

The major events that made the strength of the United States of America

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• **Abstract:**

In 1773, the beginning of the American Revolutionary War.

Independence will be proclaimed on July 4, 1776. The settlers are then mainly installed in the east, it is the beginning of the conquest of the west. The territories of the Indians are gradually annexed.

In 1860, several southern states then seceded and formed the Confederate States, it was the start of the Civil War which would ravage the country until 1865.

Until the 1920s, the United States would be the scene of tremendous industrial, financial and cultural development. They emerge even stronger from the First World War

It was thanks to the outbreak of the Second World War that the country regained prosperity. Their participation in the war, then the victory over the Axis will make them a superpower.

Keywords:

United States of America, the Civil War, the strength events, 1773

• **Introduction**

The good follower of the state of the United States of America for almost seven decades or more emerges with a summary of the fact that there is no doubt that this country has become the first power of the contemporary world: in the field industrial, as in the food sector, as in the financial and services sector, and also of course in the military field.

And regardless of the natural capabilities available in this country, whose role in building current American power we cannot underestimate, which I want to focus on in this article; The problem of the main events that the American state has experienced, especially political ones, and all of these events were really serious and tragic, but they are events that have increased the cohesion and unity of the regions and the American states, which ultimately resulted in the creation of the "American nation" and the "American people". Who owes allegiance to the great American state. In this article, I have tried to focus on describing and analyzing the main events experienced

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by the American state since its founding at the end of the 18th century, after the success of the total "secession movement" of the British state, and that was through a long and destructive war - unfortunately - between the colony's militia population and the British army. It was the first important event that established the American state.

However, the success of the secession movement led by George Washington did not put an end to the serious crises that this small young country was going through, but the crises continued abroad and at home, especially those related to the establishment of a broad geography for the state and immunization. foreign dangers, especially those coming from Europe and ambitions. Exclusively British. In addition to building the military strike force that will prevail throughout the "New World". And as far as possible from the endless problems of the European continent. And the Civil War came to put the American state and the federal authority within it before a severe test which nearly led the state to disintegration and dissolution, but President Abraham Lincoln's adherence to the constitution and to national unity finally made the legitimate State triumph. rebel forces against the unified state.

And the First World War in Europe came to reveal at the end that the future of the world would give the American state considerable leeway in formulating the international relations that would establish the world in the period between the two world wars and the Second World War. came in which the United States of America saved Europe from loss and collapse because of the victory The overwhelming power of Hitler's Germany, which Europe and - especially Europe West - could not cope, and with its victory in this war, the United States of America America became the strike force in the post-World War II world.

1- The first results of the great geographical discovery

1-1The Year 1620: the ship arrival of the “Mayflower”

The arrival of the Mayflower on American shores is one of the founding events of American history. At the end of the year 1620, the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth for America. On board, a hundred passengers, including thirty-five English Protestants, very pious, driven from their country by the persecutions of King James I. Led by William Bradford, these "pilgrim fathers" have the feeling of reliving "the biblical Exodus". After a long journey of more than two months, the boat landed near the present city of Boston on November 26, 1620¹.

But faced with a particularly harsh winter, nearly half of the inhabitants of the new community died within a few months. The settlers, however, maintained good relations with the Amerindians, who helped them on the plantations. During the first harvests, in the fall of 1621, three days of thanksgiving were decreed².

1 -Georges Ayache, *Une histoire américaine* , Éditions Choiseul, p.24, Paris 2009.

2 - Jacques Binoche, *Histoire des États-Unis*, Ellipses, Paris 2003,p. 253 .

After the pioneers of the Mayflower, about 13,000 Puritans then settled in New England, mainly in Massachusetts, between 1630 and 1640. For many, the arrival of the Mayflower sign in some way the birth certificate of a new America³.

1-2 cultural diversity in the United States of America

Diversity is a variety of different people, things or ideas. When we talk about diversity in the United States, it usually means different people and races. It may also include other groups such as ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender, skill and age.⁴

It's not just about differences. It can also be about how differences benefit a community. Equity and inclusion are important things to think about when talking about diversity⁵.

1-3 Breed

Race is something created by society that divides people into groups based primarily on physical characteristics. The white population is the majority in the United States. People of different races, other than white, are often called "minorities⁶."

According to the 2021 census, the population of the United States is:

- * 59.3% white and not Hispanic or Latino
- * 18.9% Hispanic or Latino
- * 13.6% black or African American
- * 6.1% Asian
- * 2.9% two or more races
- 1.3% American Indian and Alaska Native
- * 0.3% Native to Hawaii and other Pacific Islands⁷

The United States is more diverse than ever. The black population is the majority in some southern regions. The Hispanic population is the majority in parts of the southwest and west.

Government forms often ask about race. Information helps ensure that services meet the needs of different groups⁸.

1-4 Fairness, is when all people get what they need so that everyone is treated fairly. To make things fair, some groups of people need more help than others.

Equity is not synonymous with equality. Equality is when people are given the same opportunities⁹.

1-5 Inclusion is about including people from different groups and giving them opportunities. It also means respecting and valuing their experiences and contributions. This is important for those

3 - Daniel Boorstin, *Histoire des américains : l'aventure coloniale, naissance d'une nation, l'expérience démocratique*, Ed. R. Laffont, p.112, Paris 1991

4 - ibid, p. 114

5 - Opcit, p.256

6 - Robert Calvet, *Les Américains : histoire d'un peuple*, ed. Armand Colin, p.280, Paris 2004.

7 - André Kaspi, *Les Américains*, Éditions du Seuil, p. 339, Paris 1986

8 - Albert Desbiens, *Histoire des États-Unis : Des origines à nos jours*, deuxième édition, coll. « poche », Paris 2012, p.367

9 - David Cornut, *Little big horn : autopsie d'une bataille légendaire*, Paracay-sur-Vienne, Anovi, 2006, 381 p.381

who have generally been excluded. Their contribution is valuable in community discussions and in decision-making.

Research shows that diverse workplaces are more creative and innovative. They are also better at making decisions¹⁰.

1-6 Racism and discrimination Racism and discrimination are a regular part of life for many people in the United States. Discrimination is when someone is treated unfairly because they belong to a certain group. Racism is when that treatment is because of their race.

It is illegal to discriminate against someone because of their:

- * Age
- * Disability
- * National origin
- * Race and skin color
- * Religion or belief¹¹
- * Gender identity or sexual orientation¹²

You can help end racism by learning about the experiences of others. Listen to them and try to understand what it is for them. Share your own experience of racism. Speak up if someone says or does something racist. Report discrimination¹³.

Where the American state succeeded, after serious struggles and developments, in eliminating racial discrimination within American society, especially between white people of European descent and black people who were enslaved in America.

Culture

Immigrants from around the world have come to the United States since the 17th century. There are people of different ethnicities with a variety of cultures and languages. Mexicans, Chinese, Indians and Filipinos are among the largest groups.

Many Americans share similar lifestyles and general values. But not everyone behaves or thinks the same way. There are many different cultures that influence people's lifestyles. There are cultures from outside the United States as well as cultures from different parts of the country.

For example:

There is no official language in the United States. English is the most used language, but many other languages are spoken. These include more than 41 million people who speak Spanish and 3.5 million who speak Chinese. There are over a million people who speak Vietnamese, Arabic, French and Korean.

10 - Bernard Cottret, *La Révolution américaine : la quête du bonheur, 1763-1787*, Paris, Perrin,», 2004, p.11

11 - Op.cit, p. 25

12 - Ibid. p.381

13 - Jean-Pierre Martin et Daniel Royot, *Histoire et civilisation des États-Unis textes et documents commentés du xviie siècle à nos jours*, Paris, 2003,p. 319

1-7 Religion

There is freedom of religion in the United States. You can practice the religion of your choice. The government does not impose a particular creed. People follow many different religions and this has influenced American culture and traditions¹⁴.

The majority of people in the United States describe themselves as Christians. Next come those who practice Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam. In recent years, the number of people who do not identify with a religion has also increased.

It is important that our diverse religious community has the opportunity to practice freely, such as giving Muslims a place at work or school to pray¹⁵.

2/A simple, balanced constitution settled the rebellion in favor of the nation-state

2-1 the pillars of the American Constitution in 1791

After independence, the political structure of the country evolved considerably. In 1789, George Washington developed the first president in United States history. As early as 1787, the main figures of the federalist movement, such as J. Madison or A. Hamilton, launched the Philadelphia convention. This resulted in the creation of the United States Constitution. The first ten amendments to it, "the Bill of Rights", came into force on 15 December 1791.

She met in place of her primary grandparents who still register for US law today. The first amendment celebrates freedom of speech, the second the right to bear arms, the seventh the right to trial by jury, the eighth the prohibition of cruel punishment (which it raises by the way the question of the legitimacy of the death penalty)... and all this within the framework of the balance of the three powers: the executive power represented by the president, the legislative power represented by the Congress with its two chambers (the House of Representatives and the Senate) and the judiciary represented by the judicial court that governs the American state¹⁶.

of the entire political and legal history of the country are found in this Text-Constitution. Thanks to this constitution, the political and social conditions in the United States have evolved to the level of the most modern state, in particular to the level of the total thought of the hybrid society

I mention here, in particular, the enactment of the "slave emancipation laws," which elevated the American citizen to the human level¹⁷.

2-2 1865, the year the end of slavery

In the middle of the 19th century, the precarious balance on which American federalism rested exploded. Everything seems to oppose the States of the North to those of the South. Where the North is more modern and industrial, the South remains marked by the strength of religion and the

14 - Hélène Trocmé et Jeanine Rovet, Naissance de l'Amérique moderne xvie-xixe siècle,ed. Hachette Paris, , 1997, p. 255

15 - Ibid, p.226

16 - Op.cit... autopsie d'une bataille....p.274

17- André Kaspi, François Durpaire, Hélène Harter et Adrien Lherm, La civilisation américaine, Presses universitaires de France, Paris 2004, p.7-621.

slavery that still reigns there. In 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln pushed South Carolina to secede. This is the beginning of the famous Civil War, which does not really begin until 1861, and which will last until 1865.

In this complex conflict, the abolition of slavery is a major issue. In the middle of the war, President Abraham Lincoln decided to emancipate the slaves on January 1, 1863. However, abolition was not initially general. For Lincoln, it was primarily a measure of war, by which the president threatened the owners of the secessionist states, if they did not put an end to the secession within one hundred days, to free their slaves¹⁸.

However, it is the North that ends up winning. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution was then passed in January 1865. It thus affirmed that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States or in any place subject to its jurisdiction". Despite the assassination of Lincoln, the text was promulgated on 18 December 1865¹⁹.

2-3The 1823 declaration of the Monroe Doctrine

The first years after independence were marked mainly by internal problems. But little by little, the country manages to find a political balance and begins to position itself internationally. In the 1820, Republican President Jams. Monroe defined the contours of the international policy of the United States²⁰.

In a speech delivered to Congress in December 1823, Monroe addressed himself in particular to Europeans, to whom he forbade any intervention in American affairs. He asserts: "For Europeans the Old Continent, for Americans the New World. In other words, Monroe makes the entire American continent the preserve of the United States and refuses interference with Europe. He thus paved the way for a major expansionist policy, confirmed by the Roosevelt corollary in 1904²¹.

3-The year 1865, and the end of slavery

In the middle of the 19th century, the precarious balance on which American federalism rested exploded. Everything seems to oppose the States of the North to those of the South. Where the North is more modern and industrial, the South remains marked by the strength of religion and the slavery that still reigns there. In 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln pushed South Carolina to secede. This is the beginning of the famous Civil War, which does not really begin until 1861, and which will last until 1865²².

18 - Histoire sociolinguistique des États-Unis, Les premiers habitants : les autochtones, http://www.tlfq.ulaval.ca/axl/amnord/usa_6-1histoire.htm [archive]

19 - History com Editors, " *The 13 Colonies*" [archive], sur HISTORY (consulté le 3 septembre 2021)

20-New York Times Curent History : The European War, Volume 9 pp.158-159, (archive) 1917.

21- موقع واي باك مشين 05 مارس 2016 in JSTOR نسخة محفوظة

22 - Howe, Daniel, what Hath God Wrought, New York: Oxford University Press, 2007, p.115,

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4- The Politics of Isolationism

"Isolationism" is a trend in United States foreign policy for minimal intervention in world affairs and European affairs, particularly for a state in the process of being built.

It has long been one of the cornerstones of US foreign policy, established as a doctrine by President James Monroe in 1823. It has historically been championed by both sides of the US political spectrum, but it has been evil in the 20th and 21st centuries²⁵.

George Washington, supporter of isolationism

At the historical origin of American isolationism was the desire to maintain a consensual policy vis-à-vis the former colonizing powers (especially the United Kingdom and France).

Indeed, President G. Washington (first President of the United States), during his second term, had to face two currents;

- * The first current, defended by the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, wanted a rapprochement with the United Kingdom to the detriment of France.

- * The second current, led by Thomas Jefferson, who was sympathetic to France, opposed any concession to the former metropolis, the United Kingdom²⁶.

An excerpt from Washington's "farewell message", written by Hamilton, explains the principle: "The great rule with foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them only as few political ties as possible²⁷... Europe has a whole series of major interests which do not concern us or which only affect us very remotely... Our real policy must be to avoid permanent alliances with some any part of the foreign world".

The absolute sovereignty and entire freedom of the United States are thus postulated. Americans seek above all to extend their nation in the West, through the principle of Manifest Destiny. Therefore, meddling in the affairs of European countries is not in their national interest²⁸.

23- Leslie Manigat, *L'Amérique latine au XXe siècle, 1889-1929*, Points, Ed. 1991, p. 360-370

24- Max Paul Friedman, *Amérique latine: la doctrine Monroe est morte, vive la doctrine Monroe*, Recherche Internationale, avril-juin 2016 (lire en ligne [archive])

25- *The Durable Doctrine*, TIME, N. 21 septembre 1962, p. 10 pages

26 - American War and Military Operations Casualties: Lists and Statistics [archive] - Congressional Research Service, 2015, p. 2

27- Ibid, p. 4

28 - Max Paul Friedman, *Amérique latine, Op.cit*

Monroe Doctrine

On 2 December 1823, during a speech to Congress, President Monroe set out the principle of what would become the "Monroe Doctrine". Declared in a context of decolonization of Latin America.

* It announces that: - The Americas are now closed to any attempt to influence or control European states.

- Any intrusion on their part will be considered a threat to the security of the United States.

- In return, the Americans will not interfere in the internal affairs of European countries, nor in their colonies located elsewhere in the world²⁹.

The United States is emerging as a new Western power, and in turn wishes to assert its will to power among its Latin American neighbors. The former metropolises of Western Europe are then perceived as a potential threat if they were to re-establish their control in Central and South America³⁰.

The policy of isolation that the American state has pursued for a century and a quarter of a century has had important strategic results, notably in the following results:

* Build the American state and power away from the greed of the various European powers.

* Expand the area of the state in all directions to the south, west and north.

* Extending its dominance continues to this day throughout the entire American continent.

* Exploit the great and different goods that are present in all the American states, away from the greed of Great Britain in particular.

On the other hand, the Europeans – as major countries interested in American affairs – differed on the Monroe Doctrine, where Britain supported it and France and Spain opposed it. Britain directed it to France on 9 October 1923, warning it against interfering in the affairs of Latin American countries.

In this, Britain has tried with its new policy to show that it loves freedom and liberation. As for the hidden side of this policy, it is the dream of reaching the markets of these emerging countries.

And the American isolation was not a policy of cutting off the European flag, but rather a reservation as to the use of political decision, and this principle is aimed at devoting the United States to building their state and subsidizing the countries neighbors³¹.

5- Federal Unity and the Test of Civil War as Rebellion Against the State

29- Nerval ,Gaston (1934). Autopsy of the Monroe Doctrine. New York: The Macmillan Company. ص. 33.

30 - Boyer ,Paul S., The Oxford Companion to United States History. Oxford: Oxford University Press.2006, ص. 501.

عبد العزيز نوار و عبد المجيد نعنعي: تاريخ الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الحديث، مكتبة سعد رافت جامعة عين شمس، بلا 31 تاريخ، ص 13

The American Civil War is a major event in the history of the United States. It takes place from 12 April 1861 to 9 April 1865. It pits the United States or Union States, led by President Abraham Lincoln and General Ulysses S. Grant against eleven Confederate States, led by Jefferson Davis and the military leader Robert Edward Lee³².

The American Civil War was the result of four decades of conflict between northern states and southern states over economic, social, and political issues³³.

Prior to the Civil War, the heavily agricultural Southern states had an economy based on cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, and sugar cane for export to the North and Europe.

These states depended on the North for manufactured goods and financial and commercial services. The labor force in the south relied on the slave system with nearly four million black slaves.

In 1820, the American states had concluded the Missouri Compromise, stipulating that the new states created south of the parallel 36° 30' would be slave-holding while those to the north would be abolitionist.

This agreement had the effect of partially reducing tensions on the question of slavery. However, the anti-slavery movement gained popularity in the northern states over the following decades³⁴.

In 1860, the Republican Abraham Lincoln, openly anti-slavery, was elected to the American presidency. Shortly after his election, the first seven southern states separate from the Union, They then form a confederation chaired by Jefferson Davis. It is above all to defend the right to maintain the slave system that the South secedes and goes to war. The American Civil War begins when the Confederate army attacks Fort Sumter in South Carolina on 12 April 1861. By June, four other states will have seceded³⁵.

Several battles, including the Battle of Gettysburg (1863) and the capture of Vicksburg (1863), punctuate this conflict. In addition, the main world powers take a stand: England and France for the South and Russia for the North. Although outnumbered, the Southerners maintained their fight until the defeat at Appomatox in April 1865³⁶.

The American Civil War ended with the defeat of the Confederate States, their return to the Union and the increase of the federal government's authority over the states. It was marked by the Proclamation of Lincoln (1863) which freed all slaves and by the assassination of President Lincoln in April 1865. It led to the death of nearly 620,000 soldiers and several thousand civilians. Finally, the aftermath of the American Civil War left deep scars in the United States.

32 John Cannon, The Oxford Companion to British History, (Editor), 1971, مطبعة جامعة أكسفورد, p. 22

33 Roy Perrott, The aristocrats: a portrait of Britain's nobility and their way of life today, London 1968, p.5-10

34 صلاح الامام، من كتاب: أشهر الثورات في التاريخ، الباب الأول: الثورة الإنجليزية (1642-1660)، مكتبة جزيرة الورد، 2011، صص.32-33

35 Knollenberg, Growth, 48; Thomas, Duties Crisis, 76, 69

36 - HILGEMANN, Werner et Hermann KINDER. Atlas historique, de l'apparition de l'homme sur la terre à l'ère atomique. Paris, Librairie académique Perrin, 2000. 670 p.

In Canada, the American Civil War had major economic and political repercussions, It generates a huge market for Canadian agricultural and manufactured goods.

Great Britain, concerned about the security and independence of its colonies, came to favor the confederation of the colonies of British North America. When discussing the nature of this project, the Fathers of Confederation believed that the war in the United States was due to the excessive power granted to the states by the American Constitution. They then opted for a more centralized confederation³⁷.

6- What were the consequences of American participation in the world conflict?

Wilson's United States played an absolutely preponderant role in the conclusion of the conflict. The president had committed his country to the conflict by highlighting an essential mission that the Americans had to accomplish for the greatest happiness of the rest of the world:

Defend freedom and spread democracy. Thus, he intended to see the United States participate in the concert of nations, emerge from isolationism and reach the stature of a great power capable of whose voice would guide other peoples. After the war, what was it?

President Tomas W. Wilson managed to get his country out of isolationism. Through its participation in the conflict, the United States has become a power whose voice counts in the world. Thus he set out in Fourteen Points his program for getting out of the war, which he intended to bring to bear in the peace negotiations – (in a speech delivered on 8 January 1918)³⁸.

The key word of his project was "peace without victory". He wanted, thanks to his program, to settle the old disputes (territorial for example) which had not stopped burning Europe, in order to establish a lasting peace on the European continent and in the world, in particular by the recognition of the right of each people to self-determination and by the creation of an international organization responsible for ensuring political independence and territorial integrity for all States, whatever they may be: "the League of Nations").

Wilson negotiated directly with Germany on the principle of his Fourteen Points. That is to say the reversal that had taken place during the war in the balance of nations. The United States now played or wished to play a leading role and intervene in world affairs, attempting to play a role of conciliator between the warring powers. Unfortunately, when signing the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Wilson had to make concessions on most of the points advanced in his program. His project,

37 - Edouard-René Lefebvre Histoire des Etats-Unis: 1620-1789, Volume 2 Ed. Paris 1963, p 131

38 "U.S. Civil War Took Bigger Toll Than Previously Estimated, New Analysis Suggests". *Science Daily*. مؤرشف 30-29 اطلع عليه بتاريخ 01-04-2019 في 2011. مؤرشف

imbued with a certain dose of idealism, as well as a certain economic pragmatism³⁹, was ultimately adopted neither by the countries involved in the conflict, nor by the American Congress itself⁴⁰.

In the same way that the country had become a great diplomatic and military power, the United States had reached the status of first economic power and first creditor. European countries had to make massive use of American industries and banks. Thus, exports of energy, raw materials, industrial and agricultural products to the European powers had experienced unprecedented growth. They had also borrowed considerable sums. The countries of the Entente owed 2.3 billion dollars to American banks at the end of the war. The dollar thus emerged stronger against the pound sterling and the franc⁴¹.

With the collapse of the European countries that had lost their markets, they even took the lead in the world economy. It was the entire American industry that had been mobilized during the conflict. Contrary to the tradition of economic liberalism, the federal government had increasingly intervened in the economic life of the country, in order to direct the war efforts of the country. The entire population had been called upon to participate in this war effort. The US government mobilized its economy for total war. The world balance was upset with the beginning of the European decline and the advent of the United States as the first world power⁴².

One can even affirm that the 19th century and the "old" order which accompanied it disappeared with this conflict.

On November 11, 1918, the armistice was declared. It was only on June 28, 1919 that the Treaty of Versailles was signed. One speaks of the "peace of the victors", insofar as the vanquished (Germany and Austria-Hungary) did not take part in the negotiations. Wilson, a remarkable fact and consistent with the exit from the American isolationist attitude, was one of the main actors in this treaty, along with Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando (the Italian Prime Minister). His program was at the heart of the negotiations and his idea of a League of Nations was adopted by the representatives of the victorious powers⁴³.

The leading role of the United States on the international scene was thereby confirmed. From this point of view, one can affirm that the American intervention in the First World War truly constituted a turning point in American history⁴⁴.

However, this turning point was not immediately decisive insofar as dissenting voices continued to rise against Wilsonian ideas within the country itself. Cabot Lodge, then president of

39 Frank J. Williams, "Doing Less and Doing More: The President and the Proclamation – Legally, Militarily and Politically," in Harold Holzer, ed. *The Emancipation Proclamation* (2006), pp. 74–75.

40 Ibid. P.77

41 John Graham Royde-Smith and Dennis E. Showalter, "World War I" www.britannica.com, Retrieved 16-7-2018. Edited

42 "World War I (1914–1918)", www.infoplease.com, Retrieved 16-7-2018. Edited.

43 Martin Kelly (11-7-2018), "5 Key Causes of World War I" www.thoughtco.com, Retrieved 16-7-2018. Edited.

44 Jennifer Rosenberg, "Everything You Need to Know About World War I" www.thoughtco.com, Retrieved 16-7-2018. Edited.

Congress, opposed Wilson and Congress did not ratify the entry of the United States into the League of Nations.

This is a strong setback to President Wilson's international ambitions. His successors in power subsequently reverted to an isolationist position of non-intervention in European affairs. It was not until the Second World War that the ideals and ambitions defended by Wilson reappeared⁴⁵.

• **Conclusion**

After this study on the United States of America under various aspects, especially with regard to the most important historical events to which the American State has been exposed since the beginning of its creation, until the stage of post-World War II; I achieved the following important goals:

- * The development of the American state throughout modern and contemporary history has been linked to internal and external political and military events that nearly upset the existence of this nascent country from its foundations.

- * The formation of a unified American state with a vast geographical area was the result of the force of personality of the political elites who have governed the American state since the era of President George Washington as the first head of state, until the long period chaired by President Franklin Roosevelt.

- * The Civil War that broke out in the United States of America during the second half of the 19th century, as much as it threatened the existence of the state, as much as it also confirmed the strength of the American unity as a state and as a nation.

- * The Constitution of the United States, clear in its content and simple in its provisions, has always been the means of solving the most important crises facing the American state. Most of the major issues have been resolved by the federal constitution.

- * Both world wars revealed to the world the importance of the force of the American state in resolving the military confrontation of the armies of the United States of America in favor of the alliance which it joined during of these two devastating wars.

Therefore, the superiority of the American state industrially, scientifically, militarily and productively was the result of objective reasons associated with the American man who declared the first republican regime of the modern era.

Learn more about..

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