK is anticipated to become further Interlinked with American economic cycles, as well as look to be affected by worldwide markets in the US. Indeed, in opposition to Brexit, the American apocalyptic rhetoric has already given way to realistic change, much as it did during 1960/1970s when it was opposing the British forces cuts. Similarly, the May ministry is attempting to refute expectations that made in 1974/1975 and 2015/2016 that a British exit from the EU would result a "little Britain". Britain remains committed to trident, the major Echelon collaborator capable of providing the US with specialized military and credibility contributions; in short, the term "Brexit" has the potential to alleviate US concerns about a viable independent EU military force. At the end, the eventual terms of the negotiations between the UK and the EU, as well as the international reaction to them, is mostly define the long-term importance of Brexit for the special relationship. Although,

the Brexit negotiations are a bilateral matter between the EU and UK, the US will have a significant impact on how Britain and the special relationship deal with the consequences. The Trump administration offered positive remarks about post-Brexit Britain and freely embraced the significance of the special relationship when Prime Minister May's visit the White House (Marsh, 2018).

Also, Trump assumed a dictatorial attitude towards UK ties with the intent of moving the country away from the EU and closer to the US. His administration created a modest Brexit agenda that focused primarily on economic and trade concerns in the form of a bilateral FTA if the UK leaves the EU without a deal. An FTA envisions building on this by liberalizing all trade rules and tariffs to ensure the free movement of goods and services as well as expanding access to the British market for American agricultural, technological, and pharmaceutical products. Trump modified the transatlantic trade strategy in an attempt to make it conform to his protectionist "America first" agenda by prioritizing an UK FTA over a multilateral agreement with the EU (Markiewicz, 2019).

3.3.3.EU Membership and Anglo-American Relationship

When it comes to the UK's post-Brexit global position, the British Public has offered a binary choice. The first suggested exiting the European Union in return for a closer partnership with the United States under Donald Trump's presidency; in exchange for staying a member of the EU, the second suggested a more pragmatic approach to the US. Those on the first are reliably under gauge the expense involved for Britain in the special relationship. UK's relationship with the US is important in terms of commerce and security, but it has also entailed embroiling. The second, in its desire to maintain a high relationship with the EU, falls into a similar trap. As explained in consultations for Brexit, the Labor Party's strategy of remaining in the customs Union while Sacrificing minimal control over trade policy that EU membership entails will result in unexpected loss of Sovereignty. The decision to serve the US or the UK is

based on an exaggerated opinion of Britain's diminished impact in the contemporary age. Although it is undeniable that Britain no longer wields the clout it once did (Taylor, 2018).

For the United States, despite the four sets of obstacles that the transatlantic relationship faces, challenges that also frame how the US views the Brexit debate, the transatlantic relationship with Europe remains the most critical of its international relationships (Oliver & Williams, 2016).

In short, the relationship between the US and UK is mostly defined by shared ideas, economic and security interests, there is no doubt that the importance of Britain's membership in the EU to the United States is that US-EU cooperation, and the broader transatlantic partnership cannot be overstated. Despite this, the implication of the referendum result on broader European and transatlantic stability, as well as economic and political arrangements is rarely considered in British political discourse.

3.3.4. The Implications of Brexit on the US-UK Relationship

Following Brexit, the United Kingdom continued to look to the United States for close cooperation and has worked to reinforce its relationships with the US. Post-Brexit developments in respect to the UK's global role and influence are likely to have an impact on perceptions of the UK as a useful or ineffective partner for the US (Mix, 2021). Outside of the EU, the US-UK relationship is undoubtedly the most important. According to the UK government, total US-UK trade was about 120.9 billion (274 billion \$) in 2019, accounting for 19,8% of both countries' exports (Jefferies et al., 2020). Meanwhile, trade between the UK and EU has slowed in 2019, even though its value is still much higher 560 billion \$. Figure3 shows the UK-US trade and transaction from 1996 to 2019, and it is clear that the US is the most important export nation for UK goods exports (Jackson & Shepotylo, 2021).

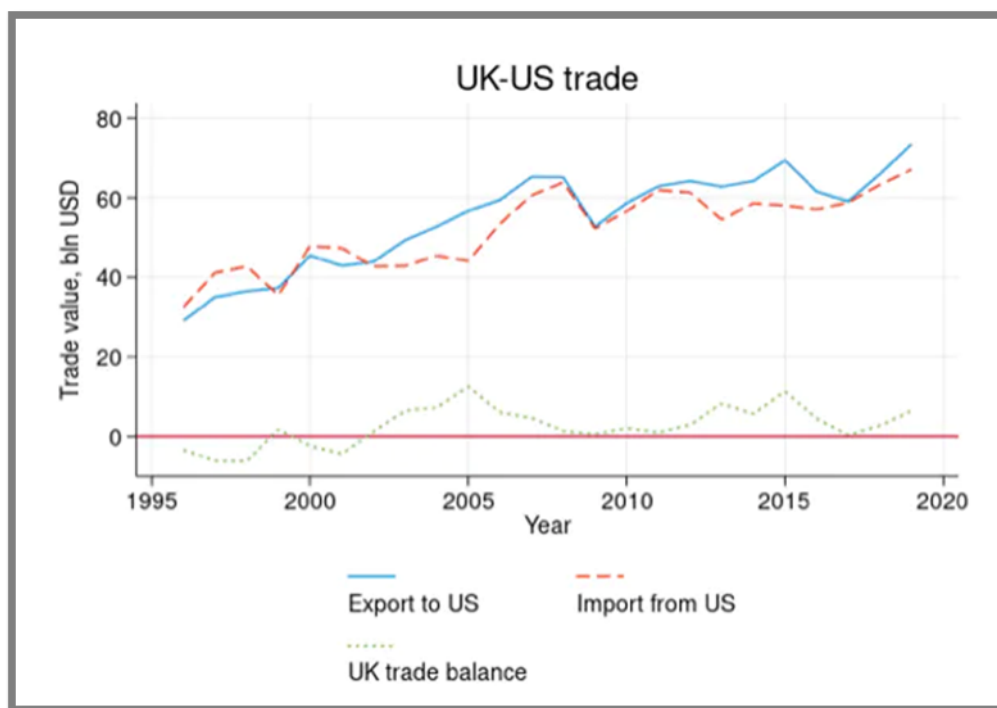


Figure 3.3: UK-US trade from 1996 to 2019 (Jackson & Shepotylo, 2021).

After the United Kingdom leaves the EU, the US Commerce Secretary declared that a free trade agreement should be established between the two countries "we are major trading partners, and our economies are in many respects more similar to each other than they are to the rest of EU". So, it is the world standard for the United States and the United Kingdom to be not only strong trade partners but also Free Trade Agreements (FTA) partners (Blake, 2018).

Also, Donald Trump (2019) tweeted that: "*Britain and the US will not be free to strike a massive new trade deal after Brexit*". This agreement is likely to be much larger and highly profitable than any deal with the EU (Tidey, 2019). Also, Trump dangled the prospect of the US-UK trade agreement, saying that his administration "would work on it very, very quickly" (Higgins,2019).

Politically, the UK has faced a time of great uncertainty as a result of Brexit. This can confusion refer to Britain's Post Brexit global position and overall foreign policy orientation. Brexit casts doubt on core pillars of British foreign policy and posed a serious threat to the

United Kingdom's ontological security. Britain's decision to leave the EU has the potential to disrupt and undermine the US-UK relationship which is fundamental to the UK's foreign policy identity. Concurrently, the uncertainty of the Post Brexit world has made the UK more reliant on the special relationship for ontological stability than ever before (Oppermann, n.d).

Brexit implications for US policymakers can be included in their major points. First, it is important for the United States to intensify its bilateral diplomatic engagement with Britain as the UK acquired full diplomatic, independence and representing itself in a functioning international organization. Second, the UK regains its ability to negotiate trade deals; the US must take the opportunity to negotiate a free trade area with the UK. Third, when the UK reclaims its democratic national sovereignty, the US should accept that the UK has upheld the principle on which the US itself is founded (Bromund, 2020).

As a result, we can say that the impact of Brexit on Anglo-American relationship could be limited in two important areas, economic and politics. After Brexit, the association between the two countries was recognized in close cooperation between them, trade and commerce is the best example that shows the positive connection and contributes to the power of economic exchange. The Anglo-American special relationship made the UK more dependent on the US for enhancing more ontological stability depending on political and diplomatic agreements.

Conclusion

This chapter aimed to investigate the impact of the Trump administration on the relations between US and UK, it started with giving an overview about the relationship between the leaders of both countries, it is clarified that this relationship witnessed a great collaboration in different scops and characterized by the good relations of their leaders. The cooperation between the US and UK was realized in many areas, including economy and politics which contributed to the big connection of US-UK relations in addition to the cultural aspects. The US- UK

partnership has influenced by Brexit to be more associated and interlinked through passing realistic changes the US's officials were the first who supported the UK for its withdrawal from the EU and gave good willingness about post-Brexit, but the Brexit impact on the economic and political affairs seemed to be negative in turn on the UK power.

General Conclusion

General conclusion

The United States of America has a wide range of international relationships which have contributed to building its superpower, and have played a great role in the development of its foreign policy. In this research, we have focused on the reality of the US-UK relationship during the Trump administration. The study aimed to examine the main areas of coordination and collaboration between the US and UK since 2017 when Trump officially became the 45th president of the US. In addition, this research undertook the historical method to trace back the history of the Anglo-American relationship from the 17th century, and the descriptive method to inspect the main effects that occurred in the US-UK relations during the Trump mandate.

The US-UK partnership depends on the international affairs which ruled the foreign policy of each country that could be considered as a set of guidelines and decisions made for achieving their goals and interests. One of the main factors that influenced the two states policies is the quality of their leaders. Concerning the US foreign policy, Trump's administration put the American interests in front of any other global matters. With looking to the reality of the relationship between Donald Trump and the UK's leader, the American president had a closer relationship with the UK's Prime Minister Boris Johnson than Theresa May because of sharing similar behaviors and views, in addition to the intellectual and logical correspondence.

From the research that has been carried out, it is possible to indicate that the US and UK relations were based on economics because the United Kingdom is one of the largest markets for the US. Besides, politics, security and defense due to their collaboration as a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations, and other organizations. Furthermore, the US and UK were sharing a tightly bound intelligence partnership. But the Chinese telecommunication issue has made a disturbance in that relation where Trump expressed his annoyance about allowing the Chinese telecommunication to play a role in the UK

communication system, and he warned the UK about accepting this agreement to maintain the credibility of the shared intelligence between the UK and his nation.

Through this humble study, we found out that the hypotheses were proved to be valid through data description. After exposing details about the main areas of cooperation between the US and UK which were mainly clear in the field of economics and politics; they were dealing with each other as one of the largest bilateral cooperation in the field of trade and commerce. The US-UK relations were affected by the Brexit, Trump administration and the American officials were the first who supported the British exit, and they also were hoping for future good alliance in order to gain more agreements with the UK after its withdrawal from the EU. While, For the UK, it seemed to be somehow negative. Additionally, the results of the research demonstrated that the Trump administration has influenced the relations between the US and UK to get more correlation especially after the Brexit where the UK has faced a period of uncertainty which made it more reliant on the special relationship than ever before. Moreover, the US became the most important importing ally of the UK's goods. Finally, the current study recommends future studies to investigate the evolution of the US-UK relations after the end of the Trump presidency. It also recommends questioning whether the Biden administration will work on consolidating this relationship or no.

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ملخص

تميزت العلاقات بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية (و.م.أ) والمملكة المتحدة (م.ت) عبر التاريخ بكونها "علاقات خاصة" والتي تشير إلى طبيعة العلاقة بين الدولتين منذ فترة ما بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية، حيث ومع مرور الوقت شهدت هذه العلاقة تغييرات نتيجة تغير نوعية القيادة في كلا الجانبين (الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة). تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقيق في " تأثير إدارة ترامب على العلاقة بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة" لتوضيح الشراكة بينهما خلال عهدة ترامب. تعد الأطروحة الحالية بحثاً نوعياً يعتمد على المنهج الوصفي التاريخي للإجابة على أسئلة البحث. وفي هذا السياق تم تقسيم البحث إلى ثلاثة فصول، يتضمن الفصل الأول تاريخ العلاقات الأنجلوأمريكية قبل وبعد الحرب العالمية الثانية. بينما الفصل الثاني يقوم بإعطاء لمحة عامة عن رئاسة ترامب وكيف تعامل مع السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية. وينتهي المبحث الثالث إلى مناقشة طبيعة العلاقات بين الأمم المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة خلال إدارة ترامب، وتأثيرها على مجالات التعاون المختلفة. في النهاية، توصلت الدراسة إلى أن العلاقة بين هذه الدولتين حافظت على متانتها خلال هاته العهدة بالإضافة إلى الانسجام المرن بين قادتها.

كلمات مفتاحية: العلاقة الخاصة، إدارة ترامب، المملكة المتحدة، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.