# AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & WORLD ECONOMY**

# EXAM PROGRAM FOR «THE US HISTORY» COURSE

**3rd YEAR STUDENTS OF**

# «6B03104-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS» EDUCATION PROGRAM

**Almaty, 2023**

# EXAM PROCEDURE:

**Exam format: offline.**

# The exam is conducted in written form using a 100-grade rating systems.

Exam tickets include 3 questions:

1st question-35 grades;

2nd question - 35 grades;

3rd question – grades.

# DEAR STUDENTS!

**PLEASE READ THE EXAM RULES**

**https://**[**www.kaznu.kz/en/20573/page/**](http://www.kaznu.kz/en/20573/page/)

SCALE OF EVALUATION OF EXAM RESULTS

The ticket includes 3 questions. Each discipline question is rated 100%.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Letter equivalent | Number equivalent (GPA) | Percentage | Traditional grading |
| А | 4 | 95-100 | Excellent |
| А- | 3,67 | 90-94 |
| В+ | 3,33 | 85-89 | Good |
| В | 3,0 | 80-84 |
| В- | 2,67 | 75-79 |
| С+ | 2,33 | 70-74 |
| С | 2,0 | 65-69 | Satisfactory |
| С- | 1,67 | 60-64 |
| D+ | 1,33 | 55-59 |
| D | 1,0 | 50-54 |
| F | - | 0-49 | Unsatisfactory |
| I | - | - | Incomplete |

# EXAM ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

**A score of 100-90 points is given if the student**

* gave a correct, competent, detailed, exhaustive, reasoned answer, fully revealing the essence of the question posed.
* demonstrated a deep and systematic knowledge of the material;
* is fluent in conceptual and conceptual apparatus, scientific language and terminology; presented a logically correct and convincing statement of the answer.

# A score of 89-75 points is given if the student

* revealed the essence of the question posed, but the answer contains some inaccuracies in the wording;
* demonstrated knowledge of the main points of the program material;
* knows how to use the conceptual and conceptual apparatus in the process of analyzing the main problems;
* presented in general a logically correct, but not always accurate and reasoned statement of the answer.

# A mark of 74-67 points is given if the student

* did not fully disclose the question posed, there are errors in the wording, and the answer is poorly reasoned;
* demonstrated fragmentary, superficial knowledge of educational program material;
* has difficulties in using the scientific and conceptual apparatus and terminology.

# A score of 66-60 points is given if the student

* provided a partially correct answer to the ticket question, albeit incomplete, with individual errors and inaccuracies;
* demonstrated fragmentary knowledge of the material;
* used the scientific and conceptual apparatus and terminology related to the topic of the examination question, with serious errors.

# A mark of less than 60 points is given if the student

* did not disclose the question posed, but the answer contains gross errors;
* partially presented educational and program material;
* mistakenly and incompletely used the terminology and scientific and conceptual apparatus related to the topic;
* provided the answer to the exam question, where there is no argumentation.

# A score of 0 points is given if

* the answer to the ticket question is completely missing;
* the work was not written in response to a ticket issue;
* the applicant violated the established exam procedures, which resulted in the removal of such an applicant from the exam.

# EXAM CONTENT

**Aim & Tasks of the Exam**

# COURSE AIM:

* To provide the student with basic knowledge about the formation and development of a superpower using the example of the history of the United States.

# TASKS:

Theoretical component:

* + Tknow facts from the US history;

 -To be able to identify political, socio-economic, military and other dimensions to explain a certain segment of the historical development of the United States

* + To be able to use factual knowledge to explain historical events and processes;
	+ Practical component:

- To know the patterns of the US society history development at the various stages

- Analyze modern concepts of the US history to understand the basis of the superpower internal policy

# EXAM TOPICS

**Introduction, goals and objectives of the course.** Columbus discover America, Native Americans, first colonists’ policy in the New land. In 1492, Christopher Columbus landed in the Caribbean, unlocking what Europeans quickly came to call the ‘New World’. Columbus encountered land with around two million inhabitants that was previously unknown to Europeans. He thought he had found a new route to the East, so he mistakenly called these people ‘Indians’. European colonization had a permanent impact on Native American culture. European colonization impacted Native Americans in five main ways. After Columbus' accidental discovery, global trade opened up. The Columbian Exchange connected multiple continents and traded resources, food, livestock, and manufactured goods. Goods like metal tools impacted Native Americans because these were superior to the tools Native Americans used. The Columbian Exchange also brought slavery to the New World because they forcibly enslaved Africans and Native Americans. They were also introduced to animal domestication. Horses, in particular, transformed Native American life. Interactions between Europeans and Native Americans also resulted in the impact of religious and cultural traditions.

**Formation of American nation (economy, policy, social issues).** The economic situation of thirteen English colonies, the political situation of the thirteen English colonies, formation of the American nation.

The 13 colonies founded along the Eastern seaboard in the 17th and 18th centuries weren't the first colonial outposts on the American continent, but they are the ones where colonists eventually pushed back against British rule and designed their own version of government to form the United States.

These 13 original colonies (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) were established by British colonists for a range of reasons, from the pursuit of fortunes, to escape from religious prosecution to the desire to create new forms of government.

**The American revolution or the War for Independence.** War for independence (articles of Confederation), 1 and 2 Continental Congresses, Declaration of Independence (the main ideas).. A series of events escalated tensions that culminated in America's war for independence. For instance, Sugar Act, 1764. Stamp Act, 1765. Townshend Act, 1767-1768. Tea Act, 1773. For the better part of the 17th and 18th centuries, the relationship between Great Britain and her North American colonies was firm, robust, and peaceable. The colonies enjoyed a period of “salutary neglect”; meaning that the colonial governments were more or less able to self-govern without intervention from Parliament. This laissez-faire approach allowed the colonies to flourish financially, which in turn proved profitable for the mother country as well. However, this period of tranquility and prosperity would not last. The War of Independence is forever ingrained within our American identity and provides all Americans a sense of who they are, or, at the very least, who they should be. Their forefathers fought for liberty, freedom, and republican ideals the likes of which had never before been seen in any style of organized government preceding them. In many ways then, the American Revolution was an experiment: an experiment which overthrew the rule of a foreign power; an experiment which defeated the world’s most powerful military; and an experiment which laid the groundwork for a nation attempting to create itself.

**Formation of the US statehood. The early republic.** The Louisiana purchase. Manifest destiny. Sectionalism and reform. The Early Republic,1780-1830, was a period of transition. The new independent nation expounded the Founding Father's ideals of equality and expanded its borders beyond what was imaginable before 1776. Modern America emerged by the end of the era and a new nation driven by industrialization, gave rise to a capitalistic economy. Two defining events of the Early Republic were:

* the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and
* the Lewis and Clark Expedition that spanned the period 1804 to 1806.
* Both of these events supported the nation's vision to explore and settle the American West.

The era of good feeling. The age of Jackson.

**Civil War (reasons and results).**  Reconstruction, Emancipation proclamation.

Reconstruction (1865-1877), the turbulent era following the Civil War, was the effort to reintegrate Southern states from the Confederacy and 4 million newly-freed people into the United States. Under the administration of President Andrew Johnson in 1865 and 1866, new southern state legislatures passed restrictive “Black Codes” to control the labor and behavior of former enslaved people and other African Americans.

Outrage in the North over these codes eroded support for the approach known as Presidential Reconstruction and led to the triumph of the more radical wing of the Republican Party. During Radical Reconstruction, which began with the passage of the Reconstruction Act of 1867, newly enfranchised Black people gained a voice in government for the first time in American history, winning election to southern state legislatures and even to the U.S. Congress. In less than a decade, however, reactionary forces—including the Ku Klux Klan—would reverse the changes wrought by Radical Reconstruction in a violent backlash that restored white supremacy in the South.

**President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, announcing, "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious areas "are, and henceforward shall be free."**

Initially, the Civil War between North and South was fought by the North to prevent the secession of the Southern states and preserve the Union. Even though sectional conflicts over slavery had been a major cause of the war, ending slavery was not a goal of the war.

That changed on September 22, 1862, when President Lincoln issued his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which stated that enslaved people in those states or parts of states still in rebellion as of January 1, 1863, would be declared free. One hundred days later, with the rebellion unabated, President issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious areas "are, and henceforward shall be free."

From the first days of the Civil War, enslaved people had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed their insistence that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom. It added moral force to the Union cause and strengthened the Union both militarily and politically. As a milestone along the road to slavery's final destruction, the Emancipation Proclamation has assumed a place among the great documents of human freedom.

## The industrial age and its impact on the American society. Agriculture to Industry. Corporations and Capital. Trade and economy.

An early landmark moment in the Industrial Revolution came near the end of the eighteenth century, when Samuel Slater brought new manufacturing technologies from Britain to the United States and founded the first U.S. cotton mill in Beverly, Massachusetts. Slater’s Mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, like many of the mills and factories that sprang up in the next few decades, was powered by water, which confined industrial development to the northeast at first. The concentration of industry in the Northeast also facilitated the development of transportation systems such as railroads and canals, which encouraged commerce and trade.

The technological innovation that would come to mark the United States in the nineteenth century began to show itself with Robert Fulton’s establishment of steamboat service on the Hudson River, Samuel F. B. Morse’s invention of the telegraph, and Elias Howe’s invention of the sewing machine, all before the Civil War. Following the Civil War, industrialization in the United States increased at a breakneck pace. This period, encompassing most of the second half of the nineteenth century, has been called the Second Industrial Revolution or the American Industrial Revolution. Over the first half of the century, the country expanded greatly, and the new territory was rich in natural resources. Completing the first transcontinental railroad in 1869 was a major milestone, making it easier to transport people, raw materials, and products. The United States also had vast human resources: between 1860 and 1900, fourteen million immigrants came to the country, providing workers for an array of industries.The American industrialists overseeing this expansion were ready to take risks to make their businesses successful.

**The US New Era (1921-1939).** Harding and Coolidge Administrations. Hoover Administration. American prosperity. The Great Depression and the New Deal.

* An overview of the Great War from America's perspective and its impact on the home front. A brief unit on 1920's culture, the Jazz Age, and the Harlem Renaissance. Theodore Roosevelt. Foreign policy was to speak softly and carry a big stick. William Howard Taft, he pursued a program, known as a “dollar diplomacy. Woodrow Wilson. President Woodrow Wilson's policy was strict and impartial neutrality. Missionary diplomacy was the policy that Washington had a moral responsibility to deny diplomatic recognition to any Latin American government that was not democratic. The Fourteen Points was Wilson's statement of principles that was to be used for peace negotiations to end the war.  Home front: The civilian locale that reframes its undertaking in support of the war effort:
* The propagation of patriotic fervour and justification for war
* The roles and sacrifices of women
* The impactful economic and political alterations
* The presence of dissent and objection against the war.
* Jazz. Jazz grew from the African American slaves who were prevented from maintaining their native musical traditions and felt the need to substitute some homegrown form of musical expression. The Harlem Renaissance. In 1925 Howard University Professor of Philosophy Alain Locke published an essay entitled “The New Negro,” arguing that African Americans should reject their historical image as former slaves.

**A thorough overview of the battles, events, and America's role in WW2.** A long look at the conflicts and events of the Cold War at home and abroad. The postwar economy: 1945-1960 . Truman internal policy. Kennedy internal policy.The main issues “Era of new frontier and the New Era”. Birth of the Civil Rights Movement, 1941-1954. World War II spurred a new militancy among African Americans. The NAACP—emboldened by the record of black servicemen in the war, a new corps of brilliant young lawyers, and steady financial support from white philanthropists—initiated major attacks against discrimination and segregation. The Tehran Conference, 1943. The Bretton Woods Conference, 1944. International Monetary fund. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Yalta Conference, 1945. The creation of United Nations. The Potsdam Conference, 1945. The impact of WWII on American culture. The Cold War refers to the economic and political rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1991. The conflict was based on the two nations’ competing political and economic systems: the Communist system of the Soviet Union and its allies and the democratic Capitalism of the Unites States and its allies. What were the causes of the Cold War? To what degree were the interests of the United States and Soviet Union incompatible? Could the Cold War have been avoided? If so, how?

**Civil rights movement and American society.** Decades of change (African-American, Minorities, Women). Civil Rights Act 1964.

The Civil Rights Movement in the United States was a significant social and political movement that spanned several decades, primarily from the 1950s to the 1960s, with roots dating back to the late 19th century and lasting influence well into the 21st century. This movement sought to end racial segregation, discrimination, and institutionalized racism against African Americans and, in the process, had a profound and lasting impact on American society. Key events and aspects of the Civil Rights Movement and its impact on American society include:

Segregation and Discrimination: Before the Civil Rights Movement gained momentum, African Americans faced systemic segregation and discrimination in various aspects of life, such as education, housing, public facilities, and employment. Jim Crow laws in the South enforced racial segregation, and de facto segregation was widespread in the North.

Brown v. Board of Education: In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. This decision marked a turning point in the movement and laid the groundwork for desegregation efforts.

Montgomery Bus Boycott: In 1955-1956, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, led by Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., and others, protested racial segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Alabama. This successful boycott brought national attention to the civil rights struggle and introduced the nonviolent protest strategy that became a hallmark of the movement.

Civil Rights Act of 1964: This landmark legislation, signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in public accommodations, employment, and voting. It was a pivotal moment in the fight for civil rights.

Voting Rights Act of 1965: This law aimed to overcome legal barriers at the state and local levels that prevented African Americans from exercising their right to vote. It led to significant increases in African American

**A society in transition: Ford and Carter administration.** Relations with Congress. Budget policy. National energy act and 1979 energy crises.

The transition between the Ford and Carter administrations in the United States, which occurred in the mid-1970s, marked a significant period in American history characterized by economic challenges, social change, and shifts in foreign policy. Here is an overview of the key aspects of this transition: 1. Economic Challenges: Stagflation: One of the primary challenges facing both administrations was stagflation, a unique combination of high inflation and high unemployment. This economic dilemma made it difficult to implement policies that could effectively combat both issues simultaneously. 2. Energy Crisis: The 1970s were marked by an energy crisis, primarily driven by the 1973 oil embargo imposed by OPEC countries in response to U.S. support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War. This crisis led to fuel shortages, long lines at gas stations, and soaring energy prices. Both Ford and Carter grappled with the energy crisis and sought ways to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil. 3. Foreign Policy: Detente: The Ford administration continued the policy of detente with the Soviet Union, which aimed to ease Cold War tensions and reduce the risk of nuclear conflict. Camp David Accords: The Carter administration played a pivotal role in brokering the Camp David Accords in 1978, which led to a historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. 4. Human Rights and Diplomacy: The Carter administration placed a strong emphasis on human rights in its foreign policy, which sometimes strained relations with authoritarian regimes supported by the U.S. 5. Social Change: The 1970s were a period of significant social change, with ongoing debates and movements related to civil rights, women's rights, and environmentalism. These issues played a role in shaping both administrations' policies. 6. Presidential Pardons: President Ford controversially pardoned his predecessor, Richard Nixon, for any crimes he may have committed during the Watergate scandal. This move was met with mixed reactions and contributed to a decline in Ford's popularity. 7. Election of 1976: Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, narrowly defeated Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential election, making Carter the 39th President of the United States. 8. The Iranian Revolution: The Iranian Revolution in 1979, which led to the establishment of an Islamic Republic and the U.S. Embassy hostage crisis, dominated much of Carter's presidency and strained U.S.-Iran relations. In summary, the transition between the Ford and Carter administrations marked a time of domestic and international challenges. The economic difficulties, energy crisis, foreign policy developments, and social changes of the era had a profound impact on the United States and the world. The Ford administration struggled with economic issues and continued detente with the Soviet Union, while the Carter administration emphasized human rights and diplomacy in its foreign policy. Carter's presidency was significantly impacted by the Iranian Revolution and the energy crisis, ultimately contributing to his single-term presidency.

**Conservatism and the rise of Ronald Reagan.** Reigonomics in the economy. Social and political life. Oil and environment policy.

The rise of Ronald Reagan and the conservative movement in the United States in the 1980s had a significant and lasting impact on American politics and society. Here's an overview of conservatism and the factors that contributed to Reagan's political ascension:

Conservatism in the 20th Century:

Conservative political thought has deep roots in the United States, with its modern form gaining prominence in reaction to the New Deal policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s.

By the mid-20th century, conservatism had evolved into a political philosophy that emphasized limited government intervention in the economy, strong national defense, traditional values, and a free-market approach.

Ronald Reagan's Background:

Ronald Reagan, a former Hollywood actor and Governor of California, emerged as a prominent conservative figure in American politics. He was known for his charismatic communication skills and a strong commitment to conservative principles.

Conservative Movement and Republican Party:

The conservative movement gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s, driven by opposition to the expansion of the federal government and the growth of the welfare state.

The Republican Party became the home for conservative politicians and voters during this period, aligning with the principles of limited government, lower taxes, and deregulation.

Election of 1980:

Ronald Reagan ran for the presidency as a Republican candidate in 1980 and won in a landslide, defeating the incumbent President Jimmy Carter.

His campaign message emphasized reducing the size and scope of government, cutting taxes, and promoting a strong national defense.

Reaganomics:

Reagan's economic policies, often referred to as "Reaganomics," involved significant tax cuts, deregulation, and an emphasis on free-market principles. These policies aimed to stimulate economic growth and reduce inflation.

Foreign Policy:

Reagan pursued a strong and assertive foreign policy, including a significant increase in defense spending. He took a tough stance against the Soviet Union during the Cold War and was credited with playing a role in the eventual collapse of the Soviet bloc.

Social Conservatism:

Reagan also championed social conservative values, such as opposition to abortion and support for prayer in schools. These stances appealed to the religious right and other socially conservative groups.

Legacy:

Ronald Reagan's presidency had a lasting impact on American politics. His policies shifted the political landscape to the right and ushered in an era of conservative dominance in American politics.

His communication skills and "Reagan Revolution" helped solidify the principles of limited government and free-market capitalism as core tenets of the Republican Party.

Challenges and Criticisms:

Reagan's policies were praised by conservatives but criticized by liberals who argued that they disproportionately benefited the wealthy and led to increased economic inequality.

His administration was also marred by controversies, such as the Iran-Contra affair.

Ronald Reagan's presidency marked a turning point in American politics, as it shifted the country towards a more conservative and free-market orientation. His legacy continues to influence political debates and policy discussions in the United States, with conservative principles playing a prominent role in the Republican Party's platform.

**The presidencies of George Bush and Bill Clinton.** Economic policy. Social and political policy. Military policy.

The presidencies of George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton were significant in U.S. history, spanning from 1989 to 2001. They each faced unique challenges and accomplishments during their time in office. Here's an overview of their presidencies:

George H.W. Bush (1989-1993):

Foreign Policy Achievements:

Bush oversaw the end of the Cold War, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the reunification of Germany.

He led a successful coalition to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi invasion during the Gulf War in 1990-1991.

He was known for his cautious approach to foreign policy, often emphasizing diplomacy and international cooperation.

Domestic Policy:

Bush faced challenges on the domestic front, including a recession during his presidency. His response included the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990.

He broke his "Read my lips: no new taxes" pledge, leading to criticism from conservatives.

Political Legacy:

Bush's presidency was marked by strong bipartisan support, but his popularity waned as his term progressed.

He lost his re-election bid in 1992 to Bill Clinton, in part due to a struggling economy and discontent among conservatives.

Bill Clinton (1993-2001):

Economic Success:

The Clinton presidency is often associated with a period of significant economic growth. Under his leadership, the U.S. experienced a budget surplus, reduced unemployment, and increased prosperity.

He presided over the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which aimed to promote trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Domestic Policy:

Clinton pursued an ambitious domestic policy agenda, including an unsuccessful attempt at healthcare reform in 1993. However, he did achieve welfare reform in 1996.

His administration passed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which included provisions for a federal ban on assault weapons.

The Clinton presidency also saw the expansion of the Internet and technology, leading to the "dot-com bubble" and economic growth.

Foreign Policy: Clinton played a role in the negotiation of the Dayton Agreement, which ended the Bosnian War.

His administration faced challenges in dealing with international conflicts, including the Rwandan genocide and the crisis in Kosovo.

Legacy: Despite the scandals, Clinton left office with relatively high approval ratings and is often remembered for presiding over a period of economic growth and relative peace.

His centrist approach to policy and "triangulation" strategy, which involved finding common ground between Democrats and Republicans, had a lasting impact on American politics.

The presidencies of George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton marked a transition from the Reagan era to a more moderate, centrist approach to governance. Bush faced significant foreign policy challenges, while Clinton presided over an era of economic growth and domestic policy achievements, despite personal controversies. Their administrations shaped the political landscape of the 1990s and influenced subsequent political developments in the United States.

**The presidency of George Bush administration.** Conservatism in the US domestic policy. Global anti-terror war and internal policy.

George W. Bush, the 43rd President of the United States, served two terms from 2001 to 2009. His presidency was marked by several significant events and policies. Here is an overview of his administration:

1. 9/11 and the War on Terror:

The defining moment of George W. Bush's presidency was the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. In response, his administration launched the War on Terror, which included the invasion of Afghanistan to oust the Taliban regime and destroy Al-Qaeda following the 9/11 attacks.

2. Iraq War:

In 2003, the Bush administration led a coalition of nations into the Iraq War, asserting that Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, possessed weapons of mass destruction and posed a threat to global security. No such weapons were found, and the war became highly controversial.

3. Homeland Security and the USA PATRIOT Act:

In the aftermath of 9/11, the administration established the Department of Homeland Security to enhance domestic security efforts. The USA PATRIOT Act was enacted to provide law enforcement with greater powers to combat terrorism but raised concerns about civil liberties.

4. No Child Left Behind Act:

The Bush administration passed the No Child Left Behind Act in 2002, which aimed to improve education by setting standards, increasing accountability, and providing funding for schools.

5. Economic Policy:

Bush enacted a series of tax cuts, including the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, which reduced income tax rates and stimulated the economy. However, these tax cuts also contributed to rising budget deficits.

6. Supreme Court Appointments:

During his tenure, President Bush nominated two Supreme Court justices, John Roberts and Samuel Alito, who were confirmed by the Senate. Their appointments had a lasting impact on the Court's ideological composition.

7. Hurricane Katrina:

The federal response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005 was widely criticized for being slow and ineffective. The disaster highlighted issues with emergency management and led to changes in FEMA and disaster response.

George W. Bush's presidency was characterized by the response to the 9/11 attacks and the subsequent War on Terror, as well as significant domestic policy initiatives. His administration was marked by both accomplishments and controversies, and it had a lasting impact on U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

**Obama administration internal policy.** Make analysis of one article about USA internal policy.

The Obama administration, led by President Barack Obama from 2009 to 2017, implemented a wide range of internal policies that aimed to address various domestic issues. Here is an overview of some key aspects of the Obama administration's domestic policies:

1. The Affordable Care Act (ACA):

The ACA, often referred to as "Obamacare," was one of the most significant domestic policy achievements of the Obama administration. It aimed to increase access to healthcare by expanding Medicaid, creating health insurance exchanges, and implementing regulations to protect consumers. The law also allowed young adults to stay on their parents' insurance plans and prohibited insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.

2. Economic Recovery and Financial Reform:

The administration took steps to address the economic recession it inherited, including the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in 2009, which aimed to stimulate economic growth and create jobs.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed into law in 2010, with the goal of preventing another financial crisis by regulating the financial industry more tightly.

3. Education Reform:

The Obama administration launched the "Race to the Top" program, which encouraged education reform at the state level by awarding grants to states that implemented certain educational initiatives, such as adopting rigorous academic standards and improving teacher effectiveness.

4. Climate Change and Environmental Policies:

The administration worked to address climate change by introducing various policies, such as higher fuel efficiency standards for vehicles and the Clean Power Plan, which aimed to reduce carbon emissions from power plants.

President Obama also signed the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015, committing the United States to international efforts to combat global warming.

5. Immigration Reform:

The administration issued executive orders, including the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which provided temporary relief from deportation for undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. as children. However, these actions faced legal and political challenges.

The Obama administration's internal policies covered a wide range of issues, with the most notable achievements being the passage of the Affordable Care Act, financial reform, and progress in addressing climate change. However, these policies were often a source of political contention, and the administration faced challenges in implementing its agenda due to divided government and partisan opposition.

**Trump’s internal policy.** The role Analytical centers in internal and external policy of USA.

During Donald J. Trump's presidency, from January 20, 2017, to January 20, 2021, his administration pursued various internal policies and initiatives on a wide range of issues. Here is an overview of some key aspects of Trump's domestic policies:

1. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA):

One of the major legislative achievements of the Trump administration was the passage of the TCJA in 2017. This tax reform legislation significantly reduced corporate and individual tax rates, doubling the standard deduction and making several changes to the tax code.

2. Deregulation:

The Trump administration pursued an aggressive agenda of deregulation, aiming to reduce regulatory burdens on businesses. This included rolling back environmental regulations, financial regulations, and labor regulations.

3. Immigration and Border Security:

Trump focused on immigration issues, implementing stricter immigration policies and advocating for a border wall between the United States and Mexico. His administration also initiated the "Zero Tolerance" policy, which resulted in the separation of families at the border, a move that generated significant controversy.

4. Criminal Justice Reform:

Despite a generally tough-on-crime stance, Trump signed the First Step Act in 2018, which aimed to reform the federal criminal justice system. The law reduced mandatory minimum sentences for certain nonviolent drug offenses and expanded rehabilitation and reentry programs for inmates.

5. Healthcare:

The Trump administration made efforts to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act (ACA), though these efforts were unsuccessful. They did, however, make changes to the ACA, such as eliminating the individual mandate penalty for not having health insurance.

6. Trade Policies:

The Trump administration pursued an "America First" trade policy, imposing tariffs on various imports, most notably targeting China in a trade war. Trump negotiated new trade agreements, including the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which replaced NAFTA.

7. Infrastructure and Economic Growth:

The administration proposed infrastructure investment plans, but these initiatives faced challenges in Congress.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. economy experienced low unemployment and strong stock market performance. However, the pandemic led to a significant economic downturn.

8. Environmental Policies:

The administration rolled back several environmental regulations, including withdrawing from the Paris Agreement on climate change. It also promoted fossil fuel production and reduced environmental protections.

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