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**The Emergence of USA and China as World Powers in the 21st Century: A
Comparative Study**

Dissertation submitted as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Master* in
Literature and Civilization

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Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that this submission is my work and that, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

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Dedication

To my family mostly my parents and my friends for all their support during these years

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Abstract

This study aims to shed light on the emergence of China and the United States of America as world powers in the 21st century. It also endeavours to provide an in-depth look at the two countries' relationship and the impact of this relation on the global scale. It tends to examine the differences between the two countries in terms of economy, culture, military, and technological advance. Ultimately, another concern of the present research work is to explore the history of the two nations and difficulties faced by each of them in reaching their status. Henceforth, the current research work relies on a comparative approach to analyse data. The results revealed that the United States' emergence as a superpower was due to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the sincere and robust leadership, and the absorb of the brightest minds whereas, the rapid growth of China's economy and industry is due to the policy of opening up to the world, reliance on technocrats, low-cost manufacturing, cheap labour, and excellent infrastructure.

Keywords: China's emergence, China's history, superpower, the US' emergence, the US' history, trade war

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List of Acronyms

PRC: People's Republic of China

WTO: World Trade Organization

ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

PLA: People's Liberation Army

General Introduction

General Introduction

Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States has been considered the leader of the world and defined as the world's unchallenged superpower; On the other hand, China is emerging as a new superpower. Some analysts are confident that China will take over the USA in the coming years, while others argue that there are no fears over the leadership of the United States to the world.

As the rivalry and the tension between the two-nation rises, the United States and China face domestic, international, and ideological challenges that increasingly threaten their relationship. A relationship, that has been both competitive and cooperative, has become entirely competitive, where both countries are searching for global market dominance. Moreover, China's growing military strength adds a security dimension to the relationship with both the accusations hovering around China, stating that it is secretly sponsoring the North Korean leader and the massive government focus on acquiring advanced military technology. All of this is putting the USA in a status of caution and alert toward the Asian giant. As a result of the clash between the world's two biggest economies, it will put some countries in a choice between Beijing and Washington, which may eventually lead to a new cold war or even a new World War with a certain presence of nuclear power.

The purpose of this research work is to investigate and analyse the emergence of the two-countries as world powers. Then, the relationship and the rivalry between them and the influence of this relationship on the whole world. The following objectives are intended: firstly, to shed light on the history of the two nations and the reasons that led to their leadership and their substantial technological advance. Secondly, to compare the United States' economic, cultural, political, and military forces with the Chinese's. Finally, to provide a glimpse of the consequences of this rivalry on the entire world. Hence, the present research questions are posed:

- 1-What led to the emergence of China and the USA as world powers?
- 2-What are the reasons that led to the rivalry between them?
- 3-What are the consequences of this Rivalry on a global scale?

The following research hypotheses are suggested for the above research questions:

- The emergence of the USA is due to the fall of all other superpowers, specifically the fall of the Soviet Union in 1989, also because of the "American Dream" propaganda, whereas for China, it was due to the plan "China 2025" and the effective ruling system.

General Introduction

- Both nations seek global dominance and aspire for establishing a world order that serves their interests.
- This rivalry may split the world into two camps, which might lead to a new cold war or even a third world war. On the other hand, it will create such fierce economic competition hence will make the product much more available for the developing countries.

This research work will use Comparative historical research to compare the two-nation rises to power. It will involve a collection of data from different historical periods where the emphasis will be on identifying the differences and similarities across cases to build the theory.

This research work comprises of three chapters to provide a detailed analysis of the emergence of the two countries and investigate their relationship and its influence on the other countries. The first chapter presents an overview of the Chinese' and the United States' history, which will help in a better understanding of the complicated relationship between the two powers.

The second chapter is devoted to the USA and China in the 21st century, and it will include the significant events that shaped their local and foreign policies, in addition to a comparison between them in the economy, military, and culture.

Finally, the third chapter is devoted to the trade war and the reasons that are dragging the two countries into a new cold or an armed conflict. The focus in this chapter will be on the reasons behind this war and the results of this rivalry on a global scale. Additionally, it will include the differences between this war and the cold war of the United States and the Soviet Union.

China and the United States as World Powers:

An Overview

Chapter One: China and the United States as World Powers: An Overview

1.1. Introduction

Great power is a state with a political, economic, military, diplomatic, and cultural entity, which allows it to impose its opinion on smaller nations, and can exert its influence globally. Nowadays, many countries can be classified as a world power such as the United States of America, Russia, and the European Union in addition to some other emerging countries, which include Brazil, Russia, India, and China. But the current conflict involves two powers, the United States and China. So how did the two countries reach this current status of power? This chapter aims to provide an overview of the history of both nations, in which the main focus is on the events that marked their emergence from their early beginnings until the 21st century.

1.2. United States' History

The history of the United States of America goes back to 30,000 years ago when the first settlers, who are believed they were Asian hunters and nomads travelled from their homeland toward North America. However, the United States of America is considered as a new nation since it only came into being in 1776 with the Declaration of Independence (History of The United States, 2008).

1.2.2. Pre-Columbian Era

The pre-Columbian era is a term that refers to the period before the presence of Europeans in the American continent, specifically the time preceding Christopher Columbus's discovery of the new world in 1492. Many civilizations in this period were characterized by creativity in architecture, such as the Mayan and Aztec, and reliance on land as the primary source of livelihood through agriculture and hunting. Some of these civilizations faded before the arrival of Europeans, and others were contemporary with the colonial period such as the Cherokee, Navajo, and the Sioux, where they were considered socially and culturally advanced in the continent where they set up (Willey, Murra, Soustelle & Patterson, n.d.)

1.2.3. Colonial America

The original inhabitants of America had already created an empire of tribes, culture, and trade, which was destroyed by the new invaders of European nations such as Spain, France, and the British Kingdom. Since the United States was formed when a rebellion against the British kingdom occurred, the focus will be on the British colonization, which started in 1585 until 1775. The expansion started with the Roanoke colony in 1585, which was a complete failure, followed by James Town in 1607, which became the first permanent settlement in the new world. The British expansion journey continued until thirteen distinct colonies were established and stabilized without the need for further support by the British

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kingdom. In the mid-1700s, the British Empire began to tax the colonies, which was refused by them, leading to a revolutionary war ended with the declaration of independence in 1776 (Colonial America Facts,n.d).

1.2.4. American Revolution

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was the aftermath of a sequence of conflicts between the British throne and the colonies. These conflicts were due to the absence of colonial representation in the British parliament, the crippling taxation, trade issues, and The Boston Massacre (Hickman & Kennedy, 2018.).

1.2.5. The Federal Period (1781–1815)

Since every nation needs a constitution, many major thinkers such as George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and Governor Morris, wrote the first American constitution in 1781. Three branches were established by this constitution: executive, which contained the President and his staff, legislative included the House of Representatives and the Senate, judicial refers to the federal courts. Most of the states agreed to the constitution. Still, a few remaining states did not appreciate the empowerment of the central government, that is why a series of newspaper articles called the Federalist Papers were written by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay to ensure that the constitution will get passed. Later on, the Bill of Rights was added to limit the power of the government; hence, it guaranteed the equality and freedom of all citizens (History of The United States,n.d.).

1.2.6. Expansion, Industrialization, and Slavery (1815–1861)

This period was known by slavery, as by 1861, over three million African-Americans were enslaved in the South. They worked in cotton plantations since it was the main crop in the south. The "American System," which meant spending more money on transportation, communication, and banking, helped in building larger cities and extra factories. One of the big transportation projects of that time was the Erie Canal in the state of New York in 1840 and the huge network of railroads and telegraph lines in 1860. In the early 19th century, the industrial revolution came to America. Factories spread throughout the USA. Most of them made clothes. Many factory workers were women, and some were children or people from Ireland or Germany. Despite this industrialization, America was still a nation of farmers (Ashraf, 2016).

1.2.7. The Civil War

The Civil War was a breaking point and a major event in the history of the USA that determined what kind of nation it would be. The reasons that lead to this event vary, but the most important one was the differences between the states that prohibit slavery, mainly in the

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north and the states where slavery was legalized mainly in the south. These southern states withdraw from the union and opt for creating their own; they named it the Confederate States of America. Lincoln administration and most of the Northern people refused to recognize the legitimacy of the secession over fears that this event will lead to the fall of the USA as a whole. Lincoln called out the militia to suppress this "insurrection." Meanwhile, four other states seceded and joined the Confederacy. By the end of 1861, an armed civil war has been fought. After a long four years filled with blood, tears, and a thousand victims, all the principal Confederate armies surrendered. When Union cavalry captured the fleeing Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Georgia on May 10, 1865, resistance collapsed, and the war ended. The long, painful process of rebuilding a united nation free of slavery began (McPherson, n.d.).

1.2.8. Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the period that followed the devastating American civil war of 1861. The focus in this period was on rebuilding or retaining what was destroyed and reuniting the states, also to assure the equality of all the population across the country (Sammin, 2017).

1.2.9. World War I

A fierce war that started European and ended globally was one of the most destructive conflicts of history and lasted more than four years. Its human losses amounted to about nine million dead and paved the way for major political changes, and revolutions in many countries. (World War I Causes, Members and Losses, 2014).

The direct reason for WWI was the assassination of the Austrian Franz Ferdinand with his wife by a Serbian student named Gavrilo Principe on June 28, 1914, But the researchers monitor several indirect reasons, most notably the tension in international relations in the early twentieth century due to the eruption of crises, such as the Balkan crisis and the French-German conflict On the borders, in addition to the growth of nationalism within Europe and the aspiration of some minorities to independence. Also, the increased economic and commercial competition between the imperialist states to share influence across the world, as well as the entry of the imperialist countries into political and military alliances. (World War I Causes, Members and Losses, 2014).

The two groups participated in the war were the Allied Forces led by the United Kingdom, and the Central Powers led by Germany and expanded alliances with the Ottoman Empire. The war lasted more than four years, during which it turned from a European war to World War (World War I Causes, Members and Losses, 2014).

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When the fighting erupted in 1914, the United States remained on the margins of World War I and adopted the policy of neutrality favoured by President Woodrow Wilson while continuing to engage in trade and shipping with European countries on both sides of the conflict. However, it was difficult to maintain neutrality in the face of unimpeded German submarine aggression against neutral ships, including those carrying passengers. In 1915, Germany declared the waters around the British Isles a war zone, and German submarines sank many merchant and passenger ships, including some American ships.

In February 1917, Congress passed a \$ 250 million arms allocation bill aimed at making the United States ready for war. Germany sank four other U.S. commercial ships the following month, and on April 2, Woodrow Wilson appeared before Congress and called for a declaration of war against Germany. The Allies took advantage of the enormous American capabilities and supplies to strengthen their war effort, and they managed to tighten the embargo on Germany in a way that weakened it. By the summer of 1918, ten thousand soldiers were sent daily to France. The anti-Allied attack began on August 8, 1918, and sooner the forces of the "Central Powers" started to collapse (World War I Causes, Members and Losses, 2014).

The war ended in the late fall of 1918 after the member states of the Central Powers signed surrender agreements one by one. Germany was the last, who signed on November 11, 1918. As for Germany, under the Versailles Treaty, it was severely punished with massive economic compensation, territorial losses, and strict restrictions on its rights to develop militarily (World War I, 2020).

The war caused significant human losses as more than nine million people were killed, injured and lost, as well as substantial economic losses, poverty and unemployment spread, as the warring countries knew a severe financial crisis due to the high costs of the war. Hence, the European countries' indebtedness increased, and their economic dominance decreased in favour of the United States of America and Japan (World War I Causes, Members and Losses, 2014).

The map of Europe changed after the war, and the old imperial systems disintegrated, the ruling families fell, the territorial borders of the European continent also changed with the emergence of new states. As for the Arabs, the Ottoman caliphate joined the central countries in this war, which marked its end that placed the fate of the Arabs in the hands of Britain and France (World War I Causes, Members and Losses, 2014).

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1.2.10. The Roaring Twenties

The 1920s was a period of rapid change and economic prosperity in the USA. Life improved for the majority. This considerable growth was actually before the 1920s due to the vast supplies of natural resources and the technological progress that facilitated the mass production and mass marketing. This period was a period of great innovation in technology and science. Electricity powered sports, stadia, cinemas, and radios. All this led to enormous economic growth, greater independence, and opportunities for middle-class women, and the Americans became the first major consumer society (The Roaring Twenties' History Revision, n.d.).

1.2.11. The Great Depression

The Great Depression was the most significant and most prolonged recession in the history of the modern world. It started with the collapse of the American stock market in 1929 and did not end until after World War II in 1946 (Troy, 2019).

The 1929 stock market crash destroyed the USA's economy as in early 1929, the U.S. unemployment rate was 3.2 per cent, and by 1933, it was 24.9 per cent. Despite the efforts made by both Herbert Hoover and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the unemployment rate remained the same (Troy, 2019).

1.2.12. The Second World War

One of the most relevant results of the Second World War was that United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan that changed the course of the war and secured the victory of the Allied countries over the Axis powers (World War II, n.d.). The causes of the war were:

- 1) Post-World War I settlements that changed the world map, especially Europe (World War II, n.d).
- 2) The Treaty of Versailles was signed as a punishment for Germany in 1919.
- 3) The emergence of Nazism in Germany in January 1933, and Fascism in Italy in October 1922.
- 4) The establishment of a new alliance, known as the Axis Powers that included Germany and Italy, then Japan (World War II, n.d).

Hitler's occupation of Austria in March 1938, then Czechoslovakia the following year, and Poland in September 1939, and Italy's threat to invade Albania, was a direct reason for Britain and France to declare war on the Axis powers (World War II, n.d).

War erupted in Europe, and the German army was ahead of all European fronts, as most countries were occupied and its forces managed to enter Paris. As for the United States,

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its policy was based on the Monroe Principle or the principle of neutrality, and with Franklin Roosevelt becoming a president, this principle has completely disappeared. Since that date, America has pursued an aggressive approach in the international events destroying whoever stands in its interest (World War II, n.d).

Before the end of 1942, the Americans defeated the Japanese fleet at the Battle of Midway. The German leader Rommel was defeated in "El Alamein" in Egypt, just as the German forces were defeated in Stalingrad in the Soviet Union, and the defeat of the Axis Powers began with the Allies entering Germany in December 1944. The Italian revolutionaries also executed Mussolini and Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945, which meant the surrender of Germany (World War II, n.d).

Japan was the last remaining country of the Axis on the scene; it surrendered only after the bombing of its cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the first two atomic bombs in history. (World War II, n.d).

The Second World War ended after six years of fierce fighting, in which humanity lost about 17 million military personnel and twice that number of civilians. As for politics, the United States was behind the formation of both the League of Nations and then the United Nations (World War II, n.d).

The United States, through the United Nations, has tried to confront the emerging European powers whose influence extends overseas (Britain and France in particular) and the Soviet Union that was expanding its influence. Through the international organization, America will have a mechanism to compete with these two giants, which must be contained within the framework of the international community. To reduce the influence of the European role, the United States encouraged and seceded in the implementation of the right to self-determination of the colonies (World War II, n.d).

1.2.13. 'Cold War'

The Cold War is the conflict that occurred between the Soviet Union and the United States from 1946 until 1991. Though this conflict witnessed no use of weapons, yet it was characterized by an aggressive arms race and ideological war over world dominance. Both nations sought to accumulate their nuclear arsenals and for space exploration. The Cuban Missile Crisis brought both countries closer to actual conflict than any other event in the Cold War (Erin, 2019).

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1.3. China's History

China is one of the four ancient civilizations in the world. The written history of China dates back to the Shang dynasty (1600–1046 BC). The early Chinese Civilizations included the Xia Dynasty, which remained from around 2100 BC until 1600 BC, followed by the Shang Dynasty, which existed from 1600-1046 BC, then came the Zhou Dynasty in 1046 until 256 BC ruled by a semi-feudal system. After that, many dynasties such as the Qin Dynasty, which came into being from 221-206 BC and was the first feudal and centralized empire in Chinese history. The other dynasty was the Han Dynasty, and its period consisted of 202 BC-AD 220. This was regarded as the golden age in Chinese History, which consolidated the foundation of China. Xin dynasty period began in AD 9, and it was said to be the short-lived dynasty, but many economic reforms were undertaken during this period. The other main dynasties which followed this dynasty are the Jin Dynasty, Northern and southern dynasties, Sui Dynasty, Tang dynasty, five dynasties, and the Ten Kingdoms, Yuan Dynasties, and finally, the Qing Dynasty (Khushboo, 2020).

1.3.1. The Mandate of Heaven

The Mandate of Heaven simply was the divine source that authorized early kings and emperors of China to rule over its peoples. This authority was claimed at first by King Wen of Zhou. This king and his successors are known as the 'Sons of Heaven.' He was considered the head of the royal family, the nobility, the state, the judiciary, and the religious hierarchy. After every ruler, death's people in this era believed that they rose to Heaven and served at court. Wen became afterwards a model for those who followed him, symbolizing the aspects of good governing in his long and peaceful reign during the 11th century BCE (Cartwright, 2017).

1.3.2. The First Emperor

Emperor Qin Shi Huang (259 BC - 210 BC) well known due to the construction of the great wall and the Terracotta Warriors and Horses in his era, he has a huge impact and influence on the Chinese history and culture (Emperor Qin Shi Huang, First Emperor of China, Shi Huangdi Of Qin Dynasty, 2019).

He was born in 259 BC as Ying Zheng and was the son of the king. Ying Zheng succeeded his father when he was 13 and later on, at the age of 22, he assumed full power creating the first feudal and centralized empire in Chinese history in 221 BC known as the Qin Dynasty (221 BC - 206 BC). Since he was the first emperor of China, he proclaimed himself as Qin Shi Huang (Emperor Qin Shi Huang, First Emperor of China, Shi Huangdi of Qin Dynasty, 2019).

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To create a strong empire, Qin Shi Huang reformed politics, economy, and culture. His reformation in politics included the abolishing of the hereditary system and establishing counties, ruled directly by the emperor. In the economy, he focused on agriculture and commerce, inviting People to develop them also the introduction of the tax system and the standardization of coinage and metrology. In culture, the unification of the Chinese characters in writing, which allowed more development of culture (Emperor Qin Shi Huang, First Emperor of China, Shi Huangdi of Qin Dynasty, 2019).

Qin Shi Huang sought immortality in his final days, so he sent his ministers to go on a quest for an elixir of immortality; however, he died before achieving his fantasy in 210 BC while travelling. Meanwhile, a peasant uprising led by Chen Sheng and Wu Guang after the second generation got onto the throne marked the end of this dynasty in 206 BC (Emperor Qin Shi Huang, First Emperor of China, Shi Huangdi of Qin Dynasty, 2019).

1.3.3. The Han Dynasty

Divided into Western Han (206 BC- 25 AD) and Eastern Han (25-220 AD), the Han Dynasty was one of China's Golden Ages when developments in commerce, natural sciences, and the arts reached new heights. The Han Empire expanded to Central Asia, reaching Vietnam and Korea Nowadays (The Han Dynasty, n.d.).

The reasons, which led to the prosperity of this dynasty, are the introduction of a "tributary system," giving independence to their neighbouring states as long as these states recognized China's authority through either gifts or inter-marriage. Another reason is the construction of the Silk Road that linked the capital of Chang'an with Central and Western Asia. Moreover, the order and stability created by the competent administration. The Han dynasty could last around 400 years, giving the Chinese people their name since 90% of them are listed as "Han Chinese" ethnicity in official statistics. The fall of the dynasty was due to the Succession of a minor or the incompetent to the throne leading to an uprising that ended with a new dynasty seizing the throne (The Han Dynasty, n.d.).

1.3.4. The Silk Road

The Silk Road was a network of trade routes that linked China with multiple areas of the world, including the middle east and Europe. This network was established during the reign of the Han Dynasty in China in 130 B. C. When china started trading with the west (Road, 2019).

Trade along this road included a lot of merchandise such as fruit, vegetables, livestock, leather and hides, tools, metals, and perhaps more importantly, language, culture, religious beliefs, philosophy, and science. The most-traded items between the East and West

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were paper and gunpowder since they were invented by the Chinese and held a massive impact on western world history (Road, 2019).

1.3.5. Jin Dynasty

The Jin dynasty (265-420) was a ruling house founded by Sima Yan, they were the successors of the Wei dynasty (220-265) in the north of China, and conquerors of the Three Kingdoms (220-280) and the empire of Wu (222-280) in southern China. This dynasty held a vast territory that covered China as a whole, in addition to a few Western Territories (Ulrich, 2018).

The Jin period is divided into two parts, Western Jin (Xijin, 265-316) and the Eastern Jin period (Dongjin, 317-420). The Western Jin, where Luoyang was the imperial capital, had a weak central government that soon was brought down by the many non-Chinese tribes that founded their states known as the Sixteen Kingdoms of the Five Barbarian Peoples. Another reason for the fall of Western Jin was the internal conflict between princes, which brought enormous devastation to China. When the capital Luoyang fell, the imperial court fled to the southwest. Emperor Yuan (317-322) founded a new capital in Jiankang, the seat of Eastern Jin (317-420) (Ulrich, 2018).

1.3.6. Sui Dynasty and Construction of the Grand Canal

The Sui Dynasty was founded by Yang Jian (Wen of Sui) in 581 A.D; he was a talented general that seized the throne through a staged coup and established the Sui Dynasty (Wu, 2018).

Although the Sui Dynasty only lasted from 581 A.D to 618 A.D, many significant contributions were made to Chinese history such as the building of the Grand Canal, which was initiated by Emperor Yang of Sui (the second emperor of the dynasty) and connected the Yellow River with the Yangtze River. Another contribution was the extension of the equal field system to the whole of China in 582 A.D, this system protected small farmers from large landowners, and it was adopted by the Tang dynasty later (Wu, 2018).

The Sui Dynasty launched many military campaigns against its neighbours for expansion purposes; some of them were successful, and some failed to the extent that they led to its fall (Wu, 2018).

1.3.7. Tang Dynasty and Expansion of Buddhism in China

Before Buddhism, China relied on philosophical and religious traditions, notably Taoism and Confucianism coexisting together and forming the perfect land. Confucianism guided the social life and the relationships among society; Taoism was concerned about the individual's life and one's health, whereas Buddhism later on dealt with the afterlife and the

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effects of good and bad deeds (Buddhism In the Tang (618–906) & Song (960–1279) Dynasties, 2012).

By the Tang dynasty, Buddhist temples had spread massively across the country. People donated to monks and temples to secure earthly and spiritual rewards. Moreover, Individuals sacrificing one's family name, the possibility of offspring, and embracing poverty to enter monastic life as monks. Buddhism made a massive contribution to the development of sculpture during the Tang and Song period and the development of printed books and religious architecture in China (Buddhism In the Tang (618–906) & Song (960–1279) Dynasties, 2012).

1.3.8. The Yuan Dynasty and Marco Polo arrival to China

Marco Polo was born in a merchant family in Venice in 1254. In one of his many commercial journeys alongside his family, they went to China and met with Kublai Khan the grandson of Genghis Khan, and the emperor of the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368). The emperor gave him a high post in the court and sent him on many diplomatic missions inside and outside of China. Marco Polo described everything concerning china, including politics, economy, and culture, which drove the westerner's excitement to visit this marvellous land (Marco Polo – Silk Road Traveller and Explorer, 2019).

In 1292, Kublai Khan agreed to the return of Marco Polo to his home. In 1298 AD, Marco Polo joined the war between Venice and Genoa and was captured by the Genoese army, where he met a writer named Rustichello da Pisa. The writer recorded the story of his travels in a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*. The book has detailed descriptions of China and the exotic custom of other regions in Asia. The book made a huge success in Europe and paved the way for the arrivals of countless westerners in the following centuries (Marco Polo – Silk Road Traveller and Explorer, 2019).

1.3.9. Ming Dynasty

The Emperor Taizu, also named Zhu Yuanzhang, founded the Ming dynasty, he was born into poverty and spent part of his youth wandering the country after his parent's death. In 1352 A.D., Taizu joined a rebel group and ranked up rapidly, until he led a successful invasion of the city of Nanjing, which he used as a base to conquer other regions. He captured Beijing in 1368, sending the Mongolian rulers fleeing and announcing the Ming Dynasty. The Ming Dynasty ruled China from 1368 to 1644 A.D., during this era, China's population doubled, and trade expanded with the west. The Ming Dynasty is also remembered for its drama, literature, and famous porcelain (Ming Dynasty, 2018).

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Taizu was considered a suspicious ruler with his constant investigation that lasted 14 years and brought about 30,000 executions in 1380 A.D after that; he conducted two more investigations resulting in another 70,000 killings. After his death, his 15-year-old grandson succeeded him, but sooner his brother Chengzu took the throne after igniting a civil war (Ming Dynasty, 2018).

The Ming dynasty witnessed the Maintenance of the Great Wall since it was the most effective defence against invasion, specifically the Mongols at that time. Also, there was a vast movement in publishing; hence, affordable books were produced for commoners such as Reference books, religious tracts, Confucian literature, and civil service examination guides. There was also a sizable market for fiction, especially for stories written in colloquial language. Play scripts sold very well, also during the Ming Dynasty that full-length novels began to grow in popularity in China (Ming Dynasty, 2018).

Ming rule was partly undone by an enormous financial problem due to the Military campaigns and defending against the Mongols. Moreover, an agricultural disaster hit the country, leading to famine. Soon after, the land was further decimated by flooding, locusts, disease, rebellion, and riots. The last Ming emperor, Chongzhen, committed suicide in 1644. Later that year, the semi-nomadic Manchu people prevailed over the chaos and became the ruling Qing Dynasty (Ming Dynasty, 2018).

1.3.10. Qing Dynasty

The Qing dynasty (1644-1911) was the last imperial dynasty in China. It was founded by the Manchus originated from Manchuria and was considered as a federation of non-Chinese tribes (Ulrich, n.d.).

The Manchus profited from the fall of the Ming Empire (1368-1644). They conquered China establishing a political system that successfully used Chinese values to administer a multi-ethnic empire and allowing China to become one of the most powerful empires in the world. At the end of the eighteenth-century, troubles begin to submerge as the peaceful reign increased the population leading to what is known as a high equilibrium trap (high agricultural productivity without technical progress) (Ulrich, n.d.).

The Qing were cautious towards the sea, though they allowed trade, it was only in a single port, Canton (Guangzhou, Guangdong). This "canton system" Annoyed British and merchants from other nations leading to the First Anglo-Chinese War (better known as the First Opium War, 1839-1842) when China was forced to sign "unequal treaties" in which China was made a "semi-colony" of Western powers. The massive rebellion of the Heavenly Kingdom of the Taiping (Taiping Jianguo 1851-1864) almost ended the Qing dynasty. Still, it

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triggered the first reforms in the military field and launched a "self-strengthening movement" aimed at adopting Western science and technology (Ulrich, n.d.).

In 1905, the government allowed universities and provincial parliaments. These Led radical thinkers to start blaming the Qing dynasty for its inability to cope with the world outside and advocated revolution. In October 1911, a mini-revolution in Wuhan, Hubei, initiated the fall of the empire and the foundation of the Republic of China (1912-1949) (Ulrich, n.d.).

1.3.11. Opium Wars

In 1840, Britain ignited a war with China over trade, diplomacy, national dignity, and, most importantly, drug trafficking. While British officials insisted on the illicit origins of the conflict, opponents named it the Opium War to depict its primary cause. The war forced weak Chinese to open ports, sign unequal treaties, and gave Hong Kong to Britain. The Chinese call what followed this war the "Century of Humiliation" (Austin, 2018).

1.3.12. Republic of China

The Republic of China (1912-1949) was the official name of the state that succeeded the last imperial dynasty, the Qing (1644-1911). The Republic was founded in the hope of establishing a modern country that can cope with the outside world (Ulrich, n.d.).

At first, the Republic was caught in internal struggles when some warlords tried to restore the monarchy and competed for dominance. Meanwhile, the European states and the USA were fighting the First World War; Japan gained more influence over China, specifically the region of Manchuria (Ulrich, n.d.).

Sun Yat-sen, with his ideology of the "three principles of the people", formed his party, the Kuomintang (KMT). The party was supported by the new state of the Soviet Union. Communist advisors helped him to create a professional party and to found the Whampoa Military Academy. After Sun's death, his political heir Chiang Kai-shek realized Sun's dream of a reunited China, forcing the various warlords into submission or alliance. He established a one-party government in Nanjing and refused any reforms. In 1937, the incident at the Marco Polo Bridge led to the Second Chinese-Japanese war. The Japanese occupied the eastern coast and many cities along the main waterways, which forced Chiang Kai-shek regime to withdraw to Chongqing, to coordinate the joint war of the National Army and Communist troops against the Japanese occupants. In 1945, the Japanese surrendered, and a Chiang Kai-shek ignited a civil war with Mao Zedong. Afterwards on 1 October 1949, Mao Zedong announced the People's Republic of China. Kuomintang elite, alongside Chiang Kai-shek, fled to Taiwan, hoping to reclaim their land one day (Ulrich, n.d.).

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1.3.13. People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China was formally established on 1 October 1949 Beijing was chosen as capital and Mao Zedong as a president. The Soviet Union recognized China on October 2, 1949, later in February 1950, a treaty of friendship and alliance was signed between them (the People's Republic of China, n.d.).

The new government was met peacefully due to the strong leadership of Mao Zedong. The Chinese president was able to effectively implement social and economic policies as he realized that building a strong country requires the goodwill and cooperation of all classes of people are needed. The result was impressive, and by 1950, international recognition of china increased drastically (the People's Republic of China, n.d.).

The Five-Year Plan or "transition to socialism "period (1953-1957) is when China attempted to obtain collectivization of agriculture, industrialization, and political centralization. In this period, China's population reached 583 million, and food becomes a pressing need; hence china began to collectivize agriculture and rationalizing banking, industry, and trade (the People's Republic of China, n.d.).

In 1954, the First National People's Congress was held promulgating the state constitution and formally electing Mao as a president of the People's Republic. In 1956, Cultural and intellectual figures were encouraged to speak freely under the slogan "Let a hundred flowers bloom." However, by mid-1957, the movement broke free and started criticizing the party and the government (the People's Republic of China, n.d.).

1.3.14. Cultural Revolution

This revolution was a decade-long period of political and social chaos. The Chinese masses were exploited by Mao Zedong to control his party and eliminate his opponents. Students and Red Guards attacked people, especially those who belong to the party and the upper class. Most historians agree that this Revolution started after a document is known as the "May 16 Notification" was issued to warn people about the party's attempt to transform china into a dictatorship. Chinese students across the country soon set up Red Guard divisions in classrooms. By August 1966 (Red August), the mayhem encouraged by Mao's allies reach its peak, and everything was closed, and Party officials, teachers, and intellectuals were hunted. After that, Workers joined the clash, and China was officially in a civil war (Phillips, 2020).

By late 1968, Mao realized his revolution had spiralled out of control. Thus, he ordered the army to take control of the country. The Cultural Revolution officially ended with the death of Mao Zedong on 9 September 1976. This movement crippled the economy and led

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to the loss of around 2 million lives. Though Mao hoped it would solidify communism in China; however, it paved the way for it to embrace capitalism in the 1980s and achieve an economic explosion (Phillips, 2020).

1.4. Conclusion

The United States is relatively young by international standards, as it is less than 250 years old. Initially, America was a colony of Britain. After that, it succeeded in gaining its independence in 1775. In its first century, the country was primarily occupied with its territorial expansion, economic growth, and social discussions that eventually led to a devastating civil war in 1861 and a lengthy recovery period known as reconstruction era. In the twentieth century, the United States emerged as a global power after World War II to confront the Soviet Union over world leadership in what is known as the Cold war, to win the bet in the year 1991 and sit on the throne of the world ever since.

On the other hand, most of Chinese history can be divided into a series of dynasties from the beginning of the Xia dynasty in 2205 BC to the end of the Qing Dynasty in 1912. If we analyse this history, we will find that China preceded the world in civilization and urbanism, and has surpassed all nations in establishing the concept of "peaceful coexistence" through traditional Chinese culture and the formation of a common culture drawn from the Trinity (Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism). It is this triangle that contributed to the awakening of China from its slumber to begin the process of restoring its glory. Therefore, China is not looking for a place in the sun, but it is regaining its rightful place as "this sun."

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2.1. Introduction

Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the ferocity of the United States as a superpower has undisputedly multiplied, as China, Europe, or any other party have not found the ability to stand up to it as a counter-power that eases its exaggeration and creates a new international balance that is witnessed by all the peoples of the world.

In the 21st century, The United States emerged with a more prominent and more prosperous economy than ever. The US survived two world wars, a global depression and a cold war with the Soviet Union to enjoy a period of economic calm in the 1990s. Though the US held less than 5 per cent of the world's population, it accounted for more than 25 per cent of the world's economic output; however, the United States had a significant change at the beginning of the 21st century due to many events that shaped its Foreign and domestic policies. (Outline of The U.S. Economy, n.d). On the other hand, with the increase in economic, military, and population of China in recent years, there are expectations and assumptions from many experts and thinkers that the globe is heading towards an era in which China will be the dominant player. Some may disagree about the unipolar system and about the possibility of American domination for many years to come, and many may disagree about the possibility of Europe returning to dominate the world, and many may see a lack of components and capabilities necessary for Japan to reach the top, however, we rarely find two in the world disagree that China is the first candidate to replace the current system.

This chapter aims to compare the two-nations using aspects such as economy culture and military. Additionally, it tackles the main events that shaped the 21st century in both countries.

2.2. The USA in the 21st Century

The new millennium began full of promises. The US economy was fine. The Cold War ended, and resources were expected to be transferred from defence expenditures to more productive areas. The era of modern communications meant that people were more connected than ever. Medical care was advancing, and scientific discoveries seemed to be made almost every day. When the first year of the new millennium arrived, things suddenly took another turn with the attacks of September 11, 2001. The attacks ignited the American war on terror leading directly to the Iraq war and pushed the US Armed Forces into Afghanistan, which may have altered the foreign and domestic policies of America afterwards.

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2.3. The United States Most Important Events in the 21st century

2.3.1. The 9/11 Attack

The September 11 attacks are a series of suicide attacks committed by 19 militants in 2001 linked to extremist Islamic al Qaeda. These attacks are the deadliest on American soil, causing widespread death and destruction. The attacks led to the death of about 2750 people in New York, 184 in the Pentagon, and 40 in Pennsylvania. After this incident, the United States of America embarked on tremendous efforts to combat terrorism locally and globally (Bergen, n.d.).

2.3.2. The Invasion of Iraq

It is the invasion, and total military control carried out by America and Britain in Iraq between March 20, 2003, and December 18, 2011, on the pretext of possessing weapons of mass destruction, which led to the toppling of the President Saddam Hussein's regime, in addition to human losses estimated by one million dead and injured, millions of displaced persons, and Material losses to both parties, estimated at billions of dollars; Iraq afterwards fell into sectarian strife peaked during 2006-2007 (The American Invasion of Iraq: Fragile Justifications and Disastrous Results, n.d.).

2.3.3. The Global Financial Crisis

The intense turmoil in credit, banking, currencies, and trade that emerged in September 2008. also known as the 2008 stock market crash, it is considered the worst of its kind since the Great Depression. It began in September 2008 with the collapse, and stumbling of A large number of companies in the United States sooner it became a global crisis that led to the collapse of many European banks, a decrease in the stock market index, and a significant decline in the purchasing value of stocks and commodities around the world. The underlying causes that led to this crisis were announced in business magazines several months before September, with a focus on leading investment banks, insurance companies, and mortgage banks in the United States and Europe, and their impact on the mortgage crisis. The political leaders, national finance ministers, and central bank managers cooperated to alleviate the financial crisis. Still, the crisis continued, and exacerbated in October 2008, to extend its impact, causing a broad currency crisis on the resources of global investment institutions. This has led some emerging economies to seek aid from the International Monetary Fund (The Global Financial Crisis, n.d).

2.3.4. Barack Obama Presidency

Obama announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2008 in February 2007, then, on June the 3rd, he became the Democratic nominee after winning a

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tight battle against former First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. On November 4, 2008, he won the election defeating his Republican presidential candidate rival, John McCain, by 52.9 per cent to 45.7 per cent. He became the 44th president of the United States and the first African American to hold the position (Barack Obama Biography,2018).

Obama was installed on January 20, 2009. To inherit a global recession, two ongoing foreign wars and the lowest international support for the United States. He embarked on an ambitious campaign for financial reform, alternative energy, and reinventing education and health care while trying to reduce the national debt. Among his most notable achievements, the expansion of health care insurance for children, Loans to the auto industry were introduced, and new Wall Street regulations were proposed. Obama cut taxes on working families, small businesses, and homebuyers for the first time. Externally, he has made attempts to improve relations with Europe, China, and Russia, and to open dialogue with Iran, Venezuela, and Cuba. Obama pressed the allies to support the global economic stimulus package. He sent an additional 21,000 troops to Afghanistan and set a date for August 2010 to withdraw all American forces from Iraq (Barack Obama Biography,2018).

2.3.5. Donald Trump Presidency

With over 46% of all votes, Trump won 304 electoral votes, defeating Hillary Clinton in the presidency. On January 20, 2017, Trump was installed as the 45th President of the United States. During his first week in office, he signed six executive orders the most important of which was prepared to repeal the “Obamacare” Patient Protection Act, withdraw from the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations, reactivate Mexico City policy, and open Keystone XL and Dakota Access pipeline construction projects, strengthening border security, and the start of the planning and design process for building a wall along the U.S. border with Mexico. He also withdrew the United States from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations, imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports, and launched a trade war with China by sharply increasing taxes on 818 categories (worth \$ 50 billion) of Chinese goods imported to United State (Duignan,2020).

Trump rejected the scientific consensus on climate change. Since his election, he has made significant cuts to the budget for programs looking for renewable energy and backtracked on Obama-era policies aimed at climate change. In June 2017, Trump announced the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, making the United States the only country in the world that has not approved the agreement. During his presidency, federal regulations aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water pollution, and the use of toxic substances have declined. He eased the environmental standards for federal infrastructure

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projects while expanding the areas permitted for drilling and resource extraction, in addition to weakening animal protection. Externally, Trump's proposed immigration policies have been the subject of a bitter and controversial debate during the campaign. He has promised to build a wall on the border between Mexico and the United States to prevent illegal immigrants and has pledged that Mexico will pay for it. He has vowed to deport illegal immigrants residing in the United States on a large scale, as is the travel ban in the aftermath of the Paris attacks in November 2015, he proposed to ban Muslim foreigners from entering the United States until more robust systems were in place. He then reformulated the proposed ban to apply to countries with a "proven history of terrorism" (Duignan,2020).

2.4. China in the 21st Century

With the beginning of the 21st century, China has become a major global power confident and economically prosperous. The country's transformation has been general and unprecedented and made an impact on the entire world economy (China in the 21st century,n.d).

China has been backed by cheap labour and the world's fastest-growing capital, with an annual growth rate of around 10% over the past three decades. Between 2002-2006, China's GDP doubled to 21 trillion yuan (\$ 2.8 trillion). With a quarter of the global workforce, China has taken on the international economy within a decade. In addition to being the largest producer of steel and aluminium, among many others, the People's Republic of China launched several mega infrastructure projects such as "the Three Gorges Dam" with a budget of 25 billion dollars. But China is still very conservative politically, as it remains one of the top ten global economies without multi-party democracy. During Mao's era, China sought to export the revolution. Today, it is looking to spread its massive cash reserves and spread 'soft power' around the world. All the time, the PRC insists that it seeks a "peaceful rise" in search of a "harmonious world" (China in the 21st Century, n.d).

2.5. Most Important Events in 21st Century China

2.5.1. China Admission into the World Trade Organization

China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in December 2001 was hailed by the international community as a victory for free trade and economic liberalization. During the exhausting 15-year admission process, China made broad commitments to domestic reform and reduction of trade barriers. Since joining the World Trade Organization, China has been one of the most active members of the organization and its economy has become a significant link in global supply chains. However, Beijing has not undertaken deep, and

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systematic reforms and its mixed compliance with WTO dispute-related decisions sometimes defies the basic rules of the WTO (How Influential Is China In The WTO?, 2019).

China has experienced tremendous growth in trade after joining the World Trade Organization. Partly driven by tariff cuts, China's commodity trade jumped from 516.4 billion dollars in 2001 to 4.1 trillion dollars in 2017. In 1992, China's weighted average tariff rate of 32.2 per cent exceeded the global average of 7.2 per cent. By 2002, this rate had fallen to 7.7 per cent. Since then, however, Chinese tariffs have remained mostly unchanged, averaging 4.8 per cent between 2003 and 2017. After the persistent trade tensions, China began increasing U.S. tariffs in 2018 (How Influential Is China In The WTO?, 2019).

2.5.2. Hu Jintao Succeeded Jiang Zemin as the President of the PRC

Hu became President of China in March 2003. The transition from Jiang to Hu was the first smooth leadership succession in Chinese Communist history. Hu replaced Jiang as head of the Communist Party in November 2002, as president in March 2003 and as army chief in September 2004. Hu's entry was the first time that an heir had already taken over the job. Hu was described as the fourth-generation leader, with Mao Zedong as the leader of the first generation, Deng Xiaoping the second-generation leader, and Jiang Zemin as the leader of the third generation (Hays, 2008). During Hu's reign, David E. Sanger and Michael Wayne of the New York Times said:

China has become a 5 trillion dollar industrial giant, a growing military power, and at times appears to be a model of absolute decisiveness, navigating outside the world financial crisis and sealing its position as the world's fastest boarding power ... China is richer and more powerful, but the master is also the weakest leader in the communist era. He is less able to project power than his predecessors. In any way, the master is the most restrictive Chinese leader in the modern era. (Sanger & Wins, 2011, pp.1-2)

Hu said that he would work to reduce rural poverty and raise workers' wages, and he promised more transparency and party discipline. Hu made calls for more democracy, but he was vague about what he meant and did not present any plans for elections or any major political reforms. Hu founded a group to study constitutional reform, but Jintao moved slowly and cautiously. He made efforts to control corruption by using the party's internal discipline rather than expanding the jurisdiction of the judicial system or the press (Hays, 2008).

During his term from 2002 to 2005, the economy grew about 75 per cent, and per capita income nearly doubled, from 1,000 dollars to 2,000 dollars. Hu has made building a "harmonious society" a sign of spreading wealth from those who have to those who don't

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have, correcting the grievances of Chinese society and fighting corruption on a large scale a top priority. He promoted the idea that solutions to China's problems lay in return to Marxist ideology, Mao and Confucian values, and believed that Chinese culture provided them with moral guidance, with perhaps a hefty dose of well-cast nationalism (Hays, 2008).

In a move with his plan to make China a more harmonious place and to fight greed and corruption. Hu issued "Eight virtues and eight suns" in a message placed on billboards, appeared on the front pages of newspapers and repeatedly on TV and radio and included:

- 1) love the motherland, do not harm it.
- 2) Serve, don't deserve people.
- 3) Support knowledge, do not be ignorant.
- 4) Work hard; do not be lazy.
- 5) Be united and help each other, and do not benefit at the expense of others.
- 6) Be honest, not profit.
- 7) Be disciplined and respect the law, not chaotic and lawless.
- 8) Know everyday living and hard struggle, do not fall in luxuries. (Hays, 2008)

2.5.3. China Trade Agreement with ASEAN Leaders

Southeast Asia and China signed a deal to create the world's largest free trade area by eliminating tariffs for its two billion people by the end of the decade in a step they considered a key to rival Europe and North America. (China, Southeast Asia Sign Trade Accord, 2004).

Leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which has ten members, signed an agreement to conclude their cooperation in 2004 to create an ASEAN-style community united by Europe by 2020. It aims to create a stock market with common security goals. Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao signed a historic trade agreement with ASEAN leaders at a conference centre built in Vientiane, the capital of Laos. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreements with China and India reflect the group's desire to attract foreign investment to the region. The annual ASEAN summit consists of several closed meetings between leaders: the ten Southeast Asian nations and often with the summit partners China, Japan, South Korea, and India. The Agreement aims to eliminate all tariffs by 2010, and it is part of a broader "plan of action" for cooperation in politics, security, military affairs, transportation, information technology, and tourism. ASEAN members are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam (China, Southeast Asia Sign Trade Accord, 2004).

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2.5.4. The Joint Military Exercise between China and Russia

It started with the peace mission in 2005 as the first joint military exercise between China and Russia. The exercise began on August 19, 2005, and it consisted of land, sea, and air elements. Both countries sought to improve their ability to deploy joint land, air, and sea forces over short and long distances (China, Russia To Hold Massive Joint Military Exercises That Include Nuclear Missile Drills,2018).

Meanwhile, as China continues to experience unprecedented economic growth, it is pumping more resources than ever to modernize its army. While chasing Beijing in some areas, it lags in many other areas, especially the combat experience. This exercise was made in a hope to provide the Chinese forces with their first near-realistic joint operational experience with weapons (China, Russia To Hold Massive Joint Military Exercises That Include Nuclear Missile Drills,2018).

Both countries are considered review powers, meaning that they seek to disrupt the unipolar world in which the United States is the dominant power. But neither of them can do it alone. While there were suspicions and tensions between them (they fought an undeclared border war for seven months in 1969), these tensions gradually decreased over the decades, and now Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping realize that the best way to achieve their strategic goals is to combine their resources. This poses significant strategic challenges for the United States, which does not have the resources or workforce to confront Russia and China together (China, Russia To Hold Massive Joint Military Exercises That Include Nuclear Missile Drills, 2018).

China's goal in the short term is to establish control over Taiwan, which Beijing has long viewed as a breakaway province. Second, Xi seeks to exercise great Chinese control over the South China Sea and its lucrative trade routes. For Russia, Putin seeks to verify NATO and the United States in Europe as he has regional ambitions in the near term to bring former Soviet satellite states under Moscow's control, including the Baltic states and even Ukraine (China, Russia To Hold Massive Joint Military Exercises That Include Nuclear Missile Drills, 2018).

The United States has a joint defence agreement with Taiwan; China and Russia know this. China's move against Taiwan, with Russian support, will test President Trump's will to impose it. Doing nothing is not a realistic option. But any action it takes carries high risks to the entire world because all the powers involved have nuclear weapons. In the current economic and military track, the United States will become stronger. Currently, China cannot invade Taiwan, but it is building the capacity to do so. Meanwhile, Russia has the strength to

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keep NATO confined to Europe, alongside the large American forces, but it may not have the residual power needed for a prolonged conflict (China, Russia To Hold Massive Joint Military Exercises That Include Nuclear Missile Drills, 2018).

2.5.5. China become the World's Second-largest Economy

China has jumped Japan to become the second-largest economy in the world, a title Japan has occupied for more than 40 years. While Japan grew 3.9% last year, which is its first annual growth in three years, this was not enough to hold back the booming Chinese economy. Japan's nominal GDP was 5.4742 trillion dollars in 2010, lower than China's total of 5.8786 trillion dollars, according to official data released by Japan. The Japanese economy shrank by 0.3% in the last quarter of 2010, a decrease attributable to a slowdown in domestic consumption after the end of government incentives to buy low-emission cars, among other items (Kollewe & McCurry, 2011).

China is the world's largest auto market and the largest energy consumer. After China transformed from a poor communist country into an economic superpower, China overtook Germany to become the world's third-largest economy four years ago. It now has its sights on the United States, which may exceed the world's largest economy between 2020 and 2030. Because of its large population, China remains weaker than Japan, with the per capita GDP. However, Chinese incomes are on the rise. In essence, 1.41 million Chinese tourists visited Japan in 2010, eager to show off their newly discovered wealth by purchasing Japanese branded goods, from Canon digital cameras to Shiseido cosmetics. Japan now exports more products to China than any other country. Shipments to China accounted for 19.4% of total exports last year, with the United States accounting for 15.4%. Strong Chinese demand has sparked a brighter forecast for Japan in recent months, a trend some economists say is likely to continue (Kollewe & McCurry, 2011).

2.6. Comparison between the USA and China

2.6.1. The United States Economy

The United States of America is a federation of fifty states in North America. It is the third-largest economy in the world. It is a mixed economy. This means that it functions as a free market economy in consumer goods and commercial services (Amadeo, 2020).

- GDP: 21.542 trillion dollars (annual nominal rate for the third quarter of 2019).
- GDP growth rate: 2.1% (annual average for the third quarter of 2019).
- GDP per capita: 57,997-dollar (Q3 2019) St. Louis Federal Reserve.
- Gross national income: 19.121 trillion-dollar. (purchasing power parity (2017)).

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- Unemployment rate: 3.6%. December 2019.
- Minimum wages: 7.25 dollar. For an hour.
- Currency: United States dollar.
- Convert EUR to USD: 1.11dollar as of December 2019.
- Inflation: 1.6% for December 2019.

The United States has a trade deficit, which means that it imports more than it exports. Its largest export is also its most expensive import, which is oil. The U.S. budget is total federal income and spending. The government receives most of its revenue from income taxes. Most spending goes into three major expenditures: social security benefits, military spending, and medical care. When spending is higher than revenue, there is a budget deficit. The federal government has faced an annual deficit since 1999. Every year, the deficit is added to the debt (Amadeo, 2020).

The Federal Reserve System is the country's central bank. That means it controls the money supply in the United States. It does this by changing interest rates with the federal funds rate. It also adjusts the funds available to banks for lending to open market operations. It adjusts the money supply to manage inflation and the unemployment rate. The Federal Reserve has three other jobs. It supervises and regulates many national banks. Maintains stability in the financial market and works to prevent crises. It provides banking services to other banks, the US government, and foreign banks (Amadeo, 2020).

The commodity market has an unrestricted and unregulated impact on the US economy. This is because food, minerals, and oil are traded. Merchants of goods change the price of these things that you buy every day. Foreign exchange markets have a similarly decisive impact. Those traders change the value of the US dollar and foreign currencies. This affects the price of imports and exports. (Amadeo, 2020).

2.6.2. China's Economy

According to the International Monetary Fund, the Chinese economy produced 25.3 trillion dollars in 2018. This makes China the largest economy in the world. The European Union ranked second, with 22 trillion dollars. Then came the United States in third place with 20.5 trillion dollars. China has about 1.38 billion people, and it is considered a developing country in terms of living standards because its economy produces only 18,120 dollars per person. The low standard of living in China allows companies located there to pay less for workers, thus making products cheaper, and attracts companies to manufacture in China (Amadeo, 2020).

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2.6.2.1. Components of the Chinese Economy

China's economic growth is built on low-cost exports of nearly everything, such as equipment and machines. Massive government spending went to state-owned companies to increase these exports. State-owned companies are less profitable than private companies. China has developed cities around factories to attract workers. As a result, a quarter of China's economy is built on real estate. The government also funded the construction of railways and other infrastructure to support growth. In 2013, China spent 9% of GDP on infrastructure for a project that is considered the largest in history known as the One Belt, One Road initiative. China will spend 150 billion dollars a year to connect 68 countries along the ancient Silk Road with Europe. It will build ports, railways, and pipelines, to make China dominate Eurasia and compete against the US-dominated Transatlantic Trade Area (Amadeo,2020).

2. 6.2.2. China's Exports

China regained its position as the world's largest exporter in 2017, exporting 2.2 trillion dollars of its production. The European Union ranked first in 2016 and is now second with exports of 1.9 trillion dollars, followed by the United States with exports of 1.6 trillion dollars. In 2018, China shipped 18 % of its exports to the United States. Its exports to Hong Kong are approximately 14%, Japan 6%, and South Korea 4.5%. China encouraged trade with African countries and invested in its infrastructure in exchange for oil. Trade agreements have also increased with Southeast Asian countries and many Latin American countries. China manufactures a lot for foreign companies, including American companies. They ship raw materials to China, then factory workers build finished products and ship them to the United States. In this way, many of China's alleged "exports" are technically American products. China mainly exports electrical equipment and other types of machinery. This includes computers and data processing equipment as well as optical and medical equipment. It also exports clothes and textiles. It is also considered the largest steel source in the world (Amadeo,2020).

2.6.2.3. China Imports

China is the second-largest importer in the world. Its imports in 2017 were 1.7 trillion dollars, while the United States, which is the largest importer in the world, imported 2.3 trillion dollars. China imports primary commodities from Latin America and Africa. These include oil and other fuels, mineral ores, plastics, and organic chemicals. It is the largest importer of aluminium and copper in the world. Commodity consumption in China has fueled a global boom in mining and agriculture. Unfortunately, the supplier's overproduction created a lot of supply. As a result, prices fell in 2015 (Amadeo, 2020).

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2.6.2.4. China's share of Global Commodity Consumption in 2014/2015

Over the past twenty years, the world economy has relied on Chinese economic growth more than it wants to recognize. 1.4 billion people living in the world's most populous country account for 13% of global GDP. However, in the commodity sector, China has another importance, which is that it is the largest consumer of energy and food. The country consumes a large proportion of the materials used in infrastructure. It consumes 54% aluminium, 48% copper, 50% nickel, 45% all steel and 60% concrete.

Table 1. *China's share of the global commodity in 2014/2015*

Commodity	China's share of global consumption
Aluminium	54%
Nickel	50%
Copper	48%
Zinc, tin	46% of each
Steel	45%
Score	40%
Cotton	31%
Gold	23%
Wheat	17%
Oil	12%
Concrete	60%

Note 1. Adapted from Amadeo and Kimberly (2020, p. 12)

2.6.3. The United States Economy Vs the Chinese's

The United States has maintained its position as the largest economy in the world since 1871. The US is often called a great economic power, because the economy constitutes almost a quarter of the global economy, supported by advanced infrastructure, technology and an abundance of natural resources. When economies are evaluated in terms of purchasing power parity, the United States is losing its first position to its close competitor China, as shown below:

Table 2. *The Ranking of Countries Based on the Purchasing Power Parity 2019*

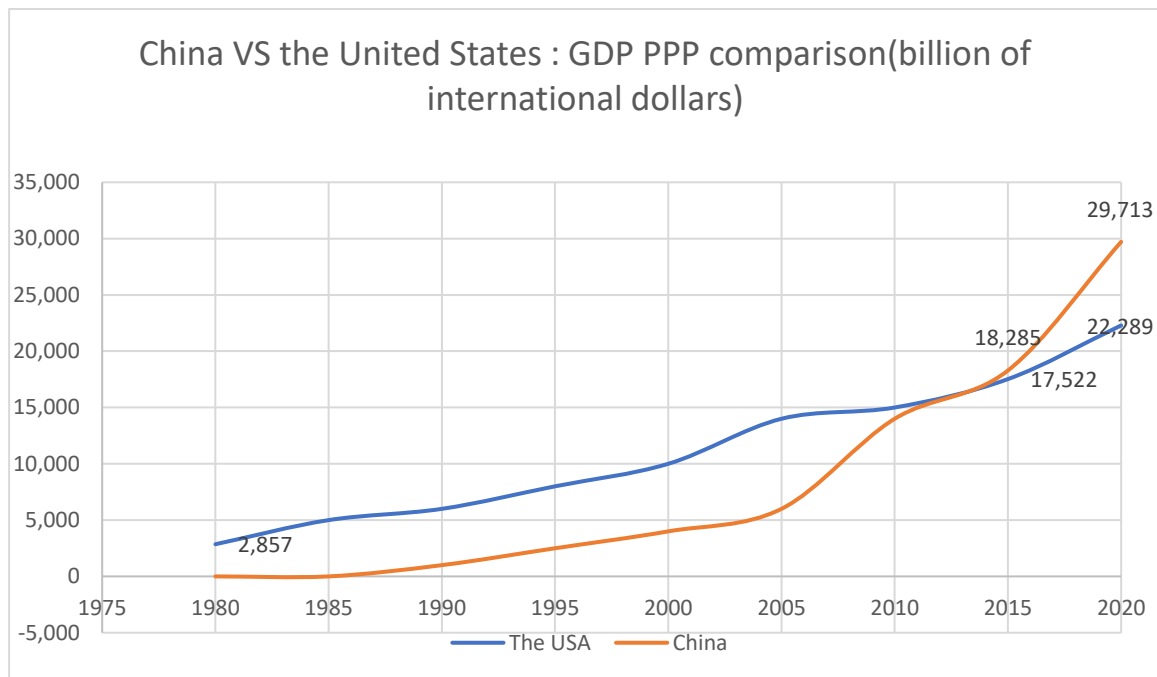
Economy	Ranking	PPP (Millions of international dollars)
China	1	25,398,678
United States	2	20,544,343
India	3	10,500,208

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Japan	4	5,415,124
Germany	5	4,401,361
Russian Federation	6	4,050,786

Note 2: Adopted from the Gross domestic product 2018 in the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 23 December 2019

Figure 1: *China Vs the United States: GDP PPP Comparison*



Note 3: Data Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2018, Data Analysis by: MGM Research

2.6.4. *The United States' Military*

The U.S. Armed Forces consist of five branches: Air Force, Marine Corps, Army, Coast Guard, and Navy. There are three general categories of military personnel:

- 1) Active duty (soldiers and sailors full-time)
- 2) Reserve and guard forces (usually working in a civilian position, but they can be called up for full-time military service)
- 3) Veterans
- 4) Retired (former members of the army)

The President of the United States is the Supreme Leader responsible for all final decisions. The department of defence has control over the military and every branch, except for the Coast Guard, which is subject to the Internal Security Department. With more than 2 million civil and military employees, the Ministry of Defence is the largest company in the world. Each branch of the military has a separate mission within the overall purpose of

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keeping peace and security in the United States, for example, the primary mission of the U.S. Air Force is to fly with planes, helicopters, and satellites. The army generally moves to and secures a region and instils order and values before leaving. It also protects US installations and property worldwide. The Army National Guard is an elite group of warriors who devote part of their time to serving their nation. Each state has its guard, as stipulated in the constitution; in fact, it is the only branch of the army that the constitution requires. The coast guard mission is primarily with local waterways. The Coast Guard rescues, help in law enforcement, drug prevention, and clearing waterways. Marines known as the United States. Rapid reaction force. They are trained to fight by sea and land, and are usually the first "shoes on the ground." The Marines are known as the most powerful warriors in the world. Finally, the navy accomplishes its missions primarily by sea, but also by air and land. It protects the oceans around the world and tries to make the seas safe for travel and trade (What Are the Branches of The U.S. Military? 2020).

2.6.5. China's Military

China is building a modern, powerful regional army with limited but growing capabilities to conduct operations away from the ocean of China. From 2005 to 2014, China's official military budget increased by 9.5%. Annually, this allows the PLA to improve its capabilities in many dimensions. The PLA Naval Forces are characterized by quieter submarines, fighters with improved air defences, long-range anti-ship cruise missiles, and an emerging aircraft carrier program. The new Air Force includes modern combat aircraft, more supportive platforms, and a variety of drones. The Chinese People's Liberation Army has increased the number and accuracy of its ballistic missiles. China launched several satellites for military communications, surveillance, and navigation, and has developed a variety of space-fighting capabilities. The cyber operations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are difficult to know, but reports indicate that China has invested heavily in this field. Despite acquiring modern equipment, the PLA has weaknesses and limitations restricting the effectiveness of its operations, including training, interdependence, human capital, and logistics services. The brief war with Vietnam in 1979 was the last major conflict in China, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army has not participated in ongoing fighting since the Korean War (1950-1953) and the Frontier War with India (1962). Today's Shi Jinping military reforms largely reflect those contained in the 1986 Goldwater-Nichols Act, which the United States successfully implemented to improve joint operations before the Gulf War and other military conflicts in the 1990s. China integrates its intelligence and control reconnaissance capabilities across a full range of land, air, and sea weapons. It has already

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replaced its seven traditional, home-focused military areas with five more charged with joint operations against external enemies (Allison, 2017). Many Chinese American observers assert that the main reason for China to strengthen the People's Liberation Army is to ensure that the Taiwan situation is resolved on favourable terms for Beijing and also in the hope of weakening the US network of alliances (Rinehart, 2016).

2.6.6. China’s Military Vs the United State’s

The United States maintains its highest position as the undisputed military power in the world, both numerically and technologically. For 2020, the U.S. ranks first out of 138 countries considered for the annual Global Fire Power review. Second only to the United States and Russia, the Chinese military continues to grow, trying to close the gap between it and its two opponents.

Table 3: The United States and China military power in 2020

	The United States	China
Rank	01	03
Total Population	329,256,465	1,384,688,986
Estimated Total Military Personnel	2,260,000	2,693,000
Active personnel	1,400,000	2,183,000
Total Air-power Strength	13,264	3,210
Fighters	2,085	1,232
Helicopters	5,768	911
Attack Helicopters	967	281
Transport Aircraft Fleet	945	224
Tanks	6,289	3,500
Armored Vehicles	39,253	33,000
Rocket Projectors	1,366	2,650
Total Naval Assets	490	777
Aircraft Carriers	20	02
Destroyers	91	36
Submarines	66	74
Coastal Patrol Fleet	13	220

Note 4: Adopted from: <https://www.globalfirepower.com>

2.6.7. US’ Culture

The United States is the third-largest country in the world, with a population of more than 325 million. In addition to the Native Americans who were already living on the continent, the U.S. population was built to emigrate from other countries. Despite recent

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moves to close the US border to new immigrants and refugees, a new immigrant moves to the United States every 33 seconds, according to the Bureau of Statistics. For this reason, the United States is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world. Nearly every region of the world influenced the American culture, most notably the English who colonized the country from the early seventeenth century. American culture was also influenced by the cultures of Latin Americans, Africans, Asians, and Native Americans. The United States is sometimes depicted as a "melting pot," where many different cultures from around the world have influenced and formed its culture. Here is a brief overview of US culture. (Zimmermann, 2017).

2.6.7.1. Language

There is no official language for the United States, according to the U.S. government. Although almost all languages are spoken in the United States, the languages that are not widely spoken are Spanish, Chinese, French, and German. Ninety per cent of the US population speaks and understands at least some English, and most official business is conducted in English (Zimmermann, 2017).

The Statistical Office estimates that more than 300 languages are spoken in the United States. The Office divides these languages into four categories:

- 1) Spanish.
- 2) Other Indo-European languages, which include German, Hindi, Punjabi, French, Italian, Russian, Polish, Greek and several other languages.
- 3) Asian and Pacific Island languages, including Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Thai, Tamil, etc.
- 4) All Other Languages, which is a category for languages that do not fit into the first three categories, such as Hungarian, Arabic, Hebrew, African languages, and indigenous languages in North, Central, and South America (Zimmermann, 2017).

2.6.7.2. Religion

Almost every known religion is practised in the United States since the country is founded based on religious freedom. According to information gathered by the Pew Research Centre in 2017 About, 71% of Americans identify themselves as Christians. The research also found that about 23% had no religious affiliation at all, and about 6% of the population made up religions that are not Christianity. The number of people who sympathize with any religion appears to be decreasing. According to the Pew Research Centre, this category is expected to drop from 16% in 2015 to 13% in 2060 (Zimmermann, 2017).

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2.6.7.3. American Style

Clothing styles vary according to marital status, region, occupation, and climate. Jeans, sneakers, baseball caps, cowboy hats, and shoes are some clothes that are strictly related to Americans. Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein, Michael Kors, and Victoria's Secret are some of the well-known American brands (Zimmermann,2017).

American fashion is widely influenced by celebrities and the media. Fashion sales are about 200 billion dollars annually, according to research published by Harvard University in 2007. More and more Americans are buying fashion, electronics online as 98.1 billion dollars is the total U.S. e-commerce sales for the first quarter of 2017 (Zimmermann, 2017).

2.6.7.4. American Food

Today several foods are generally defined as American, such as hamburgers, hot dogs, potato chips, pasta and cheese, and meatloaf. The term "American like apple pie" has become something American native (Zimmermann, 2017).

There are also cooking patterns and food types that are specific to the area. Southern-style cooking is often called "American comfort food" and includes dishes such as fried chicken, cabbage vegetables, black-eyed peas, and cornbread. Tex Mex, popular in Texas and the Southwest, is a mixture of Spanish and Mexican cooking styles, and includes ingredients like hot pepper and burrito, and is heavily dependent on cheese and grated beans. Jerky and dried meats are considered one of the United States' creations (Zimmermann, 2017).

2.6.7.5. Arts

The United States is the leader in mass media production, including television and movies. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the United States comprises a third of the global media and entertainment sector (Zimmermann, 2017).

TV broadcasting began in the United States in the early 1950s, and American TV shows are now shown worldwide. The United States also has a vibrant movie industry, stationed in Hollywood, California, and American films are famous worldwide. The U.S. film industry generated revenues of \$ 31 billion in 2013 and is expected to reach \$ 771 billion by 2019, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce (Zimmermann, 2017).

The art culture in the United States extends far beyond movies and TV shows. New York is home to Broadway, and Americans have a vibrant theatre history. American folk art is an artistic style and is defined by quilts and other handmade materials. American music has many genres, including jazz, gospel, rhythm and blues, country, hip hop, bluegrass, rock, and roll (Zimmermann, 2017).

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2.6.7.6. Sports

The United States is a country with a sports mindset, with millions of fans watching soccer, baseball, basketball, hockey, among other sports. Baseball, which was developed in colonial America and became an organized sport in the mid-nineteenth century, is known as America's favourite sports. However, its popularity has been shattered by football over the past three decades, according to the Harris Poll (Zimmermann, 2017).

2.6.7.7. American Holidays

the United States has a few holidays that are celebrated only within its land. For example, the Americans celebrate their independence from Britain on July 4. also, Memorial Day, which is celebrated on the last Monday of May, to pay respect to those who died in military service. Labour Day to celebrate the country's workforce. Thanksgiving, another distinguished American holiday, falls on the fourth Thursday in November and dates back to colonial days to celebrate the harvest. Presidents Day, which marks the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, is a federal holiday that occurs on February 3. The contributions of veterans are honoured on Veterans Day, which is celebrated on November the 11th. The contributions of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. are also remembered on January 3rd (Zimmermann, 2017).

2.6.8. China's Culture

China is a vast country, the first in terms of population with 1.4 billion people and the fifth in the region. The customs and traditions of its people vary according to geography and ethnicity since it has 56 ethnic groups. The largest group is the Han Chinese, with about 900 million people. Other groups include Tibetans, Mongols, Manko, Naxi, and Hutchin, the smallest group of fewer than 2,000 people. Here is a brief overview of some elements of Chinese culture (Chinese Culture, n.d).

2.6.8.1. Religion

Currently, there are only five official religions. Any religion other than Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism, and Protestantism is illegal, although the Chinese constitution provides for people to be free to religion. The gradual tolerance of religion has begun to advance in the past few decades. Most of the Chinese practice Taoism, Confucianism, and other traditional religions. There are also small numbers of Buddhists, Muslims, and Christians. Although many Protestant and Catholic ministries have been active in the country since the early nineteenth century, they have made little progress in converting the Chinese language to these religions. The burned remains of a person who may have been Buddha were found in Jinchuan Province, China, with more than 260 Buddhist statues in late 2017. Buddha

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was a spiritual teacher who lived between the middle of the sixth and fourth centuries BC and founded his Buddhist lessons (Chinese Culture, n.d).

2.6.8.2. Language

There are seven major groups of Chinese dialects, each with their formulas, according to Mount Holyoke College. Mandarin dialects are spoken by 71.5 per cent of the population, followed by Wu (8.5 per cent) and Yue (also called Cantonese; 5 per cent), Chiang (4.8 per cent), Min (4.1 per cent), Hakka (3.7 per cent), and Gan (2.4 per cent). The official national language of China is Putonghua, a type of Mandarin spoken in the capital, Beijing, according to an order from the President of the People's Republic of China. Many Chinese are fluent in English (Chinese Culture, n.d).

2.6.8.3. Food

Like other aspects of Chinese life, the cuisine is highly influenced by geography and ethnic diversity. Among the main styles of Chinese cooking are Cantonese, which is characterized by fried dishes, and Sichuan, which are highly dependent on the use of peanuts, sesame paste, and ginger, and are famous for spices. Rice is not only a significant source of food in China; it is also a key ingredient in the growth of their community, an essential component of their diet, as well as bean sprouts, cabbage, and green onions. Finally, there is “tofu, “which is considered a significant source of protein for the Chinese (Chinese Culture, n.d.).

2.6.8.4. Arts

Chinese art is greatly influenced by the country's rich spiritual and mystical history. Many statues and paintings depict the spiritual characters of Buddhism, according to the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Chinese Culture, n.d).

Many musical instruments are an integral part of Chinese culture, including the flute and guqin, both of which are in the family of law (Chinese Culture, n.d.).

Asian style martial arts were also developed in China, which is the birthplace of kung fu. This fighting technique is based on animal movements and was created in the mid-seventeenth century, according to the magazine Black Belt (Chinese Culture, n.d.).

The ancient Chinese were thirsty writers and philosophers, especially during the Ming and Qing dynasties, which are reflected in the country's rich liturgy history. Archaeologists recently discovered detailed paintings in a 1,400-year-old tomb in China. "The murals of this tomb had various decorations and rich connotations, many of which could not be found in other tombs in the same period," a team of archaeologists wrote in an article recently published in the 2017 issue of the Chinese Archaeology Magazine (Chinese Culture, n.d.).

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2.6.8.5. Science and Technology

China has invested large sums of money in scientific progress and is currently challenging the United States in scientific research. China spent 75 per cent of what the United States spent in 2015, according to JCI Insight, one of the recent developments in 2017 in Chinese science in space transportation. Chinese researchers sent a bunch of information from Tibet to a satellite in orbit as high as 870 miles (1,400 km) above Earth, a new record for the long distance. The latest development in 2017 is the development of new lead trains. The so-called "Fuxing" trains, which means "regeneration," are high-speed transportation systems that operate between Beijing and Shanghai. Trains can travel at speeds of up to 350 km / h (217 mph), making them the fastest in the world (Chinese Culture, n.d).

2.6.8.6. Customs and Celebrations

The largest festival, also called the Spring Festival, marks the beginning of the Lunar New Year. It is located between mid-January and mid-February and is a time to honour grandparents. During the 15-day celebration, the Chinese do something daily to welcome the New Year, such as eating rice and mustard vegetables to clean the body, according to the University of Victoria. The holiday features fireworks and marches featuring dancers in a dragon costume (Chinese Culture, n.d).

Many people make the pilgrimage to Confucius' hometown in Shandong Province on his birthday, September 28. Guanyin Goddess of Mercy is celebrated from late March to late April by visiting Taoist temples. In late May to late June, the Chinese celebrate the birthday of Mazu, the goddess of the sea (also known as Tianhou). In September and October, the Moon Festival is celebrated with fireworks, paper lanterns, and staring at the moon (Chinese Culture,n.d).

2.7. Conclusion

In the 21st century, The United States emerged with a more prominent and more prosperous economy than ever, though the US held less than 5 per cent of the world's population, it is accounted for more than 25 per cent of the world's economic output. The US has witnessed lots of events in this century that completely altered its foreign policies such as the 9/11 attacks and the global financial crisis in 2008. The American military is considered the strongest in the world since the yearly country expansion on this field is more than 500 trillion dollars. As for culture, the United States is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world. Nearly every region of the world influenced American culture.

The economic growth in China, which started two decades ago and continues, has attracted the attention and admiration of the countries of the world, as the rate of total growth

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is almost a global economic miracle, especially in the short period during which this was achieved despite the various financial crises that have occurred over the past two decades. A recent report by the World Bank revealed the ability of the Chinese economy to overtake the US economy to become the largest in the world by late 2016, in a sign of a shift in economic power from west to east. The Chinese economy was less than half the size of the US economy in 2005, and in recent years, China has witnessed a remarkable 10 per cent growth in the marketplace. Growth reached 24 per cent between 2011 and 2014. This significant development, according to economic analysts, is the fruit of China's adoption of an economic reform program that opened up to global trade in the late 1970s, with an average economic growth of 9.9 per cent annually from 1978 to 2012. The Chinese Reform Program announced in 1978 that China opened the door to world trade and designated the yuan as its foreign trade currency. China also set up four economic zones to encourage foreign investment, and in 1982 developed a six-year plan aimed at achieving growth in the market economy. After a few pitfalls, China entered the World Trade Organization, opened stock markets to foreign investors, amended provisions in the constitution to protect private property, signed a market liberalization agreement with ten countries in Southeast Asia, and worked to strengthen direct economic ties with America to meet challenges long term. In the military, China is modernizing its military so that it can defend its homeland or attack other areas if it is needed. The armed forces of China are equipped with the highest technology also in the 21st China has extended its arsenal of satellites either for communication or even intelligence.

The United States and China differ mainly in culture; each country is built on different principles. The population of the USA is more about freedom, whereas, for the Chinese, the morals and values of their ancestors are sacred.

China and the United States as World

Powers: The Rises and the Trade War

Chapter Three: China and the United States as World Powers: The rises and the Trade War

3.1. Introduction

As a rapidly rising China challenges America's usual hegemony, these two countries risk falling into a devastating trap set by the ancient Greek historian Thucydides. When he wrote about the war that destroyed two major cities in Greece two and a half years ago, saying: "it was the rise of Athens and the fear that instilled in Sparta what made the war inevitable." This primitive insight describes a historical pattern that the researcher Graham Allison called the Thucydides trap. For just as the original instance of Thucydides's Trap resulted in a war that brought ancient Greece to its knees, this phenomenon has haunted diplomacy in the millennia since. Today it has set the world's two most significant powers on a path to a cataclysm nobody wants, but which they may prove unable to avoid. Will the imminent conflict between these two great nations lead to war? Or will they find a way to prevent war as effective as the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War?

This chapter aims to investigate the rise of both nations and what led to their development. Another concern of the chapter is to examine the trade war between the two countries, what causes it and what will be its consequences either on the two major competitors, and the other countries?

3.2. Reasons for the United States' Development

The first reason is that the United States of America was founded by colonies from the most powerful countries in the world, which provided it with the top military and economic experiences of its inhabitants. The most prominent colonizer was Britain, as colonialism was the first reason to gain experience. This experience was used in the expansion of the United States and the exploitation of its natural resources (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The second reason is the migration of progressives, scientists, and dreamers. Most of the immigrants to America were scientists, writers, artists, intellectual, military, and experts, who founded the bases of the US on their scientific theories and logical thinking, which made this country one of the most prominent countries in the whole world (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The third reason is the emergence of a sincere and honest national leadership: George Washington emerged as the national leader of America during the independence of America, becoming the first president to be elected in 100% fair democratic elections, after which he established the early American republic with a sincere democratic foundation. At the same time, the whole world drowned in the nightmare of dictatorship, individual rule, and coups. Parliament was established, elections were held with integrity, and the Constitution codified the Judicial Decree to rule justice between people. Here they preceded the world in assessing the value of the American citizen, and that everyone is equal before the law, at the end of the

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George Washington era, the adequacy and strength of the economy were announced US national (Abdel Moneim, 2017). The fourth reason is that the US adopted the Declaration of Human Rights, and made itself a cradle of freedom in the world as it promoted it (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The fifth reason is the Civil War in America: America included in its society the scientific class, government, the military class, the educated class, the working class, and slaves. America recognized human rights and accepted the fight against the slave trade. It rejected the southerners and the civil war. Here, the American government defeated this war, which made it establish the rules of freedom and the absolute freedom that America's culture and American culture now occupies the world (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The sixth reason is the immigration of Jews from the persecution of Hitler and the Nazis to America, especially the wealthy Jews, who were the backbone of the American economy and the American media after that and still is (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The seventh reason is the freemasonry and American intelligence: the first is one of the most significant intelligence agencies in the world, and the second is the one that established the Israeli Mossad intelligence, both organizations sponsor and shares the other's knowledge. American intelligence showed its strength in the Second World War and the penetration of corrupt systems. Freemasonry established by the Zionists first to prepare the world for the rule of Israel second to destroy Islam and the Islamic caliph, third, to spread sin and evil among people outside Israel (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The eighth reason is the American foreign relations, especially after the world witnessed the collapse of Britain and France and America's standing against Hitler, and this was the first appearance of American power, after which it worked on the rise of the League of Nations and the Security Council. The first American foreign ministers were calling the engineers of the coups, the most famous of whom was Henry Kissinger, And the engineering here is that they plan coups as if they are internal conditions, but initially for the sake of external goals, including the failed coup of Syria in 1949. Just as America provides military and economic aid to countries, this assistance is always conditional, and the condition is that many countries are placed under a significant order United States (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

The ninth reason is its participation in the World War and its destruction of the Soviet Union: The USA becomes the first country to possess nuclear weapons in the world after the Second World War. Then it succeeded in destroying the Soviet Union its only opponent world domination. Nowadays, the USA has the strongest army in the world (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

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The tenth reason is Hollywood, the media, and the Zionist media lobby: The beginning of the cinema was strong in America, where it managed to export American and Zionist. Sometimes visible and hidden at other times through Disney characters, children's cartoons, movies, and series. This made America occupy the world through Cultural war and without resorting to any military force (Abdel Moneim, 2017).

3.3. Reasons for China's Development

The first reason is the new democratic centralism: China's success is an integral part of the reform of a large part of the decision-making process, which can be described as new democratic centralism or a modern form of democratic centralization. The old Soviet-style decision-making process was more concerned with centralization than democracy, but China improved this by establishing procedural accountability in the decentralization of democracy. Under this system, the main model decision, such as the modern development plan, takes more than a year of intensive and interactive consultations at various levels of the country and Chinese society (Wei Zi, 2014).

The second reason is the decision-making process: in China, the decision-making process receives inputs from thousands of thinkers, government agencies, universities, prominent scholars and professionals, including rarely heated discussions on social media and the microblogging site in Weibo. The decision of the third plenary meeting, which is recently adopted by the Chinese government to deepen reforms, is an excellent example in this regard. The drafting team, headed by President Xi Jinping, personally requested opinions from more than 100 institutions across the country and received 2,500 proposals over a year and a half. About 50 per cent of these proposals were accepted. During this process, all seven senior leaders from various regions of China went to conduct investigations in preparation for deliberations on the decision. As a result, the final decision reflects the broad consensus of the Chinese community on many issues such as public health reform, one-child policy reform, retirement age delay, banking sector reform, education reform, and ending education. With a high degree of legitimacy in the decision-making process, there is no need to "sell" state decisions, as the United States does with the public (Wei Zi, 2014).

The third reason is creating demand: consultation sessions and institutional policy discussions in crucial decision-making processes tend to raise many public expectations at regular intervals, and many of these expectations are positive rather than negative, to achieve economic development. These expectations, in turn, often create medium to long term demand. A five-year model plan in China attracts the attention of a large part of Chinese society, from private companies to state-owned companies to individual shareholders. China's

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ability to maintain an annual GDP growth rate of more than 9 per cent over three decades is an integral part of these regular cycles of predictions and demand creation (Wei Zi, 2014).

The fourth reason is the development department: the claim that China has created its development paradigm is not far from wrong, and a significant advantage in this can be called "development management," unlike public administration. China's five-year national plans and the annual economic conference of the Communist Party of China are an integral part of China's development administration. The same applies to many local development strategies and plans. Chinese universities may eventually offer courses of study and degrees in development management, just as a public administration degree is prevalent everywhere. But the Chinese issue may be unique, as the Chinese state, under the concept of a "socialist market economy," not only manages these tools such as fiscal and monetary policies, but also other "tools" that may not be available in other countries, such as public ownership Land and resources. This strategy, in addition to the massive government sector, gives the Chinese state higher authority (Wei Zi, 2014).

The fifth reason is the slogan People's will versus people's feelings: Beyond all of the above is Chinese philosophy in government, including two distinct concepts, Minji and Minxin, the first referring to "people's will" and the latter to "people's feelings." These two concepts were first introduced by Mencius (372-289) BC, and the will of people can be fleeting and changing overnight, while people's feelings tend to be stable and lasting, which reflects all the long-term interests of the nation. Over the past three decades, even under popular pressure from the will of the people at times, the Chinese state has generally practised the "rule of the Minxin." This allows China to plan for the medium and long-term generations and even for the next generation, instead of the next hundred days or the upcoming elections, as is the case in many western countries (Wei Zi, 2014).

The sixth reason is the low-cost manufacturing and cheap labour: Chinese production is a practice that US and international companies have recognized as a fundamental asset for lowering their product prices. It is used by some of the most prominent brands and has become a key ingredient in successful manufacturing. As domestic prices rise, the need for overseas manufacturing increases at reasonable prices. China answered this call, and today, it sees the "Made in China" logo on many customized products, including clothing, furniture, and toys. Their manufacturing capabilities have continued to grow since the beginning of manufacturing in China, and their factories produce special products all over the world. In 2002, China had more than 80 million employees in the manufacturing sector. By 2009 this number had risen to about 100 million (Resnick, 2018).

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China has the lowest labour costs in the entire world for manufacturing personnel. At the same time, its economy is responsible for lifting more people out of poverty than any other country. The low cost of living makes China's low wages manageable to a common manufacturing factor, and their factories thrive by producing goods for the whole world (Resnick, 2018).

China still faces many formidable challenges ranging from corruption to regional income gaps and environmental degradation, but China is better than ever in its recent history. The country is now the world's largest laboratory for economic, social, and political experiences. There are many reasons to believe that China, which has an ever-adaptive political system, will reach its goal of becoming the world's largest economy in the next decade (Wei Zi, 2014).

3.4. The Trade War between China and the United States

3.4.1. Background of the Trade War between China and the United States

After Donald Trump took office, the White House made a tight line on trade policies, even before the trade war between China and the United States broke out. In June 2017, Trump began an "investigation into Section 232", for national security reasons, on imported steel and aluminium. Given the vast production capacity of steel and aluminium in China, the following investigation and additional definitions are believed to target China (Chong & Li, 2019).

With entry into 2018, trade frictions between the U.S. and China have increased in size and frequency. Since the beginning of the year, the United States has repeatedly imposed anti-dumping duties or duties on Chinese imports. Trade tensions escalated in March 2018, when US President Donald Trump signed an executive memorandum launching "Section 301" realization of China's intellectual property practices and threatening additional tariffs on Chinese imports (Chong & Li, 2019.p9).

In response, China immediately issued a similar statement the following day, swapping threats with additional tariff warnings on US imports. On April 4, 2018, the U.S. detailed a list of 1,333 Chinese goods, valued at \$ 50 billion, which will be subject to an additional tariff of 25%. China promptly responded with mutual tariffs on the US Equal Value List of goods, matching US threats to Base on the dollar against the dollar (Chong & Li, 2019).

Led by Liu He, deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of China, a Chinese delegation went to the United States on May 17. After meeting with U.S. President Donald Trump, and holding rounds of negotiations with U.S. trade officials, including Stephen

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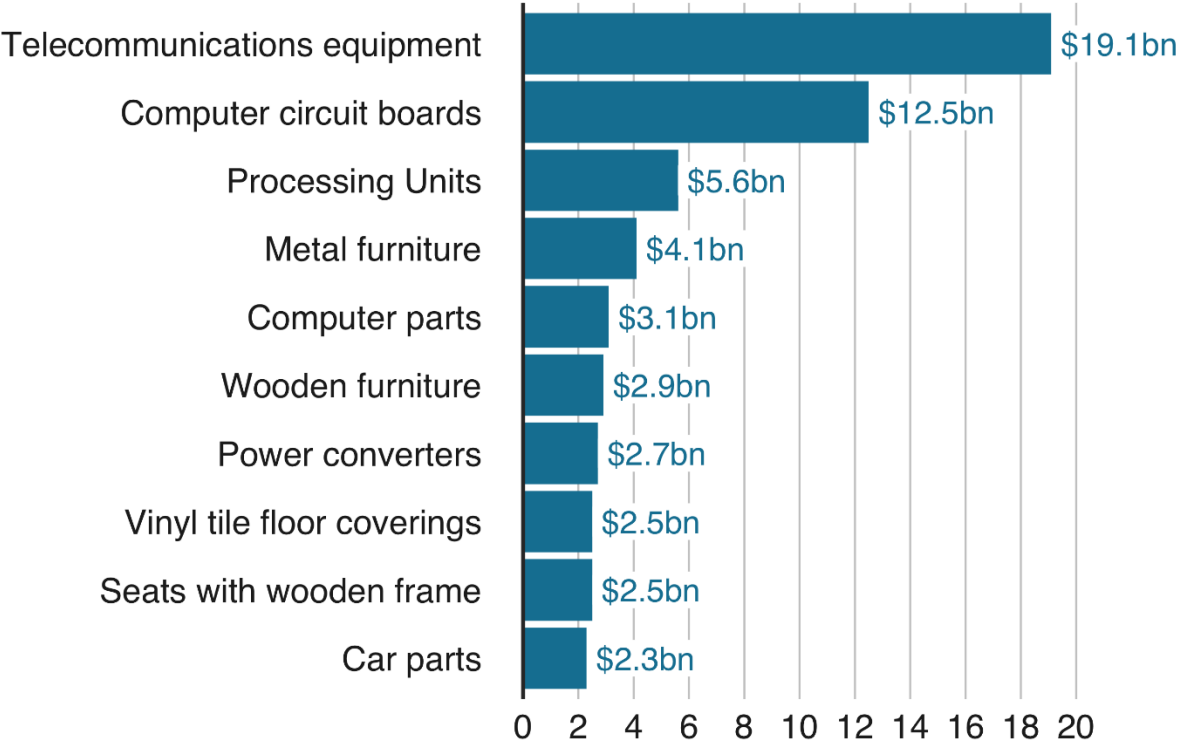
Mnuchin, Wilber Ross, and Robert Lighthizer, a joint declaration was announced that reflected a cooperative stance on both sides and a temporary announcement to ease trade tensions. However, on June 16, the US Trade Representative Office (USTR) announced a tariff list of US \$ 50 billion, covering more than 1,000 Chinese commodities. The State Council's China Tariff Commission immediately issued a notice, announcing tariffs for 659 US-made US goods valued at \$ 50 billion. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Commerce announced that eight previous negotiation attempts with the United States were unsuccessful, marking the official start of the trade war between China and the United States (Tai-Leung Chong, and Li.2019.p9).

In the following months, neither country was willing to make a concession. By August 23, 2018, the U.S. had already followed its threat with an additional 25% definition of \$ 50 billion worth of Chinese goods. China has also retaliated against U.S. actions by imposing an additional tariff of 25% on U.S. goods, also worth 50 billion USD (Chong & Li, 2019).

Figure2: *Top 10 US Imports from China Facing a Tariff Increase from 10% to 25%*

What could be hit by the new tariffs?

Top 10 US imports from China facing a tariff increase from 10% to 25%



Source: US International Trade Commission



After rounds of ministerial-level negotiations, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, met with Donald Trump at the G20 Summit 2018 in Buenos

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Aires. The two parties agree to suspend new trade tariffs for 90 days to allow talks. It is believed that the ceasefire is a temporary truce, as the two sides can take additional measures if no substantive agreements are reached during the negotiation period. At the time of writing this report, no significant progress has been reported, and the future of the trade conflict remains unclear (Chong & Li, 2019).

3.4.2. Causes of the Trade war between China and the United States

There are official and unofficial reasons for that. The official reasons have to do with China's unfair competition strategy. Its companies benefit from American open markets, while China keeps its markets closed to American companies and products. This unfair competition leads to lower production, factory closures, and job losses in US industries hardest hit by Chinese competition. To counter this situation, America had no choice but to impose trade sanctions on Chinese products and companies. The unofficial reasons behind the trade war between the United States and China are completely different. It is related to China's rapid technological rise and the simultaneous pursuit of controlling emerging digital technologies. This is a situation of great concern to America, a long-time technology leader in the world. China's technological rise has been illustrated by various surveys in recent years. One of them was posted in January 2019 by Cornell University and its partners. It ranks China 17th in the year 2018 and is not much lower than America, which ranks 6th. Then there is the Bloomberg Innovation Survey 2018 that ranks China 19th, not far from the United States which ranks 11th. Meanwhile, China's pursuit of controlling emerging digital technologies has been confirmed by its vision of 2025, as Beijing seeks to lead the world in 5G, AI, and robotics networks (Mourdoukoutas, 2019).

The Chinese want to make China great again. They aspire to make it a rich and powerful nation that other countries will have no choice but to recognize and give it the respect it deserves (Allison, 2017). The Chinese also seek:

1. Returning China to the hegemony in Asia that it enjoyed.
2. Re-establish control over the territory of "Greater China" not only Xinjiang and Tibet, but also Hong Kong and Taiwan.
3. Restoring its historical sphere of influence along its borders and adjacent seas, and making states recognize this sphere
4. Obtaining respect from other major powers in world councils
5. Revitalizing the party and cleansing it of corruption
6. Reviving Chinese and patriotic nationalism to inculcate pride in being Chinese.
7. Engineering a third economic revolution.

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8. Structural reforms to maintain historically unsustainable growth rates for China.

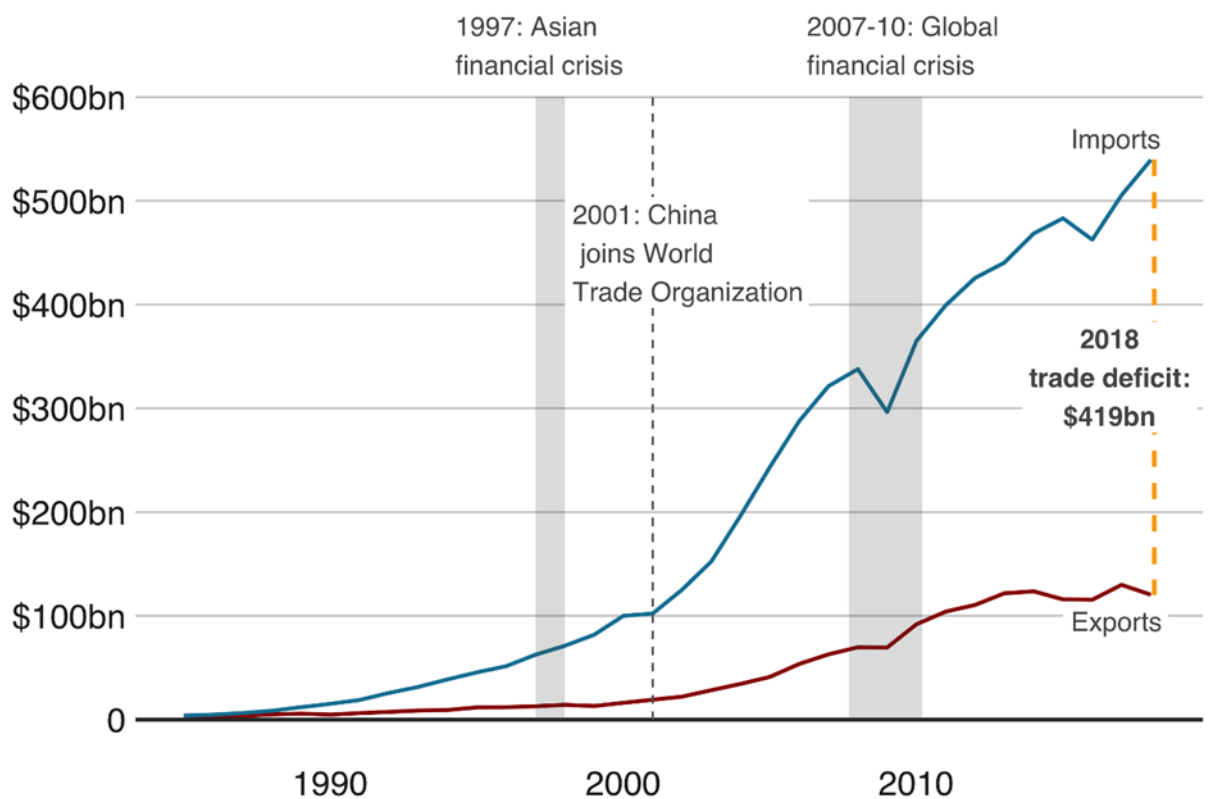
9. Reorganizing and rebuilding the Chinese military so that, as Jinping says, "can fight and win"(Allison, 2017, pp. 60-63).

On the other hand, the trade deficit of the United States with China grows in absolute and relative terms. By 2017, the trade deficit with China had become a significant source of net imports to the United States, accounting for about 46% of the total deficit. Trade imbalances have long been the root cause of the US national debt crises as well as public discontent in the United States, which motivated the US government to wage a trade war against China. Given that the trade gap between China and the United States is a long-term issue, not to mention the questionable effectiveness of the trade war in Reducing the US trade deficit, thus, the trade imbalance alone does not provide a compelling case for the outbreak of trade conflicts between the United States and China in 2018 (Chong & Li, 2019).

Figure 2: *The US Trade Deficit with China since 1985*

US trade with China

US trade deficit with China has soared since 1985



Source: US Census

BBC

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Another driving force of the ongoing trade war can be traced back to the American political system. The midterm elections are held in the United States every four years in November when voters elect members of Congress. With it held in the middle of a four-year term in office, the results of the midterm elections are often seen as the voters' judgment of the president who was elected by them two years ago. Throughout the history of the American elections, the party out of power has always been able to achieve success unclear (Chong & Li, 2019).

Back in the midterm elections. This observation is often referred to as the "curse of midterm elections." It is striking that only Theodore Roosevelt, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush managed to break free from the curse unclear (Chong & Li, 2019).

Against this background, the November 6, 2018 midterm elections gave incumbent President Donald Trump incentives to adopt radical policies to appeal to his supporters. Given that one of Trump's main promises during his campaign was to solve the trade deficit problem, it appears that the trade war between China and the United States is a logical and timely step to secure votes for his political party in the midterm elections unclear (Chong & Li, 2019).

While there are economic factors and actual political motives, the essence of the trade war between China and the United States is actually in the battle for global economic domination. In recent years, China has experienced rapid growth and has become a significant economic power. For example, China's production volume ranks second in the world, and China's GDP has already surpassed the United States in terms of purchasing power parity. The importance of the renminbi (RMB or China's currency) was also steadily rising in global trade and transactions, which posed a challenge to the dominant position of the US dollar. A wide range of strategic plans recently announced by China, from the Belt and Road Initiative, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to "Made in China 2025", may also have enhanced China's image as a threat to US hegemony (Chong & Li, 2019).

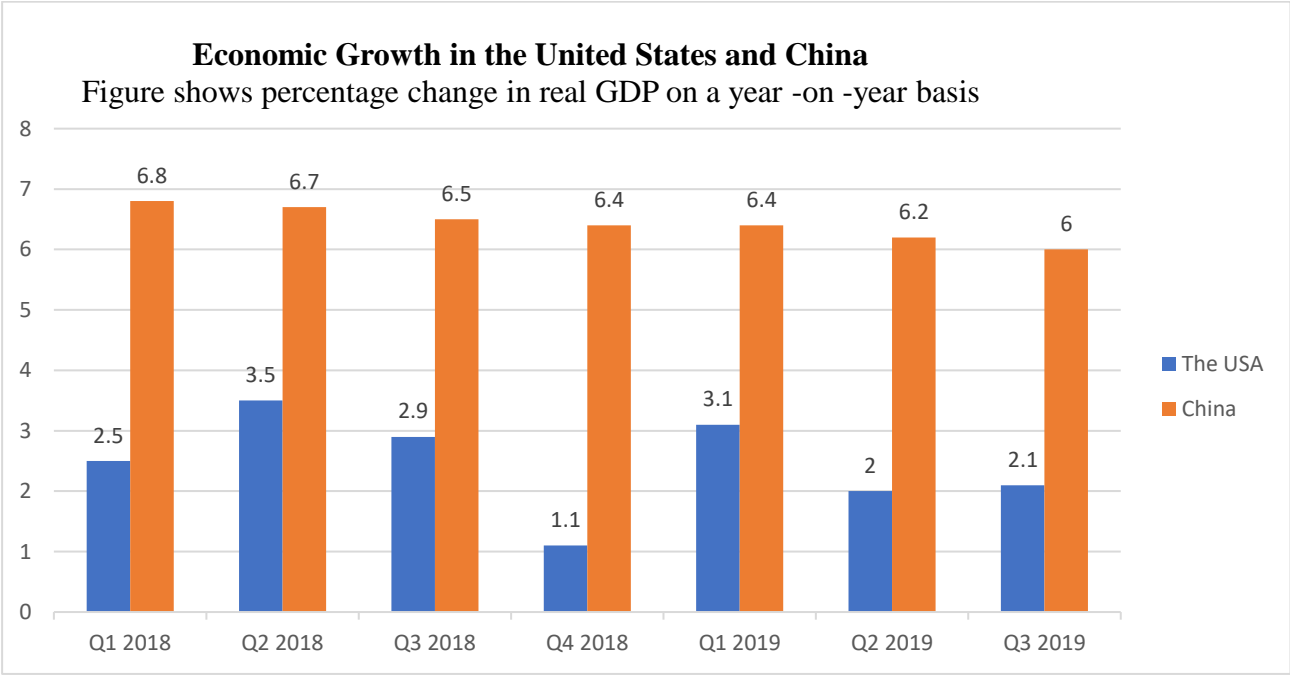
Current US President Donald Trump once stated that "Made in China 2025" undermines the interests of America and other countries. To clarify it more openly, Peter Navarro, a senior trade adviser to Trump, admitted that the definitions of Section 301 are targeting "China 2025". Thus, it is clear that the trade war between China and the United States is backed by competition for economic dominance between the two countries (Chong & Li, 2019).

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3.4.3. The Consequences of the Trade War

The study, "Effects of Trade and Trade Transformation of American Tariffs on China," shows that the trade war between the United States and China led to a sharp drop in bilateral trade, higher prices for consumers, and the effects of trade transformation. Growth in gross domestic product which is the broadest measure of an economy, has also slowed down in both the U.S. and China last year as shown below:

Figure 3: *Economic Growth in the United States and China*



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analyses, National Bureau of Statistics of China

The study found that consumers in the United States bear the brunt of the US tariffs on China. However, the study also found that Chinese companies recently started to absorb part of the tariff costs by lowering their export prices. The results of the study serve as a global warning. Trade war not only harms major competitors, but it also jeopardizes global economic stability and future growth (Trade War Leaves both US and China Worse Off, 2019).

The analysis shows that U.S. tariffs caused an export loss of 25%, which caused a loss of \$ 35 billion for Chinese exports on the US market in 2019 (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse off, 2019).

The office machinery and communications equipment sectors were the most affected, as it suffered a drop of 15 billion dollars in US imports from China, as trade-in customs goods in those sectors decreased by 55% (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse off, 2019). Trade-in tariff goods in sectors such as chemicals, furniture, and electrical machinery have

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also decreased significantly (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off,2019). On the other hand, US tariffs on China have opened up to other players more competitive in the US market and have had the effect of transforming trade (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off, 2019). Of the \$ 35 billion of Chinese export losses in the American market, about \$ 21 billion (or 63%) was transferred to other countries, while the remainder of the \$ 14 billion was either lost or captured by American producers (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off, 2019).

According to the report, U.S. tariffs on China resulted in Taiwan earning \$ 4.2 billion in additional exports to the United States in the first half of 2019 by selling more office machines and communications equipment (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off, 2019). Mexico increased its exports to the United States by \$ 3.5 billion, mostly in the agricultural food and transportation equipment and electrical machinery sectors. The European Union earned about \$ 2.7 billion due to increased exports, mainly in the machinery sectors (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off, 2019). Vietnam's exports to the United States increased by \$ 2.6 billion, driven by trade in communications equipment and furniture (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off, 2019). The benefits of transferring trade to Korea, Canada, and India were smaller but still significant, ranging from \$ 0.9 billion to \$ 1.5 billion. The remaining benefits were mostly in favour of other Southeast Asian countries. African countries were tiny (Trade War Leaves Both US and China Worse Off, 2019).

3.4.4. Could the Trade War Turn to a Cold War or an Armed War?

Leading realist international relations scientist John Mearsheimer says there is more potential for war between the United States and China in the future than that of the Soviet-NATO general war during the Cold War (Keck, 2014).

Unlike the Middle East, which he describes as not posing a significant threat to the United States, Mearsheimer said the United States would face a massive challenge in Asia if China continues to rise economically. In such a scenario, the University of Chicago professor said, the United States and China must participate in an intense strategic competition, such as the Soviet-American competition during the Cold War. While stressing that he did not believe that the US-China shooting war was unavoidable, Mearsheimer said he believed that the US-China Cold War would be less stable than the previous US-Soviet war. His logic was based on geography and its interaction with nuclear weapons. Specifically, the centre of gravity between the United States and the Soviet Union was the bloc of Central Europe. This has created a somewhat stable situation, Mearsheimer said, that anyone who defends the war in a

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NATO-Warsaw conflict over Central Europe understands that it will quickly turn into a nuclear weapon. This gave both sides a strong incentive to avoid a general conflict in Central Europe because the nuclear war would make it very likely that the United States and the Soviet Union would "evaporate." This new rivalry will not have this centre of gravity. Instead, Mearsheimer has identified four potential hotspots that he believes the United States and China may face: the war on the Korean Peninsula, the Taiwan Strait, and the South and the East China Sea. Besides the emergence of more hotspots than the US-Soviet conflict, Mearsheimer indicated that he felt that decision-makers in Beijing and Washington might be more confident that they might participate in a shooting war on one of these areas without escalating to the nuclear war (Keck, 2014).

For example, he mentioned the Chinese-Japanese dispute over the Senkaku / Diaoyu Islands, which he said there is a genuine possibility that Japan and China may find themselves in a shooting war sometime within the next five years. Mearsheimer said If an armed war between China and Japan erupts in the East China Sea, the United States will have two options: first, to act as a referee in trying to separate the two sides and return to the status quo; second, to enter the conflict on the side of Japan (Keck, 2014).

Mearsheimer said he believed the United States was likely to choose the second option because failure to do so would weaken the United States' credibility in the eyes of its Asian allies. Since the United States does not want Japan or South Korea to build its nuclear weapons, Washington will be reluctant not to go out firmly on the side of the Japanese in any war between Tokyo and Beijing (Keck, 2014).

Mearsheimer added that the United States is in the early stages of dealing with a rising China and that the full threat will not materialize for at least another ten years, stressing that his arguments are based on the assumption that China maintains its rapid economic growth (Keck, 2014).

3.4.5. Why the U.S.-China Cold War Will Be Different?

Although the armed conflict between the United States and China is unlikely, the prospect is real enough to require prudent policies and effective deterrence. In the past six years, the range and capabilities of Chinese air and naval defences have continued to grow, making advanced U.S. bases more vulnerable to direct defence of US interests in East Asia more expensive. As these trends continue, the United States will find itself gradually being driven more towards the threat of horizontal or vertical escalation of deterrence, with the risks associated with counter-escalation. It is unlikely that either the United States nor China will use nuclear weapons. Still, even a local conflict at first could spread rapidly in the economic,

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electronic, and space worlds, doing great harm to both sides. One way to improve the prospects for direct defence and reduce the risk of escalation is for the United States to continue to empower capabilities and support the resolve of China's neighbours. A parallel effort must be made to attract China to cooperative security endeavours, not only to avoid the emergence of an anti-China alliance but also to obtain higher contributions to international security from the world's second-largest power (Dobbins & Scobell, 2017).

The United States and China are locked in a struggle over trade, technology, and military control over the seas of southern and eastern China, and increasingly on ideology and human rights. The two countries entered into a cyberwar years ago, including Chinese attacks on the Pentagon personnel system and records of US Navy ship maintenance. There is a military build-up on both sides toward the superpower struggle. However, neither party sees it as in their self-interest to start a violent clash. In short, this is a cold war, but it differs significantly from the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union (Kaplan, 2020).

China's artistic genius and geographical capabilities outpace the Soviet Union. Whereas the northern coast of the Soviet Union was obscured by ice during most of the year, old Russia was a frozen, insecure land force with few natural boundaries. China, on the other hand, with a coastline in the region, the temperate spans 9,000 miles with one of the major shipping lanes in the world, forming a continent rich in minerals, capable of being land and sea power. Moreover, China's succession of the 3,500-year-old dynasties, of which only Mao Zedong is the most recent, inherited a legacy of institutional system and self-confidence markedly greater than Russia. Russia produces few exportable consumer goods, even while China's fifth-generation mobile network, led by Huawei Technologies, is fiercely competitive for the United States, with revenues of 122 billion dollars in 2019. There is also China's significant role in chains the most wanted electronic products in the world, the most famous of which is Apple iPhone (Kaplan, 2020).

While the original Cold War was mainly related to gaining an edge in the game of nuclear annihilation, this cold war would be centered mainly around electronic and computer control. The first Cold War was about munitions: battalions of tanks and nuclear warheads. This second will address microscopy: silicon chips and electronic circuits (Kaplan, 2020).

While the original Cold War marked the height of the industrial age, the cold war between the United States and China heralds the second stage of post-industrial globalization. The globalization that lasted for three decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall affected the unification of the world and the creation of new middle classes through free trade and the

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exchange of ideas. This second stage will be about dividing the world into different political, commercial, consumer, and technological fields. After all, globalization has never been a conflict-free security system, as initially announced, but just a temporary, value-neutral stage of economic development (Kaplan, 2020).

In the original Cold War, President Richard Nixon and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger approached communist China to strike a balance against the Soviet Union. This time there is less hope for Russia to get closer to balancing against China, as China and Russia are now allied, rather than on the brink of military conflict with each other as happened in 1969, two years before Kissinger's secret trip to Beijing (Kaplan, 2020).

But not everything is different from what it was during the first cold war, and not everything is more complicated. Some things are eternal. Diplomacy remains of the utmost importance, and human rights remain critical underappreciated leverage (Kaplan, 2020).

Indeed, the original Cold War included summits, nuclear weapons treaties, hotlines, and the Helsinki human rights process. Precisely because the United States and the Soviet Union could not agree on the question of the side of what history itself was, they decided to draw rules and limits on their struggle, to prevent it from literally turning nuclear. However, President Donald Trump has so far avoided traditional diplomacy with China in favour of a narrow trade dialogue (Kaplan, 2020).

The plight of millions of Muslims in Xinjiang is beneficial. The US Congress unites along party lines to condemn the Chinese regime's treatment of this minority. But while it is an excellent work, it may also be futile, as it would only encourage Beijing to dig in its wake. Given the sporadic trade war again and the absence of an ongoing and ongoing public dialogue between the two opponents, Congress' behaviour will show President Xi Jinping as just another US attack on China's legitimacy. After all, while Muslims in western China is a human rights issue to us, they represent to the Chinese a strategic issue: because for centuries west China has been the weakest and most stable part of the inner empire of China, its stability alongside other China's border regions is what gives China luxury. Thus, the brutal crackdown launched by China in Xinjiang and its aggressive maritime expansion in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean are closely linked (Kaplan, 2020).

Moreover, in the absence of such a sustained and wide-ranging dialogue with Beijing, which the Trump administration is now preparing to establish, the US stance toward China will gradually become purely aggressive. This could alienate the liberal elites that were primarily bought in the original Cold War. But the assertion of human rights and personal freedoms will save the US from this fate. It will also provide an advantage in a struggle that

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will be more difficult than the battle against the Soviets, assuming that technology will dominate the new Cold War. With the separation of supply chains, China's ability to satisfy global consumers will likely be equal to the United States (Kaplan, 2020).

3.5. Conclusion

China rapid rises in the 21st century have created a dilemma for the United States since the US did not have any other challenger after the fall of the Soviet Union.

The results in this chapter show that the rises of the united states were due to many factors of which there is the immigration of the brightest mind to the country, the adoption of freedom as a defining thing for the country, the disintegration of the Soviet Union after the cold war, the robust leadership, and the immigration of Jews to the country. Whereas, the rapid growth of China's is due to the policy of opening up to the world, reliance on technocrats, low-cost manufacturing, cheap labour, and the effective ruling system.

This fear from China has made the US ignite a trade war with official purposes that have to do with China's unfair competition strategy and intellectual property theft, and unofficial reasons related to China's rapid technological rise and the simultaneous pursuit of controlling emerging digital technologies. The effect of this trade war will be dangerous since it is not only harming significant competitors but also jeopardizes global economic stability and future growth.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Great power is a state with a political, economic, military, diplomatic, and cultural entity, which allows it to impose its opinion on smaller nations, and can exert its influence globally. Nowadays, many countries can be classified as a world power such as the United States of America, Russia, and the European Union, but a new power is on the rise after being torn apart by civil wars and conflicts. Today, China challenges America's usual hegemony and challenges its dominance. As the rivalry and the tension between the two-nation rises, the United States and China face domestic, international, and ideological challenges that increasingly threaten their relationship and push them toward a new cold war or an armed one.

The United States is relatively young by international standards, as it is less than 250 years old. Initially, America was a colony of Britain. After that, it succeeded in gaining its independence in 1775. In its first century, the country was primarily occupied with its territorial expansion, economic growth, and social discussions that eventually led to a devastating civil war in 1861 and a lengthy recovery period known as reconstruction era. In the twentieth century, the United States emerged as a global power after World War II to confront the Soviet Union over world leadership in what is known as the Cold war, to win the bet in the year 1991 and sitting on the throne of the world since then.

On the other hand, most of Chinese history can be divided into a series of dynasties from the beginning of the Xia dynasty in 2205 BC to the end of the Qing Dynasty in 1912. If we analyse this history, we will find that China preceded the world in civilization and urbanism, and has surpassed all nations in establishing the concept of "peaceful coexistence" through traditional Chinese culture and the formation of a common culture drawn from the Trinity (Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism). It is this triangle that contributed to the awakening of China from its slumber to begin the process of restoring consideration and its glory.

The comparative study of the US and China in the 21st century shows that China has exceeded the American economy in almost every aspect since the United States is suffering from a grave trade deficit. In the military section, both armies are equipped with the highest level of technology, yet the United States still has a higher expansion rate on the sector. In culture, the countries differ significantly as the US is formed of a mixture of cultures, thus a mixture of languages, religions, and ethnicities, which ultimately led to the creation of the United States as the cradle of freedom. On the other hand, the customs and traditions of Chinese vary according to geography and ethnicity since it has 56 ethnic groups. The largest group is the Han Chinese, with about 900 million people. In China, there are only five official

General Conclusion

religions. Any religion other than Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism, and Protestantism is illegal. The official national language of China is Putonghua, which is a type of Mandarin spoken in the capital, Beijing; Though there are seven major groups of Chinese dialects, each with their formulas.

The results of this investigation show that the rises of the united states were due to many factors of which there is the immigration of the brightest mind to the country, the adoption of freedom as a defining thing for the country. Also, the disintegration of the Soviet Union after the cold war which automatically crowned the US as the world leader and finally the sincere and robust leadership, and the immigration of Jews from the persecution of Hitler and the Nazis to America, especially the wealthy Jews, who were the backbone of the American economy and the American media. Whereas, the rapid growth of China's economy and the industry is due to the policy of opening up to the world, reliance on technocrats, low-cost manufacturing, cheap labour, and excellent infrastructure and development department, finally the new democratic centralism and the effective ruling system and decision-making process.

Another result of the study reveals that there are official and unofficial reasons for the trade war between the US against China. The official purposes have to do with China's unfair competition strategy and intellectual property theft. In contrast, the unofficial reasons are related to China's rapid technological rise and the simultaneous pursuit of controlling emerging digital technologies. Another motive is the trade deficit of the United States with China that keeps on growing. On the other hand, the Chinese seek to restore the power and wealth of their old empire through re-establishing control over the territory of "Greater China" not only Xinjiang and Tibet but also Hong Kong and Taiwan, and this cannot be achieved unless the US allows it. Therefore, even with the existence of factors and actual political motives, the essence of the trade war between China and the United States is the battle for global economic domination.

The final result of the study demonstrates that the effect of this trade war will be dangerous since it is not only harming significant competitors but also jeopardizes global economic stability and future growth. The analysis shows that U.S. tariffs caused an export loss of 25%, which caused a loss of \$ 35 billion for Chinese exports on the US market in 2019 also the Trade-in tariff goods in sectors such as chemicals, furniture, and electrical machinery have also decreased significantly.

On the other hand, US tariffs on China have opened up to other players more competitive in the US market, such as Mexico, Taiwan, and the European Union. These

General Conclusion

findings enhance our understanding of the United States, and china rises; it also gives a closer look at their relationship and their trade war.

An issue that was not addressed in this study was whether the current strength of the two countries would continue or will they start to collapse after a while since every strong nation in history has fallen after reaching its most robust status. Hence, more broad research is needed to determine whether the current system or ideology that is placed by the US will be replaced in the future by either China or another country.

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