

Mohamed Khider University of Biskra Faculty of Letters and Languages Department of Foreign Languages

MASTER THESIS

Letters and Foreign Languages English Language Literature and Civilisation

Submitted and Defended by: BENAROS Omayma Fatima Zohra

On : Sunday, 16 June 2019

The U.S- China "Rivalry": The Impact of the Rapid Economic Growth of China on the American Hegemony Status

Board of Examiners :

Dr	SEKHRI Hadjira	MCB	University of Biskra	President
Mr	HARHOURA Kamel	MA	University of Biskra	Supervisor
Mrs	TAALLAH Asma	MA	University of Biskra	Examiner
Mr	ELHAMEL Lamjed	MA	University of Biskra	Examiner

Benaros i

Dedication

«After You Make a Fool Yourself a Few Hundred Times, You Learn

What Works. »

I first of all dedicate my work to the strong and fabulous Me, for my patience and diligence to finish it.

To my wonderful father **Muhammed**, with infinite love and gratitude. To my gorgeous dear mother **Karima** for her amity and regards. To my loveable sisters: Asmaa, **Chahinez**, **Yasmine and Israa**.

To All my friends all by their names,

with special thanks to my dears Ferradi Brahim, and Slimani Khaoula.

To all my family members.

And I of course present my enthusiastic, fervent, enormous and gigantic thanks to my

supervisor Mr. Kamel Harhoura

To Everyone who helped and encouraged me.

To those who are reading.

And absolutely to those who devoted their lives to invent and improve the so called internet.

LOVE.

Benaros ii

Acknowledgements

I am highly indebted to my supervisor **Mr. Kamel Harhoura**, to whom I express my sincere respect and thanks. First, for his efforts, privileged guidance, valuable support and the time he devoted to me, and second for his understanding and patience. I would equally thank all the members of the board of examiners **Dr. Sekhri Hadjira**, **Mr. El Hamel Lamjed, and Ms. Taallah Asma**, presenting my unlimited honorable respect for their cooperation with special regard to their time they spent to read and correct my work. Their comments are warmly welcomed. I, again, represent and extend my deep and intimate thanks to my parents, sisters, friends and colleagues for their intensive encouragements, support and belief.

Benaros iii

Abstract

The United States replaced Great Britain as the global hegemon after the close of World War II. The hegemony of the US became a distinctive and unique superpower on ground after the end of the cold war in 1991. But the economic hegemony of the United States started to erode by 2000, with the rise of potential challengers as China. Furthermore, after the election of Trump, America is witnessing hash cracks in its system. But the U.S. is still guarding its prestigious status being the world hegemony till the day with an increasing range of perceptions of its near decline ending the Pax Americana. This paper aims to investigate how the rapid rising China has an impact on the U.S. Economic development and especially its position in the world order as the hegemon. This thesis targets a potential change in the current world structure under the American Rule destined to China as the excessive rising economic power. America is receiving imbedded messages, through the massive economic rise of china and the wide spread of its influence and prestigious status around the globe on social and political domains beside economy, as a threat to its status of "America First". This misperception raised a feel of fear inside America which is leading to intensive reactions to be taken by the President Trump. This thesis will be backed to the Thucydides Trump as a theory of rise and fear where a war is predicted to be the end. The concept is recently coined by Graham Tilett Allison. In a few coming years, America will be a recent superpower and an influential country as one of several others amongst history. It therefore stresses the historical cycle of the same objective, regardless of scenario changes and policies pursued by different governments.

Key words: America, China, Rivalry, Hegemony, Rise, Decline, Trade War, Thucydides, World Oder, Fear, Tensions.

Benaros iv

ملخص

حلت الولايات المتحدة محل بريطانيا العظمي كقوة عالمية مهيمنة بعد نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية. أصبحت هيمنة الولايات المتحدة مميزة وفريدة من نوعها بعد نهاية الحرب الباردة في عام 1991. لكن الهيمنة الاقتصادية للولايات المتحدة بدأت تتآكل بحلول عام 2000، مع ظهور منافسين محتملين مثل الصين. علاوة على ذلك ، بعد انتخاب تر امب ، تشهد أمريكا تشققات إقصادية تؤثر على نظامها مع مرور الوقت. لكن الولايات المتحدة لا تزال تحافظ على مكانتها المرموقة كونها الهيمنة العالمية حتى يومنا هذا تماشيا مع مجموعة متزايدة من التصور ات حول انخفاضها القريب منه لإنهاء باكس أمريكانا. تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى استكشاف تأثير الصين السريعة على التنمية الاقتصادية للولايات المتحدة وعلى وجه الخصوص موقعها في النظام العالمي باعتبار ها المهيمنة. إضافة الى تكهنات حول وجود تغيير محتمل في الهيكل العالمي الحالي في ظل الحكم الأمريكي المتجه إلى الصين في ظل أنها القوة الاقتصادية الصاعدة. تتلقى أمريكا رسائل متضمنة و غير مباشرة من خلال النهوض الاقتصادي الهائل للصين وانتشار نفوذها وتأثيرها حول العالم على المجالات الاجتماعية والسياسية علاوة على إقتصادها المفرط ، كتهديد لمكانتها في العالم. تثير هذه التصور ات الخاطئة شعور أ بالخوف داخل أمريكا مما أدى إلى ردود فعل مكثفة من قبل الرئيس تر امب. تدعم هذه الأطروحة استنادا الى نظرية تسمى "نظرية ثوسيديدس" كنظرية صعود وخوف تنشب بين قوتين اين تكون الحرب هي النهاية. غراهام تيليت أليسون صاغ المفهوم مؤخرًا في أعقاب خطوات المؤرخ الكبير ثوسيديدس التي تعود إلى 2500 عام لتكبير صورة العلاقات الدولية الجارية والتوترات المتصاعدة. تظهر الأطروحة بناءا على ذلك التأثير الصيني الضخم على الهيمنة الاقتصادية الأمريكية حيث ان أمريكا ستكون في النهاية قوة عظمي تشهد نفس التاريخ لتتسلم الصين الهيمنة و السلطة في حقبة جديدة لتسيير ها. و بذلك فان الظروف الحالية تشدد على سيرورة الدورة التاريخية لنفس الهدف، و الذي ينص على السقوط المؤكد لاي قوة لتنحنى الى قوة اخرى صاعدة، بغض النظر عن تغييرات السيناريو والسياسات التي تتبعها الحكومات المختلفة. ايا كانت ظروف النهاية سلمية ام ان مآلها الحرب.

List of figures

Figure One: China vs. United States GDP PPP Comparison.

Figure Two: Who's Rebalancing Whom? Graham Allison Chart.

Acronyms

- AI: Artificial Intelligence
- ASEAN: Association of SouthEast Asian Nations
- **BRI**: The Belt and Road Initiative
- **CPC**: The Communist Party of China
- FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
- **GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- **IMF:** International Monetary Fund
- LRBIO: Liberal Rules-Based International Order
- MIC: Made in China Initiative
- MIIT: The Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
- NAFTA: North America Free Trade Agreement
- **OBOR:** One Belt One Road
- **OECD:** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- PLAN: People's Liberation Armed Navy
- **PMI:** Purchasing Manager Index
- **PPP:** Purchasing Power Parity
- PRC: People's Republic of China
- **TPP:** Trans-Pacific Partnership
- TTIP: Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
- U.S.S.R: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- **US:** United States
- WTO: World Trade Organization

Table of contents

Dedication i
Acknowledgementsii
Abstractiii
iv
List of figuresv
Acronyms vi
General Introduction1
Literature ReviewError! Bookmark not defined.
1. Chapter One: America the International Hegemon and the Economic
Shrinkage5
1.1Introduction5
1.2America Sets a Structure to Hegemony and Superpower5
1.2.1 Hegemony is more American5
1.2.2 The Notion of Superpower8
1.3 America the Global Hegemonic Power9
1.3.1 Geographical Features in America10
1.3.2The American Military Mastery11
1.3.3American Globalization12
1.4American Economic Advanced Investments13
1.4.1Trade benefits to the American Economy15
1.5 Trump Administration Terms16
1.5.1Economic Development Under Trump16
1.5.2 Trade Deficit17
1.5.3 Industrial and Service Activity18
1.6 New York, « Economic Pillar in the U.S. »

1.7 Conclusion20
2. Chapter Two: China the Monstrous Economic Rising Power
2.1 Introduction22
2.2 Geographical Diversity in China23
2.2.1China's Integration into the World Economy25
2.21.1 Trade Roars25
2.2.1.2 Agricultural Power in China27
2.2.1.3 Review on Military Power in China28
2.2.1.4 Services and Industrial Activity
2.3Embracing Globalization31
2.3.1 Made in China 2025 Initiative (MIC)31
2.3.2 One Belt One Road (OBOR)
2.4 The West Want to Get In34
2.5 Shanghai, "China's Economic Powerhouse on Rise"35
2.6Chinese Continental Coverage37
2.6.1 Presence of China in Africa37
2.6.2 Europo-Chinese Strong Ties37
2.6.3 Some Investments in Australia
2.6.4 Chinese Presence in Asia39
2.6.5 Low Signals in America
2.7Conclusion
3. Chapter Three: A New World Order in the Horizon41
3.1Introduction41
3.2 T he Curve of the American Economic Power42
3.3The Impact of China's Economic Rise44
3.3.1 The Blockchain Dominance and the Cryptocurrency

Benaros ix

3.3.2Artificial Intelligence Development ²	45
3.4 The Rising Tensions and the Trade War Mood/ Ambience	46
3.5 The Thucydides Trap Theory and the Hegemony Transition	49
3.5.1 Who is Thucydides?	50
3.5.2 The Thucydides Trap Theory	50
3.6 The Cracking Rules-Based Liberal International Order	53
3.6.1 The Impairment of U.S. Economic Hegemony	54
3.6.2 China Racing to Rank the Top #One Internationally	56
3.7Will China and the U.S. fall Into the Thucydides Trap?	57
3.7.1The American Economic Cracks are Echoing Fear	57
3.7.2 The Chinese Economical Rise is a Peaceful Threat	59
3.8 Conclusion	60
General Conclusion	62

Benaros 1

General Introduction

Over the last fifty years, one of the very frequent themes in international grade has been the notion that the United States is going through a complicated risk to its decline. Since the end of the World War Two. After the diminishing of the British Empire as a superpower and the dissolution of the Soviet Union all after the Cold War in 1991, the United States established itself. It emerged to accomplish all the criteria to be a world Superpower dominating the world affairs thanks to preeminence in power. The United States, for so long time, has been the central point of struggle for the global power; it has been considered as the main source of the universal balance of power. America has been the responsible for a very huge part of global economical creation, and it established a worldwide security network. However, it has been issued that the hegemon may lately be at risk of losing a remarkable worth of the American Prestige vantage that is shrinking in the face of potent rising challengers. The inaugural address of President Donald Trump mirrored a large portrait of the United States as a miserable economic waste with unsuccessful foreign policy, vast rate of crimes, quaking infrastructure, and a ruined military. This dark prospect about the future of America, in a way, catches the core reasoning that the United States is nearing to follow the path of any previous dominant power. Whereas, other scholars and politicians have argued that America is inevitable and it is still the world superpower for many other decades. Jon Huntsman, President Obama's Ambassador to China, and now President Trump's Ambassador to Russia, succinctly expressed the prevailing view of the US foreign policy establishment and declared that the decline is non-American and many U.S. security study experts agreed and defended him. Primacists believe that the decline is excessively exaggerated and the world system is still unipolar under the American leading power for another long time.

Scholars are between supporters and opponents towards the issue of the U.S decline. There are who have argued that America can effectively conduct all the affairs to its profit and interests, successfully manage to extend its predomination and control over the world, and keep being the global hegemony for other long time through one strategy or another. Whilst, others think that America can inevitably control its decline whatever will be the strategy taken, and it will be lastly exceeded by a new rapid growing state or through a severe/ intense collapse of its capabilities.

America has defeated many previous rising challengers and prevented them even to be in the large image and framework as powers that can defy its clout. However, China recently proved that it does really worth the same position as America. China's accelerated development in the past half millennium is one of the most remarkable scenarios that indeed have influenced global 'economic performance. China is continuously developing interactions and foreign affairs conditions to repair and restore its economic advancement and rise in worldwide level. China's fast rise has strongly captured the international mechanism of power redistribution, in which China, The U.S. and other countries are in stake, suffering confusion, uncertainty and fear presented widely from the Chinese huge and unstoppable gain of power in almost all domains, and precisely in its economic weight. The world is including rising tensions between the two economic powers, China and the U.S., where America is reacting severely towards the Chinese economic rise as it considering it a threat to its position and prestige. The international views are ranging between the facts that America is forwarding to the end of its Pax Americana to be shifted and devoted China in Asia and the world will witness a radical power order change.

The Chinese rapid economic rise and the American steady decline have led to a heated debate about a possible power transition or diffusion in the world system. However, the picture still remains vague about the next level of the relationship between China and

Benaros 3

America and unanswered whether they end up partners or rivals. In the terms of that underlined topic, many researchers and scholars have led their studies aiming to clarify the conditions between the two nations and the future of the world status. The intensive signals reported by the American professor and political scientist, *Graham Allison*, go basically hand in hand with this work reflecting his view and analysis to this case in his book "*Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides's Trap?*", where he dives to explain the conditions of the relationship between China and the U.S. and attempts to give approximate solutions to avoid a predicted war. This paper also stands on the position of Christopher Layne through his book "*The US-Chinese Power Shift and the End of Pax Americana*" where he tries to clarify the conditions that are leading America to its end in the times that China would take a place to gain the circumstances for a new Pax Sinica. In addition to the work done by the American theorist of international relations, G. John Ikenberry where he devotes his book "*From Hegemony to the Balance of Power*" to present a positive future to proposed profitable interaction between China and the U.S.

For this thesis a diversity of materials were used beside books, secondary sources from websites including online articles and essays from CNBS, Foreign Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School and many others. It included also online journals, newspapers and magazines such as The New York Times, Journals OpenEdition, China U.S. Focus, as well as online libraries like Wiley Online library, Amazon and JSTOR.

The thesis consists of three chapters where the first chapter is done about America the current hegemony and the economic decline that it is witnessing. The second chapter looms to project concentration to the rapid rise of the Chinese economic clout and the advantages that it serves to widen its influence all across the entire world. The third chapter it devoted to underline some economic differences between rise and decrease to China and America. This chapter zooms in the lens provided by Graham Allison in his concept "the

Thucydides Trap" in which he tries to encircle the conditions between China and America to prevent a possible war. The aim of this paper tends to portray a clear picture about the relationship between China and America. It is based on data analysis to events and conditions that focus on the potential rise of China to another level of hegemonic status in the times that America is witnessing a steady decrease to its economic privilege and clout. The study is conducted through qualitative method that goes in parallel with the application of the Thucydides Trap Theory.

1. Chapter One: America the International Hegemon and the Economic Shrinkage.

1.1 Introduction

The world hegemonic status has been seized by America since the close of the Cold War. America headed the liberal international order backed to its strong and qualified platforms, well-knit rules and decisive conditions. The American dominant position in the world is distinguished by its significant capability to exert international influence and project power all across the globe. Moreover, America improves and echoes a high level of economic rates all over the world. It is considered as the world third largest economy, through its highly mixed and sophisticated economical system.

America has, for a long time, exercised its military and economic authority to establish global order that mainly served and advanced its own economic and geopolitical objectives in the first place. America guarded its dominant position since 1991 by virtue to its overwhelming supremacy in all domains. It has been the central zone attracted to the struggle for global power but never defied. However, over the last fifty years, one of the very frequent themes in international grade has been the notion that the United States is going through a complicated risk to its decline.

1.2. America Sets a Structure to Hegemony and Superpower

1.2.1. Hegemony is more American

Hegemony is "dominance and subordination in the field of relations structured by power" (Hall, 1985). Hegemony is actually the domination of one part, division or a group over another, which is overwhelmingly propped and driven by legal and logistic standards. Presently, the expression "hegemony" is mostly used as an abbreviation to portray the relatively predominant position, all according to a certain complex of ideas and their corresponding tendency to become intuitively commonsensical so that it restrains every statement or alternative representation from diffusion and dissemination. This term is in fact employed to identify the actor, group, class or state that is responsible for the spread of hegemonic ideas and practices hegemonical power. (Rosamond 2019)

Hegemony stems from a Greek word "hégeomai" that merely means ruler, leader or commander, to generally refer to the personal leader of a military alliance, and used later on as "dominance over" to define city-state connections and to describe the leadership of a certain monarch. Historian Thucydides used this to define Athens and Sparta's governance of the various Alliances in his history of the Peloponnesian War. The emphasis on leadership means that the power of hegemony is obviously different from actors who are simply powerful and have their control and domination over others. The term was limitedly used in political analysis somewhat, until the intensive discussion that had been presented by Antonio Gramsci, The Italian Political and Philosopher, he was one of the most important theoreticians whose research on cultural hegemony has altered the way people think about the notion. He was born in 1891 into a leading Marxist Intellectual and activist, who contributed to guide the Italian Movement. (Huygens 2017, 14) With the rise of fascism, however, Gramsci and other Marxists and academics had been detained and jailed. During his time in jail, he wrote a number of papers recognized as the Prison Notebooks. (Forgacs 23-25).

In the framework of the socioeconomic class supremacy over other groups within a cultural scheme, he addressed hegemony. In most countries, the bourgeoisie chaired the economic regime as a social hegemon. Gramsci distanced himself from the traditionally Marxist perspective that governance and power were only controlled by the industry and the economic command, specifically the methods of production. Rather, the focus of

Gramsci was on the role of policy, civil society and the existence of dominant / subordinate relations. (Litowitz 2000, 515)

Antonio Francesco Gramsci was an Italian Marxist philosopher and communist politician, discussed "hegemony" in the more-advanced Western countries in his attempt as he sought to understand the survival of the capitalist state. He recognized the prevailing law as a class law and wanted to explain how tangible organizational structures and material interactions of manufacturing went into the fore. Brute domination or coercion could lead us to the superiority of a category and thus to the replication of its related mode of manufacturing. But, Gramsci's principal remark was that the perpetuation of class law by mental and moral governance in developed capitalist communities had been mainly accomplished by consensus. Hegemony is more than economic authority itself; it is a technique of seizing and retaining authority. Therefore, a State with government apparatuses is established. Power, ideology, and intervention theory (the theory of action, praxis) are inextricably separable according to Gramsci's understanding.

In addition to Marxists, the neorealist school of international relations theory has made noticeable contributions to hegemony and worldwide politics. "Neorealism or structural realism is a theory of international relations that says power is the most important factor in international relations." (Wikipedia.org) some commentators saw the hegemonic stability theory as a gold norm to investigate relations between the worldwide scheme and the hegemonic strength. This theory also helps to clarify the development and cause for hegemonic conflicts of global systems. The theory is mainly ascribed to Charles Kindleburger and was called Robert Keohane's hegemonic stability theory. In his debate on hegemonic conflicts, Robert Gilpin is also considered a key player in the hegemonic stability theory. (Forgacs 2017, 17-19.)

Benaros 8

1.2.2 The Notion of Superpower

According to the alleged "consensus" choice, the world agrees that during a specific period, there is a nominated State was a Superpower. For example, Britain in the Victorian age and the United States after World War Two. Back to the consensus decision making that is a group decision making process; in which group members develop and agree to support a decision in the best interests of the whole.

For Gilpin, "Both individually and in interaction with one another, those states that historically have been called the great powers and are known today as the superpowers establish and enforce the basic rules and rights that influence their own behavior and that of the lesser states in the system" (Gilpin 1981, 3). A superpower generally is a state that commands and retains a military or economic strength, or even both, and has a vastly vigorous overall impact. Gilpin also quotes Raymond Aron to the effect that "the structure of international systems is always oligopolistic. In each period the principal actors have determined the system more than they have been determined by it" (Gilpin 1981, 29). Superpowers conceive of their own worldwide concerns and form world affairs and events. Therefore, a superpower can't be disregarded on the global level and no world issue can be settled without whose collaboration. In general, the ownership of superior military capacities is usually regarded as the key component in separating superpowers such as the USA from significant forces such as France or the United Kingdom. A superpower also derives its intensity from its higher market and the superior economy, and the ability to impact other global organizations (soft power). The word superpower is used most often to define a state whose strength predominates generally, but is sometimes used to define a state whose strength is predominant in one particular field (e.g., a military superpower, economy superpower, etc). The list of superpowers is the most decisive variable in global politics, according to realistic scientists, like Hans Morgenthau and neo-realistic scientists like Kenneth Waltz. The presence of one, two or multiple superpowers (unipolar, bipolar, or multipolar) determines the world's stability by the strength and opportunities for conflict and peace in the global system. This idea must differ from that of the "hegemon", which refers to one state's dominance over the rest in one area or the whole globe (national hegemon, global hegemon, etc.).

As a first use, the term referred to the British Empire under the reign of Queen Victoria that imposed its authority over almost one-quarter of the globe land surface and more than one-Quarter of its population. But after the World War Two, it was frequently used as a concept. It was exclusively used by scholars to denote the two potent protagonists during the Cold War, the United States and the U.S.S.R. Following the end of the Cold War and the decrease of the Russian authority in the 1990s, the US took the stance of global domination unprecedentedly since the start of the Second World War. Some scholars have argued that the term superpower no longer takes its undisputed global primacy and proposed instead alternative terms such as hyper power, global hegemony and empire. Despite the significant economic, military and diplomatic repercussions of the first decade of the twenty-first century, the United States remained the only state to have obvious supremacy in all sources of power. (EncyclopeadiaBritannica, 2019)

1.3 America the Global Hegemonic Power

What is noteworthy about the modern period is that in this respect a one country-the US-has far greater influence than any other. "Powerful countries have always had the capacity and the desire to influence the international system of which they are a part." (Watson 1992) The US have a distinctive opportunity for influencing both the progressively linked global system' standards and laws as well as the conduct of its other States and non-State participants. The American global hegemony is considered one of the

major realities of the time as it exceeded all the expectations of practicing power like never been before ,at all levels _military, economy, technology, culture and politics.

The U.S, the years following the Cold War, was the faster growing unlike the other countries like Europe and Japan, and emerged to be the only global superpower in the decade that followed. It planted its military bases and naval forces all around the world. For the first time in the contemporary era, the most powerful and unrivaled America has the strongest government that can function and conduct worldwide affairs without any sense of fear of rising counterbalancing rivals. America's unipolarity was born in the globe then. Over the centuries, America realized a high level of world order after deep anarchy; it has formed a distinctly open and freely rule-based global order with more assistance than opposition from other nations. In collaboration with European and East Asian partners, under the lines of Cold War, this order became the basis and working principle of contemporary world policies. Open markets, security alliances, multilateral cooperation, and democratic community were provided as basics of the order. (Ikenberry 2004, 133)

1.3.1 Geographical Features in America

The United States and its history as a whole can be mainly explained back to its geographical location in the world. The key element that has influenced and driven growth of the country since its creation has been that it is far from everything.

The U.S is bounded to the East and West by Oceans, and to the North and South by friendly and militarily weak countries. The United States has almost never been threatened on the home-front, so it has had the entire motive to define its well arranged government and political structure and developed system in general.

Space is also a major criterion that confers distinction upon America to other countries, as it is one of the largest cities in the globe. By the nineteenth century, America took tremendous proportions from sea to sea, to be a continental nation since the time. It is the third largest country in the world based on land area and population.

America is one of the most diverse countries in the globe. From mountains to prairies, rainforests to deserts, arctic to tropical, volcanic mountains, large bodies of water and great lakes, arctic tundra, canyons, glaciers, densely populated areas, as well as vast wilderness. The long term of economic emergence of the U.S is always inherent to its productive and well-heeled geography. It's rich and varied natural environment results diverse productivity from industrial, cultural, agricultural, creativity and trade regions. There are many other natural benefits for the United States. The mining and the industry sector benefit from a broad range of valuable mineral resources, such as petroleum, gas, iron ore, carbon, lead, zinc, phosphate, silver and copper.

The shallow waters along the shoreline, recognized as the continental shelf, represent a wealthy breeding floor for commercial and sport fishing. The wider river network also offers mass cargo transport paths and the possibility for hydroelectricity advancement

1.3.2. The American Military Mastery

The current framework of the U.S. military organization derives from the 1947 National Security Act. The same statute is applied to produce the US Air Force and also for the War Department that has been reestablished as the Department Defense. (Rod Powers 2019).

The U.S adopts the five military branches. It includes army as the largest branch and main ground force to protect and defend the country and its interests as a primary function. It adopts the Air Force for more support to the army via air and space. In addition to the heavy and vast Navy which ensures safety and security and maintain the American interests at the large sea, it have Marine Corps in charge of amphibious operations for the observant control of beachheads to capture and attack the enemy from anywhere. Finally, as the smallest military branch of all the U.S, it has the Coast Guards which mainly deal with law enforcement, boat security, maritime rescue and monitoring of illegal immigrants. Additionally, there is the so called the National Guard to protect boarders, serve the country from violence and reserve components of the U.S Armed Forces. (Angela Halvorson 2010, 1-4.) The US, by far the world's most traditionally greatest military force, has enormous strength through tanks, flights, maritime ships and superbly prepared military forces. (Cohen 2015, 2.)

1.3.3American Globalization

In addition to the radical change in the fundamental aspects of global affairs and relations, globalization has rather modified the means of exercising authority and control in international security. "Globalization is a manifestation of new means through which power is exercised and disturbed" (Sean Kay 2004). It is an effective procedure under the frame of the philosophy of hegemony and domination to affect and manipulate other cultures. Otherwise, globalization is often seen as an instrument of practicing financial primacy by the big hegemonic nations with little respect for human freedoms, employment norms or the environment. It includes the establishment of a number of cross-border interaction processes and connection technologies which influence and represent accelerated interdependence between economy, politics and security. It opens the way for advancement of common human standards across the entire world.

The global wide connectivity, the communication and exchange rate, the complexity of size of the networks involved, the volume of trade and economic development, the interaction as risk are all clarified under the label of globalization. Within this context, globalized American culture reinforces the iconography and impact of the United States,

eradicates cultural diversity and suppresses etherized cultures. "The revitalization of soft dynamics to boost contemporary American power in an age when brutal force is left with no room to thrive, has reinvigorated and legitimized American hegemony to infiltrate and to "oppress" other cultures by eradicating cultural diversity and identities." (Riani 2017, 52.).

The rapid popularity of US cultural merchandise in the whole world recycles the longlasting myths of the intensity of the exploitative urban worldwide society depending on American manner of life, values manufacturing, and distribution and usage.

As an ideological power, American globalization, based on hegemonic imperialism, has performed an important part in establishing a new world order. It turned US authority into a politics driven by worldwide businesses corporations and companies like McDonald, Coca Cola, Mickey Mouse, Sony, TV programs, Music, and other cultural artifacts. It is an integral part of the US economic force. (Riani 2017)

1.4American Economic Advanced Investments

The capitalist America has a heavily structured mixed economy and a global conducting industry sector. The USA has not only developed its own interests as a superpower but has also developed worldwide safety and prosperity through series of multilateral agreements and international organizations. Through its partnership networks and the United Nations Security Council, it protected the freedom and sovereignty of country nations. Moreover, through its own trading agreements and organs such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund, it has promoted the propagation of free market capitalism. (Kissinger 2014, 362-363.) A wealth of natural assets, a well developed infrastructure and elevated efficiency are the driving force behind the national economy. At the start of the 21st millennium, the world witnessed a huge

global change in the phase of worldwide economy. The US economy was fast growing, with productivity development levels effectively higher than previously. Under the context of a continuous era of persistent development and price stability, minus the recessions that followed development in the past centuries, these levels were also accomplished. (Krueger 2006.) Financial engagement with the rest of the world played a major role in the US economic recovery. (Litan 2010)

After the 2008 'global financial crisis, that lasted technically from December 2007 to June 2009. The GDP growth rate then, as the economy did not achieve the complete rebounds from the initial recession, is in permanent decline as a result of the slow recovery following the financial crisis. The U.S regeneration pace in comparison to previous recoveries was exceptionally slow. President Obama was conscious of these constraints; he then supervised the painful recovery from the 2008 economic crisis. He has retained a largely flexible program that promotes worldwide safety through atomic disarmament in the Iranian Republic, and fosters free trade through the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). (LeoKeay 2018.)

The U.S recovered its real GDP, almost same level of the late 2007 before the crisis, and peaked by 2011. It also regained the net value of household by the first half of 2012, non-farm salary employment by May 2014, and by September 2015 refreshed the unemployment rate. This slow reconstruction actions compelled the American recovery to become the second-longest on record territory in April of 2018.

President Trump has repealed his hegemonic responsibilities by the United States, and that led to the acceleration the U.S 'deterioration. His dictum 'America First' implies that American interests are unilaterally pursued at the large cost of the global scheme as a whole. He has created a sense of global danger by challenging NATO's value and the viability of the Iranian atomic agreement. Meanwhile, he is threatening to slow worldwide financial inclusion by leaving TPP and TTIP and introducing trade tariffs. (Keay 2018)

1.4.1Trade benefits to the American Economy

The American population accounts for less than 5% of the world's inhabitants, generating and earning more than 20% of global revenue. America is the biggest domestic economy in the world and the world's major trader. It is the largest exporter and importer of goods and services. American actual earnings are 9 percent greater than they would otherwise have been due to trade liberalization effort since the Second World War, according to the International Economics Institute of Peterson. In regard to U.S. economy in 2013, 9percent represented extra US revenue of \$ 1.5 trillion for the US income. (United States Trade Representative online Blog 2018)

Trade continues to be America's development motor and an instrument to gain extra income. Around 3/4 of the global purchasing force, and more than 95% of global customers lie outside the boundaries of America. The assessment by the Peterson Institute also projected that eliminating other worldwide limitations would add another 50 % to America's profit from trade. (uschamber.com)

In view of the continued revival of financial and employment advancement in US and nations around the world, the restoration of trade development will play a significant role in the recovery. Key variables expressed in Administration's trade strategy are recognition of the long-term advantages of extended trading as well as the beneficial role that trade can perform in the present financial recovery. It also enhances productivity and promotes more innovation activities. With the ability to serve a global market, investment is encouraged in U.S. expanding export sectors and the rising scale of output helps lower average production costs. The United States was the world's biggest trade nation for goods and services in 2017, with total exports of \$ 2.35 trillion. (Merdith 2018)

1.5.Trump Administration Terms

1.5.1. Economic Development under Trump

The US has preserved its spot, as the biggest industry in the world since 1871; The U.S. economy was nominally at \$ 19.39 trillion in 2017 which was expected to achieve \$20.41 trillion in 2018. The US is often referred to as a financial superpower because its economy represents almost one quarter of the world's total economy supported by advanced infrastructure, technology, and abundance of natural sources. Although the US economy is service-oriented, contributing nearly 80% of its GDP, production adds only generate about 15% of its output. (

In the departure of Donald Trump presidency, he was proclaiming that the United States will enjoy its best times of high economic growth. Trump has succeeded to pass part of his policies but failed his promise to surpass 3% of economic growth rate by the first quarter of his administration. However, it was actually achieved after growing by 3.1% to 3.2% in the second and third quarter of 2017 respectively. The inventory exchange has meanwhile risen by 27% in the midst of a rise in business profit. Although forecast for the year as a whole indicated that the economic growth rate will be only by 2.5%, and most specialists considered the economy to be unworkable.

When Trump entered the White House, unemployment rates were at 4.8%, but decreased to 3.8% by the beginning of 2019, a level that the U.S. didn't reach since long time. Jobs in the sectors of construction, manufacturing and mining increased by about half a million jobs in one year.

Other good news for America was that non-farm salaries increased by more than expected, and wages, the last missing element in the economic rebound, rose at the highest level of 2.9% annually since April 2009, which produced greatest profit since the end of the financial crisis in June 2009. GDP growth gained 4.2% in the 2nd quarter of 2018 as a best performance in the last 4 years.

At this period when many economists used the expression "full employment" to define economy, Americans entered 3.9\$ million more from the ranks of working in Trupm's period. Although the overall economy remains unresolved, during the 2nd half, GDP has risen by 1.4\$ trillion. U.S. exports rose about 4.4\$ billion in 2018 to record 200.2\$ billion. While the U.S imports volume increased by 6\$ billion to be 250.7\$ billion in total. Businesses are raising, customers are investing and spending, and innovation is increasing as well.

Trump pursues a protectionist trade policy, Tax Cuts, to protect America. The Tax Reform Act was the largest legislative achievement for Trump during his first year of presidency, although the details of legislation differed from those presented in his campaign. Tax cuts boosted the U.S. stock market which reached high records that led the Dow Jones Industrial Average rise to 31% as a great performance long ago. (CNBC.com.)

1.5.2 Trade Deficit

In 2018, the U.S. trade deficit jump up to its high level in the last 10 years. Whilst, the political sensitive trade deficit with China hits an extra elevated record, though trump administration imposed a large rate of tariffs on imported goods intent to narrow the gap.

The U.S. depts became greater than U.S. 'economy itself, it reached 22\$ billion in the term of Trump presidency. While Trump proclaimed that he is going to regulate army affairs first, and then move to deal with the 22\$ billion depts.

Despite the repeated promises and threats declared by Trump to reduce the trade deficit, especially with China, Japan and Germany, he failed somehow to develop the issue. According to data released in November from last year, the trade balance deficit in America uplifted to a high record of 50.5\$ million that never been reached since the past 6 years.

The American goods and service deficit, in 2017 recorded an increase of 11.6%. Last year, America's trade deficit of goods budget grew to its highest point in history, as the United States has imported a record amount of products, including from China, expanding deficit budget to 891,3 billion dollars, and reversing the aim of President Trump to narrow the gap.

His conflict on trade with Beijing also widened the gap, high taxes on Chinese products contributed to China's economic delaying, crushing America's sales which decreased almost 50 %, compared to December 2018. The deficit progression has been caused by several variables outside the command of President Trump, such as a worldwide economic deceleration and the relative power of the US dollar by which, both reduced the requirement for American products from outside the country. But the tax reduction of \$1.5 trillion by Trump, which was mainly funded by government borrowing, also exacerbated the growing divide in 2018. Economists have advised that Trump's tax cuts would effectively exacerbate an inevitable trade deficit surge that he promised to reduce.

1.5.3 Industrial and service activity

The North American Free Trade Agreement has been re-established between President Trump and Canada and Mexico, hoping that a fresh trilateral agreement will reinvigorate the American production industry. President Trump has fulfilled his NAFTA campaign pledge, and official talks began in August 2017, with the three nations. Trump used tariffs throughout the phase as a negotiating tool and in late 2018 applied the import duties on steel and aluminum. The requirements of Trump included greater auto industry standards, increased access to the extremely regulated Canadian dairy market, improving employment security measures, dispute resolution reforming, and fresh regulations on intellectual property and electronic commerce. In addition, protection was enhanced for U.S. pharmaceutical products and other intellectual assets. On the other hand, Trump's promises of infrastructure spending and his talk about taxation on Chinese and Mexican goods, have not yet come out of the framework of electoral promises.

1.6 New York, « Economic Pillar in the U.S. »

New York is one of the most powerful states with a high average of economic wealth. It predominates the state's economy as the leading advertising, bank, finance, media and publication hub in the United States. If New York was a country, the state would be the biggest after Canada by 1.7\$ trillion, as the 11th-largest economy in the globe. However, the state's business position is one of the top economic pillars in America and the world. New York City has one of the highest, taxes, union workforce and red tape, in the globe. The New York Empire is an economic power leading a sophisticatedly well educated workforce group, as it includes massive rates of VC investments (Venture Capita). It contains huge cultural and recreational assets as it drives 10% of the 1000 biggest companies in America. (Cuomo 2018)

Under the label of a metropolitan area, New York is on its way to reaching gross domestic product of \$1,797 trillion in 2019. Its GDP rate is expected to surpass Tokyo by 2035. It is famous for being in the top world rank by the excessive number of billionaires

that it holds. It hit its lowest rate of unemployment in 2018. The biggest diamond exporter in the world is New York State estimated for more than 13\$ billion in 2018 as declared by the U.S. Consensus Bureau. (McCamy 2019) The city's economic growth for the first quarter of 2019 rated 3% dropping from 3.5% in the last quarter of 2018. Oil, gold, aluminum, natural gas, electricity, rough diamonds, and lumber are the top and largest imports to New York. Tourism has also a key component of its economy. (Meilnicki 2019)

1.7 Conclusion

Long since the American economic hegemony is unchallengeable; many rising powers could not even enter the competition zone or fit the criteria of a superpower and reached the U.S economic rate. America topped most ranking lists to be the largest in the wide set of the world system. The American actual slow recovery marked to its debts and deficits, and its preeminence slipping with the economic rise, symbolizes possible unpleasant news not to their advantage. America is witnessing an economic deviation through a severe angle. However, though that economic decrease it is still controlling the markets and the trade transaction by its globally dominant currency "the dollar". Moreover, despite the challenges facing the U.S. economy, it still has the largest economy in the world slightly before China. In the meantime, China's dramatic transformation turned the talks to its benefits. Chinese rapid expansion and rise is an authentic game-changer, which portrays an opportunity and a challenge to the international great power, the United States, especially from the economic side. The fresh financial and political weight of China motivates for further cooperation with the United States on a variety of worldwide concerns and issues, and enhanced cooperation among multilateral organizations. Due to their pure impact, both countries have worldwide interests that render it hard to be solved without the approval of the other to discover an alternative to one's problem. They could effectively accomplish much positive together.

The growth and expansion of Chinese worldwide interest has brought about a dramatic shift in the world financial system. Frustrations against the dominance of the United States have created tensions among the two forces. Under President Xi Jinping's governance, China has pursued a more assertive strategy not only to multilateral organizations, but also to its immediate neighbors as it considers it governed by and for Western forces. The US has thus treated and maintained this strategy as a direct barrier to the world order eventually to consider China as its largest rising challenger. (BENDINI 2016)

Benaros 22

2. Chapter Two: China the Monstrous Economic Rising Power

2.1 Introduction

One of the most striking conditions that indeed affected the industrial achievements to worldwide economies is China's rapid growth over the previous half millennium. "When China awakes, it will shake the world", Napoleon Bonaparte. China's emergence as a superpower has been predicted since the days of Napoleon, who alerted about its efforts to be a world power station, and warned against disturbing the "Sleeping Dragon".

The Chinese involvement into the Opium wars, and its breakdown as "The Sick Man of Asia" which costed massive loss, lasted long to the end of 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, but China never gave up on the expectations to be a great power one day.

After the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 came Deng Xiaoping, who started his period with a series of reforms by which China has extremely changed. The new leader, Deng Xiaoping, permitted foreign investments and promoted international trade, which has effectively driven china to enter the world markets with high economy. By these policies, Xiaoping aimed to largely earn the foreign exchange to repair and restore the Chinese economy and be independent globally.

The Chinese economic transformation required a set of reforms that includes all domains, juxtaposed by industrialization and urbanization to reach such a level of expansion and gain global recognition. China has almost undergone through a radical shift from a large agrarian society to a great industrial force. Its intense productivity led to a large advancement in wages and numbers that drives China to worth the spot as the second largest economy in the globe after the United States. The Chinese economic growth pace over the last decades has been clearly remarkable to the whole world.

Benaros 23

2.2 Geographical Diversity in China

China or the People's Republic of China is the largest country in the world by population of almost 1.4 billion people, which is equal to 18.41% of the total population in the whole world. It has 60.40% of its population in urban areas. It covers a total land area of 9.388.211 km2 as the 3rd biggest in the world. China is situated in Asia with a large bordering territory of 22.000 km that gathers 14 countries which are: Russia, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Burma, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Tajikistan, North Korea, and Bhutan.

To its East, China shares the Pacific coastline which long extend to approximately 14.500km by which emerges an increasing regional affairs where the Chinese interests in the Pacific Island countries are widely expanding over time. China by its dynamic engagements with the Pacific Island countries offers developmental opportunities to the region that in a way provide its ambitious regards to eventually be a regional dominant power. President Xi Jinping, in 22 November 2014, was in Fiji shared a meeting with the eight leaders of the Pacific Island countries. They declared and agreed to level up their relationship to "strategic partnership" scale. This meeting in fact, reflects the rising presence of China and the growing and far-reaching investments establishing a newfound economic intensity. (Inouye, 2015. 43-45).

China is considered a land and sea power by its large temperate coastline, as stated by the English Geographer Mackinder in his "Democratic Ideals and Reality". The latter added a prediction that china will lead the world with almost a quarter of humanity from the total population of the world with a new established systematic civilization, "building for a quarter of humanity a new civilization, neither quite Eastern nor quite western". (Sirsikar 2016) China contains five Autonomous Regions: Guangxi, Tibet, Xinjiang, Ningxia, and Inner Mongolia; each with different cultural traits that differ from China's Han dominating culture. It has four Municipalities as the top shot of China, which are the Capital Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing. It also includes two Special Administrative regions that are characterized by self-governance following their own systems, but fall under the Chinese sovereignty: Hong Kong and Macau.

The Chinese geographical nature is famous for natural phenomena like typhoons, floods, tsunami, and earthquakes. Its climate varies from one region to another; it swings from extreme dry in the northwest to tropical monsoon in the southeast.

China is the biggest manufacturer of antimony, natural graphite, tungsten, and zinc in the World with other significant mineral reserve. It also has the world largest hydropower potential.

China's physical variety is enormous. There are fertile lowlands and foothills on the eastern plains and southern coastlines. They are the destination for people and the center of the largest agricultural production in China. There is also hilly and mountainous territory in the south (South of the Yangtze River, the 4th longest in the world). Sunken basins (like Gobi and Taklamakan), winding plateaus and towering hills dominate the western and northern portion of the country. The country covers portion of the Tibetan plateau, the highest tableland on earth, and has much less farming capacity and population.

The people of China have traditionally focused on the Chinese main plain, directed themselves towards their own vast domestic market, and developed as an imperial force, whose main position is on the northern plains, on the mid and lower parts of the Yellow River (the 6th longest in the world).

Benaros 25

2.2.1. China's Integration into the World Economy

2.2.1.1. Trade Roars

Since China has attempted to modernize its economy, international trade has been used to take in fresh procedure and techniques to flourish into the international market. Trade has become an extremely important section and a major instrument used for financial development in China's general economy. China marked strong development rates and improvements in its foreign trade attitude after it has begun a reform mechanism and implemented an opening policy.

Its trade system successfully shifted from a protectionist policy to an exterior oriented with an open up economy. This type of transition allowed the Chinese trade with the remainder world to exceed a new large stage, from dependence and isolation to economic openness. The fact that China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) marked a major move towards China's engagement in global trade in a multilateral trading system. One of the primary causes of China's financial development was its incorporation into the worldwide market. The growing average of specialization and industrial benefits has played a significant role especially in rising GDP rates and the great employment development.

Recently, China followed export-orientated economy strategies, and has become a major trader in the global markets and the biggest economy after the US. International trade has also contributed to promote industrial efficiency and accelerate technological advancement. Technological and innovative incorporation in purchasing process for capital and intermediate products has a significant impact on productivity development. Furthermore, intra- industry trade becomes more crucial than before in East-Asia due to a considerable rise in machinery parts and components' trade (for both exports and imports) and the convergence of the commodity composition of imports and exports. (Ando, 2006)

China ratified a free trade contract with 10 ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asia Nations) countries which went into force on January 1, 2010. It is the world's biggest free trade by population-specific, and third-largest by GDP arrangement in ASEAN which leads China to precede the U.S. in ASEAN trade. (Sutter, 2019)

During the last centuries, trade exchange between China and the rest of the globe have continued to sharply increase. China has become significant commercial partner for the European Union (EU) and for the US, Japan and other OECD countries. Over the last couple of years, though, the global financial crisis of 2008 affected the major Chinese export markets (in the US, EU and Japan) and both export development and FDI have decreased but not as much as in the US and the European nation which were more shocked by the recession. (Caporal, A. Sova, R. Sova, 2015).

China's global trade has consistently expanded since it was first opened up to the world, showing how a latecomer can establish a position on the global economies and markets. In the last 21 years, trade levels for exports have raised an average of 18.1% and 17.7% for imports annually. The trade stability has generally been in surplus over this duration China's share in world trade and its worldwide classification has continuously increased. China's trade in 2012, which exceeded other developing economies, accounted for 11.3 per cent of worldwide trade.

Structural reforms in China have enhanced its competitiveness and commercial performance in latest years substantially. Chinese trading affairs with developing economies are also becoming vita seeking fresh prospective markets for its products. However, its current major trading partner is the United States with 19.2 percent of total exports which estimated \$ 479.7 billion. (Caporal, 2015)

In April 2019, Chinese trade surplus dropped from US\$ 26.21 billion the same month ago, to US\$ 13.84 billion, with a lack of a US\$ 35.0 billion surplus consensus on the

market On an annual basis, exports increased by 4.0% to USD 179.65 billion, whereas the exports decreased by 2.7% to USD 193.49 billion. Taking into consideration the four first months of the year, over the corresponding period in 2018, trade surpluses have increased from USD 70,94 billion to USD 90,16 billion. In April, trade balance with the Chinese's biggest export market, the US, stood at US\$ 21.01 billion. The trade balance between 1981 and 2019 in China was on average USD 96.90. (Trading Economics Blog 2018)

China's largest exports are broadcasting equipment, computers, office machine components and telephones. Its most important importations are crude oil, iron ore, cars and gold.

Its main export destinations are the United States, Hong Kong, Japan, Germany and South Korea, whilst South Korea, Japan, Other Asian countries, the USA and Germany are the main sources of importation.

2.2.1.2 Agricultural Power in China

Agriculture, since long, has been the base principle for the Chinese economy establishment, and remains vital for an ongoing development process until now. China is famous for its production of oilseed, soybeans, rice, tea, sorghum, and various other products.

It is difficult to widely understand the enormous challenges facing agriculture in china regarding its space and large population. It effectively contributed to feed 22% of the world population from a 9% of arable land of the planet, facing the biophysical and environmental challenges like the irregular distribution of water sources. (Yu and Wu, 2018)

China is struggling with an increasing shortage in agriculture sources and rural land productivity and vitality with a regard to a rise of population development of industrialization and urbanization. Agricultural production and food supply present a hinder and a challenge to Chinese agriculture development.

Agriculture in China developed through a large rate of change, including institutional transformation, agrarian reforms, and technology advancement.

According to a joint scheme drafted by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and six other ministries and governmental entities, the nation will operate to enhance the value of agricultural goods, as well as the effectiveness of the agrarian sector and global competitiveness. In 2022, the nation intends to increase the farmers 'efficiency to 55.000 Yuan per capita. It has promised to support the growth of grain dealers and global economic companies to enhance worldwide industry's competitiveness.

China is working on its vows to modernize and empower agriculture with new methods of technology to boost the small farming households, and achieve a modern industrial agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs declared that China is planning to build at least 5.33 million hectares of high-standard farmlands in the soon coming years. (Xinhua, 2019). Han Changfu, the minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, said "China will further improve its agricultural plantation structure and narrow the deficit in the supply of certain farm products in 2019."

China grants a great importance to agricultural development by which it achieved an impressive international progress through the industrial sector services especially over the last decade. It is working immensely to promote a modern agriculture and high quality of its rural development.

2.2.1.3 Review on Military Power in China

China's military forces on soil, in sea, in the air and in space have been enhanced significantly. In order to help in the global efforts to fight Somali pirates, China has started

to extend its naval strength beyond the Pacific by launching a group of tiny military vessels to the Gulf of Aden since December 2008.

China is striving to protect its territory and people following a national defense policy effectively with the regard its concept of "peaceful development". China's hopes to achieve an advanced, equipped and capable military that serves to command and conduct operations at its largest space and dimensions from its borders. The government's recent white paper on National Defense claims that China will "by and large reach the goal of modernization of national defense and armed forces by the mid-21st century." The paper emphasizes that more technologies are being developed in a creative way and says the country is on its right track towards a much progress to the objective of modernization of the domestic defense and strong armed forces by 2020. (Bajoria, 2009)

In recent times, the interests shifted towards being masterful, skillful and more capable military power that can restrain any suspected threat or battle in its terrains at the moment's notice. The People's Liberation army has undergone a number of changes both in its rehabilitation and organization since Xi Jinping took on the post of Secretary General of the Communist Party of China (CPC), in 2013. They aimed at ensuring the PLA forces were ready for fighting. The PLA's goal is to provide the latest modernization by improving the newest technology and logistics, which can guide the army to rapid and decisive performances and win in every fight arena. (Bommakanti, Kelkar, 2019)

Even the PLA has experienced important modifications but the PLA Navy is considerably the most upgraded branch. The formerly disregarded PLAN is also on its best way to be the dominant maritime force in China's close and far seas. The innovation also has been an important part of the growth of the PLA Air Force and the Rocket Forces through the implementation of drones and UAV and study on artificial intelligence inclusion into their new-generation airplane.(Bommakanti, Kelkar, 2019) These severe transformations are driven by Xi's ambitious intention to make China the center of modern international economy. Xi aims to highlight that China is a strong nation and a force to be globally reckoned.

2.2.1.4 Services and Industrial Activity

In order to decrease the traditional dependence on heavy sector, investment and imports, the state relies on the increase in production and services especially in fields of high quality, such as finance and electronics. The service sector covers and guarantees more than half of the Chinese economy. The Caixin Survey revealed that the business with participants improved and that fresh activities were linked to growth, business expansions and enhanced attempts for new customers. Service sector power would assist to combat any instability in the manufacturing industry of the country. In April, activity in the Chinese services sector better improved with a record growth in export profits.

The Chinese services through the Caixin-Markit company report was 54,5 in April, compared with 54,4 in March, and was the highest since January 2018."In general, China's economy looked resilient in April, especially in the services sector," declared Zhong, director of macroeconomic analysis at CEBM Group, in his commentary released alongside the Caixin data.

This year, Beijing has ramped up monetary supply as a motive to make the economic foundation safe through revealing 2 trillion Yuan tax cut (\$ 297 billion) to reduce the economic burden of companies.

The strong demand in markets and the attempts to expand external client base services have contributed to business development. According to Caixin measurement started in 2014, the Chinese services businesses are approving their faster rate since that time. "The rapid rise in demand for services has led to a steady price rise, which contributed to the outstanding performance of corporate profitability in the service sector", Liu said at a news conference in Beijing.

Yet, the survey discovered that China's financial performance remained comparatively weak during April, considering concerns about the worldwide economy's power. However, "Business confidence hasn't recovered," reported Zhong and reassured that "Market participants must remain patient to wait for the economy to stabilize." Zhong is predicting a stable economy for the Chinese service sector.

Beijing in latest months has increased steps to promote the second largest economy in the world, including substantial reductions in taxes and expenditure on infrastructure services. For April, an official activity measurement of the Chinese services sector performance decreased to 54.3 from 54.8 in March, but it still remains on an expanding state.

2.3. Embracing Globalization

2.3.1. Made in China 2025 Initiative (MIC)

The term "Made in China" have crossed all the United States, because of the large Chinese products shipped into the American markets under a value of \$479.97billion in 2018. China is the world's largest export trading nation, and the United States is china's largest trading partner with 19.2% of the Chinese imports. In addition, China is following an extremely powerful planning and steps to establish worldwide contacts and strengthen relations with certain partners in America the Global power. It has an efficient public relation match as it calls itself "a globalist world force". The "One Belt One Road" initiative of China is designed to boost development in Asia through investment of billions of dollars into the development of innovative services and facilities to link China to the remainder of the globe. MIC 2025 is component of the ambitious strategy of Chinese President Xi Jinping to accomplish the excellent regeneration for the Chinese country and to reestablish the great power of China in 2049–the centenary of PRC's foundation. Xi set out a multi-stage strategy based on definite and nominated interests for 2020, 2035 and 2050 at the 19th Party Congress in October 2017. He said China would be a major creative country by 2035 and become a controlling global force by the end of the decade. (Glaser, 2019)

Xi called on the Communist Party to be mobilized to guide the growth of the technological sectors and to turn China into a nation of innovators as well as he was encouraging collaboration between colleges, public study institutions, state businesses and tiny businesses.

In order to make China the world leader in sophisticated production and manufacturing and to level up its economic worldwide intensity, the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) has nominated a MIC approach subdivided into three major steps. The first step to be realized by 2025 requires China to approach the levels of manufactory capabilities in Germany and Japan, during the period of their industrialization. The second step will be undertaken to allow China reserve its position as the second top tier manufacturing power by 2035. the 3rd step will supposedly authorize China to become the 1st tier member of worldwide manufacturing powers by 2045, and will have attain strong innovative leading capabilities, high competitive vantages and a worldwide controlled technological and industrial systems. (Glaser, 2019)

The MIC 2025 approach is a major part implemented in Beijing's strategy to maintain its status as a superpower in manufacturing and exporting system despite all the rising challenges due to its increasing demography.

Benaros 33

2.3.2 One Belt One Road (OBOR)

The big ambitious China is willing to work on an initiative aimed at stimulating trade and financial growth to facilitate business activities 'expansion on the worldwide scale. "It further focuses on flow of investment, allocation of resources, market integration and policy coordination through encouraging open, comprehensive and balanced regional economic cooperation (Sarker 2018;Yu, 2017;Chen, 2017;Cheng, 2016; Khattak and Khalid, 2013). It has been first time proposed as "Silk Road Economic Belt" by Xi Jinping in September 2013 and then renamed as the OBOR. The extraordinary development campaign across Asia and beyond that is labeled "One Belt One Road" that seeks global harmonious connectivity, cultural exchange, widening advanced technology and economic globalization. It aims to do this through creating huge transport links to nations and stations all over the world. According to some projections, China intends to drive USD 150 billion into these initiatives annually.

The OBOR initiative consists two parts; One Road as called "The Ground Silk Road" which serves to connect the mainland China with Central Asia and Europe, and the One Belt as labeled "Marine Silk Road" to be launched from the Chinese coastal regions extending all the way via Southeast Asia, Africa and Europe. Back to a set of declarations by the President Xi, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi, the One Belt will cover three routes: 1) North China – Mongolia – Russia – Europe; 2) China – Middle Asia –Europe; 3) China – Middle Asia – West Asia/Middle East; and the One Belt includes China, ASEAN, Middle East and Europe. (Md Sajjad Hosain, 2019. p.120-121)

Beijing believes that "a new era of globalization" is going to launch after creating the trade route that China calls "Modern Silk Road". Planning for the pipelines and port in Pakistan has been set, and it also intends to build bridges in Bangladesh and railways in Russia.

Through this initiative, all the member countries that are crossed by the OBOR will effectively be advantageous if they use better policy achievements implementing a high level of interests to gain the opportunity. The OBOR supporters say that it will spark an "economic revolution" and globalize the financial advancement.

China, by the OBOR initiative, wants to create a regional chain of industrial productivity and economic solid integration through a large complex program where it will be the central pillar of development and innovation, a high-exporter of its products, the responsible for determining standards and regulations and gain the world acceptance to its polices. China wants to gain overseas markets, expand its soft power and adopt its respective "China's economic model" which controls the regional and most global trade.

The middle class in Asia is estimated to grow to 4 billion people by 2025, which will practically increase the consumer markets and raise the demand for goods, products and services, thus it will highly affect the economic growth. Not only for Asia but also for the benefit will absolutely get back to all the nations and investors involved in the initiative and the world regardless to the geographical dimensions.

2.4 The West Want to Get In

The matter is never just about the imports that let China to be distinguished from other nations, but because that China has a market, of which the West pointedly intends for a share. Its financial development has exceeded every other nation by 10% on average annually; the nation has had unrivaled purchase force thanks to its great size (more than 1 milliard of individuals), accompanied with an increasing working class. American businesses are therefore eager to get engaged with Chinese investments and enter its markets. For instance, Facebook and Google have attempted over and over again to reenter China, with companies and businesses altering strategies and producing fresh goods for entering the Chinese game.

In the list of superpower skills, China controls the technological domination box. Once labeled as the "copycat nation," it is now with powerful entrepreneurial enthusiasm. It is fifty times bigger in the electronic payments industry than that of the USA, and its two major web firms–Alibaba Group and Tencent Holdings –are the leaders in online gaming, social media and electronic commerce.

The technological development from China that once had encountered Western doubt and non-recognition, now receives due appreciation and valuation from the lightweight, cutting edge Mavric Pro drone (which monitors over 70 percent of the market in drones business) to the large bike-sharing sector.

2.5 Shanghai, "China's Economic Powerhouse on Rise"

Shanghai today is the center that can provide all things to all people. The Chinese historical progress almost goes in parallel with Shanghai's evolution. It is a large growing economic state. The town has seen constant annual financial development ranging from 9 to 15% in the late 1990's and early 00's. As it stand today, 3.63% of Chinese global GDP is accounted for Shanghai. This amount impressively strengthens the financial force regarding that Shanghai is just 0.1% of the nation as a whole. The Shanghai Bank Balance is continuing to rise up. (He Wei, 2019)

Shanghai is the most populated city in china and it possesses a large portion of power on account to its location. It is a harbor town located in the halfway down to a point where China protrudes into its East Sea. It is situated in the mouth of the massive Yangtze River leading inland to Nianji and the core China. It enables simple boat shipping to the neighboring countries to China, Korea, Japan and Taiwan. (W.Harris, 2019) Shanghai today is a city with many decades of global ties and trade connections between Central China and the rest of the globe. The China's defining Economic Powerhouse is the most valuable center of trade and transport in all East Asia. It has a large impact in the entire world on finance, commerce, culture and technology. (Ling Tang, 2019)

The town became a multinational hub for business and finance, and is regarded as an area of commercial exchange between the west and the east. It is a spot recognized for its famous historic landmarks such as the City God Temple, the Bund and Yuyuan Garden, Shanghai is also a popular touristic location. It is one of the world's most successful and fast developing towns. Due to its universal demographic and multilateral conditions, its prosperous and advanced customers and an extremely qualified and competent workforce, Shanghai is a highly attractive terrain to overseas investors. Over the last 15 years, the town has experienced double-digit GDP development and it has now become the world's shipping center. The city's output accounts for nearly 40% of its manufacturing and agriculture sectors, and it is the world's busiest container port owing to its situation in the Yangtze River Delta.

Shanghai nowadays is emerging as a global player. The town has a robust and prosperous economic services sector and big businesses. Alongside its high orientation of service economy, it also possesses a wide range of manufacturing areas, including the Technological Development Zone, the Shanghai HongQiao area and the Jinqiao Export Economic Processing Zone. (AN Feng, 2019)

Benaros 37

2.6. Chinese Continental Coverage

2.6.1. Presence of China in Africa

For about the last seven years, China and Africa have collaborated in wide range of projects. The seventh annual forum on China-Africa Co-operation was held in September 2018, when representatives from both nations met. Cooperation and collaborative efforts make Africa one of the largest allies of china recently. China's investments in the continent of Africa have been steadily growing. China announced that it would provide Africa with \$60 billion in economic aiding during the 2018 China-Africa Cooperation Forum. (J.B. Maverick, 2018)

Mining investments in Africa estimates approximately one-third of total China's Foreign Direct Investments. China has also expanded its military presence in Africa rivaling U.S. investment and army activity in the country. (P. Mourdoukoutas, 2019)

Intensive Chinese investments in African countries have shown its intention to ensure a strong raw material foundation in order to boost the economic growing pace in China. The investments are significantly done to serve China's aspirations to draw up the new globalization phase laws. China intends to use Africa as a place to ease Chinese exportation and insure the naval routes (and OBOR initiatives).

2.6.2 Europo-Chinese Strong Ties

China and Europe were stable trading partners since a long time. However, china in the latest years has enlarged its footprint in European investments. According to the statistics provided by the Rhodium Group, the china's foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EU has risen about 50 times in just eight years, from less than 840 million dollars in 2008 to touch a record of 42 billion dollars in 2016. (Valbona Zeneli, 2019)

The objectives of China in Europe are multiple— from access to fresh technology, high-tech resources and expertise to wider business entry to the European market through European networks. China has now achieved a high level of existence in Europe. Starting from its control over one tenth of European port capacity enabling entry into the heartland trade routes in Central Europe. It is directly involved in British water supply, banks and the traditional energy industry. Moreover, China holds a main position in the Civil Nuclear Regeneration Program of Britain. (D. Howell, 2019)

2.6.3 Some Investments in Australia

For the first moment since 2011, the study saw a 28 percent decrease for transactions in Australia from 102 in 2017 to 74 in 2018. In 2018, most investments were concentrated in New South Wales and Victoria while the remaining countries decreased to 8% and below and the Northern Territory received no Chinese assets along the year. (M. Janda, 2019)

After a major year in 2017, China's mining investment dropped dramatically in 2018 by 90 %. However, powerful consumer supply in China has motivated interest in lithium mining. Oil and gas on the other side almost tripled to a \$726 million, now representing 9% of China's entire ODI in 2018. In the meantime, Chinese healthcare investments have more than increased, exceeding the graphs as the most popular sector. (D, Cullinane, 2019)

Benaros 39

2.6.4 Chinese Presence in Asia

In Asia, China has already shown important advances. The region's main financial objectives are now one of the most active performers in Central Asia, and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) or the new Silk Road Initiative demonstrates its complete existence. The term has already pervaded the Central Asian states, who are interested in the Chinese project (OBOR) which provides a wide benefit of social and economic exchange. In spite of its problems, China is determined to extend its commitment on the Central Asian market countries. In addition, the fact that Central Asian countries established energy collaboration with China, which became the biggest oil importer in the world, is considered to be a great profitable opportunity for the Central Asian countries a better economic gain. (A. Bolonina, 2019)

2.6.5 Low Signals in America

According to fresh information loaded, for a second year in a succession, Chinese foreign direct investment in the United States has dropped. According to Rhodium Group independent researcher, china's average of investment across America broke down through a massive decline, from 46\$ billion in 2016 to 29\$ billion in 2017 and 4.8\$ billion in 2018, which estimated 90%, as the lowest level of direct investments in America since 2011. Its total weight of investment in America, including divestitures which saw a recorded 8ù billion of decline in 2018, is 8\$ billion. (Saiidi 2019) The decrease arises in the midst of US-China trade pressures and Beijing puts stress constrains on Chinese businesses to lower worldwide assets and reduce the overall debt.

According to Rhodium Group data a booming worth of U.S. dollars assets estimated 13\$billion were sold by Chinese.

The china's direct investment in the United States is shrinking and yet the top foreign buyers in America are the Chinese.

Benaros 40

2.7Conclusion

China is now considered as the second largest economic powerful entity. Recently, China through its phenomenal and drastic rise is heading its emergence to the status of being a great power. China is driving a high pace of economic rise by which, if it continues to carry on its growth rates, it will surpass the biggest worldwide economic power, the United States. In the few coming decades, as economists are predicting, the international order system will shake because of the astonishing economic increase of China. China is expected to take over as a superpower as its worldwide influence through all domains, especially its speedy economical and technological advancements, is largely expanding and exceeding the borders.

3. Chapter Three: A New World Order in the Horizon

3.1Introduction

The rise of china is undoubtedly one of greatest events that will happen in the 21st century. China has already transformed Eastern Asia, through its exceptional and rapid economic advancement and effective diplomacy, to a global powerful station. Seemingly, the Chinese strength and impact will grow further in the next few decades However; it's an open issue precisely how this drama will work out in the face of the status quo and American Superpower. Through the massive Chinese rise, some commentators are observing that the American worldwide dominance is, sooner or later, coming to its end, with a new world order governed by the East in the place of the Western-oriented world. With the continuous strong rise of China and the eroding stance of America, realists are noting about two perspective to happen as an outcome; first is that China will attempt to utilize its increasing impact to shape a new distinctive global ruling system and gain a better service for its interests, which will lead the American International Hegemon to begin feeling an increasing threat risk. Tension, distrust and a rivalry which are the main characteristics of a power transition are predicted by these events. China and the United States are in a way leading to a war that no one wants.

The reason is the Thucydides Trap, a model of tension and organization which occurs when a growing force challenges a governing authority. It is a very ancient phenomenon in history. The explanation of the historian Thucydides of the Peloponnesian war, which devastated ancient Greece: "It was the rise of Athens and the fear that this instilled in Sparta that made war inevitable." Those circumstances have happened sixteen times over the last 500 years. Out of the sixteen, the war was the ending edge in 12 of them. Nowadays, the 17th case seems highly solid, as China is unstoppably approaching towards a seemingly immovable America with both Xi Jinping and Donald Trump promising to make their countries "Great again". There could happen the greatest collide in history, unless China is ready to reduce its ambitious interests or America will handle being the number two in the world order system.

Graham T. Allison gives a vivid Thucydides 'insight explained as the best lens and suitable application for the U.S- China interrelations in the 21st century. He demonstrates the current case through similar and parallel events in history. Moreover, Allison is trying to portray that there have been crashing powers which maintained peace instead of war in the past, and he wants to persuade China and the U.S that war is not inevitable and the two powers should collaborate to prevent such a disaster to happen in the present time.

3.2 The Curve of the American Economic Power

The American economy is on the verge of its longest-running growth period ever but nobody can really grasp or accept the concept of a heading financial crisis. The United States is witnessing a spectacular change and shifts in the recent months of the year; it is actually receiving more bad economic numbers and the bond market signal flashed out to be considered as an obvious forecast of an economic downturns. Now economists think that an early recession could happen — possibly before 2021 — and that an increasing group of professionals and analysts began talking more about the potential for recession on the horizon. (E. Stewart, 2019).

The American Business leaders of the United States are increasingly concerned about the recession that will probably happen by the year of 2021, considering the "protectionist trade policy" is their initial fear. Based on the responses of 53 economists, this is the overall concluding report that has been declared recently by the National Association for Business Economics. The survey is considered a key barometric to the heading direction of US business community. Gregory Daco, US Chief Economist for Oxford Economics, reported that "Increased trade protectionism is considered the primary downwide risk to growth by a majority of the respondents." The study concluded with what it called a "surge" in recession fears among economists. Back to the survey, the average forecast of the GDP growth rate by the last quarter of 2020 will breakdown to reach 1.9%. Sharply dropping from the recent estimate of present economic record of the US_ 3.1% recorded in the first quarter of 2019. (R. Barbieri, 2019).

Additionally, the National Association for Business Economics emphasized that a "significant" inventory market decrease of 14% and a worldwide growth slowdown of 10% pose major challenges and risk to the US economy. After a powerful growth that estimated 6.9% in 2018, the business expenditure will be moderate for this year and next. (CNN Business, Barbieri, 2019.)

Furthermore, the global Purchasing Managers 'Index (PMI) is touching its lowest rate since September 2016. In a recent study by IHS Markit financial data firm, the stock strategist revealed that the manufacturing activity dropped in May, 2019. The survey also announced that the US service system was witnessing a considerable slowdown. (C. Williamson, 2019.)

Even if surveys and numbers are signaling the alarms for an economic downturn/weakness not as the other prior cases, but there are still economists who are claiming that nothing would happen and the American economy is doing. (K. Amadeo, 2019.) "The U.S. economic outlook is healthy according to the key economic indicators," says Amadeo.

The danger of a rash weakness is rising in the U.S., but the recession cannot happen immediately it takes more time, declared J. Schulze in his article in April, 2019. (forbes.com.)

3.3.The Impact of China's Economic Rise

3.3.1. The Block chain Dominance and the Cryptocurrency

Blockchain is defined as an open, distributed lead, capable of recording transactions effectively, verifiably, and permanently between the two entities. It is a key technology for Web 3.0, the next generation internet connectivity infrastructure. In 2009, it was established as a decentralized system by a mysterious organization called Satoshi Nakamoto. This implies that there is no control of central power. (Wikipedia.org.)

By all counts, China is a world leader in blockchain technology use and development. It has highly realized the largest patents in worldwide blockchain. The Chinese firms are some of the top players in blockchain and crypto-monetary communities. In addition, blockchain is a national priority in China. President Xi Jinping called blockchain a "breakthrough technology". (block.one., 2018.) He denoted last year that China aims for global leadership in technology and innovation, highlighting blockchain, AI, the Internet of Things and other industries as driving forces. (wharton.upenn.edu, 2019)

Recently, the Penn Wharton Chinese Center hosted Chinese managers and entrepreneurs involved in blockchain endeavor to a debate where they have confirmed this National focus. Two-thirds of the patents involved in blockchains come from Chinese companies or entities, said one participant, adding that China has 72% of Bitcoin's mining force as well. In 2019, Chinese exchanges have so far reached over \$10 billion in trading for USDT, according to the Diar survey. The USA, on the other hand, recorded only \$450 million in traded USDT. China's state government has taken the lead in blockchain world space; it effectively has a very pro blockchain technology. (A. Wood, 2019.)

The People's Bank of China is testing reported to test platforms based on blockchain trading and finance just like Shenzhen. On March 30 from 2019, 197 registered blockchain companies including Alibaba, Tencent and Baidu companies were released by the CAC.

China also has another type of blockchain "sandboxes" that are unique economic areas intended to support businesses in technology development. (Li Jie, 2019)

China is already well underway in its governmental blockchain efforts, while President Trump introduced the artificial intelligence initiative in the country declaring that the government would not allow blockchain approaches in the United States. However, The Chamber of Digital Commerce is calling for the urgent need to the blockchain technology development in the US throughout a wide comprehensive pro growth approach which was issued by a National Action Plan for the blockchain. (J, Rogin, 2019)

The blockchain and Cryptocurrency development is paving the largest ways to an emergent one world economy. They are better standards to surge economic activities to grow wealth, and provide value and boost the personal gain. China is reaching a high level of innovation in the domain leading the world blockchain technology development to its safer zone; facilitating the financial global deals and transactions, and widening investments connection in the entire world. "Winning the blockchain race and applying the technology to their One Belt One Road Initiative (OBOR) will allow China to neutralize America's global influence." (Radian Carter, 2018.) President Xi Jinping is conducting a prestigious performance aiming at a global economic dominance with new technologies for finance, trade and society. (Blog.goodaudience.com. Carter, 2019)

3.3.2Artificial Intelligence Development

The United States and China dominate the international industry sector of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Though both U.S. and China are racing in AI innovation for geopolitical and economic goals specifically, and despite of the distinct approaches they are conducting, both do contribute the worldwide industry growth and expansion. Further, each of them has its own kind of challenges. Although the US has improved its development of the AI profound learning method and design, China has enhanced a better application systems and performance. President Xi is promising strategies that will lead China to be the world AI leader by 2030. (K Nutt, 2019.) According to the eminent AI expert and venture capitalist Kai-Fu Lee, "In the age of AI, data is the new oil, so China is the new Saudi Arabia." The US possesses the highest AI talent and the biggest count of AI companies, yet China ranks first in terms of AI patents, documents and financing. (blackpeakgroup.com.)

An executive contract was issued by President Trump in February 2019, in order to direct the U.S. government to give priority to AI technology and innovation development to serve industry. This Executive Order responds to increasing worries about the capacity of China's AI to rise to that of the US. (Chris C. Demchak, 2019.) In developing artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, China is pushing ahead chasing the global dominance which may be forcing the U.S. to reconsider its role of government in technology.

According to a survey done by the U.N. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) released in January 2019, China and the United States are ahead of the global competition to dominate artificial intelligence (AI). (Business News, 2019. reuters.com.) The AI technologies and industry are large contributors to the rapid growth of the Chinese economy to be almost in same racetrack competing with the U.S.

3.4 The Rising Tensions and the Trade War Ambience

The United States and China are the two largest economies in the entire world. The two nations grew through a deep economic interdependence. There are quite powerful, complicated and rather positive relations between the two nations in several dimensions and domains. They have a highly wide-ranging financial partnership with the excellent measures of trade for positive political relations and yet considerable trading troubles exist.

Benaros 47

Remarkably, Sino-American trade relations have undergone a restricted transfer and protection regulation in separate industrial sectors resulting increased trade barriers and thus leading to a Trade War. Especially, after Trump took office where he consequently enhanced a range of obstacles to trade by his intensified set of tariffs. (Thiebautt 2018.)

The PRC and U.S. have been almost involved in trade war since 2018, under provocative tensions through tariffs and rising sanctions and other measurements. More recently, U.S. leaders have begun to worry about a massive trade imbalance that continues to grow. Back in 2017, the USA started to examine China's trade policies and decided that the deficit between the quantity of Chinese products entering the US was too large compared to the exports to China. Thus, apparently as a strategy taken to reduce the deficit, the US government imposed billions of dollars in tariffs on certain Chinese goods arriving to the US. China provided in exchange, on some US imports, its own round of tariffs. Negotiations and discussions had been held between the two nations with a view to resolving and regulating their situation and trade tensions but nothing had been resolved not even on the long run. (Dorcas Wong and Alexander Chipman Koty, 2019.)

President Donald Trump recently, threatened China with imposed tariffs for his supposed unfair Chinese trade practices for months. On May 05, President Trump ordered a 10% to 25% increase in the rate of tariffs on Chinese imports, which affected a commodity flow of \$200 billion. (Michel Chossudovsky, 2019.)

So far, US tariffs for Chinese products have already hit at \$250 billion, with a further US\$ 325 billion in tariffs under threat. For its part, China has tariffed US with 110 billion dollars and threatened to set qualitative measures that would impact US industries operating in China. (D Wong and A Chipman, 2019)

Furthermore, Huawei products were efficiently banned by the administration of Trump from being used across the U.S. As a result, China attempted to repress US sanctions which are considered as an effort to limit the global trade by the gigantic Chinese technology "Huawei" the second largest mobile manufacturer in the world. The Huawei confrontation occurs in the midst of a wider US-China trade conflict where the two parties impose violent import tariffs. The Chinese were eager to accelerate toward their ambitious intentions to be the worldwide dominant Artificial Intelligence nation. (T Simonite, 2019.)

In the framework of the protectionist rhetoric, the potential negative impact of trade dispute was triggered by changes in the US trade policies. These trade clashes can be harmful to developing nations without bringing any profit to the United States and can also harm the worldwide trading system.

President Trump doesn't effectively realize that those trade constraints driven on Chinese products are much detriment to the US economy as well. His declared purpose is to gradually decrease trade deficit with China. Taking into consideration that China is actually the largest goods trading partner to America, with intense imports and exports rate totally estimated \$659.8 billion in 2018, the tariffs imposed will have the same harm weight to back both nations. The communication and the interchange between the two countries by tariffs imposed on one another will absolutely intensify the trade war echoes and widen its volume across the world. (M Chossudovsky, 2019.)

The International Monetary Fund informs the US that the increasing trade disputes with China could pose significant risks for the US economy. It also warned about 455\$ billion of global GDP that could be wiped next year if this continues to happen. Moreover, The IMF is warning that the escalating tensions of the trade war ranging between China and the U.S. will have its eloquent prolonged detriment waves to impact the global economy as well. (Lee Seung-Jae, 2019)

Christine Lagarde, the IMF's managing director, declared that the harm will also spillover the countries beyond their shores, and therefore she called for an integrated international trading system to eliminate restrictions and conduct balanced economic relationship. She called for a speedy end to the trade war that is rising fast between America and China. "Nobody wins a trade war, and everybody suffers", says Lagarde showing her concerns about the future of the trading relationship between the U.S. and China following the "tit-for-tat tariffs" 'strategy. (Elliott, 2019.)

3.5 The Thucydides Trap Theory and the Hegemony Transition

The theoretical study of global affairs as a specific discipline separately from history and political science is originated back to the mid 20th century. Since then, theoreticians in this domain have been defined for the search for a particular analogical reasoning and comprehensive interpretations throughout creating, using and criticizing various paradigms that should clarify, understand and evaluate relationships between countries. (Gonzalez,)

In the last two centuries, IR scholars have used historical analysis with increased sophistication and intelligence. In doing so; they explicitly or implicitly represented and responded to historical theories and philosophies. (McKay; LaRoche, 2017.)

Way back in history, Thucydides occupies a unique place among historians. Recounting a war that he had lived. He gave a so profound analysis that he excessively succeeded to manage, a "for ever acquisition" as it was claimed, where each era can learn its systemic approach throughout this story from the fifth century BC, in order to better understand its status quo. His analysis is linear and timeless having a long-term projectory. (Jaqueline de Romilly, 2019)

The professor and political scientist, Graham T Allison, has presented a new and vivid insight to that of Thucydides towards the international stories, relationship and challenges. He has submitted his ambitious concept, the Thucydides trap, to provide a lens to look through "news and noise" of the day to understand what's actually happening. He has done this concept, more particularly, to picture and zoom-inside the U.S.-China case.

3.5.1 Who is Thucydides?

Thucydides is the father and founder of history. He is a very ancient Athenian historian and He wrote the first history book in history itself. The book was about the war in Greece 2500 years ago, titled "The History of the Peloponnesian War". In his book he retraces the war between Athens and Sparta. Thucydides was born in Halimous in the Southeast of Athens in Greece. He elected as a general when the war broke out between Athens and Sparta in 431 B.C.E. After losing a major fight with the Spartans, he was exiled from Athens. He was expelled to Thrace to start writing his history of the war between Sparta and Athens, and died in 400 B.C.E. before he could finish his masterpiece "The Peloponnesian War History". (Bede 17, 2010.)

By highlighting the famous expression of Thucydides in his times, "It was the <u>rise</u> of Athens, and the <u>fear</u> that this instilled in Sparta, that made war inevitable", the American Political Scientist, Graham Tilett Allison, derived a concept he calls is "The Thucydides Trap." This theory could be applied largely through an international scale on global relations when a rising power challenges an existing ruling power. (Allison 2017)

3.5.2 The Thucydides Trap Theory

Graham Tilett Allison is a political scientist. He is the Douglas Dillon Professor of Government at Harvard University. He is a leading analyst of National Security. He was the Founding Dean of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He served as Director of its Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. As Assistant Secretary of Defense in the first Clinton Administration, Dr. Allison received the Defense Department's highest civilian award, the Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, for "reshaping relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan to reduce the former Soviet nuclear arsenal." He has written many books, but his latest book, *Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides's Trap? (2017),* is a national and international bestseller. (belfercenter.org.)

Graham Allison driven his book through a concept which acclaims that when a great rising power threatens to displace another existing one, the result would be a rivalry that often ends up in war. However, the two nations, U.S. and China, can learn lessons from the history back to the four cases that avoided violence to rise as superpowers. (belfercenter.org).

Thucydides Trap is the dangerous dynamic that occurs when a growing force continues challenging to displace a ruling power. As a consequence, the war alarm bells should sound, like Athens, Germany 100 years ago, and China today, and their impact on Sparta, Great Britain 100 years ago or the U.S. today. "The rise of one and the reaction of the other one create a toxic cocktail of pride, arrogance, paranoia that drug them both to war," Says Graham Allison.

Reviewing the past five hundred years, 16 cases were recorded under that concept, 16 increasing powers had the occasions to threat and shift ruling powers from their position. Twelve from 16 cases ended up in crucial wars, whereas; four arose in peace and war was successfully averted, and by this, war is not inevitable said Professor Allison. (Chris JL 2019.)

In the present day, the same status is occurring through the opposition of China to the United States. A harsh collide of an irresistible uprising China on the way to bump into the immovable America is expected to be the next case if tensions keep increasing. The focus of a five-year research project led by Graham Allison, eventually resulted in his latest book, Destined for War, where he has identified clues in history to prevent violent conflict between Washington and Beijing. However, avoiding conflict between the US and China requires Statecraft skills and tremendous efforts as subtle as British ones a decade earlier in managing relations with the American superpower, or the so-called the "wise men" that constructed a cold war approach to resist the surge of the Soviet Union without any missiles or weapons. (Belfer Center Newsletter, Summer 2017.)

The meteoric economic rise of China, over the last 30 years, is not the problem. The problem is the impact of the Chinese rise on the U.S. China has been the primary growth engine in the world since the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. China is a hub for construction and technological development, and has moved over the US to other indicators, such as ship manufacture, steel and computer, as well as the consumption of automobiles and cell phones. China also grew equally in army strength, with modern military reform focus and modern technologies and platforms. Economic and military development in China has transformed into fresh foreign policy emphasis and insistence to urge other countries to follow its leadership. (Sullivan, 2018.)

Xi Jinping, the Chinese president, is so confident about his promise to "Make China Great Again," he initiated strategies and approaches to follow towards his specific targets in specific dates that he has already highlighted. A three timelines plan by 2025, China means to be the dominant power in the major market in ten leading technologies, and will expand its roots to become the leading force in innovation for all developed technologies by 2035, and, lastly, China will be unambiguously top one by 2049 which is the 100th anniversary of the PRC's creation. The modernization of army, under the label of "fight and win" as Xi Jinping mentioned, is also included in the paradigms of China's future modernization and rejuvenation. (GBTIMES Beijing 2015)

The Chinese expansionist dominance in various domains and its challenging economic advancement presents a potential fear to the American superpower. "No country is more central to American economic anxieties than China. The nation represents serious economic competition — its rise looms on the horizon, challenging the United States' status as the world's largest economy, portending and reinforcing fears of American decline," reported Graeme Mark, a doctoral candidate in history at the University of California. (The Washington Post 2019)

3.6 The Cracking Rules-Based Liberal International Order

The foreign policy elites viewed the election of Donald Trump, in November 2016, as a serious risk to the sustainability of the liberal, rules-based international order (LRBIO), after a set of his declarations that sent shivering echoes to the collective spines of the American prestige. David E. Sanger of the New York Times, the morning after the election, argued that Trump's victory "will plunge the United States into an era of unknowns that has little parallel in the nation's 240-year history." (Sanger 2016) In fear of Trump's "America First" strategy undoing U.S. security ties in Europe and South Asia. the columnist David Ignatius, Washington Post, observed that Trump could force many U.S. partners in Europe and Asia to develop their dealings with a newly-confident Russia and a growing China, by making the American interests in the first and foremost place. (Ignatius 2016)

Gideon Rachman, the Financial Times Chief Foreign Affairs Columnist, believed that the suggested measures and policies of Mr. Trump continue to threat the liberal world order which is set and maintained by the United States since 1945.

The LRBIO "Pax Americana" which the US created after the Second World War, is fraying, but Donald Trump is not the major source, but just a frontal playing picture.

Various factors, inside and outside America, are projecting the reasons behind its stress such as the American economy status quo that is, in a way, indolent in compare to the excessive rise of China. The American international power is in threatened through a shift in the economic and geopolitical bases as well, from the Euro-Atlantic sphere to Asia, which predicts the beginning of Western decline in the few coming years, after five decades of worldwide dominance. As the Chief Economic Officer of the Financial Times, Martin Wolf, commented that this shift is indeed about the rise of Asia and more importantly about China. (C Layne 2018)

3.6.1 The Impairment of the U.S. Economic Hegemony

During the very recent times, the world is witnessing ultra competitive indications, portraying the declining US economic clout in parallel to the Chinese growing muscles of economy all across international portions, which are wade and numerous to be ignored. China has subsequently taken a leading role in the globe since the beginning of the Great Recession in exports (passing Germany), in trade (passing the United States) and in manufacturing (claiming a name retained for so long times by the United States); profiting the American slow recovery. (C Layne 2018)

China's economy, recently, is growing more than expected. The former Czech President, Vaclav Haval said: "All this has happen so fast, we haven't yet had time to be astonished." The World Bank published in 2014 a magnificent announcement that China is now the biggest economy in the world (evaluated by purchasing power parity (PPP), while China is expected in the mid to mid-2020s to overtake the US by market-defined GDP. (Screeton 2019)

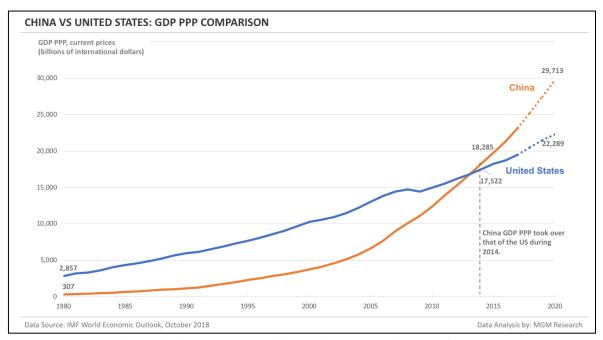


Figure One: China vs. United States GDP PPP Comparison.

Graham Allison was asked to testify about the GDP growth in America being the top world one in compare to China, by the Senator John McCain to his Senate Armed Services Committee. Allison made a chart that describes the image comparing the U.S. and China, where each is represented by the size of their economy. China back in 2004, represented about the half of the American size of GDP. By 2014, it pressed on to be equal to America. And the current economic rise pace of China will be doubled up to the American one by 2024. (Allison 2018)

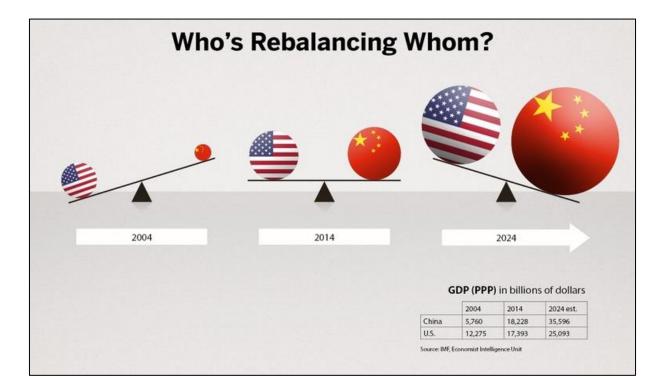


Figure Two: Who's Rebalancing Whom? Graham Allison Chart.

Christine Lagarde, IMF Managing Director, in fact, declared in July 2017 that the headquarters of the organization – required by its regulations to have its place in its largest-economical participant country — could be situated in Peking in a coming ten-year period. (Magnier 2019)

3.6.2 China Racing to Rank the #One Spot Internationally

China is actually well on the track it is tracing. It is successfully pointing to its objectives. China in 2009, ranked number one as the Engine of Global Economic Growth and Auto-maker. In 2011, China was the top manufacturer. In 2012, it was determined to be the first trading nation in the world and number one by economy (GDP) by 2014, it acquired the largest middle class by 2015, and it was the top world having the biggest number of billionaires, the top AI research, and the largest solar power capacity; these indicators paint a clear picture about the Chinese future within the world system. (Allison 2018)

3.7. Will China and the U.S. fall Into the Thucydides Trap?

3.7.1The American Economic Cracks are Echoing Fear

The high speed transformations are highly dangerous. Periods of rapid and continuous economic and technological expansion generally generate dramatic changes in military worldwide expenditure and distribution. Thus it can help boost the risks of misinterpretation, mutual fears, miscalculation and power struggle. The increase of China is a challenging threat according to K.N. Waltz, J Mearsheimer and many other realists. Basically, as a reaction to China entering the multipolar scheme, many advanced and powerful nations are suspected to be disturbed under that system. The beginning of the Cold War is accelerating the development of a totally multi-polar system, with large forces beside the American power. It would be under the challenging competence of technology, innovation, potential military power and across all the domains. (Araya 2019)

The American lack of perception is clearly appeared in a set of operations in the East Asian Regions. American protectionist activities and reactions reflect the American fear from China as a rising threat. (Wang 2019)

The U.S. President Donald trump continually criticized China's trading policies and practices accusing the nation of manipulating its budget, and using the US to the benefit of it. He had practiced various laws and restrictions upon the Chinese economic exercises and products, and he also dropped some agreements with China especially in regard to technology and innovation affairs taking into consideration Huawei at the first place. Gallup observed a year of increasing trade tensions among the two countries accompanied the strong decrease especially in the American economic rates. (Lu 2019)

Today it seems that the US-China relationships are at their lowest level in centuries, and vague perceptions are on both sides sending complicated paranoia and confusion signals. Chi Wang, a former head of the Chinese section of the US Library of Congress, is

Benaros 58

president of the US-China Policy Foundation, declared that the Trump's reforms and the tariffs protectionist platform serve the fear from China.

"Americans are afraid of China. This much is evident from the success of President Donald Trump's tough-on-China campaign platform, a strategy he has pursued through the trade war and his insistence that China should redress its unfair trade practices and intellectual property theft." Chi Wang.

Recently, the fear in America is widening across vast areas. It is going beyond the economic strategy towards the military confrontation and other expansionist strategies. As China is more and more gaining power _economic, technologic and military_, the competition in fact is radically turning into an aggressive opposition that may lead to a real war after the ongoing trade war. The quick Chinese adaption of the worldwide markets and the set Chinese Globalization schema are excessively threatening the American global presence and dominance instead. Taking into account the changing balance of power, today's concerns appear to have big portions and remarkably grown all over the world. In 2018, Gallop noted that 11 percent of Americans identified China as the "greatest threat to the U.S. economy." (Ezrati 2018)

By the very rapid rise, China is giving ample excessive causes to America to concern about. China grows much faster than the U.S., about six percent in real terms. As the President Trump is imposing taxation and continually lifting up tariffs, he is raising the level of tensions between them and China as a result. The teasing tit-for-tat tariffs may definitely lead the further dimensions, to go beyond being just tariffs imposed. America is going through strategies to reduce the deficit and the economic imbalance. Many Chinese actually perceive those steps as aiming to enclose and contain their country rising power. On the one hand, US policymakers see these actions as defensive and as a reaction to China's growing strength and assertiveness. On the other hand, Chinese strategists consider American attitudes offensive. China may respond in manner that will only intensify and lit the American anxieties. The misperception expansionism is nor beneficial for both. (Araya 2019)

3.7.2 China's Economical Rise is a Peaceful Threat

In latest years, China's fast growth has drawn global exposure. There is heated debate in the global society as well as within China on the consequences of various dimensions of its rise, from the Chinese expanding influence on the entire world and its military force to its increased demand for energy supplies. It is therefore essential to properly understand the accomplishments of China and its trajectory towards higher growth. Uriu, Associate Professor in the University of California, says all this enormous export concentration (and the global economic exchange more widely) has turned East Asia into a mutually beneficial territory. (Araya 2019)

China in its rise is not driving ideology unlike the U.S. China is a nation that adopts a pragmatic system. Though the excessive rising tensions and the tough news spread by media, China is not responding to the harassments but it is actually moving forward ahead to cover its targets and serve its economical affairs and practicing solutions to its own problems. The main objective to the Chinese rise is radically the opposite to that of America. In the times when America is practicing its bold strategy labeled "America first," it is more and more forwarding the rule of force in front of the rule of law, and thus it is gradually losing the tether of dominance and its system being trusted. However, China is rising under approaches that serve the worldwide development and benefits. It is searching for better interests and better programs to improve global economics, agriculture, technology and innovation to widen the availability of the globalization all across the

Benaros 60

world. China is very pragmatic, flexible and quick in solving its problems and regulating its affairs as far as can be from any outsider disputes and clashes. As said Laurence Brahm, the American political economist and global activist,: "Today, China is talking about a shared common destiny of mankind." (Brahm 2018)

3.8 Conclusion

In the world liberal order of power, international structures with a very rapid rise in one country in specific are highly susceptible to upheavals and crises. In recent times, China is challenging the economic, military, institutional and ideational pillars that have strengthened Pax Americana. Friedberg argued that rapidly emerging powers, such as China, always contest the legitimacy of treaties, territorial settlements, status and deference of hierarchies when they were comparatively weak.

According to the Thucydides Trap Theory, Graham Allison declared that the cause behind international relations 'tensions, in consequence to the massive rise of one power in the face of an existing ruling power, is projected to the concept of rise and fear. As one fears to lose its clout and international prestige by another power to replace it, detrimental reactions would take place by which war is the suspected result. Allison in his book declared that his goal is to prevent a war not to predict a future.

The conditions of the Thucydides Trap are absolutely clearer than any other time. As China is the monstrous rising power, moving forward to realize its dream of "China great again," it is then pressing upon America, the existing ruling power, and threatening its position. Yet, the Chinese intentions are completely different to the American ones, "the America First" strategy. China doesn't intend to rule the world or to lead a successive war to its benefits and be the world hegemon. But in this dynamic, other unspecified parts do intervene to fuel provocations that trigger the concerned competitors' reaction which may drag them to positions of dispute that nobody wants. The same as the intensive castigating reactions from America to China and the reforms that Trump is imposing, may lead to worse positions. Up to now, the Chinese rise to power is typically peaceful, but the facts could change in the coming times as its partners keep reacting to its increasing power in unlikely manners.

There should exist a planned international interaction and trading systems to control the overlapping relations globally and more importantly between the U.S. and China in the mean time. The rise of China may affect the balance of the global order and power. The world may end up in decline from the American unipolarity to a multilateral ruling system. Otherwise, if the prediction of many realists, that china is a threat targeting the American status, it may be difficult to achieve peace and stability in grounds of both America and East Asia.

Benaros 62

General Conclusion

America has been leading the world economy and setting financial platforms since 1990's. For a very prolonged time, the US economy has been on the rise. However, the expansion will be definitely defeated as the U.S. is stumbling into its longest recorded continuous growth period. Unlike any previous times, the American economic pace is slowly and gradually crawling, forwarding its economic power to its hard times that may end in decline after it took long years to recover its economy and reemerge its wealth and clout in the years following the Great Depression and the financial recession recently in 2008. America is leading a severe decrease in its economic privileges amid growing uncertainty and trade wars. Almost half of chief financial officers, 48%, are surveying coming waves of recession are already vibrating the American basic props of its economic worldwide primacy by the mid 2020, according to the Duke University/CFO Global Business Outlook survey. While 69% are predicting the recession to be by the year of 2021. "It looks likely that an economic recession is on the horizon for 2020," John Graham, finance professor at Duke University, said in a video statement. (Min 2019)

Parallel to the American economic decrease, China is accelerating through a high pace of economic growth planting its influence to cover the entire world and gain more recognition. China is leading intensive reforms to achieve larger economic gains with a robust and loud range of worldwide investments and deals that intensify its impact globally. The U.S. economy has enormously outperformed expectations in decrease and slow recovery so far, as China in the rapid rise. As a consequence to the large contradiction in rise and decrease, misperception are raising between the two nations. The misperception conducted rising tensions and extracted fear. As a reaction to the situations, high set tit-fortat tariffs, restrictions and sanction were taken by both the U.S. and China. America fears more the Chinese expansion and clout to go beyond further levels in the world. By which the American authorities and primacy would diminish to be devoted instead to China. However, the U.S. economic domination is still imposed since its dollar is the dominant currency of worldwide transaction and the trading interaction.

On the one hand, According to graham Allison, the conditions between China and the U.S. are sufficiently convenient to the concept of rise and fear, the Thucydides Trap Theory. The U.S.-China case is expected to be the seventeenth after 16 cases are already done. According to Graham Allison who says: "Unless Chine is willing to moderates its ambitions, or Washington can agree to share primacy in the pacific, a trade conflict, cyber attack, or accident at sea could be the spark that ignites a major war," if the two nations don not show understanding and cooperation, the world will lead a special war of its types.

On the other hand, as G. John Ikenberry acclaims, the rise of China is on the right path to definitely end the unipolarity status of The United States. The world, in the soon times, will lead a diffusion of powers by which the power control will be moving from one center from all state, the West, to nonstate actors to end up finally and openly to a multilateral system that includes them both as the world top controlling authorities.

Works Cited

- Ackermann, Melissa. "CHINA'S RISE TO POWER: AN EXAMINATION OF DOMESTIC, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL IMPACTS." 2014. Johns Hopkins University, PhD Dissertation.
- Allison, Graham. "the Thucydides Trap. Are The US and China Headed For War?" *THE Atlantic*, 2015. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- "Are the U.S. and China Destined for War?" *NEWSLETTER ARTICLE*, 2017. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Amazon.Com, 2019, https://www.amazon.com/Destined-War-America-Escape-Thucydidessebook/dp/B01IAS9FZY
- Bader, Jeffery. "us-china relations: Is It Time To End Engagement?" Foreign Policy at Brookings, 2018. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Bartash, Jeffry. "Why the U.S.-China trade deficit is so huge: Here's all the stuff America imports." *Market Watch*, 14 May 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- BENDINI, Roberto. United States China relations: a complex balance between cooperation and confrontation. the Policy Department, DG EXPO, 2016.
- Bouët, Antony, and David Laborde. "US trade wars with emerging countries in 21st century." *VOX CEPR Policy Portal*, 6 Sept. 2017. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- BUCKEL, SONJA, and ANDREAS FISCHER-LESCANO. "Gramsci Reconsidered: Hegemony In Global Law". Leiden Journal Of International Law, vol 22, no. 3, 2009, pp. 437-454. Cambridge University Press (CUP), doi:10.1017/s0922156509990033.
- Chih ChEN, Hsin. "Unready great power in a changing global order: China's strategy of establishing a new type of great power relationship and impact to other emerging powers." *FLACSO-ISA Joint International Conference, web.* Accessed 12 June 2019.

- Chiu, Lisa. "Introduction to China's Physical Geography A diverse landscape." *ThoughtCo*, 5 Mar. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Cohen, Saul Bernard. *Geopolitics, The Geography of International Relations*. Third Edition th ed., ROWMAN & LITTLEFIELD Lanham • Boulder • New York • London, 2015.
- "Comparing United States and China by Economy." *Statistics Times*, 2 Jan. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- "Consensus—or choice?" *Daily Telegraph*, 19 Feb. 1969. *We Margaret Thatcher*. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Da Costa, Hugo Bras Martins. "Destined for war: can America and china escape Thucydides trap?" *The Brazilian Political Science Association*, 2017. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- "Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides Trap." *The Cipher Daily Brief*, 3 Apr. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- "FAO in China." *Food and Agriculture organization Of The United Nations, web.* Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Foong Khong, Yuen. "Primacy or world order? The United States and China's Rise." *International Security* >, vol. 38, no. 03, 20 Feb. 2014, pp. 153-175, *web*. doi.org/10.1162/ISEC_a_00147. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- GRAZIANO, MANLIO. "AMERICA'S DECLINE IS RELATIVE BUT REAL—AND POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS." *ZOCALO*, 9 Mar. 2018. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Guo, Sujian. China's 'Peaceful Rise' in the 21st Century: Domestic and International Conditions. 1st ed., Routledge, 2006.
- H, Anthony, and F. Li. "China Facing the Trump Presidency." *China Perspectives*, 2017. Accessed 12 June 2019.

- He, Zijia. Disparities btn American ans Chinese perceptions and chinese foreign policy. 2018. Clarmont Colleges Scholarship , PhD Dissertation. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Ikenberry, G. John. "From hegemony to the balance of power: the riseof china and American grand strategy." *East Asia*, vol. 23, 2 Nov. 2014, p. 41–63, *web*. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Janda, Michael. "Chinese investment into Australia plunges by nearly \$5b in 2018." *ABC*, 8 Apr. 2019.
- Jlming, Ha, and Adam S. *US-China Economic Relations: From Conflict to Solutions*. Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2018.
- "John Ikenberry". En. Wikipedia. Org, 2019, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ikenberry
- KLARE, MICHAEL T. "War With China? It's Already Under Way." *Counter Punch*, 20 Feb. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Kwon Ping, Ho. "China is replacing the US in a new global order, whether the world likes it or not." *South China Morning Post*, 19 Sept. 2018. Accessed 13 June 2019.

Laborde, David, and Antoine Bouët. IFPRI Research Institute, 2017. Accessed 12 June 2019.

Layne, Christopher. "China's challenge to Us hegemony." *CURRENT HISTORY*, 2008. *web*. Accessed 12 June 2019.

Layne, Christopher. The US-Chinese Power Shift And The End Of The Pax Americana. 2018.

- ---. "The US-Chinese power shift and the end of Pax Americana." *International Affairs*, vol. 94, no. 1, 1 Jan. 2018, p. 89–111. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- "Iowa State University". Vol 1865, no. 2, 1865, p. 433. The University Of Iowa, doi:10.17077/0003-4827.1882.

- Litan, Robert E. "The "Globalization" Challenge: The U.S. Role in Shaping World Trade and Investment." *BROOKINGS*, 1 Mar. 2000. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- ---. "The "Globalization" Challenge: The U.S. Role in Shaping World Trade and Investment." *BROOKINGS*, 1 Mar. 2000. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Lu, Zhenhua. "Inkstone index: America's fear of China." *Inkstone*, 13 Mar. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- M, Siby k, and Arunachalamp P. "The us_china trade competition:an overview." *MPRA Munich Personal RePRc Archive*, 2018, Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Marchant, Mary A., and H Holly Wang. "theme overview: us-china trade dispute and potential impacts." *CHOICES Blog*, 2018, Accessed 12 June 2019.
- MAVERICK, J.B. "The 3 Reasons Why Chinese Invest in Africa." *Investopedia*, 14 Oct. 2018. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Muggah, Robert, and Yves Tiberghien. "5 facts you need to understand the new global order." *World Economic Forum*, 30 Jan. 2018. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- NORRLOF, CARLA. "America-first ideology will trigger American decline." *The Globe And Mail*, 14 Nov. 2016. *web*. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- "RESEARCH THOUGHT PIECES AI Ambitions: Challenges to Innovation as the US and China Drive Global Tech." *BlackPeak*, 14 Mar. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019.

Rosamond, Ben. "Hegemony POLITICAL SCIENCE." Britannica, Accessed 12 June 2019.

Shiralizade, Nigar. CAN CHINA REPLACE THE US AS A NEW HEGEMON? THE IMPACT

OF THE ENERGY SECURITY IN CHINA'S HEGEMONIC POTENTIAL. 2016.

Middle East Technical University, PhD Dissertation. Accessed 12 June 2019.

Singh, Dr Teshu. "Overview of us-china relations under trump administration." *Vivekananda International Foundation*, 2018. Accessed 12 June 2019.

- Stone, Tobias. "The Decline and Fall of America (In Numbers)." *Making Sense*, 31 Aug. 2017. *web*. Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Sullivan, Declan. "Destined for Competition: An Analysis of Graham Allison's Thucydides Trap Destined for Competition: An Analysis of Graham Allison's Thucydides Trap." *The Bridge:*, 24 Jan. 2018. *WEB*.
- Sutter, Philip. "China's Global Trade Impact." *Livingston International*, Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Tanaka, Hitoshi, et al. "Managing The US_China strategic rivalry." *East Asia Insights*, Dec. 2018, pp. 1-5.

"The Antonio Gramsci Reader". NYU Press, 2019, https://nyupress.org/9780814727010/.

- "This article is more than 1 year old US imposes sanctions on China, stoking fears of trade war." *The Gardian*, 22 Mar. 2018. *web*.
- "trade conflict between china and the united states." *Research OfficeLegislative Council* Secretariat, 2018, Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Tran, Jessica. "Security Dilemma in US-China relations: A Non/traditional Security Studies Perspective." 2018. UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, MA thesis.
- "World Order (2014)". Booksminority.Net, 2019, https://booksminority.net/henrykissinger/world-order

Zakaria, Fareed. "What Happened to the American Century?" Foreign Affairs, Aug. 2019.

Zeneli, Valbona. "Mapping China's Investments in Europe." THE DIPLOMAT,

14 Mar. 2019.

---. "Mapping China's Investments in Europe The last eight years have seen a paradigm shift in Chinese investments in Europe." *The Diplomat*, 14 Mar. 2019. Accessed 12 June 2019. Zummo, David. CHINA'S RISE: MILITARY AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS FOR THE

UNITED STATES. 2014. Johns Hopkins University, MA thesis. Accessed

12 June 2019.