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US Hegemony and Foreign Policies

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US Hegemony and Foreign Policies

Question one

The aftermath of the Cold World War gave the US both political and economic influence over the rest of the world. Still, the changing times have influenced some people to think that the US is losing its dominancy while others maintain that the US is still an unshakable sphere of influence. According to Beckley (2020), the United States has been liberal enough to extend military protection and secure markets to the rest of the world, spurring economic growth in those countries. For this reason, the US has remained a hegemony country controlling the global economy through US-supported institutions and alliances. Beckley suggests that the United States sovereignty will not end soon based on Trump's policy of "America first" that aims to fulfil America's self-interests with less regard to other countries' interests.

Consequently, the ageing population trend in other countries and technological advancement may place the US in a more robust economic and military position. The "America first" will strengthen the US by preventing terror attacks, securing American jobs, and curbing illegal immigration. On the other hand, the ageing population trend witnessed in other countries will leave large economies such as China, Japanese and Russia with massive losses of young workers and consumers compared to America, with a large existing market (Beckley, 2020). As a result, the United States will have no grounds to form allies. Large economies such as Russia will be burdened with pensions and healthcare spending cutting their military expansion funds. America, in the end, will remain a vital economic pillar and less reliant on international trade.

According to Allison (2020), as much as the US fails to recognize the rise of other spheres of influence, it is evident that America's era of hegemony is over. China has become a

major American competitor by securing US allies as trade partners and taking a significant lead in the Artificial Intelligence field. China's growing GDP has enabled her to increase the defence budget from one-twenty fifth of America's to one-third. Notably, Russia has proved to have a strong military base that can challenge the US, at least in functionality. The rise of other spheres of influence does not render the US helpless. Still, America should acknowledge these spheres to avoid military responses that have in the past costed all the participants (Allison, 2020).

Contrary to Beckley's idea that unipolar international system will reign, Allison, points out that they are over. Because the emerging spheres of influence are not bound to function under the US-led order, the international system's future is bipolar. China is the most significant challenge against the US. According to Allison, the US should focus on securing allies to help control China's force as it rises to the most influential player in the trade arena. Notably, America should form partners in the military arena that bring more help risks to avoid unrealistic objectives that often result in disagreements. Necessary preparations are to be made because the new spheres of influence are not retaliating and there is no way back to unipolarity.

As presented by Cooley & Nexon (2020), another school of thought is that the US hegemony is not over, but its dead-end is short. Great rivals to the global order have emerged, with China and Russia at the forefront. China and Russia have been forming international institutions such as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) to help align their interests. Notably, China has been at the forefront of fighting Covid-19 by supporting other countries, including US allies; this has proved that despite its military strength, there are battles that the US cannot resist. On the other hand, the US has shown little faith in organizations such as NATO and has withdrawn from other international agreements. According to Cooley and Nexon, there is no going back to unipolarity; hence the US should be seeking allies rather than

dismissing them. America will have to choose to be alone with no power or secure some few partners and be a leader among multi-power countries in the foreseeable future.

Question 2

United States challenges will face future generations since the management and leadership were reluctant to fight the problems. Primacy has taken part in the United States of America's failure in different departments of operation. Donald Trump found the United States is a superpower, so do riding on pride and ego. The leadership has messed with this country's future since they have to adopt policies that will protect them from the harsh outcome. Challenges facing or would face the United States of America in the future are outright outlined in the articles Wright and Wertheim and policies through which they can correct to escape the wrath that awaits the country (Wright, 2020). The challenges include corrosion of the political system in the United States of America, climate change, alteration of security, and failure to cooperate with other developing countries. However, policies like retrenchment, bearing of costs, and cooperation with other countries to maintain a good climate and peace for future generations remain.

Primacy is one of the significant challenges that have affected the United States of America, causing a corrupted political system that is not observant about what is affecting the country. The fact that the United States of America has a network of government that declines the least globally. Also, the post-cold war quest brought up perverse differences due to primacy (Wertheim, 2020). Trump's leadership has continued to divide the country further because the American residents are encouraged to keep fearing any punishment from the presidency. The administration has created an atmosphere of division, thus ruining the future.

Security alteration of the United States of America is another challenge that could befall the country due to believing in primacy than handling the problem at stake as a country. The Trump administration created enmity with governments as they try to maintain the United States of America primacy. Competition and innovation of nuclear energy would bring a risk to the country. Leaving from NATO is also another threat that their security could be at risk compared to their initial state of cooperation with another country (Wertheim, 2020). Another challenge would be a failure to cooperate with developing countries that would offer markets for produced goods in the United States.

Climate change is another challenge that has affected the United States of America in the past and there is no doubt that the same challenge will affect them in the future. China has the highest population and could be accused of emitting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, but they have adopted new ways to carry out its operations to slow emissions (Wright, 2020). The political system in the United States of America has halted concentration on fighting carbon emissions. For instance, the United States of America military emit carbon dioxide into the air, thus showing no government concerns to curb the same using other forms of energy instead of emitting carbon into the air.

The policies that would hold the United States of America on track would be to fighting the challenges that are expected in the future. For instance, American leaders should have a strategy to see how they can end priority to cope with other countries. The leaders should also adapt to the current interest related to domestic and international, realities than their own. Another policy to shape the challenges is the transformation of globalization into a governable and sustainable force. The policies that protect the environment also guard the wealth of the country. Another new strategy would be the focus on the green economy (Wright, 2020).

Policies that are related to security would be to end the costly and counterproductive warfare to create peace in the world. Also, the global reduction would be a coherent policy to protect the United States of America's future interests. The procedures outlined in the two articles show that the United States of America should act on them in the current state to avoid challenges that may befall them in the future.

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