

**People's Democratic Republic of Algeria**  
**Ministry of Higher Education and scientific Research**  
**Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila**  
**Faculty of Letters and Languages**  
**Department of English**



**Title**

**The Collapse of Donald Trump in 2020:  
Revisiting the Role of the Media, COVID-19,  
and Fake Promises.**

**Thesis Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Master Degree**

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**2021/2022**

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## Acknowledgment

First and foremost, Allah Almighty deserves praise for assisting in the completion of this study.

The supervisor, Mr. Youssef Benna, who provided direction, assistance, and support during this procedure deserves our sincere gratitude. we sincerely appreciate it. we would like to Express our gratitude to the jury members who agreed to read, evaluate, and remark on this work during part of their valuable time. Additionally, the English Department of the Faculty of Letters and Languages is acknowledged.

## **Dedication**

To my beloved family, especially my mother and father;

To my dear Sarah and Oussama who have always been by my side and my lovely cat Michou the only one who gives me the feeling of pure love.

I dedicate this work and give a special thanks to my partners in crimes Lina and Marwa for making my university days the best days of my life with indescribable memories. And at the end I want to thank myself because I am a brave fighter.

**Achwaq Benchabane**

To the most precious person in my life Mom , and to my dear grandmother .

To my brothers and sisters ,Hicham , Soumia , Siham and Ilyes Without their endless love and encouragement I would never have been able to complete my graduate studies.

I dedicate my dissertation work to my father God mercy on him .

I also dedicate this dissertation to my career friends Amel , my guardian angel ,Dhikra ,Boutheyna and Mrawa ,to my bests Dounya and Salima who have supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done for me .

**Hanane Nesrine CHERIF**

## **Abstract**

This dissertation aims to provide a historical background on the actual reasons that led President Donald Trump not to be inaugurated for a second term and losing the 2020 elections. The purpose of this study is to focus on comparing the 2016 elections that Trump won with the 2020 elections to highlight the important role of the media in Trump's tenure. It had a role in his success, and after 4 years, it is negative coverage and their conflicts through Tweeter contributed to his loss. Besides, this study examines the extent to which Trump is committed to his Promises and their impact on his credibility during his presidency, especially with the outbreak of the Corona virus and the deterioration of the country's conditions. Accordingly, this dissertation addresses several questions to find out what led to this horrible loss for Trump, the most important of which is how the media contributed to revealing false promises about the prosperity of the economy during the period of the outbreak of the Corona virus. The results showed that the media, especially the left-wing channels, revealed that Trump did not fulfill all the promises he made, especially in the economic field and to eliminate the virus in a short term. On the contrary, the number of deaths rose terribly and the economic situation deteriorated, which is the only trump wining card, in addition to his favorite channel The Fox News that dumped him has ended up outside the mainstream.

**Key Words:** The media, COVID-19, Donald Trump, Promises, Economic.

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## General Introduction

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The 2016 presidential election in the United States will go down in history as one of the most consequential events in the country's political system. Scholars may spend decades deciphering the factors that led to Trump's election triumph, but the inspiring logo "Make America Great Again" deserves at least some of the credit. It's probably fair to say that Trump's election as President of the United States is a watershed moment in the country's history; some political experts argue that the country is on the verge of collapse, while others argue that Trump is purging the country of intruders; especially given the president's courage to enact inappropriate laws and policies, as well as make unexpected announcements through his speeches that reflect his political potentials. Therefore, in 2020 when the outbreak of the epidemic began, it seemed to reveal that he did not fulfill the promises he had announced before the elections. So we will tackle the role of the media in Trump's collapse and their bias towards him, in order to better understand the economic and political chaos that occurred during Trump's tenure by answering many important questions.

Moreover, we will analyze and describe the situation in unites states during the period of COVID-19 and discover the way of the president Donald Trump deals with these difficulties, by using historical approach in order to make a comparison between his statements about improving the country's economic conditions during his candidacy for the elections and after his victory. At the end, we will summarize all the procedures taken by Trump and the reaction of the masses and the media.

## **Statement of the Problem**

COVID-19 crisis is one of the most famous global crises of the last decade, with 33 million cases in United States, as long as in this difficult times citizens are clinging to their leader for support and direction. Moreover, what is interesting is Trump's way of dealing with the virus crisis and belittling it at the beginning, that is why he continues to confirm that the economy that the economy will flourish again.

The rapid spread of the virus make America takes the lead in terms of the number of infections and deaths. So, all this led to closure of all states, which causes a global economic crisis. On the other hand, Trump wants to compensate the losses because the economy is the winning card that will make him win the presidential election and with it is collapse will cause his loss. In addition to, corona virus reveals the confusion of trump about that he is in control of the situation, as his failure and the government s management of the crisis and this confirm by the president of the house of the representatives when he accuses of lying, also all his false promises. Therefore, here comes the role of the media, which has the ability to raise or bring down any politician; because at the beginning of trump campaigns', it was covering him for entertainment and not expecting him to win the presidency. As long as he runs for marketing his companies and businesses. Thus, the journalists realized that they made a mistake. So, the media sought to expose his scandals then this caused tension between the media and trump; that is why he was accusing them of bias. So, when COVID-19 spread and started the economic Crisis, they took the opportunity and helped defeat trump in the elections at the end of 2020.

## **Aims and Objectives of the Study**

The aim of this research is to gain a better understanding of the real reasons for revealing the validity of Trump's promises before his election and the role of COVID-19 in determining whether he fulfill and implement his promises after becoming President of the United States, as well as the role of the press in covering all Trump news and their bias against him, resulting in a distortion of his image in front of his people, which harmed his second election campaign and cost him elected votes in various regions.

## **Research Questions**

This dissertation seeks to provide answers to the following main questions:

- How did the media contribute to exposing false promises about improving the country's economic situation in the period of COVID-19?
- How did Trump's personality contribute to his loss of the 2020 elections?
- What was the role of the media bias in Trump's collapse?

## **Methodology**

The current research describes and analyzes President Donald Trump's situation during the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to the chaos that ensued as a result of his inefficient decisions and his unfulfilled promises on the economic, political, and social sides. This research will also be assessed from a historical approach. Hence, it will use a combination of primary and secondary sources mainly Trump's tweet, government documents, official websites and records in order to evaluate, analyze and describe Trump's legacy from a historical prospective. The researcher has selected the historical approach, which is a qualitative approach, in order to analyze and describe the evolution of his legacy.

## **Research Design**

In this study we will use a historical approach to compare between trump' victory in the 2016 elections through his presidential term until his failure in the 2020 elections. The work will be divided into two main chapters. The first chapter is devoted the theoretical framework and literature review in the socio-historical context. In the first chapter, we will explore a time when Trump's presidential campaign created a stir, drew media attention, and helped him win the 2016 election. However, the media soon became enraged and began to cover it negatively. We will also talk about the promises he made throughout his election campaign and the vows he made to uphold them in order to restore America's greatness and to better the country's circumstances. Along with how the virus spread affected Trump's political status and how it worsened the economic situation. We will assess whether Trump followed his pledges or not in the second chapter, and we will also discover this with the quick spread of COVID-19 is beginning to show that its promises are false, particularly since it was unable to find a vaccine to combat the financial crisis.

Similarly, in an effort to explain away his failure, he pointed the finger at China and the World Health Organization for the epidemic's outbreak. Therefore, we will discuss how the media, notably Fox News, contributed to his downfall when it started to hold him responsible for the unfavorable circumstances and bias against him. On the other hand, it is devoted to talking about Trump's achievements in the economy, such as his role in lowering the unemployment rate and achieving energy independence. Finally, Trump's words and actions during his presidency were all poor management, which caused him to lose the elections.



# **Chapter One**

## **Trump's Struggles to Restore the American Power**

**Introduction**

The world was astonished by Donald J. Trump's victory in the US presidential election, which marked a turning point in the still-evolving twenty-first century. Analysts, commentators, politicians, and ordinary citizens have. To begin with, Trump's electoral successes, first in the primaries and then in the general election, are exceptional in the context of the American political system. The unexpected success of an unconventional politician, whose activities concerned residents and the media, people's attitudes were heated when he became president; some considered him as their only hope for salvation, while others saw him as a complete failure.

In this chapter, we'll look at how the media handled Donald Trump at the start of the 2016 election season. It helped him stand out among the other contenders while also underestimating his potential for success. We'll also describe how the media can impact party politics in this section. Furthermore, we will examine the media's reaction after Trump was elected president, including how they were surprised and what happened between them, as well as the fact that every president makes a series of promises during his election campaign, so we will discuss the majority of what he insisted he would fulfill during his term.

We will also focus at Trump's on economic influence as a businessman in this chapter, particularly after the advent of the global pandemic. In this section, we will also look at Trump's economic impact as a businessman, particularly since the outbreak of the global epidemic, so we will present a historical overview of America's economic situation to compare it to the current situation in these trying times, as well as analyses the significance of the COVID-19 on the economy. Finally, one of the chapter's key goals is

to demonstrate some of the variables that contributed to Trump's election victory in 2016 and how they influenced him subsequently.

## **I. The Exaggeration of the Media on Covering Trump's Term**

The news media plays an important role in politics, influencing political persons, groups, and even the general public; it is also how they keep the public informed, understood, and even active in democracy (Miller & Krosnick, 2000). And without a doubt, choosing which candidates to cover and how much to cover them is how journalists get involved in elections. Voter perceptions may be significantly affected by these choices. Regina Lawrence, executive director of the UO SOJC's Agora Journalism Center, stated, "As hard as it is to believe, the biggest thing that drives elections is simple name recognition." And this is what aided Trump, especially because he was heavily involved in press manipulation. The media industry has responded by debating whether they contributed to the Donald Trump phenomenon by frequently writing about him and featuring him on television in order to boost traffic and ratings (Ingram, 2016).

It is noticeable that even in aggressive confrontations with the candidate, the news media's constant coverage has boosted Trump's visibility and helped popularize him (Pickard, 2015), because it sure his incendiary comments, controversial proposals, and large crowd sizes at his rallies are just some of the reasons why he has gotten so much coverage (Stelter & Olshansky, 2015). Furthermore, it is apparent that Trump excels in this role. He maintains excellent ratings and ad sales. For their bottom line, he is pure gold. Eyeballs are drawn to conflict and controversy, and our hyper-commercialized media system is more concerned with what sells advertising than with what informs or

enhances our democratic dialogue. The majority of commercial media outlets, including cable news, broadcast news, newspapers, and internet news sites, make the most money by providing audiences to advertisers who pay well (Pickard, 2015). The scope of the president's utilitarian relationship with the press becomes obvious at this point. The analysis, conducted by Harvard's Shorenstein, shows that news coverage of the 2016 presidential contenders in mainstream media outlets increased in the year leading up to the first primaries. The Center's experts point out that this period is known as "the invisible primary" since it is when candidates establish the framework for their campaigns, and that early good media exposure can be crucial (Ingram, 2016). As well, according to a new data analysis, Donald Trump's Republican presidential campaign is anticipated to attract more nightly news exposure than all of the Democratic campaigns combined (Stelter & Olshansky, 2015).

He is "by far the most notable story-line of Campaign 2016, accounting for more than quarter of all coverage," according to Andrew Tyndall, on NBC, CBS, and ABC's nightly newscasts (Stelter & Olshansky, 2015), and this is entirely for their own good. As a result, the New York Times stated that throughout his primary campaign, he received about \$2 billion in free media coverage. This election season, as the Republican presidential nominee, cable news firms are predicted to make a record-breaking \$2.5 billion (Pickard, 2015). So, prominent news outlets covered Donald Trump's campaign "in an unprecedented fashion given his initial polling ratings," according to the study. That is to say, even before his polling numbers justified it, the Republican candidate received a lot of attention (Ingram, 2016).

As an outcome, for a campaign that behind its challenger in finance and ad buys, the media's unending generosity proved to be a significant boost for Trump, especially in the early days of the primary season (Yu, 2016). Consequently, to some extent, Donald Trump and his candidacy are products of the mainstream media.

### **1.1 The Power of the Media on Changing the Course of the Elections**

The objective of the news media is to deliberately skew political narratives. In today's news media, journalists seem to have a larger and more important role in the game of politics, which is very different from their previous duty as a political bystander only providing the public with information. Instead, they perform their own research into a political issue, a presidential race, or a particular political figure since investigative stories, which are more significant and well-liked, seem to be valued more highly by the general public (Miller & Krosnick, 2000). Therefore, if a journalist in the news media purposefully disseminates biased information in order to favor one side of a political party, the politics news would be manipulated, which would have an adverse effect on viewers' comprehension and evaluations of the news and result in media bias (Baron, 2004).

First and foremost, it is clear that media bias arises from the United States' media structure. The media system in it has been characterized as liberal in many relevant studies (Hallin & Mancini, 2004). Secondly, when it comes to American politics, two major parties are labeled as "Democrats (liberal)" or "Republicans (conservative)" based on their political principles and ideas. Because the United States only has two major political parties, news organizations arrange their source networks and news story-lines

around them (Entman, 2007). More crucially, this environment invites slant or prejudice in news coverage of a specific political party. If journalists, editors, or owners of a news organization take a liberal political perspective, it is likely that while structuring news coverage, more emphasis will be placed on the liberal side or more favorable statements will be made about the liberal side (or a particular liberal political group). Specific worldviews of the owners, editors, or journalists who present the news stories of a specific news media organization (Bergan, Karlan & Gerber, 2009).

Thirdly, the term "media bias" has resurfaced in the aftermath of the 2016 presidential election. On the whole, the controversy revolves around Trump, the presumptive Republican nominee, who said at the time that the majority of the mainstream media is biased against him and that the "bias" is directed at him personally. Nonetheless, Donald Trump appears to have had some issues with the major press media.

On the one hand, it is said that the news media constantly created a poor image of Donald Trump; while on the other hand, Donald Trump has been publicly expressing his anti-news media stance, which has been well received by his fans (Corasaniti & Rappeport, 2016). Further, For the past 19 years, Fox News has been the most-watched cable news channel, and thanks to its effective positioning as a right-leaning alternative (James & Battaglio, 2021), it has played an unrivaled role in shaping conservative thought and Republican Party politics, at least within the media. Furthermore, Murdoch associated himself with Trump, which is why Fox has been one of Trump's most steadfast supporters, and News has devolved into a propaganda machine (Folkeneflik, 2020). Fourthly, the network may have had more of an impact on the 2016 presidential election than previously believed, but the causal link has not been investigated. Pew Research

found that 40% of Trump supporters cited Fox News as their main source of election news, but there was no comparable predominate source among Clinton supporters. Instead, 18% of Clinton supporters cited CNN as their main source of election news, followed by MSNBC (9%), Facebook (8%) and local television networks (7%) and (8%). If the increasing influence noted by Martin and Yurujoglu through the most recent election cycle 2017 remained, the "Fox News impact" may have swayed a portion of the public that may have changed the outcome of the election in Trump's favor (Krause & Sawhill, 2017).

## **1.2 Underestimating Trump during the 2016's Elections**

Trump is imperfect, according to the Washington Times, who acknowledges his "vulgarity and coarseness" (Sillito, 2016). However, if we look at what the president did, we can see that he understands and can play the media because his words are newsworthy and undoubtedly garner views and clicks. As a result, the media has undervalued him when discussing him. Furthermore, media dubbed Trump's speeches and excursions a "fake campaign trail" just over a year ago. He was regularly referred to as a "joke candidate" by pundits. Nobody expected much from Donald Trump (Wingert, 2015). It was evident that he was unpopular with the American press. Only two of the top 100 circulation print newspapers endorsed him. While Trump received fewer than 20, Clinton received more than 200 newspaper endorsements (Sillito, 2016). But things have changed with time, and many have already noticed that the media has aided Trump's popularity by relentlessly covering his increasingly reprehensible rhetoric (Wingert, 2015).

Several factors contributed to Trump's ascent. The commercial imperatives of the news media shape the discourse boundaries around political debates during elections. This was made clear during the 2016 presidential election, when the mainstream media falsely compared Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton (Patterson, 2016). Such commercial excesses were on full display with his campaign's relentless exposure on television, particularly during a vital period in the early primary season. He was made famous by his breathless coverage. There were significant qualitative and quantitative disparities in campaign coverage. Consequently, when we examine According to one study, he received 327 minutes of nightly network news coverage in 2015, vs 121 minutes for Hillary Clinton and 20 minutes for Bernie Sanders (Report, 2016). So, the unthinkable is that Trump earned between \$2-3 billion in free media publicity during his campaign, according to various estimates (Confessore & Yourish, 2016; Schroeder, 2016). And what fueled the media storm even more was the gift that kept on giving: the always-controversial Trump. "[Trump's candidacy] may not be good for America, but it's damn good for CBS," CBS CEO Leslie Moonves confessed. "The money's rolling in, and this is fun... this is going to be a very good year for us... bring it on, Donald," he continued. Keep going" (Collins, 2016).

Furthermore, he was nearly universally derided in the media. It was slandered and mocked in an uncountable number of polemics (Wingert, 2015). Likewise, journalists around the country greatly underestimated the number of Americans who supported President-elect Trump's candidacy (Pilkington, 2016). It was interesting until the crucial day, nearly everyone who had been following national and state election polling, which regularly forecast Hillary Clinton defeating Donald Trump, was surprised by Tuesday's

presidential election results. Using mostly opinion surveys, election predictions projected Clinton's chances of winning anywhere from 70% to 100%, and she was the overwhelming favorite to win a number of states, including Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, that were ultimately won by Trump (Mcgeeney & Mercer, 2016). So, the magnitude of Trump's recent triumphs suggests that he has the ability to break through a wall of negative media, aggressively attack economic issues, and drag his opponents down with pure force of will (Stanley, 2016). The puzzling part is that the wave was not missed by journalists, but the size of the wave was miscalculated. It'll take months to properly comprehend the polling and modeling errors (Pilkington, 2016).

As an outcome, they hypothesized that many of those polled were just lying about who they meant to vote for in order to find an explanation for what transpired. The concept of "Shy Trumpers" implies that Trump supporters were reluctant to confess their support to pollsters because it was socially unacceptable (Mcgeeney & Mercer, 2016). Furthermore, "shell-shocked" would probably be a good word to describe the atmosphere in the nation's newsrooms following a President Trump victory. Donald's win was thus a savage rebuke to the hated pundits, elites, and "righteous mongers." It was also an embarrassment for the thousands of journalists who had spent months warning the public about him (Sillito, 2016). Additionally, the massive army of journalists assigned to cover the 2016 presidential election took a severe toll, grinding down shoe leather, fingertips, and nerve-endings in equal measure (Pilkington, 2016), and they learnt a lesson that will never be forgotten.

### **1.3 Trump's Success and the Reaction of the Media**

Trump's triumph in the US presidential election has elicited shock, dismay, and worry in the international media. There is also a great deal of ambiguity about what the future holds (na, 2017). Furthermore, the survey, which looked at the print editions of the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and Washington Post as well as significant newscasts from CBS, CNN, Fox News, and NBC, found that he was the subject of 41% of all news items. The Financial Times in the United Kingdom, the BBC, and ARD in Germany were three of the European news outlets that were examined in the study (Segarra, 2017). Additionally, he keeps receiving more news coverage as "the unusual, sensational, and controversial" political figure, which captures and keeps audiences' interest (Patterson, 2016, p.20). The New York Times describes Mr. Trump as "the most unprepared president-elect in modern history" and as "temperamentally unsuited to command a varied nation of 320 million people."(na, 2017).

The president's hatred for the press took a long time to develop. When he won the Republican nomination, the press focused more on him, and when his coverage became bad, Trump turned on the media (Patterson, 2016). Then he tweeted that "the election is being rigged by the media, in a coordinated effort with the Clinton campaign" (Trump, 2016), since that day, it's been a never-ending battle. In addition to, in the United States, certain major newspapers have published editorials that are unprecedented in their scorn for the president (na, 2017). Also, even by today's hyper-critical press standards, his first 100 days of coverage were overwhelmingly unfavorable. Nothing close to the level of negative publicity granted him was discovered in studies of other presidents. If this trend continues, it will surpass even Bill Clinton's total (Center for Media and Public Affairs,

Media Monitor, n.d). Furthermore, Clinton received 3-to-2 negative press over good coverage during his first 100 days (Farnsworth & Lichter, nd.), while Trump's first 100 days were four to one negative (Schatz, 2017). So, now you have it. He became the first president in more than three decades to forgo the White House Correspondents Dinner in favor of a rally with supporters in Pennsylvania on his 100th day in office. "I could not possibly be more thrilled than to be more than 100 miles away from the Washington swamp spending my evening with all of you and with a much, much larger crowd and much better people." Donald Trump said (Patterson, 2017).

Nonetheless, the volume of negative coverage supports Trump's claim, which is held by his core supporters, that the media is hell-bent on destabilizing his presidency. "The FAKE NEWS media (failing @NY times, @NBCNews, @ABC, @CBS, @CNN) is not my enemy, it is the enemy of the American People!" he tweeted a month after taking office. That tweet, like many of Trump's attacks on the press, grabbed headlines (Grynabaum,2017 ; Johnson & Gold, 2017). As a result, a long-running conflict in which Trump accuses the press of spreading fake news while journalists respond that their reporting is anything but fake will likely erode public trust in the press, fairly or not (Pennycook, 2017).

However there is fact state that the negativity was not specific to the 2016 election cycle, and particularly to Trump, but rather was part of a pattern that has existed since the 1980s and is not restricted to election coverage. "A healthy dose of negativity is unquestionably a good thing," argues Thomas Patterson (Patterson, 2016), thus the issue is that he speaks often and defends his opinions, despite the fact that his coverage is terrible. Also, for the majority of his first 100 days in office, he's been on the defensive,

attempting to put the best face possible on executive orders, legislative initiatives, appointments, and other missteps. Even Fox has failed to save him from the "worst 100 days we've ever seen," according to commentator David Gergen (Gergen, 2017). As can be shown, media coverage has a significant impact on politics and this is our goal. Nonetheless, I believe it's no wonder that Trump has received more negative reporting than his predecessor because his presidency has been marked by much more gaffes and mistakes, many of them self-inflicted, than any other in recent memory, if not ever (Schatz, 2017).

## **II. Trump's Promises to American Voters during and after the 2016 Elections**

Promises made during a presidential campaign should be referred to as proposals. After all, presidential campaigning is largely a marketing process in which candidates promote themselves as products, differentiate themselves from other products, and make promises about how they would function if elected. This is why campaign promises are so crucial in the electoral process (Jackson, 2017). Furthermore, Candidates for public office often make pledges. This is apparently done with the hope that making such promises will change people' opinions of the candidate's qualifications and the policies they will implement if elected (Aragonès, Postlewaite & Palfrey, 2007).

While campaigning, presidential candidates make a lot of promises. These promises, on the other hand, are frequently utilized as convincing sound bites rather than actual commitments. Additionally, while campaign promises may differ slightly from election to election, they are almost always linked to addressing peoples' present issues. Some of them might have an ideological bent, like "enforcing governmental budgetary

restraint," while others might be more overt, like "advocating" a specific tax rate reduction. Regardless of how they are made, some promises are believable and logical while others are merely wild guesses (Schmidt, 2020). That is why, for nearly 50 years, political scientists have studied the issue of campaign pledges, and the results have been astonishingly consistent. The majority of the research reveals that presidents make a "good faith" effort to keep roughly two-thirds of their campaign promises; the actual figures vary depending on how the writers define what constitutes a campaign promise and what it means to keep it (Hill, 2016). An officeholder running for reelection must therefore temper their promises in anticipation of future events because the other side of the coin is that same promises may eventually come back to haunt them (Aragonès, Postlewaite & Palfrey, 2007).

## **2.1 Promises Regarding Health Care**

When Donald J. Trump first ran for president, he promised to "come up with a great health plan," repealing the Affordable Care Act and replacing it with something better (Stolberg, 2020). Also, he often used price increases in ACA plans and limited competition among insurers to criticize the system as failing and arguing that it should be repealed (Anderson, 2021). Once elected, he declared that he had a "wonderful plan" that he would "putting it in fairly soon," (Stolberg, 2020).

On Sean Hannity's radio broadcast in 2015, during his early campaign days, the president predicted the replacement would be "something great." Consider the year 2020. In February, Trump also tweeted that he will repeal and replace Obamacare right away, claiming that his plan would save money and provide better health care. Then, in March,

he presented a blueprint on his campaign website called "Healthcare Reform to Make America Great Again." Plus, by October, Trump had promised to put plan into action within his first 100 days in office. Following that, in a January 2016 interview with The Washington Post, Trump said he was close to finishing his health-care plan and that he planned to provide "insurance for everybody." Conservative Republicans, on the other hand, believed the package didn't go far enough and refused to vote on it, dubbing it "Obama care Lite." Moreover, Trump tweeted on March 9 "Despite what you hear in the press, healthcare is coming along great. We are talking to many groups and it will end in a beautiful picture!" (Knight, 2020).

Trump stated in 2017 that repeal would result in "a beautiful image." However, based on early comments from liberals, some conservatives, and others, ensuring passage of the bill will be challenging (Jackson, 2017). In addition, on March 26, 2019, he tweeted, "The Republican Party will become The Party of Healthcare." "We're working on a plan now," he declared two days later. With no hint of a plan yet, reporters questioned Trump about it at a Florida rally, and he said that a "very inclusive health care plan was coming and I will be signing it sometime very soon" (Knight, 2020).

During the 2016 campaign, Trump was outspoken about medicine prices. He vowed to take on the pharmaceutical industry, which has long been seen as one of Washington's most powerful interests. "I'm going to bring down drug prices," he said in his Person of the Year interview with Time in December 2016. What has occurred with medicine pricing bothers me." Similarly, one year into Donald Trump's presidency, as he made his first State of the Union addresses (Scott, 2018). Candidate Trump has expressed interest in allowing people to purchase health insurance across state boundaries. The aim is that it

will increase competition and provide people with more options when purchasing health insurance and said during the second presidential debate, and trump said during the second presidential debate: “We have to get rid of the artificial lines around the states,” (Jackson, 2017). Therefore, the outbreak spotlights President Trump's health-care pledges and reintroduces it as a major political issue in the United States (Anderson, 2021).

### **2.3 Promises for Defeating COVID-19**

Trump tweeted approximately 100 primarily terrified tweets on the Ebola virus in the summer and fall of 2014, less than a year before he officially launched his presidential campaign. Furthermore, individuals criticized then-President Barack Obama's handling of the outbreak, with some even accusing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of lying about what was going on (Rupar, 2020). Also, as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa progressed, Trump urged Obama to halt flights out of the region. In 2014, Trump tweeted, "I am starting to think that there is something seriously wrong with President Obama's mental health," Trump tweeted in 2014. "Why won't he stop the flights. Psycho!" (Pierce, 2020). Despite Trump's efforts to incite panic in 2014, there were just a few dozen Ebola infections in the United States linked to the epidemic (Altiwanger, 2020). So, from Ebola to the coronavirus, he perceives disease as a foreign threat (Fisher, 2020), which explains why the President has used the coronavirus outbreak as a political opportunity, with terrible results. His response to the Ebola outbreak in 2014 foreshadowed what was to come in 2020 (Altiwanger, 2020)

Early in the outbreak, Trump recognized that the virus posed a serious threat to the country, so he chose to lie about it. He described a virus that is five times more fatal than

even the most “strenuous flus”. In addition to, speaking to Washington Post journalist Bob Woodward on February 7th, when only 12 people had tested positive for the coronavirus. Trump remarked in the recorded interview, which was just published in September, said that “This is deadly stuff”. But In public, he encouraged supporters at a rally on February 10 not to worry, and that the illness would “miraculously go away” and by April, when temperatures warm up "It's like the flu", he said at a press conference on February 26 “This is like a flu”, he said a week later in a TV interview. Following the publication of the tapes, the president defended his efforts to keep the public calm (Tollefson, 2020).

The number of verified coronavirus infections in the United States increased from 15 to 4,226 in less than three weeks, from February 26 to March 16 Nearly half a million Americans have tested positive for the virus since then, with authorities estimating that hundreds of thousands more are infected(Eric., Sanger., Maggie., Shear., Mark & Barnes, 2020). Moreover, when the American President spoke to his constituents in March 2020, he was also outlining his views on COVID-19. We show that he used terminology and frames associated with conflicts in his formal pronouncements: he described the pandemic as a war, saying he had a plan to "win it"; he defined isolation as patriotism and bestowed war hero status on his medical teams, all while expounding on how his plan for dealing with the situation was better than the plans of others (although fighting a global pandemic). We believe the leader employed words, language, and frameworks that were familiar and acceptable to his audience. As a result, he gained far greater clout in what he demanded of the public, such as a total shift in their everyday life, acceptance of larger casualty figures, and cooperation with tougher measures. He even went so far as to create

extreme scenarios of possible outcomes (such as expecting total victory). COVID-19 influenced the conduct of billions of individuals, yet the leader's framing was based on how civilizations traditionally construct conflict stories (Benziman, 2020).

Also he promised his people and said: “we're going to have a great victory”, additionally “We are proving that no darkness can overshadow the eternal light of American courage. We will win. And when we do, we will rebound with astonishing force and speed. We will be stronger than ever, and we will have learned so much, where something like this can never hurt us to the extent it has and the world again” (Room, J. S. B. P. B., 2020). However, the statistics are alarming. The United States, a global powerhouse with vast scientific and economic resources, has seen more than 7 million COVID-19 cases and 200,000 deaths, which is why many experts blame Trump for the country's failure to contain the outbreak. Jeffrey Shaman confirms that early interventions may have saved lives in the US and said “He has sabotaged efforts to keep people safe”(Tollefson,2020). So, in 2014, Trump repeatedly criticized President Barack Obama on Twitter while ignoring public health professionals on Ebola. He has taken a similar approach to the coronavirus, continually defying his own medical professionals and blaming others for his own failings (Altiwanger, 2020).

## 2.3 Promises Regarding Economic Recovery

During his 2016 campaign, President Trump made many specific economic promises to voters in order to gain their supports (Primac & Brown, 2020), and he said in a victory speech in New York "I love this country, "America will no longer settle for anything less than the best ... We have a great economic plan, we will double our growth and have the strongest economy in the world." (n.a, 2016).

In an address to the New York Economic Club on Thursday, Donald Trump elaborated on his economic strategy, promising to strengthen the economy and add 25 million new jobs over the next ten years (Gass, 2016). He boasted he would be the “greatest jobs president that God ever created”. Therefore, During a visit to the world headquarters of Snap-On Inc, a tool manufacturer, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, US, on April 18, 2017, Before signing an executive order requesting federal agencies to make recommendations for reforms to a temporary visa program used to attract foreign workers to the US to fill high-skilled occupations, the US President talks (Barzani, 2020), in addition to the us president had vowed to increase annual economic growth to 3.5 percent (Collevin, 2020). "A vote for me is a vote for enormous, middle-class tax cuts, regulation reforms, and fair trade," the president addressed the gathering, citing pledges concerning tax cuts and the economy. His record bears witness to this as well (Duncombe, 2020). Furthermore, When Donald Trump ran for president of the United States, one of his campaign promises was to build and he said: "build a great wall," on the U.S.-Mexico border, "very inexpensively. "And I will have Mexico pay for that wall," (Val Verde, 2020). It was a divisive idea, but it helped Donald Trump get a large number of fans. Despite the fact that he has been in office for more than two years, he still wants to keep

his pledge. A wall between the United States and Mexico would be built to keep people from illegally entering the country.(n.a, 2019).

He believes that under his plans, American GDP can increase at a pace of more than 4%, which is more than double the average rate seen in this century. Trump again reiterated his desire for a federal regulatory embargo, claiming that he will roll back "years of catastrophic regulation." He asked for the EPA's Clean Power Plan, which aims to cut carbon emissions from coal-fired power plants and other rules, to be repealed once more, and Trump said: "My great economists don't want me to say this, but I think we can do better than that", (Pramuk, 2018).

### **III. American Economy, before and during Trump's Term**

American economic power has always been one of the strongest economic powers all around the world, going through crises and expansions. From January 2017 until January 2021, The United States was presided over by Donald Trump. The US economy has done successfully, with the exception of the time since spring 2020 when the COVID-19 breakout wreaked havoc on the economy.

#### **3.1 Brief Introduction to the US Economy after the Great Depression**

The Economic Crisis was the world's longest and worst economic depression, starting in 1929 in the United States and spreading to other countries. It was characterized by fast increases in poverty and homelessness rates, widespread unemployment, financial panics, and swift declines in industrial production and prices.

A decline in consumer spending, commonly referred to as aggregate demand, was the main driver of the Great Depression in the United States. As manufacturers and merchandisers became aware of an unanticipated rise in inventory, they reduced production. Throughout the Depression, the United States' spending recession was caused by a variety of factors, but they all combined to generate a significant decline in aggregate demand (Gary ,2020). . The United States' demise was virtually passed to the rest of the world by the gold standard (International School of Ulaanbaatar). However, a number of additional causes contributed to the global economic downturn. In the summer of 1929, the US adopted a restrictive monetary policy in an effort to reduce stock market speculation, which is largely responsible for the initial decline in output. Although profitable, the 1920s were not particularly exceptional because prices were fairly stable. Additionally, there were small recessions in 1924 and 1927. The only area of obvious excess was the stock market. Stock values had soared by more than fourfold from the low in 1921 and the high in 1929. In 1928 and 1929, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates in an effort to slow the rapid increase in stock prices. Lower output was the result of slower interest-sensitive spending in sectors like construction and auto purchases as a result of higher interest rates (Gary, 2020).

The trend for gold to migrate out of other countries and toward the United States increased after the U.S. economy started to suffer significantly. This occurred as a result of the United States' deflation making American goods more appealing to international consumers, while American consumers' low income levels decreased their desire for foreign goods. Central banks all over the world increased interest rates to counteract the tendency toward an American trade surplus and foreign gold outflows that resulted. In

essence, maintaining the global gold standard required a significant global monetary contraction to match the one happening in the US. The outcome was a decrease in output and prices across the globe that came close to matching the fall in the US (Duignan, nd).

### **3.2 First Expansion after Long Term Recession**

The United States' economy has officially entered its longest boom period. The nation's gross domestic product has increased for 121 months in a row, a figure used to track long periods of economic expansion. This is more than the 120-month growth between 1991 and 2001. After the global financial crisis in 2008, most recent growth began in 2009. The Great Recession was the greatest economic slump in the United States since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although the boom began under President Barack Obama, it continued at a pretty constant rate since 2009.

President Donald Trump frequently claims credit for the good economy under his watch. Last year, the nation's gross domestic product was boosted by Republican tax cuts and increased government spending. The unemployment rate has decreased from 10% in October 2009 to 3.6 percent in May of this year. Unlike previous expansions, inflation has been below the Federal Reserve's objective of 2% for the majority of the last decade. Since the Great Recession, the main stock market indices have likewise tripled. (Frazee, 2019). The figure below , shows this month that marks the 121st month of economic expansion arising out of the great financial crisis, making it the longest run on record going back . However, as consumption slows, prices increase, and Americans wait for the personal income tax to expire in 2025, those advantages are wearing off to 1854 (Shoen, 2019).



second quarter. The GDP tracking estimate is 1.8 percent, according to CNBC's Rapid Update poll. For the status of the economy, all eyes will be on the employment report on Friday. Economists predict that 158,000 new jobs will be generated in June, up from a dismal 75,000 in May (Shoen, 2019).

Wall Street appears to be split on whether this growth will continue. Some feel that decreasing interest rates would rescue the day, while others fear that extra stimulus will be ineffective in combating the approaching slump or that the Fed will not be proactive enough to prevent it (Schoen, 2019). In an email, Deutsche Bank's chief economist Torsten Slok stated, "We still do not envisage a recession, but we continue to be more concerned about downside risks than positive risks to the forecast." "We expect the Fed to lower rates in July, September, and December to confront the persistent economic downturn and uncertainty about how long the trade war will last." The corporate earnings situation does not appear to be bright. Now, 77 percent of firms providing pre-announcements indicate their earnings would be lower than expected by Wall Street, marking the second-worst quarter since 2006 (Schoen, 2019).

### **3.3 The End of the US Economic Expansion (Recession )**

A lengthy period of low economic activity known as a "recession" can extend for months or even years. Recessions are defined as prolonged periods of negative Gross Domestic Product (GDP), rising unemployment, diminishing retail sales, and declining

income and manufacturing indices in an economy. Recessions are a natural part of the business cycle, which is the periodic rhythm of economic expansion and contraction in a nation (Rodeck & Curry, 2022).

The US economy has been severely impacted by both the COVID-19 pandemic and the present drop in oil prices. These two problems coming together almost surely will cause a long-term downturn in the economy and send the US into another recession (Baker, Bloom, Davis & Kost, 2020 ). With current stock volatility levels rivaling or exceeding those observed in October 1987, December 2008, and the 1929 stock market crash, the COVID-19 epidemic is continuing to spread quickly throughout the United States and is causing unprecedented stock market volatility and economic policy uncertainty (2020). There were 18 stock market surges documented, with 16 to 18 of them linked to "bad news" related to the new infectious illness or US governmental reactions to the COVID-19 epidemic (Baker, Bloom, Davis & Kost, 2020).

#### **IV. Evaluating the Impact of COVID-19 on the United States' Economy**

COVID-19 , also known as the new coronavirus, is a public health emergency that has far- reaching implications for energy, the economy, and the environment. The human

toll of COVID-19 is rightfully receiving much of the attention, but the outbreak's potential economic consequence, which has affected all of the major economies in the globe, might be disastrous. The upshot is a surplus of oil supply and a decline in price due to the collapse of the energy market. Policymakers are also researching COVID-19's implications on the energy market and how they relate to the ongoing transition to renewable energy.

#### **4.1 Origins of Covid-19 Pandemic**

On January 7, Chinese researchers in Wuhan, a major travel hub city in China, revealed the discovery of a new virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome COVID-19 , which causes COVID-19. The first incidence of a person catching the novel COVID-19 virus in the United States was reported on January 21 after traveling from Wuhan. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) confirmed the first possible case of community transmission in the United States in late February .On January 31, travel restrictions were placed on China, and by mid-March, the restrictions had been extended to 26 Europe an nations and numerous additional countries. COVID-19 was declared a national emergency by President Trump on March 13th. Shortly after, a slew of social-distancing measures, including school closures, restrictions on group meetings, and restaurant closures, were commonplace across the country (Baccini, Brodeur & Weymouth, 2021).

#### **4.2 First Emergence of American Economic Crisis**

A pandemic is a complex, international hazard. Pandemics pose a serious threat to the world economy in addition to their apparent effects on population health. Given that all economic factors show a consistently positive link with crucial outcomes related to health status, these significant economic expenses may have an equivalent effect on population health. Since economic stability and population health continue to be variables in a feedback loop that reinforces itself, effective public health policy must always take into account the effects of economic conditions on those factors (Béland, Rocco, Segatto, & Waddan, 2021).

The worst macroeconomic shock to hit the United States since the 1930s started in February 2020. <sup>1</sup> As a direct result of the development of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus and subsequent efforts to restrict and minimize viral transmission, real production was on track to decline by as much as 8% in 2020, marking the greatest economic downturn since 1932 (CEA, 2021). The median private sector forecaster estimated that unemployment would reach 19.0 percent in May 2020, the highest level since the Great Depression and nearly twice as high as its peak in the aftermath of 2008–09, despite the falling from February 19 to March 23 (CEA, 2021). Since 1854, statistical observations of economic crises and business cycles have been done in the United States. Since then, the business cycle of the 2020-2021 economic crises has come to a close. The current crisis has many characteristics with previous crises, but it also varies from them in a number of ways due to the United States' contemporary growth. Throughout its 245-year existence, the liberal American economic model has periodically adjusted its development to new equipment, technologies, and professions through

economic crises, which were followed by increased unemployment and corporate failures, but subsequently led to an economic rebound (CEA, 2021).

### **4.3 U.S Government's Reaction to the Crisis**

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic posed several problems for governments all across the world. They were pushed to prepare, implement, and fund remedies to both public health and economic problems almost instantly. In the United States, state and local governments provide a significant portion of overall government services, particularly those that are most critical in a pandemic (CEA, 2020) . Unemployment benefits, education, public safety, and health care are mostly handled at the state and municipal levels. Local governments, on the other hand, are bound by balanced budget constraints, but the federal government has been free to respond with considerably expanded expenditure. They won't be able to considerably raise expenditure without equivalent income growth (Béland,Rocco, Segatto & Waddan, 2021).

However, a sharp decline in state and local government tax revenue has coincided with the pandemic-induced demand for government services. As a result, one of the most crucial questions for determining policy responses to the pandemic is how fiscal strains on state and local governments influence their ability to respond to the crisis and continue to operate during the possibly extended economic slump (Porokhovskiy, 2021).

The US Federal government responded with similarly extraordinary size and speed in the face of this external economic shock of historically unparalleled magnitude and speed. The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations

Act (Daniel & Erik, 2020).was enacted by Congress and signed into law by President Trump less than a week after the first COVID fatality was recorded. Within four weeks, Congress enacted two more pieces of legislation, including the CARES Act, which offered \$2.2 trillion in direct financial assistance to American businesses, individuals, medical institutions, and state and local governments. At the same time, the Federal Reserve increased its balance sheet by almost \$3 trillion in order to provide enough liquidity in financial markets (Porokhovskiy, 2021 )

The American people look to the president in times of crisis for direction on how to properly steer the nation through trying times. Presidents have a long history of successfully guiding the nation through difficult times (Lipton & Applebaum, 2017). Abraham Lincoln's leadership preserved the Union throughout the Civil War, and Franklin Roosevelt's leadership brought the country back to a future of peace and prosperity by eradicating threats to the economy and national security both at home and abroad during the Great Depression and World War II. President Donald Trump is currently looked to by the people for leadership in the face of the COVID-19 global pandemic, which directly threatens the nation's health and economic security. (Lipton & Applebaum, 2017).

Donald Trump's executive branch administration and interactions with advisors are unprecedented in American history. Trump in 2015 showed his disdain for the administrative state even before commencing his campaign, tweeting that "bureaucratic red tape and over-regulation are impeding the American dream." Trump's campaign pledges of deregulation, the removal of administrative impediments to economic

interests, and the deconstruction of the administrative state fueled this animosity (Lipton Applebaum, 2017). Such a strategy appealed to Trump's right-wing populist constituency, which supports authoritarian ideals and is hostile to intellectualism (Steger, 2017).

Trump's choice to aggressively push therapy for COVID-19 symptoms was perhaps his most aggressive front in the assault on experts. Treatments are usually subjected to several rounds of testing, clinical trials, and controlled experiments (Gu, 2020). Trump's reaction to COVID-19 did not represent his willingness to wait for research to be carried out safely and on its own schedule. "HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE & AZITHROMYCIN, taken combined, have a genuine opportunity to be one of the biggest game changers in the history of medicine," President Trump tweeted on March 21. Thank you, FDA, for moving mountains!" Hundreds of physicians reacted to the post minutes afterwards to refute the treatment's safety. (Gu, 2020). Is one of these doctors tweeted:" The combination of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin to treat the coronavirus has not been proven safe and effective through large scale clinical trials. There is only anecdotal evidence from case reports in countries overseas. Promising them as miracle drugs gives false hope." (Gu, 2020).

## **Conclusion**

This chapter has presented the initial role of the media on Trump's before, and during his term, the news medias' job is to purposely mislead politics. Journalists appear to be playing a larger and more important role I today news media in the game of politics, which is a far cry from their traditional job as a political by stander only providing information to the public. Instead, they perform their own investigations into a political topic, a presidential campaign, or a specific political figure, owing to the fact that investigative stories, that are more important and popular, appear to be ranked higher by people. While the economy was a negative card for Trump after being his winning appeal in the winning he reached in the 2016's elections, once he underestimated the power of the virus he already was starting losing people trust on him, for not being able to have the control on the country's' economy, which caused even the unemployment that showed up

the years COVID-19 threatened and hit the one of the strongest powers all around the world. The story did not end up here, the media kept working for showing even the hidden part of Trump's private life and expressing to people how wrong their decision were by electing him as a president, and he started losing the war that the media has waged against him in order to incite him not to be elected the next time, the war that even the right media and his first supporters joined.

## **Chapter Two**

# **Introduction Reasons that Led Trump's Loss in the 2020 Elections**

Many Americans wanted to believe that Donald Trump would eventually turn into a president behind whom the country could unite once he was in office and faced with the enormous responsibilities of the office. Maybe he would cease tweeting about war and peace, they hoped. Ad-libbing as if he were on a chat show, he would stop. He'd finish his schoolwork. He would read his reference materials. He would switch off the cable. He would get ready for talks with international leaders. He would conduct himself sensibly with Congress and uphold his self-described image as an "excellent negotiator." So, Many voters just wanted a presidency they could keep running in the background after four long years a president who would act in a more traditional fashion. They had become weary of the crude language, the childish epithets, and the never-ending argument. They yearned for some kind of normalcy to return. The 2020 election was not a repeat of the 2016 election for this reason.

In this chapter, we will also analyze all the promises he made during his election campaign, since he has volatile personality. We will undoubtedly find that what he was promising he did not implement and that he made any revelations that would have affected his credibility as the president of the United States. We also investigate his personality to determine what sparked the media war that has been going on since he took the reins of the organization, and we'll explain how his tweets helped the media portray him adversely and turn him into a target for those who want to topple him at all costs. We will analyze Trump's position and how he handled the Corona virus epidemic and talk about how it contributed to the party rift and more. The majority of people lost faith in Trump, which resulted in pro-Trump protests that worsened the situation. We'll also discuss how the virus impacted the nation's economy, which worsened Trump's situation.

## **I. Entering the Debate about Trump's Promises**

From the moment the results of the 2016 presidential election were announced, all eyes were on the White House, waiting for the new president to take his first steps. Furthermore, while it is tough for any politician to get voter support, the most difficult task for the winner candidate is to keep his campaign promises and satisfy all citizens. President Trump's program, which was vague as a tactic throughout his presidential campaign, is now ready to be implemented. "Promises made, promises kept", Donald Trump told his supporters that. It was a standard line in his campaign for the presidency. Trump's promises were also broad.

It was his broad pledges in the areas of health care, the Corona crisis, and economic recovery: He promised to repeal Obamacare, reduce the cost of medicine, eliminate the virus in months, build a wall with Mexico (and make Mexico pay for it), revitalize manufacturing, and slash taxes for everyone, among other things. We compared the final, verifiable results to 102 promises Trump made to voters throughout the 2016 campaign. The final tally is already in as he departs office in 2020. He honored 25 commitments, made 23 concessions, and broke 54 others (Greenberg, 2021).

Furthermore, the former is harmed by his more than 30,000 lies as president, while the latter is affected by his record. Moreover, after Trump was elected president, Jenna Johnson of The Washington Post provided an invaluable look at how much he had promised to do as president - 282 items to be exact. To put it mildly, that was a lot. His tongue signed a lot of cheques that his actions couldn't cash (so to speak) because of his

lack of political skill, and possibly even more so because of his showman attitude and propensity to say, well, anything (Blake, 2021).

## **1.1 The Unfulfilled Promises of Trump about Health Care**

On the 20th of January 2017, Trump was inaugurated as the 45th President of the United States. Trump has failed to fulfill many of the legislative goals he claimed that he would address as soon as he took office during the first 100 days of his presidency. Trump's inability to repeal and replace Obamacare is one of these.

According to Mark Shanahan, Donald Trump's presidency is the most honest in modern history (2018). He went on to say that making major changes in the country was extremely challenging for him. He attempted to carry out the major titles on his campaign agenda and reversed his predecessor's policies without considering the nation's best interests (2018). As an example, he promised to repeal Obamacare and replace it with a better plan (2018). Indeed, as previously said, Donald Trump focused on this strategy in the early months of his presidency. His suggestion, however, was turned down (Oliva & Shanahan, 2018). Moreover, during the presidential campaign, Trump stated on his Twitter account that in his first 100 days in office, he will restore an honest government. When it comes to evaluating Trump's accomplishments during his first months in office, the results have been underwhelming. "His first 100 days have been defined by chaos, incompetence and broken promises to the American people" (Hoyer, 2018).

First, he claimed that on the first day in office, he would repeal Obamacare, the Democratic health-care legislation. However, the new president's and his party's legislative efforts to overturn the law have failed more than two months after entering

office. As a result, Trump reversed his previous timeline. "I never said repeal it and replace it in 64 days," he remarked. He restated his intention to implement his health care plans as soon as possible, "I have a long time. But I want to have a great healthcare bill and plan, and we will. It will happen. And it won't be in the very distant future" (Zurcher, 2018). There has been no effect so far in accomplishing it. Furthermore, scheduling shifted once again when Trump promised a comprehensive health-care plan after the 2020 election, pending a Supreme Court decision, which is not likely until 2021, this is evidence that he is procrastinating because he will not reach a result (Knight, 2020). Second, among the pledges Trump made during his campaign was the "American Patients First" initiative. The costs that American customers pay for prescription pharmaceuticals will be decreased as a result of this program. He also stated that he would engage in government-to-government discussions over prescription prices for the Medicare insurance program, and that he would allow medicine importation from Canada. Furthermore, Trump expressed his displeasure with the high prescription prices in the United States compared to those in other countries. He described it as "unfair" and stated that it "will not happen again" (Tanne, 2018).

Likewise, one year into Donald Trump's presidency, as he made his first State of the Union address, he has largely abandoned his loud promises to reduce the exorbitant cost of pharmaceuticals in the United States, which is the highest in the world. However, a major battle over medicine prices never occurred. Instead, the pharmaceutical sector has successfully courted the Trump administration in a variety of ways. As a result, drug pricing haven't been a top concern for Trump's administration (Scott, 2018). Third, he pledged that everyone in America will have better and less expensive insurance.

"president and house Republicans put up Trump Care, a widely-opposed bill that would knock 24 million Americans off of their coverage, raise premiums, enable discrimination based on pre-existing conditions, and impose an age tax on older Americans," he said shortly after taking office (Hoyer, 2018).

Donald Trump, unfortunately, did not keep any of his campaign promises as president. Furthermore, "stock prices of drug and healthcare companies instantly climbed on the new news." Some speculated that he could only implement some of his promises through executive orders because he required congressional approval (Tanne, 2018). It was noticeable that Trump's party struggled to replace Obamacare with a new American Health Care Act in a short amount of time. So, in the first fifty days of Donald Trump's presidency, he made a number of simple campaign pledges. However, the inexperienced staff was unable to make choices on critical subjects that were high on the president's agenda. One of the most essential pledges that Trump made when he initially ran for president was to replace Obamacare. He also succeeded, to a degree, in repealing Obama's executive actions and shrinking the federal government's size (Merelli., Haldevang & Solbin, 2018). Despite Trump's promise to repeal and replace Obamacare, the health-care legislation remains in place (Duncombe, 2020).

## **2.2 Trump's Handling of the Pandemic**

The coronavirus pandemic of 2019–2021 will have profound psychological, sociological, and political consequences. The effect on people's support for incumbent leaders, such as US President Donald Trump, is one of them (Hart, 2021). When the results of the 2020 US presidential election are known, it is evident that the pandemic had an important role in Trump's defeat. So, there are several actions taken by him during the health crisis that contributed to his election loss, including promises made at the start of the virus outbreak about his ability to eradicate the pandemic and he claimed that everything would be fine, but his negligence, lack of responsibility, lies, and ill-considered measures result in the deaths of thousands of people every day (Tollefson, 2020).

On March 13, President Trump declared: "I don't take responsibility at all". On March 16, he stated: "I'd rate my response to coronavirus a 10". This is not what is expected from a leader: President Truman used to say "the buck stops here". As the chief executive, the president is expected to bear full responsibility for all decisions. Trump has instead pointed the finger onto the CDC, Democrats, China, European leaders, Republican and Democratic governors, the media, and the former president Barack Obama. There is no doubt that the White House is lacking in leadership. This is a far cry from crisis management that works. In a crisis, leadership may make a difference (de Swielande, 2020).

It looks to be a notable exception to the pandemic's typically dismal management. "The only part of the pandemic Trump responded to was things he could get companies to manufacture," says Peter Hotez, dean for the National School of Tropical Medicine

(Baker & Koons, 2020). On Friday, President Trump provided additional specifics about "Operation Warp Speed," a plan to develop a coronavirus vaccine and medical treatments by January. "We're looking to get it by the end of the year if we can, maybe before," Trump said as top medical, military and cabinet officials. He compared the endeavor to the Manhattan Project, which attempted to construct the first nuclear weapon during World War II. "That means big and it means fast," Trump said. "We have the military totally involved". Experts, however, believe that even a 12- to 18-month schedule is optimistic. Despite a peak in Ebola infections between 2014 and 2016, the first FDA-approved vaccine for the virus was not available until December 2019. (Wise, 2020).

The Trump administration has had seven years to learn from the Obamacare fiasco, but it does not appear to have done so. In mid-December, it caught some states off guard by informing them that their allocations of the Pfizer vaccine, the first to be authorized for general use, would be up to 40% lower than expected. People are surprised because the COVID-19 vaccine delivery in the United States was messed up. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, around 11.4 million doses of the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines had been distributed as of Monday. However, just 2.1 million people have received vaccinations (Hiltzik, 2020).

As a result of his inability to save the US, he blamed China for the virus outbreak, and he claims "The world is paying a very big price for what they did. . . . It could have been stopped right where it came from, China." He said that if Beijing had given information about SARS-COV-2 with the US, Washington would have been able to act faster (Verma, 2020). So, a pandemic exposed his flaws, lowering his chances of

re-election. One of the most notable was his rash response to a virus, which placed him in the hospital at the height of the campaign. "The President wins the election if he never gets COVID." As a result of his failure to connect on the thing that voters most worried about, which was coronavirus, Trump loses (Bennett & Berenson, 2020).

### **3.3 Reassessing Trump's Economy in 2020**

Donald Trump used a slogan "Make America Great Again" and "America First" and both referred to the prosperity and military strength that will be achieved through taxes, trade, creating jobs and immigration...etc. The extent to which President Trump can make America great again depends on the economic success (Morgan, 2019). When it came to implementing their stated programs, the majority of US presidents had challenges. However, it appears that President Donald Trump, as a businessman, would confront a significant problem in fulfilling his economic promises and translating them into policies.

Among the most controversial issues that Donald J. Trump promised to undertake were those related to creating jobs. He said during his speech at the Convention, Thursday night "We will create 10 million jobs in the next 10 months" (Tappe, 2020). But, it clear that he did not even come close to creating 25 million jobs before the coronavirus pandemic. Between January 2017 and February 2020, approximately 6.8 million jobs were generated, almost on par with the Obama administration's growth trends. According to the Labor Department, between May and September 2020, US firms added just fewer than 11.4 million employments, recouping approximately half of the 22.1 million jobs lost in March and April as pandemic lockdowns swept the country. I

believe that, with Covid-19 still uncontrolled and the economy's recovery path uncertain, these job gains will be difficult to come by. As a result, unemployment is at 7.9%, less than half of the pandemic high of 14.7 percent in April, but more than double the pre-pandemic high of 3.5 percent in February (Barzani, 2020), and it is evident from this that The pandemic wiped out all progress in cutting unemployment, bringing in the worst recession since the Great Depression (Collevin, 2020). So, if Trump leaves office in January, he will undoubtedly have the highest number of job losses of any president in history (Barzani, 2020).

In his election night victory address, he promised to "double our growth and have the strongest economy anywhere in the world." When we look at the numbers, we can see that the economy did not grow at a rate of 4% every year. However, it increased by 2.5 percent on average throughout Trump's first three years, peaking at 3 percent in 2018 and declining to 2.2 percent in 2019 (Primack & Brown, 2020). Then, we'll go over the Trump tax cut reform plan, which was implemented in 2017, when the Trump administration altered the US tax system by decreasing rates for both individuals and companies. Have the cuts, on the other hand, helped the middle class? As a result, a family of four earning \$73,000 in the United States received a \$2,000 tax break in 2018, according to the White House. Nevertheless, the Joint Committee on Taxation, which advises the Senate and House finance and budget committees, estimates that corporations will save \$1.5 trillion over the next ten years. He displays the \$1.5 trillion tax reform agreement he signed in December 2017. Democrats argue that the tax cuts benefited the wealthy and worsened inequality, and The Center for Public Integrity says that, in part because of the tax package, more firms paid no taxes in 2018. This is also a scenario in which the

president's fulfillment of one vow resulted in his failure to fulfill another. Furthermore, as a result of lost tax revenue, higher defense spending (another campaign promise), and the price of the coronavirus, the US national debt has soared to more than \$27 trillion. That's around \$8 trillion more than when Trump took office in 2017, vowing to fully abolish it (Duncombe, 2020).

Additionally, he stated: "I would build a great, and nobody builds walls better than me, believe me, and I will build them very inexpensively, I will build a great, great, wall on our southern border. And I will have Mexico pay for that wall". Before announcing such a suggestion, it was clear that it would need to be thoroughly researched. Moreover, in order to construct a wall, Trump will have to deal with the issue of private land ownership. The federal government's only option is to pay money to landowners in exchange for border lands. However, if the government pursues this course of action, "the procedure would be lengthy and likely to extend beyond the duration of Trump's presidency, even if he were re-elected in 2020." (Verney, 2019). On the one hand, this will cost \$21.5 billion (£17 billion), but on the other, it would increase his conservative colleagues' opposition. As a result, the government and Democratic congressmen overestimated the wall budget. For them, it is preferable to spend the money on preventing other forms of illegal immigration rather than risking it on a wall with no clear strategy. The cost of constructing the border wall appears to be prohibitive for the incoming administration. That is why Trump insisted on Mexico paying for it with his own money. As a result, President Trump faces difficulties in keeping his pledges especially when Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto stated openly that Mexico will

not be able to pay for the wall. He also postponed his visit to the White House to demonstrate his opposition to Trump's proposal (valverde, 2019).

## **II. Trump's Temperament, Twitter and the Media: An Inevitable Clash**

Recent research by psychologists has shown how fundamental aspects of human psychology, such as extroversion and narcissism, influenced the decisions and leadership styles of previous U.S. presidents. What political leaders can and will do in office is influenced by a variety of things, including global events and political realities, as well as fundamental human personality traits that vary greatly from one leader to the next. Trump's personality is undoubtedly radical by any standard and especially unusual for a presidential candidate; many individuals, who come into contact with him, whether in discussions, interviews, debates, or while watching those debates on television, tend to find him perplexing. In addition to, at some point during their term in office, every president has had conflict with the news media.

Trump has been a prominent critic of the news media on Twitter, which has resulted in several clashes with it, due to his peculiar and contentious personality. For example: Fox News severed its intimate ties to him once the virus broke out and he declared his campaign in 2020. Also, the conflicts with him lasted four years, especially on CNN. Therefore, nearly a quarter of Trump's tweets contained frames about media bias. Additionally, "The Fake News Media has never been so dishonest or inaccurate. To further their hateful agenda, they deliberately use false information and fraudulent sources. Sad!". Trump also mixed his attacks on success and credibility. "@CNN is in a major breakdown with their FAKE NEWS since their ratings are sinking since the

election and their credibility will soon be gone!" is one such example. Less frequently used were direct insults directed at specific journalists. Trump tweeted, "I never watch Don Lemon who I once dubbed the "dumbest man on television!" in a personal assault on CNN's Don Lemon. Poor Reporting Trump used the word "fake" in 201 tweets across attack frames, with 160 of those tweets referencing "fake news," as well as the words "failing" in 52 tweets, "dishonest" in 46 tweets, "false" in 23 tweets, "lies" in 16 tweets, and "inaccurate" in 10 tweets. This illustrates Trump's never-ending battle with the media.

### **1.1 The Effect of Negative Coverage on his Office as President**

Donald Trump receives greater news coverage because audiences are drawn to and engaged by his status as "the unusual, the dramatic, the outrageous" political figure. Although it doesn't appear that he has received a lot of news attention since declaring his candidacy, when he was named the presumptive nominee in June, unfavorable news reports about him outpaced positive ones by a margin of 61 percent to 39 percent. And as time passes, this negative coverage trend becomes more and more obvious (Patterson, 2016).

That is why Trump claimed that the majority of the press media were biased against him at the time, and it has since been proven that they were. However, it appears that US President has engaged in several disputes with the major press outlets. He has been promoting his anti-news media actions to the public, which has been quite popular with his fans. On the one hand, it is said that news media constantly created a terrible image of Donald Trump (Corasaniti & Rappeport, 2016). Trump is alleged to have received no

appreciation from the mainstream media, and from his own account, the media has misrepresented him and his words. He has condemned the iniquity of all news outlets, including CNN, The Washington Post, and The New York Times, and he tweeted “The media is so dishonest. If I make a statement, they twist it and turn it to make it sound bad or foolish. They think the public is stupid!”(Ferguson, 2016). We can see that Trump is correct because it is obvious that The New York Times has a strong liberal bias. This was demonstrated by assessing The New York Times' ideological scores. That is to say, The New York Times has a history of using biased reporting to present news. (Groseclose & Milyo, 2005), and as TV show men and he likes to stir up controversy, the dispute between them increases.

“Our real opponent is not the Democrats, or the dwindling number of Republicans that lost their way and got left behind, our primary opponent is the Fake News Media,” Trump tweeted. Historically, American presidents have ignored domestic press criticism while promoting it as a democratic ideal abroad. However, Trump's strategy and that of his allies labels the media as another partisan participant in the political arena. There has been awareness that the press has its own job, that they are not political contestants, that they aspire to exhibit neither fear nor favor, and that they require a space of autonomy in which to do their work, according to Suzanne Nossel, chief executive of PEN America. (Smith, 2019). He added “The FAKE NEWS media (failing @nytimes, @NBCNews, @ABC, @CBS, @CNN) is not my enemy, it is the enemy of the American People!”. It was a dark and risky tweet that might very well sum up his presidency. This charge signaled a significant turning point since it used language that was risky. Over the course of the last four years, Donald Trump has attacked the media on average more than once

every day, referring to reporters and news organizations as "fake news" nearly 2,000 times since taking office (Woodward, 2020).

Because of this, Biden received the best-ever ratings for a presidential candidate in the television age on CBS. Only 11 % of the clear-toned CBS reports on Biden were negative, while 89 % were positive. The opposite was true with CBS' coverage of Trump. The most recent nominee has unquestionably received the most negative press, with negative articles outnumbering positive ones 95% to 5%. Also, the worst coverage Fox gave to Trump was due of controversies. 13% of Trump's Fox reports dealt with his tax returns, racial comments, and other outbursts, which were 74 % to 26 % more negative than positive (Patterson, 2020). In addition to, the public's worry about the pandemic, which manifested itself in unfavorable polling on the president's handling of the issue, was reflected rather than caused by the media's focus on Covid-19. According to a Pew Research study conducted last month, Biden had a 17 percentage point advantage against Trump when it comes to their confidence in how they were handling the virus outbreak. So, here the American people desired more composed, steady leadership.

Democrats were successful in turning this election into a test of Trump rather than a straight decision between the two candidates with the aid of the media because there is strong correspondence between trends in vote share and trends in media coverage (Zucher, 2020).

It is clear that Donald Trump is the only person who really comprehends this. He has been the subject of relentless and overwhelmingly unfavorable news attention since he announced his candidacy in 2015. They initially made an effort to stop his election.

The media radicals have been working nonstop to get him out of office ever since that plan failed. The number of careless and purposefully fraudulent stories that have been forced to be retracted by journalists only serves to highlight why the media's credibility is crumbling when Trump calls them "fake news." Unmasked demonstrates that the leftist "news" media will do whatever it takes to remove Trump from office, even if it means destroying itself in the process (Graham & Bozell, 2019).

## **2.2 The Deteriorating Relationship between Fox News and Trump**

Fox News has always been a political news outlet, and in the Trump era, it has turned into a full-fledged propaganda machine. "Donald Trump is treating Fox News like state television," Alex Shephard wrote in 2017 (Illing, 2019). Even Fox News' lead host, Bret Baier, has expressed his displeasure with the cable news network's transformation into "state television" for the Trump administration (2019). Jane Mayer recently said that the relationship has evolved beyond ideological affinity to a type of collaboration, with the focus shifting to supporting Trump rather than covering him (2019). However, the President's relationship with Fox News got tense in 2020. As a result, Trump's breakdown with the journalistic organization was exposed in a series of tweets. He has been critical of Fox News in recent months, but this time he went even further, declaring that he wants "an alternative now." Furthermore, Trump did not provide a specific reason for his dissatisfaction, but it could be tied to a critical advertisement that a group of anti-Trump Republicans is airing on Fox News. "50,000 people have perished," the advertisement begins with uppercase letters. "This is our president," he says. The commercial then shifts to Trump pondering the ability of "extremely intense light" to cure coronavirus. "Unfit, unwell, unacceptable" appears on the screen at the end of the commercial (Gabbat, 2020).

Tuesday night, when Florida began to turn red, President Trump and his advisers believed they were witnessing a replay of election night 2016, when a win in Florida signaled an overall victory and the atmosphere in the East Room was upbeat. Even officials who had been pessimistic about the president's chances of reelection started to see him serving another four years (Karni & Haberman, 2020). Additionally, President Trump's favorite cable station finally agreed after CNN, NBC News, CBS News, ABC News, and the Associated Press projected Joe Biden as the future President of the United States. Fox was ready to call the race 16 minutes after the first major network had predicted Biden as the winner (Darcy, 2020). But, the fantasy of victory was punctured when Fox News called Arizona for former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. at 11:20 p.m., with only 73 percent of the state's vote tabulated (Karni & Haberman, 2020). Furthermore, Trump was scheduled to speak at the White House on Wednesday, and Fox News was broadcasting live from the event, causing a stir when the network predicted Joe Biden would win Arizona (Ellison & Dawsey, 2020).

In addition, Fox had guests on the show who congratulated Biden on his victory, This made the matter worse, which further deteriorated their relationship (Darcy, 2020) . According to a senior administration official, Trump became enraged and told others in the White House to "have that result altered." Mark Meadows, his chief of staff, repeatedly called Fox News' decision desk. Hope Hicks, a top adviser, messaged Raj Shah, a former Trump White House official whom she hired at Fox, about how to reverse the call. Kelly Anne Conway also complained to Fox News's chief political anchor, Bret Baier. Rupert Murdoch, the billionaire owner of Fox Corporation, was approached by Jared Kushner. Arnon Mishkin, the head of Fox's decision-making team, remained

unmoved. He and his deputies told the anchors to stay with them. We'll make it. And Fox News went down that road (Ellison & Dawsey, 2020).

Arizona's Republican governor, Doug Ducey, had spent the entire night on the phone with representatives of the administration and the campaign, adamant that the Republican votes in his state were still being counted. On Wednesday morning, Bill Stephen, the campaign manager for Mr. Trump, estimated that the president would win Arizona by 30,000 votes (Karni & Haberman, 2020). For its projection on Arizona, Fox News' relationship with Trump and conservative America is at a crossroads. This is because officials at the White House were reportedly feeling increasingly hopeful as they awaited the results from Florida, which would be called for Trump later that evening.

Moreover, the Arizona decision exacerbated a rift that already existed between Fox's news department and its strongly pro-Trump opinion crew (Magid, 2020). As a result, President Donald Trump focused much of his attention on Thursday on one of his pet complaints: the media's treatment of him. Trump's objective in this instance wasn't the typical culprits on CNN or MSNBC. There was Fox News. Trump's displeasure with Fox News has been growing at least since the beginning of the 2020 campaign, and the network's selection of Arizona for Biden was a significant turning point (Rupar, 2020). Trump has a far bigger obstacle to overcome with 213 electoral votes. He had to take all four of the last four battlegrounds, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, and Nevada, to get to 270. Over 71 million votes had already been cast for Biden (Magid, 2020). This is why Fox News' favorability among Republican supporters fell from 67 percent to 54 percent as a result of Trump's harsh criticism, which also caused News max, an upstart hard right-wing news network, to surpass Fox News in the ratings for one

time slot for the first time ever (Gabbat, 2020). Also all of this confirmed by Carusone when he said that: “ Right after the election Trump supporters are all mad at Fox News, so their ratings tank a little bit”, but Howard Polskin said: “They’re not the 800-hundred pound gorilla, they’re the 8,000-pound gorilla,” (Garcia-Hodges, 2020).

### **3.3 The Abandonment of Trump by Fox News**

Rupert Murdoch, the billionaire media magnate and owner of Fox News, is reportedly separating himself from Trump, according to recent rumors, which has forced Fox News to face a new reality. However, the network's overall tone has been relatively consistent in its support for Trump (Darcy, 2020). Therefore, that was clear when asked about Fox News's projection of Biden as the winner of Arizona on Election Night, Chris Stirewalt, testified, "Our poll in Arizona was beautiful, and it was doing just what we wanted it to do. And it was cooking up just right" (Folkenflik, 2022).

But the Decision Desk prediction made on Saturday that Biden will win the states of Nevada and Pennsylvania, giving the former vice president the electoral votes he needs to win the presidency, is what has sparked this most recent and presumably strongest-ever argument between Fox News and Trump (Steinhauser & Singman, 2020). In the other hand, Stirewalt said that: "We don't award any electoral votes. We don't count any ballots. We are some nerds in a room, and that's it, We're just telling you what's going to happen. We're not making anything happen." (Folkenflik, 2022). So, Donald Trump has slammed Fox News in a barrage of tweets, accusing the network of forgetting "what made them successful, what put them there." "They forgot the Golden Goose," Trump tweeted at noon on Thursday (Sullivan, 2020). It was the final day of a campaign Fox had worked so

hard to support, but it was also a foretaste of the fight now one week old but months in the preparation that may have permanently shattered President Trump's relationship with his once-favorite television network. According to close White House insiders, Trump has promised payback on the network that catapulted his political career as he confronts ejection from the White House, maybe by openly denouncing Fox (Ellison & Dawsey, 2020).

As long as they disregarded his grievances, they believed that they held the power, not the President. It's critical to note that Fox News holds a virtually monopolistic position in the right-wing media space. Though the network's executives will never publicly admit it, they think their media empire dwarfs that of President Trump. (Stelter, 2020). In addition to, Murdoch said: "I would expect as we enter a more normal news cycle, which has to happen eventually, that appetite for news will shift," We've seen this through 18 years ... of different administrations and different political cycles, and we've maintained our position through all of that." So, After Trump was ignored, this is a statement that they should abandon him completely, because they will start a new beginning with another president. Also, CNN anchor Jake Tapper confirmed on-air, "The Murdochs and the people at Fox have an obligation to put their country above their profits." Murdoch's liberal daughter-in-law Kathryn Murdoch tweeted that she agreed (Folkenflik, 2020), but it has nonetheless become grist for a "stab in the back" narrative.

### **III. The First Glimpses of Lost Faith in Trump**

People started losing trust in Trump, and chose trusting Biden instead in order to deal with the public health consequences of the coronavirus outbreak. Overall, 58 percent of people believe President-elect Biden will be able to handle the outbreak very well or moderately well. Only 42% of voters agree with this assessment of Trump. The sentiments of voters who cast ballots in the Nov. 3 election were similar to those of registered voters polled in October (Pew Research Center, 2020).

While both Biden and Trump backers have a higher level of trust in their candidates than their opponents, Biden supporters are particularly critical of Trump's handling of the coronavirus. 86 percent of Biden voters have no confidence in Trump's treating of the virus, but only 55 percent of Trump backers have no faith in Biden. (Pew Research Center, 2021) Furthermore, although 58% of Biden voters have high confidence in his capacity to handle the coronavirus, only 47% of Trump voters have high confidence in him. Biden 52% and Trump 54% both have similar percentages of those who are extremely or somewhat confident in their ability to make sound economic policy judgments (Pew Research Center, 2020) . However, far more voters trust Trump 39% than Biden (24) to make sound economic policy judgments. Trump supporters have a high level of trust in him when it comes to the economy 78% very confident. In contrast, fewer Biden supporters 46% have high confidence in the former vice president's ability to make sound economic policy judgments (Pew Research Center, 2020) .

Overall, Americans' perceptions of the country's economy haven't changed much since the election, but voters' hopes for the future have evolved substantially. Prior to the election, 52% of Americans predicted that economic circumstances would improve next

year, while only 17% predicted that they would worsen. Today, 42% predict that things will be better next year, while 32% predict that things will be worse. Trump voters are to blame for the steep decline in overall economic expectations (Pew Research Center, 2020) . Last month, three-quarters of Trump voters said they were very positive about the country's economic future, and only 6% said they expected things to get worse next year. Sixty percent of Trump supporters now believe the economy will deteriorate (Pew Research Center, 2020).

Following the election, Biden supporters have become more optimistic, although the shift has been less significant than among Trump supporters. Last month, over half of Biden backers 48% predicted that economic conditions will improve in the coming year. Today, 66% of Americans believe the economy will improve (Pew Research Center, 2020).

### **3.1 COVID- 19, Deepening the Division between Democrats and Republicans**

Both Republicans and Democrats were obviously divided in their reactions to the continued protests and their law enforcement reform proposals after George Floyd's death. Major figures from both parties discussed their reactions to protests and the main issues of racism and police brutality. Both sides agreed that law enforcement reforms should be implemented immediately, but protest violence and law enforcement reforms elicited differing reactions and debates between Democrats and Republicans, and when it came to their reactions to the violence and plans to restructure law enforcement organizations, they were clearly divided.

The focus of Trump and his administration was on ending the violence and vandalism that characterized many protests. Trump, D (2020), responded to the chaos in most states by tweeting "when the looting starts, the shooting starts," threatening to use the 1807 Insurrection Act, which allows him to call military power to restore order in the country. Trump continued to insult and disrespect protesters, referring to them as thugs, and stating that he was willing to use whatever power he had against them to stop the violence. He also accused Democrats of exploiting the BLM demonstrations for political gain (Bensalah & Guerra 2020).

Many Republicans who supported Trump and his administration concentrated on preventing violence and restoring order while ignoring the concerns that drove protesters to take to the streets. Senators and lawmakers from both parties agreed that the first objective is to put an end to the violence as soon as possible. "America will not stand by as Antifa and other terrorists burn our towns," said Tennessee Republican Senator Marsha Blackburn (2020), while Arkansas Republican Senator Tom Cotton (2020) tweeted, "Anarchy, rioting, and looting must cease tonight..... Let's see how strong these ANTIFA terrorists are when confronted with the 101st Airborne Division if local law enforcement is overwhelmed and needs help..... This destruction must be treated with zero tolerance (Bensalah & Guerra 2020).

### **3.2 Republicans and Democrats after Plan to Fight COVID-19**

Democrats and Republicans in the US had heated conversations about how to best recover from the coronavirus outbreak after Republicans unveiled a rescue plan days before millions of Americans lost federal unemployment benefits. Senate Republicans claimed that they had reached an agreement with the White House on a one-trillion-dollar coronavirus relief plan, which would reduce the existing enhanced unemployment benefit from \$600 per week in addition to state unemployment, which expired after that, to \$200. Mitch McConnell, the Senate Majority Leader, praised the measure as a "tailored and targeted" strategy to reopen schools and businesses while shielding corporations from lawsuits (Bensalah & Guerra 2020).

Both Democrats and Republicans came out against the plan right away. Democrats blasted it as too narrow and too late in comparison to their three-trillion-dollar plan that passed the House of Representatives, while some Republicans complained that it was too costly. One area of agreement with the Democrats is the Republican proposal, which would offer many Americans direct payments of \$1,200 each. It would also provide billions of dollars in loans to small businesses and aid in the reopening of schools (Bensalah & Guerra 2020)..

Both political parties agree that more money is required for virus testing, to assist schools in preparing for the new school year, and to support small companies, but they disagree on the specifics. Republicans are asking for \$16 billion on viral testing, while Democrats are asking for \$75 billion. Democrats want four times the \$105 billion Republicans have proposed for school reopening (Bensalah & Guerra 2020).

### **3.3 Reopening the US Economy despite the Spread of COVID-19**

Even as the extremely contagious coronavirus spreads swiftly and hospitals prepare for a wave of virus-related deaths, President Donald Trump is mulling measures to reopen the US economy. “The President is correct, ” Trump's senior economic adviser Larry Kudlow told Fox News on Monday. “ It's impossible for the remedy to be worse than the sickness. We'll have to make some unpleasant compromise; he said that the White House would look into "a number of things." Before that, Trump released rules aimed at slowing the spread of the disease over 15 days, including limiting unnecessary travel. In some states, economic activity has come to a standstill. "We cannot let the cure be worse than the problem itself," Trump tweeted, adding that "we will make a decision as to which way we want to go" at the end of the 15-day shutdown period. Trump, who had wanted to build his election campaign on the strength of the US economy, now faces the prospect of millions of job losses. Many of his Republican allies believe that the economic downturn will make it more difficult for him to seek re-election to another four-year term (n.a, 2020)

Since last week's instructions, the number of coronavirus cases has increased by more than 15 times. Mayor Bill de Blasio stated on a Sunday that New York City hospitals are just days away from a disaster, "If we don't get more ventilators in the next 10 days, people will die who don't have to die," he added. Because of concerns about the economy, Republican Senator Lindsey Graham, a Trump confidant, warned against easing containment rules too soon “My advice would be to follow medical advice to contain the virus,” ,he told reporters on Capitol Hill. “If we can take some pressure off the economy, fine, but my primary focus is to make sure the virus is contained and

defeated. And we're just going to have to suffer through the economic consequences” After the president spent several weeks downplaying the health hazards and rapid spread of the pandemic, the Trump administration has been advocating for significant monetary policy steps to mitigate the economic impact (n.a, 2020).

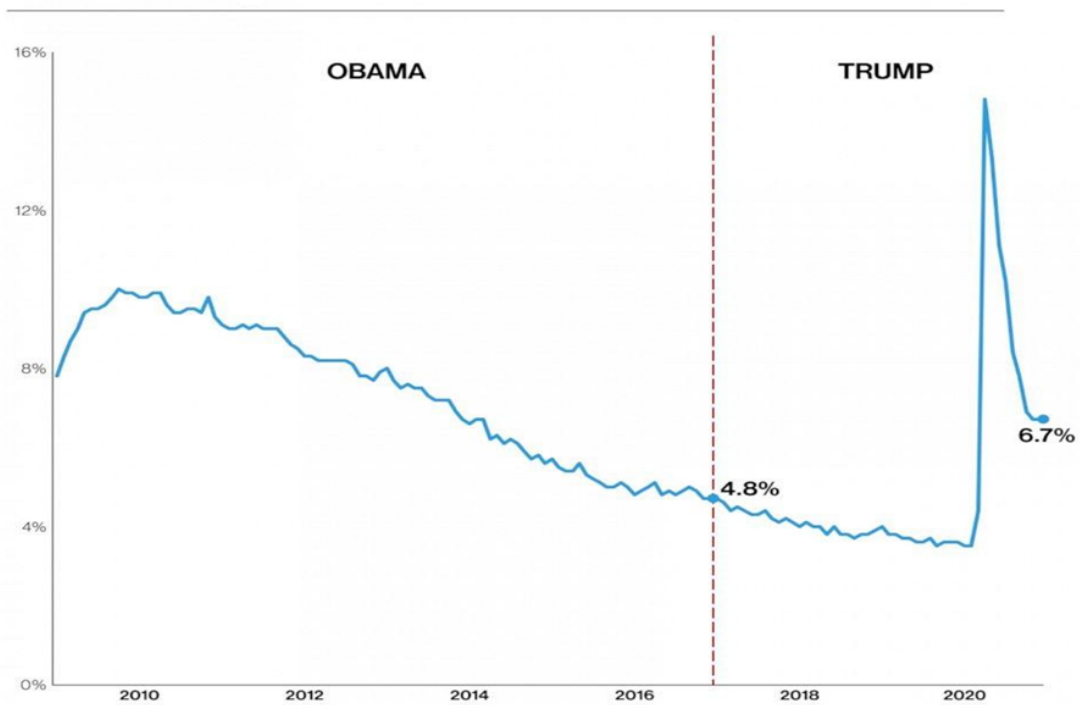
#### **IV. The Economic Legacy of Trump during the Pandemic**

As a successful businessman and a supporter of the working class, President Donald Trump ran on economic prowess and deal-making abilities that Washington politicians lacked. During the campaign, he succinctly stated his position: "I'll be the greatest jobs president that God ever made." ( Thorebecke, 2021 ).

Trump asserted during the election campaign that his top priorities were to limit immigration, renegotiate trade agreements that transferred American jobs overseas, and restore manufacturing and mining jobs back to the country. Despite the numerous scandals and investigations that hounded him, his Clinton an approach of "it's the economy, stupid" generally worked as GDP increased at a healthy rate, the stock market surged, and unemployment rates touched a half-century low, until the coronavirus pandemic decimated the job market (Thorebecke, 2021). Trump, on the other hand, was the first president since Herbert Hoover during the Great Depression to leave office with fewer jobs in the country than when he took office (2021). Trump's economic legacy will be defined by his failure to lead during the COVID-19 pandemic, which exacerbated the financial crisis, domestic policies that disproportionately benefited the wealthy, and international trade policies that hurt American industry while alienating allies( Thorebecke, 2021).

Trump inherited a booming economy from the Obama administration, which he maintained for the first three years of his presidency. While real wage growth was modest or flat for most Americans during Obama's presidency, unemployment continued to fall and GDP grew.

Figure 3 : Unemployment Rates Under Obama and Trump's Term.



leadership during the health crisis was not only fatal, with thousands of Americans dying every day, but it was also economically catastrophic. Other countries, such as China and South Korea, were more successful in curbing the virus's spread. As a result, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicts that Chinese GDP

would rise by 1.8 percent, while Korean GDP will decline by only 1.1 percent, far less than the 3.7 percent drop predicted for the United States.

The Chinese Communist Party's ruthless epidemic response was noticeably worse than that of many democratic countries, including the United States. The GDP prediction for the United States is on par with the G20 nations, which are all expected to see a 3.8 percent drop in GDP. (ABC News)As evidence that Trump was not taking the virus seriously as a policy problem, Frankel pointed to the several occasions he didn't take the virus seriously "and actively undercut the behaviors that we require, like avoiding large gatherings, masks, and so on." , "You can't leave something like that entirely to the free market, certainly, or to the states," (Thorbecke, 2021).

#### **4.1 Evaluating Trump's Legacy Regarding the Economic Prospects**

There are a number of reasons to assume that the outbreak and the Trump administration's response hurt Trump's reelection chances. The general population holds the government responsible for the illness's spread, as seen by the high level of discontent with the president's handling of the epidemic. Voters are more likely to associate increasing local incidents and fatalities with a growing threat to their own health and safety as well as the health and safety of their families. In this setting, we can assume that the greater the local risk, the more likely residents will vote for the challenger to punish the president.(Thorebecke, 2021). The economy is one other way that COVID-19 might have hurt Trump's popularity. The third quarter of 2020 saw a considerable rebound in economic growth, although the unemployment rate is still significantly higher than the

historical average. A new wave of hospital admissions and fatalities, as well as the potential for additional localized lockdowns, business closures, and a double-dip recession, were all predicted by growing case numbers in the run-up to the election (Thorebecke, 2021)

According to both retroactive and future voting frameworks, voters are inclined to blame the president for the virus's toll .However, there is a counter-argument that can be presented. Trump's strategy in responding to the pandemic could be interpreted as being in line with the preferences of his core supporters (Anja & Sergi, 2020). Democratic and Republican Americans have vastly different perspectives on the pandemic, according to polling data. According to Gallup, only 25% of Republican respondents are "concerned about catching the coronavirus," whereas this number jumps to over 80% among Democratic respondents. Similarly, about 60% of Republican respondents are "ready to return to normal activities right now," while only 3% of Democratic respondents are. We see similar disparities when it comes to concerns about social separation, masks, and avoiding huge groups (Anja& Sergi, 2020).

While ideology has an impact on sentiments about the pandemic in other nations, the divide between Democratic and Republican voters in the United States is particularly wide. In other words, given the polarization of American politics, voters appear to be viewing the same event in very different ways depending on their partisan affiliations. If this is the case, even a global epidemic resulting in hundreds of thousands of deaths may not have a significant impact on Trump's popularity, particularly among his base (Baccini, Brodeur &Weymouth, 2021).

## **4.2 The Contribution of the Economic Collapse in Trump's Defeat in 2020**

Social scientists were taken aback by Trump's election. How did a populist outsider who questioned liberal democracy's essential foundations rise to such a strong position, despite widespread expectations? Political scientists have done an excellent job trying to understand the Trump phenomena since his election. Trump's election-winning strategy in 2016 was to focus on immigration, ethnic and social identities, status threats, and economically challenged areas. However, while we now have a greater understanding of how populists get power, we still don't know much about how they maintain it. Some would argue that by criticizing immigrants and the system, populists can maintain their outsider position and get away with disastrous economic and political consequences. Another explanation is that they are held to the same standards as any other politician, and that populists are not exempt from the cost of governance (Oswald & Broda, 2020).

During the COVID-19 crisis, Trump's dual standing as a populist outsider and a presidential incumbent made this case extremely intriguing. Our research shows that he was judged in the same way as any other incumbent, and that his populist appeals were ineffective. Trump's popularity was greatly harmed by the extraordinary economic downturn, which harmed Trump's popularity across all ideological groupings, but especially among middle-low and low-income respondents. Furthermore, the Trump administration's dismal public health record (including one of the worst COVID-19-related death tolls in the world) hurt its political prospects among voters aged 55 to 70 (Anja & Sergi, 2020).

## **Conclusion**

This part demonstrated the reaction of the American country to the COVID-19 crisis, and how Trump was overrated by the media before electing him and also during his leadership. The response of the administration has been varied, ranging from downplaying the situation to massive bailouts. It is also been the target of a lot of criticism, with Trump defending his approach in his daily briefings, frequently consistent statements. Critics of the President's anti-immigration policies claim that he is simply using the coronavirus outbreak as an excuse to implement restrictions that are unrelated to the health problem. Prior to the pandemic, research revealed that more immigration resulted in job growth.

## **General Conclusion**

The United States presidential campaign brought the Republican nominee Donald J. Trump to the stage. Trump, an outsider had no experience in politics and he was not really a well-known figure for Americans, except for this TV show audience. However, few days after the presidential campaign took place, candidate Trump proved to the public at large that he was an interesting candidate in the whole campaigning process.

In fact, Trump's biased statements, his character as well as his positions on some controversial issues, has attracted attention of the media. In that way, his presidential campaign received high media coverage from both the right and the left channels. It was a blessing for Trump, then the media became a curse because the conflict between the president and the journalists increased as a result of the wide negative news that has revolved around him. The media does not install Trump, as it is always under attack and

bent on destroying him, after it was mocked at him. Therefore, in 2016 he did not depend only on media to get voters' support, but rather, he adopted other strategies; some related to the nature of the promises he included in this agenda, and others related to how deliver those promises and to the nature of addressed audience. Moreover, as a Republican nominee, Trump has partially based his agenda on the conservative principles. Otherwise, some of his promises contradicted with the party's basics and that was the reason behind facing an opposition from his party members in his early candidacy. Likewise, he prepared a number of promises related domestic as well as foreign affairs. The promises that received much public attention were those in relation to tax reform, repairing Obamacare, deporting illegal immigrants from the US soil, and building a US- Mexico border wall in addition to other interesting promises for security, trade and economy.

After a long time and tiring presidential campaign, he entered the White House as the 45 the president for the United States. The American public turned their attention from raising the question of whether Donald Trump will win the elections to if whether he will follow through on his campaign promises as a president or not. He started his presidency with the same ambitions that stimulates him during the presidential campaign. As soon as he took office, he tried to enact as much promises as possible as a way to preserve his public image, since he faced many challenges as new president and his policy proposals as well. Accordingly, in 2020 with the failure to implement many promises, people lost their trust in him. Hence, the outbreak of the virus, made it more difficult for him to fulfill the promises he made during his candidacy or to eliminate COVID-19.

Therefore, it is known that Trump is a successful businessman with a strange personality and says what no one else can say. Americans relied on him for the prosperity of the economy, especially after he announced his slogan, barley, to make America great again. Otherwise, during the outbreak of the pandemic and the cessation of all commercial activities, that led to the collapse of Trump In all sides and he has caused chaos in America from the political, health and social aspects. In addition to the chaos in the country, the collapse of the economy and the rapid spread of COVID-19 that led to many divisions within the parties, which became a critical situation for him, especially with the 2020 elections. He also became a target of criticism and ridicule by the media, which ignited a war via Twitter with Trump. Consequently, all these factors and circumstances caused his loss in the 2020 elections.

The research questions aimed to highlight the important role of the media during the Trump era, particly because he was the first president with a strange personality and childish behavior that made him draw attention. But soon this caused the media bias, especially with the outbreak of the pandemic. The left-media had a major role in the overthrow of Trump, as it fierces negative coverage led to Americans losing confidence in Trump, especially when he did not implement all his promises on the economic side because he did not even come close to creating 25 million jobs, therefore undoubtedly have the highest number of job losses of any president in history. Addionally, the US national debt has soared to more than \$27 trillion. That's around \$8 trillion more than when Trump took office in 2017, vowing to fully abolish it. In the other side, the right media Which has been always supporting him, but in the 2020 elections, the relationship between them deteriorated when Trump did not take responsibility and did not take

decisive measures to stop the rapid spread of the pandemic. This led to a war via Twitter with the media, but Fox News finally abandoned him when Biden won and he made a hate speech that harmed the security of the country. COVID-19 shows that Trump is a narcissistic, irresponsible and reckless character and promises what he cannot fulfill. Moreover, this shows the American people that he should not become president, because he denigrates Mexicans and being demonizing the media and injuring those who challenge him etc. That is why all these actions led to their fear that he would succeed in the 2020 elections, so people wanted a normal and traditional figure like Biden.

As a result, campaign promises were interesting factors in the campaigning process since they decided whether the candidate would win the election or not. We find that Trump dishonest and he is determined to say and promise anything to get elected whatever because of his ignorance of what comes after taking office or since he believes that the population do not know about politics and democracy. Thus, the media's responsibility is to oppose him and expose all of his lies in order to prove that he is unsuitable to be chosen for a second term. Also, now he is supposed to have an idea that business affairs are not the same as political ones and being a good negotiator in business does not necessarily mean that he would be a great deal maker. In the year of 2020, with the outbreak of the Corona virus, it coincided with the period of his re-election, and due to his unique personality, his defects in leadership appeared. More than his focus on saving lives and that is what led to his political doom. But the 2020 elections it not a re-run of the 2016 elections. This time he was the incumbent, not the insurgent. He had a record to defend, including his mishandling of a coronavirus outbreak which by Election Day had killed lot of Americans. If Trump had shown even minimal compassion for all

the Americans whose lives were disrupted by COVID-19, he might have won the re-elections in November.

Trump is a unique phenomenon; during his career he engaged in conflicts with everyone who criticized him, made fun of others, found humor in awkward situations, and experienced a great deal of drama as if you were watching a series. Regarding to the diversity and abundance of sources and the infinite amount of data ranging from his personal life to his political life, especially his personality, Trump was very interesting. Indeed, that led to write thousands of articles and a lot of researches and recordings about him. Therefore, that time was insufficient to go deeper and to address many aspects of his loss in the elections of 2020 because Trump made a contentious history since he appeared in the media. Also this paper is providing a political issues and matters in an economic language, a way we have never seen before but we tried our best to achieve it.

To better understand the implications of these results, future studies could address Donald Trump's future plans for the 2024 elections, and how his personality as president influenced the results of the elections since psychology had a massive effect on how voters, the media, and others reacted.

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## ملخص

تهدف هذه المذكرة الى تقديم نبذة تاريخية عن الاسباب الفعلية التي أدت الرئيس دونالد ترامب لعدم تنصيبه لعهدته ثانية وخسارته في الانتخابات سنة 2020. كما تبحث هذه الدراسة الى التطرق لانتخابات 2016 التي فاز بها ترامب لمقارنتها مع انتخابات 2020 لإبراز دور الاعلام في عهدته ترامب فقد كان لهم دورا في نجاحه وبعد مرور 4 سنوات ساهمت تغطيتهم السلبية وصراعاتهم عبر التوتير الى خسارته. وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى توضيح مدى التزام الرئيس ترامب بتجسيد وعوده الانتخابية وتأثيرها على مصداقيته خلال فترة رئاسته خاصة مع تفشي فيروس كورونا وتدهور أوضاع البلاد. وبناء على ذلك، تتناول هذه المذكرة عدة اسئلة لمعرفة ما الذي ادى الى هذه الخسارة الشنيعة لترامب أهمها: كيف ساهم الاعلام لكشف الوعود الكاذبة حول ازدهار الاقتصاد خلال فترة تفشي فيروس كورونا؟ وأظهرت النتائج المتوصل اليها ان وسائل الاعلام خاصة القنوات اليسارية كشفت ان ترامب لم يفي بكل الوعود التي اعلن عنها خصوصا في المجال الاقتصادي و القضاء على الفيروس في مدى قصير بل بالعكس ارتفعت عدد الوفيات بشكل رهيب وتدهور الوضع الاقتصادي الذي يعتبر الورقة الراححة الوحيدة. اضافة الى قنواته المفضلة فوكس نيوز التي قامت بالتخلي عنه فقد انتهى به المطاف خارج الحلبة السياسية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** وسائل الاعلام, كوفيد, دونالد ترامب, الوعود, الاقتصاد.