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The Fate of The Ideal American Democracy Under President Trump's Term

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Candidates:

Delloula Kabouya

Fadhila Belbagra

Supervisor:

Mr. Mourad Touati

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate our humble work to: The memory of my dear grandmother.

My mother, Strong and gentle soul who taught to trust in Allah, I love you for all the time you picked me up when I was down. For all the dreams we have shared, the tears and laughter too. I love you mom with all my heart there is no one quite like you.

My father, for earning an honest living for us and supporting and encouraging me to believe in myself, I love papa you are my hero.

My sister Amani: to whom I see the optimism in particular and happiness in her laughter. To the flame of intelligence and light, to the face full of innocence and to your love, to blossom my days, and to open the buds of tomorrow, you are my angel, my sunshine, my sweetheart, I love you.

My brothers, Ibrahim and my dear Youcef, thank you so much.

To all my aunts and uncles, my dear cousins, thank you for believing in me.

To my best friend, Rania,

To my dear friends: Aicha, chahinez, Malika, Sarah, Karima, Sarah, who are the integral part of my life, without them life is boring and empty, they are who fill my life with joy and happiness and they are always here for me, I love you my dear friends.

Fadila

Dedication

Every challenging work needs self effort as well as guidance of elders

especially those who were very close to our heart. This humble

dissertation I dedicate it to:

**my sweet and loving Mother and father when affection, love,
encouragement and prayers of day and night make me able to get**

such success and honor.

To my sisters and brothers for their caring and love

To my uncle

To Mushtaq Al Kassid family

To my roommates for their support

Also my dear friends

To all my teachers from primary school to university

God bless you all.

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Abstract

This dissertation entitled “The Fate of The Ideal American Democracy under President Trump’s Term”. It consists of two chapters and aims at examining how Trump, as the 45th president of the United States of America, works with the principles of the US democracy. First, it elaborates background of the history of democracy from its beginning. Then, this research paper focuses on President Donald Trump, and the challenges he has faced in applying democracy to one of the world’s powerful nations. Furthermore, it would be conducted as an attempt to find out the violations of American ideal democratic principles. This study sheds the light on the consequences could be for America and the world.

Key words:

The Ideal American Democracy, President Trump’s Term, The Fate of the Ideal American Democracy.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Democracy depends on a well-understood set of values, attitudes and practices that may all differ from expressions of cultures and societies around the world. It can be considered a government system with basic elements: free and fair elections, effective participation of citizens in political and civil life, protection of the human rights of all citizens and the rule of law under which laws apply equality to all citizens.

It is evident that democracy is a system of government in which a country's political leaders are chosen by the people in regular, free, and fair elections. In the American democracy, people have a choice between two candidates in the two parties – Republican and Democrat party - who want the power to government. The people can criticize and replace their elected leaders and representatives if they do not perform well. The people are sovereign - they are the highest authority - and government is based on the will of the people. Elected representatives at the national and local levels must listen to the people and be responsive to their needs. The American democracy includes different principles, one of the principles is that the free elections which are used to select the representatives. The second principles, is that the powers of the government are based on the consent of the people who are governed. A third principle The rules of the laws guarantee specific rights and freedoms (live , travel , work , marry , raise a family , education ...)

The fourth principle is the right of the people to change or abolish a government people believe to be destructive. Another important principle of American Democracy is that all people are treated equally under the law. Finally, the organization of the government will always be focused on the concept of “separation of powers” with appropriate checks and balances.

At this point, it is important to draw attention that these principles were violated by President Trump, who embodies a volatile mix of ignorance and arrogance. Also, he has no

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understanding of or readiness to respect the Constitution and the American political system, which presents a direct threat to the American democracy. Consequently, this is what we are going to investigate through our research paper.

Statement of the Problem

The United States of America was built on the principles of democracy and good democratic foundations. But unfortunately, these principles were violated by President Trump as far as the interior and the exterior policy are concerned. For this reason, this research would be conducted as an attempt to find out the corruption of American ideal democracy under Trump's term.

Research Questions

Our research also is made to answer these questions:

- 1) What constitutes the democracy of the United States through the American history?
- 2) What are the principles of the United States' Democracy?
- 3) How Democracy in America now function under President Donald Trump?
- 4) Illustrating from domestic and foreign policies in terms in decision making
- 5) How did Trump's government apply democracy inside and outside the United State of America?
- 6) Is democracy really applied in America?

The answer of these questions may give us a clear view about American democracy and this work is an attempt to analyze the American administration under President Donald Trump.

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Hypothesis

Out of the present study we may draw the following hypothesis:

- a) Trump's individual decision making influence the process of law making in the USA.
- b) Conflicting issues and disintegration of democracy ideals.

Aims of the study

The general purpose of the study is to treat comprehensively the foundation of the American democracy in general and to investigate how these principles have been applied through American history then how they have been applied under president Trump.

Significance of the study

The present study would be a contribution in the research of U.S democracy ideals to what extent the risky measures taken by Trump threatened the principles that Americans had fought for.

Limitations of the Study

It is predicted that it might be difficult to get accurate data from the part of civilization and history works therefore our topic is a new and current one. Moreover, limitation of time, space and shortage of best equipment will influence in the ongoing of the research process.

Research Methodology

The research method that would be employed in this study is the descriptive analytical approach, because we are dealing with historical events. We are going to collect data from different resources; articles, books, press conferences, interviews, YouTube videos and posts from Twitter, and analyze them to come out with conclusions. They are as the most

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appropriate sources for our research and the context where it takes a part, yet the choice of this method can be justified by the fact that it can provide us with consistent and comprehensive information and valid results.

Literature Review

The aim behind writing this part is to give an overview of the literature and various previous studies about the fate of the ideal American democracy under president Trump's term. A discussion is provided about the history of democracy in general and the American democracy in particular and then how President Trump attempts to apply its principles during his first three years of his presidency. This discussion of the existing literature about the research is the foundation of our work.

During the period of his election campaign, his promises are aimed at changes to immigration, trade, taxes and foreign policy. Promises to cut taxes and fight terrorists are the type of promises any politician might make. But "Make America Great Again" is the fundamental promise of President Donald Trump that he does not matter how to achieve this goal. The only thing that is important is to make it real.

After his campaign promises, the whole world questioned about the future of the American democracy. This problem tackles in different news channels including: NBC, BBC NEWS, El Djazeera, France 24..., newspapers and journals such as: New York Times, Washington News..., and by different politicians and journalists. They critic the American's situation with Donald Trump as its president, like William Heath wrote in June 2017 in his article which titled "*American Democracy On Trial: The Election of Donald Trump- an overview*", he states that: "*Trump won the Electoral College and thus a dangerous demagogue became our president*". Also he claimed millions of illegal immigrants voted for Hillary. He mentioned Dona Milbank's warn when said: "*This disconnect from reality is my*

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biggest fear about Trump” in addition he added: “*Trump embodies a volatile mix of ignorance and arrogance; he has no understanding of or respect for the Constitution and the American political system... Trump presents a direct threat to our democracy*”. Heath tackled the problem of who voted for Trump and why. The same for the report of February 15th, 2018 which titled: “*Trump’s first year: how resilient is liberal democracy in the US?*” by John Shuttuck, Ammanda Watson and Mathrew McDole.

On the other hand, Brain Klaas, Democracy post contributor, wrote his article “*How to Vaccinate US Democracy against Trump-Style Authoritarianism*” in his article he examined closely his behavior as an American president, his errors and mistakes in the presidential speech.

Most of the times, president Trump uses Twitter as a direct tool to announce everything he decides: threatening, orders, decisions in all aspects..., to America and the world such as: changes in the White House administration, building the border wall, changes in social budget...

The further develop this, the congressman Jerry Nadler discussed in his article “*How we resist Trump and his extreme agenda*”. Also many books did so including Wolff Michael’s “*Fire and Fury: Inside the Trump White House*”, David Frum’s “*Trumpocracy: The Corruption of the American Republic*”, and Bob Woodward’s “*Fear: Trump in the White House*”. They revealed and exposed the secret inside the White House, special in Trump’s first years.

Therefore, the literature review documents a number of scholarly papers and books which generally focus on Trump’s challenges with the implication of democracy. Building on this academic literature, this paper focuses mainly on problems that threaten the principles of the American democracy during Trump’s presidency; on internal and external level.

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Structure of the Dissertation

The dissertation is split into two chapters. In **chapter one**, mainly, it deals with the foundation of the American Democracy and how its principles have been applied throughout the American history. In **chapter two**; we study how these principles were violated under president Trump's term.

Chapter One

American Ideals & Principles of Democracy

Introduction

Wealth, physical strength and power were the main characteristics of individuals who ruled societies in ancient times, but even at those times these people needed to obey who ruled of the well-beings. Furthermore, these rulers most often rule in their traditions, norms, and community codes, besides consulting powerful community members on some matters and issues. Gradually, the development of those who have become a customary consultation with councils, real estates and parliaments, finally masses involved in consensus-seeking and people had the opportunity to give their opinion and express their ideas in matters related to the society, and so was the birth of a new system of government called Democracy.

From the beginning, the American people have faced various challenges and problems; the most one was discrimination but the government, under democracy as a system, the government applied several policies and actions that discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, national origin.

I.1. The History of Democracy

Athens, the city state of ancient Greece, was the birthplace of Democracy in the sixth century BC; accordingly the word is a combination of two Greek words; “Demos” which means “people” and “Kratos” which means “power or rule”, therefore it basically literally means “the rule of people” where decisions are selected and chosen by citizens instead of rulers. Furthermore, Democracy is defined according to Greeks as the system of government where people come together to discuss, vote on major public issues and speak about their opinions and concerns , in front of governors of the city state and vote directly on new laws. (Democracy- a short introduction)

This new system built a society with no parliaments, cabinets or civil servants, and Greece became directly democratic self-government where the lot selects officials but women and slaves were excluded from the vote:

“In Greek democracy, political power was concentrated not in the hands of one person, or even a small group of people, but rather evenly and fairly distributed among all the people” (Stewart, p. 03)

Simply this system of political beliefs emphasizes the individual’s rights, provided them with power, freedom and opposes the other political systems in that period of time to come as a mode of decision-making where citizens make political decisions freely. (Stewart, pp. 2-3)

I.2. Democracy for Greek Philosophers

The Greeks did not invent the word only, but they invented the idea and the practice. In “The Republic¹” the Greek philosopher Plato discusses the four regimes: Timocracy², Oligarchy³, Tyranny⁴ and Democracy and explains how does democracy differ from other systems of government. Although Plato condemned democracy because in his view the “Philosopher-kings” must be the one who make the political decisions in the state therefore people have less moral and intellectual capacities to rule the state but defines democracy as the gentlest regime; because it supports the individuals’ freedom and allows them to partake in any desire. (Gross, pp. 01-04)

“And what about this? Isn't the gentleness toward some of the condemned exquisite? Or in such a regime haven't you yet seen men who have been sentenced to death or exile, nonetheless staying and carrying on right in the middle of things; and, as though no one cared or saw, stalking the land like a hero?”

(Bloom, p. 236)

¹ **The Republic:** Plato’s longest work written around 380 BC, concerning justice, the order and character of the just city-state, and the just man.

² **Timocracy:** a form of government in where the wealth rule and people must own property in order to be part of the government, the property is in being rich and all about wealth with no regard for social or civic responsibility

³ **Oligarchy:** or Oligarkhia a Greek word; ligos means few and arkho means to rule or to command is the form of government where the few rule, and small groups control the rest and must be distinguished by: nobility, wealth or family ties.

⁴ **Tyranny:** occurs when absolute power is granted to a ruler who exercises it without any legal restraint.

The philosopher states that “*Democracy is probably the fairest of the regimes*” as well as on the other hand the only regime that serves philosophy since it is the only practicable regime for philosophy which is based on freedom of thoughts saying:

“for surely in a city under a democracy you would hear that freedom is the finest thing it has, and that for this reason it is the only regime worth living in for anyone who is by nature free” (Ibid, p.240)

Plato also states that “*people are free, there is liberty and freedom of speech plenty, and every individual is free to do as he likes*” (Plato 295). Since then all people including philosophers, general public... supported democracy since it supported one of their human rights; freedom of speech. (Habibi, pp.1-4)

I.3. Types of Democracy:

Like the other political systems, democracy has different forms; direct democracy and representative democracy are the basic categories.

The first type, direct democracy, gives all the power to citizens who are all equal which means that intermediaries are not existed at all in making decisions, but this type of democracy can be applied only in small communities where all people can meet in one place to discuss by majority vote or consensus.

The second type, representative democracy, also called indirect democracy; it focuses on electing intermediaries or representatives in order to represent the each group to decide matters such as: political decisions, formulate laws, and administer programs for the public good. (Cincatta, pp. 5-7)

I.4. Roman Democracy

After the spread of democracy all over the world, history cannot deny that the origins of democracy was Europe since its birthplace was the Greek city-state of 5BC, in addition many early republics influenced by it.

The early Roman republic of instant, began as a republic state after the expulsion of the king in 509 BC, people of the upper class who were called the Patricians took over, although they were few, but because they were the wealthier class they thought that they are the only who could govern the general public or as they call Plebs. Although the system of Clientelism⁵ and the wealthy aristocratic families affected on the emergence of democracy when most of the Roman citizens couldn't show any kind of participation in the government matters; Patricians could not implement their plan, the Plebs were rebellious and got more rights.

Finally, Rome began as democracy especially after the creation of the Senate which is a new democratic institution, and Julius Caesar became Emperor. (Sultana, p.41)

I.5. Democracy during Middle Ages

Although democracy did not apply directly during the period of Middle Ages, most of Europe was ruled by monarchies. England, France and Russia are major examples, kings and queens believed of the Devine Right of kings that they are the chosen one to rule which is their Devine Right.

⁵ **System of Clientelism:** both political and social system appeared in ancient Greece where the basic relation was between political parties and their supporter who must vote for them to get rewarded such as jobs.

Monarchies ended on the hands of group of British nobility who created the Parliament⁶ by obliging King John to abandon his Divine Right and sign the Magna Carta⁷ in 1215 which created path for Parliament Democracy. (Flosman, p.3-4)

Lights must also shed when the church converted most of Europe to Christianity, many people understood the democratic ideas through it. Christianity taught citizens the basics of human rights that were given to people by nature. One of the common ideas between Christianity as a religion and democracy a system of government was equality which was not witnessed in many other systems.

Since only citizens have the right to rule over the society, democrats debate that people of the state ought to be equals in making these decisions beside being treated equally inside the state without any kind of racism or regarding to the race, sex, ... giving them both social and political equality

“Democracy is a method for making collective decisions in which everyone has an equal right to play a role... Democracy is an arrangement in which individuals have some equality in political power” (Estlund, p. 3)

Christians believed that equality is a right acquired instinctively, and men were created equal in the eyes of God. As well as democrats who advocated the equality as a legitimate right for every citizen also tried hard to eliminate inequality in the state. Furthermore the middle ages took on another form of government that developed through

⁶ **The Parliament:** comes from the French word Parler, it is the legislative branch in the United Kingdom; it represents the primary law-making institution in Great Britain’s constitutional monarchy.

⁷ **The Magna Carta:** Charter of rights agreed by King John of Great Britain on June 15th, 1215 ; it had certain provisions in it to safeguard the citizen’s rights.

time and adopted many democratic ideas which is Feudalism⁸. Feudalism created a system of courts in order to protect people's rights and to build a just state which created the path to the modern day judicial branch of the American government.

I.6. Democracy in Modern Europe

The continent of Europe witnessed host of changes over centuries, the period that changed much in Europe was during the Renaissance which came as a revival element for the learning of ancient civilizations especially of Greeks and Romans. It began with searching for solutions to what Europeans suffered from such as: wars (especially between the Protestants and the Catholics), illiteracy and the tyranny of the Christian church; by reading about ancients, analyzing the old texts and shedding lights on the previous knowledge that disappeared because of wars, beside the rules of feudalism and church through the Dark Ages (the Middle Ages).

The age of the enlightenment⁹ period came as the modern era of philosophy and intellectual movement that opened the doors for knowledge trading by writing books on philosophy, and forms of government depending on ancient texts as sources. Britain was one of the first countries that witnessed these changes.

In 1689 the English Parliament confirmed the role of the individuals in the state giving them freedom in several aspects of life especially in the government, law and religion

⁸ **Feudalism:** was the dominant social system in Medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of nobles, while the peasants (villeins or serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection

⁹ **The Age of Enlightenment:** also called the age of reason, it refers to the time of the guiding intellectual and philosophical movement in the European continent which covered about a century and a half during the 17th century; its participants thought they were illuminating human intellect and culture after the dark Middle Ages. It includes the rise of concepts such as reason, liberty and the scientific method besides the enlightenment philosophy was skeptical of religion, monarchies and hereditary aristocracy.

through “*The Bill of Rights*¹⁰ 1689”. The reforms gave people more rights to express themselves beside freedom of speech and banned any kind of unusual punishment but though it does not mean that they became true democrats. (Sultana, pp.41-42)

Systems of government witnessed many changes and developed through hundreds of years. The ancient Greek democracy and the modern one are quite different, it is true that the current constitution was organized during the enlightenment period by a group of modern philosophers, but though it still related to and based on the ancient fundamental government. They were inspired by the Greek philosophers Aristotle and Plato’s writing on systems of government, John Locke and Baron De Montesquieu were one of those who supported the ancient democracy and paved the way to the modern democracy.

I.6.1. Democracy for John Lock

The English philosopher and physician John Locke, who is considered as the founder of Democracy in modern times, supported the idea of practicing democracy as system of government, thus it was and still the only that could protect and respect the natural human rights.

In his political philosophy, Locke stood by the individual liberty, the political equality, democracy, and majority rule by writing his *Second Treatise of Civil Government* (1690), he declared “*no one ought to harm anyone else in his life, health, liberty, or possessions*” (Lock, p. 4) added that nobody deserves obey except God, as well as defended the freedom of the individual against the Pope or the King:

*“We are all the servants of one sovereign
master... we are all the property of him who*

¹⁰ **The Bill of Rights 1689:** was an act passed by the English parliament on December 16th, 1689, it creates separation of powers, limits the powers of the king and queen, enhances the democratic election and bolsters freedom of speech in Great Britain.

made us, and he made us to last as long as he choose, not as long as we choose” (Ibid).

Locke defended on the civil liberty, equality in the society in addition to making sovereignty for the people as a right and that they must use it in the need

“Men all being naturally free, equal, and independent, no-one can be deprived of this freedom etc. and subjected to the political power of someone else, without his own consent” (Ibid ,32)

Locke insisted on protecting the individuals’ fundamental rights by the government since it was created only to protect and serve them, but though he defended on the constitutional system of government besides making differences between the state and the government.

I.6.2. Democracy for Baron De Montesquieu

Not only John Locke was influenced by the Greek and Roman’s philosophy, even the enlightenment French philosopher and lawyer Baron De Montesquieu took the ancient Roman writings as a guide when he wrote his masterpieces *The Persian Letters* and *The Spirit of Laws* during the age of reason.

Montesquieu was against the idea of being ruled by one person, a person who has all kinds of power; on the other hand he wanted to discover what the best ways to organize the government are, beside how to set up the republic. His inspiration for the ancient led him to come with the idea of separation of powers and to write about how the Romans organized

their republic government while having three separated powers: the legislative power, the executive power and the judicial power.

His idea of separating powers was for the reason to avoid injustice and inequality inside the society and with this separation there will be no despotic ruler because each power will have its own limits: the one which makes law is the legislative, enforcing laws for the executive and judging disputes for the judicial power.

In *The Spirit of Laws* 1748, Montesquieu contributed ideas to democracy that are in the current democratic system, for him democracy and all the other political regimes ought to serve the government by the best use of power. He insisted that the nature of democracy is particular because its power needs to be applied in a positive manner in order to create equality and shape the state and citizenry (Wimberly)

Montesquieu shed lights on two main principles of democracy that must be applied to build a good and successful democratic society, the first was equality

“A democracy, like any other political regime, is continually exercising positive and formative power so a democracy must continually aim to express its power according to the principle of equality if it is to persevere as what it is”(Wimberly, p. 9)

The second principle is liberty, Montesquieu view on liberty was divided into two kinds of liberty; the constitutional liberty where he declared

“liberty is a right of doing whatever the law permit, and if a citizen could do what they

forbid he would be no longer possessed of liberty, because all his fellow-citizens would have the same power”

And the individual liberty said

“it is not sufficient to have treated political liberty in relation to the constitution; we must examine it likewise in relation it bears to the (citizen) subject... when the subject has no fence to secure his innocence, he has none for his liberty”(Leonard, pp.92-93).

I.7. The Beginning of the US Democracy

On the light of the above, it was clear that democracy has spread all over the major strong countries in the world. It was adopted by many of them through centuries since it began in its birthplace Greece to Rome, England and France beside many other European countries. What made Democracy global system is that it was the only political system which serves the citizens and protects the individuals’ rights, so it suits both government and citizens who wanted to express themselves in their societies.

The American sociologist Erik Wright supported democracy saying on it:

“All people should have broadly equal access to the necessary means to participate meaningfully in decisions over things which affect their lives. This includes both the freedom of individuals to make choices that

affect their own lives as separate persons and their capacity to participate in collective decisions which affect their lives as members of broader community” (In Democracy: How it works 1)

In the time following the American Revolution¹¹ in 1775 and the declaration of independence on July 4th 1776 America became a free nation from Great Britain, all the Americans wanted to decide the fate of America and building a new nation which differs from the others since it was a new land and they wanted it to be exceptional and independent.

Although all the 13 colonies were separated but they needed to express themselves and to have rights in all the aspects in their new nation, so they found themselves searching for a system that serves them and the government, on the other hand the new system must serve one nation by collecting all the colonies’ activities which means that there will not be any kind of separation and the result was birth of the what is called now the United States of America where they formed the first 13 American States in 1783, they became independent and worked together to establish the American government.

I.7.1. The Articles of Confederation

After the liberation from the British rule there was a need of a document that establishes an American government and forming a free American constitution. America first attempt to government was based on a document called The Articles of Confederation by John Dickinson in November 1777, and as like as The Declaration of Independence they were drawn up also by continental Congress in 1777.

¹¹ **The American Revolution:** also called the revolutionary war was a war fought from 1775-1783 and won by the 13 American colonies to achieve independence from Great Britain.

The articles were the first American system of government and the first constitution of the United States they existed until the late 1780s. One of the best features of The Articles of Confederation was the establishment of a “firm league of friendship” between the 13 states in addition to protecting the “sovereignty freedom and independence” of each one of them.

The articles suggested a national legislature “the congress” where each state has a committee of delegate involved in; the congress decided all the foreign affairs, declaration of war and peace but it does not have the power to collect taxes, regulate interstate commerce or the ability to make law enforcement.

On March 1st, 1781 The Articles of Confederation became valid when the last of the 13 state signed on the document. (Kemp 78)

I.7.2. The Bill of Rights

The supreme law of the United States is The Constitution of the United States of America it represents the bedrock of the legal authority of both the United States of America and the Federal Government of the United States in addition to organizing and controlling each one of the American three branches of government: the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch. The constitutional convention adopted the United States constitution on September 17th, 1787 and under the name of “the people” it was established by conventions of each state. The ten first amendments of the US constitution were known as “The Bill of Rights”. (Ibid 84)

Few years after signing the Articles of Confederation by the last 13 state 1781, James Madison proposed the United States’ Bill of Rights in 1789, the document entered into force on December 15th, 1791 which became a part of the American law and government. it contained 10 amendments which supported all kinds of freedom that individuals wanted for instant: freedom of religion, speech, press... beside many other rights which differs from the

habitual ones (right to vote...) such as: right to bear arms, right in civil cases and many others were mentioned in the amendments: freedom of religion, speech and the press; rights of assembly and petition, rights to bear arms, housing of soldiers, search and arrest warrants, rights in criminal cases, rights to fair trial, rights in civil cases, bails, fines and punishments, rights retained by the people and the last amendment is powers retained by the states and the people.

In order to avoid tyranny the Bill of Rights came as a compromise between federalist and anti-federalist who were afraid that the states would not have any right and the government would take all the power, therefore its first 10 amendments came as the perfect solution to form the American constitution by giving right to both of the state and citizens

“Madison proposed the Bill of Rights while ideological conflict between Federalists and anti-Federalists, dating from the 1787 Philadelphia Convention, threatened the overall ratification of the new national Constitution” (Kemp94)

And the result was the formation of the American system of government and the birth of the American democracy through institutions and the United States expressed its highest political ideas and become the most pressing example of how democracy and modernity were and continue to be. (Center for Legislative Archives National Archives and Records Administration, pp. 01-02)

I.7.3. The System of Checks and Balances

The System of Checks and Balances is considered as one of the most important features written by the farmers of the US constitution. The founding fathers feared giving one

person too much power and sought to guarantee the security of liberty in the American government and took ideas from Baron De Montesquieu, William Blackstone and John Adams who defined the system as:

“it is by balancing each of these powers against the other two, that the efforts in human nature toward tyranny can alone be checked and restrained, and any degree of freedom preserved in the constitution”.(Augustyn, pp.01-03)

On the light of the above the US government has three branches, these include: the Legislative Branch led by the congress and composed of two houses the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Executive Branch led by the president and the last branch is the judicial branch led by Supreme Court. Checks and Balances simply means that each branch of the government has some power over the other branches, and in order to separate power, no one branch can become too powerful or can work without the approval and collaboration of the others, in other words each branch has power over the other two in order to prevent one branch from becoming too powerful so each one of the three branches has the ability to check the power of the two others, so that to create a balance of power. (Government Publishing Office US, p.01)

Congress vote anal bills after both the House of Representatives and the Senate approve a bill, meaning that when the majority votes in favor on it, the bill send to the president if he agrees on it he sings it and the bill becomes a law, but if the president does not approve on the bill he can Veto it and the bill will be rejected to be a law; in this way the president has a check over the legislature but the congress also has a check on the president by having the power to vote on the bill for another time and pass it over the president Vito

but each one of the two houses must get 2/3 of its members to vote YES which is equivalent to 290 votes in the House of Representatives and 67 votes in the Senate. (Sullivan, pp.06-30)

Congress has other checks on the president; one of the most powerful checks is Impeachment which means that congress has the power to remove the president from the office, in the impeachment process each house of the congress place a different role: the house of representatives brings charges against the president and the senate acts as a court.

Congress has the same check over the judicial branch therefore it has the power to impeach the federal judges too; besides the senate has some special powers and duties that acts as a check on the president, it has to approve all the appointments the president makes for federal judges and other offices such as the ambassadors. The senate also has to approve any treaties the president makes with foreign countries. Houses of congress have some duties; they have the power to collect taxes, print money, establishing post offices in court and declaring wars and peace. (Augustyn, pp.01-05)

I.8. The Ideal of the US Democracy

The French aristocratic diplomat, political scientist and historian Alexis De Tocqueville studied the system of government of America when he traveled there in 1831 as the first modern society and the first modern federal¹² republic.

In his “Democracy in America” published in 1835 De Tocqueville wrote about the uniqueness of the US system of government and how it was made in order to help French people to have better view on democracy as system in front of the aristocratic system especially after the French revolution 1789.

America is considered as the first country that applied a unique system of “liberty regulated by law” and succeeded in its application through developing in all aspects: in

¹² **The Federal:** a form of government in which power is distributed between a central authority and a number of constituent territorial units.

population, wealth, military and commercial power, in other words although building such a strong and successful government cost many heroic labors and sacrifices through years, but America compensated for all its losses during the struggles for freedom and making a government with a system that serves this concept, the concept of freedom.

Besides freedom, De Tocqueville was impressed by the principle of equality that was applied in the US through its democratic system of government, declaring in his introductory chapter: “*among the novel objects that attracted me more forcibly than the general equality of conditions*” (Tocqueville .p8), when the last three amendments of the US constitution made all people including black people or negro slaves equal by giving them the rights of citizenship and as like as people of white race they had the same rights and duties, for instant they had the right of suffrage and many other rights.

De Tocqueville came with a result that is the American democracy is simply based on making balance between equality and liberty, in addition to that the American democracy differs from the other systems of government first, its serves the individuals’ rights through liberty and equality and protect them and that was included in the US constitution in the first amendment which protect freedom of speech press and religion, second, the states’ rights by protecting each states’ power by the tenth amendment. (Ibid, pp. 01-10)

I.9. Principles of the US Democracy:

The US democracy is based on the original laws mentioned in the constitution, where the constitution kept the characteristics of the American democracy in a synchronic way since it began. These principles are:

1) Freedom: Democracy is based on the most common values shared by all human beings. Freedom, as a natural right all people share, must be practiced in all countries that use democracy as a form of government. This right incorporates several things; it includes their

own interests, besides supporting citizens to pursue those interests by all the available means counting: social, political, intellectual, technological and economic ones.

2) Equality: as like as freedom, equality was one of the first democratic principles announced in the Declaration of Independence where nobody is above the law and all citizens are equal, if they were black, white, women, men..., nobody is compelled to scarify himself, his happiness, interests and properties for the benefit of anyone else.

3) Self-Government: the goal of Democracy as a system of government is to ensure tranquility in society by guaranteeing freedoms and respecting the aspirations of the American people, which could be achieved by choosing their representatives to oversee government actions.

4) Self-Determination: Tyranny is a nightmare for all peoples, especially the American people, whose aspiration to realize “The American Dream” so that they can take responsibility for their destiny, and decide for themselves what is appropriate for them, in addition to choose their lifestyle, so their choice of Democracy is to free themselves from all forms of tyranny and to realize “The American Dream”. As long as they wanted to achieve it.

5) Diversity: The diversity of cultures in the American society necessarily leads to a diversity of lifestyles, working methods, and dress as well as religious and spiritual beliefs, besides personal ethnic issues. Individuals have the freedom to make decisions based on their own respective cultural heritage. They can choose to accept or adopt, and even to change their interests.

6) Practicality: The American Democracy is based on the good organization of institutions and on its good work in the service of citizens, because, as former President Thomas Jefferson said, governments are established among people. As mentioned above in the case of democratic self-government, the sole purpose of establishing institutions is only to serve the

citizens who have the ability to modify and establish them in the service of their interests. Therefore, institutions should be based on one interest, namely the interest of citizens and the promotion of services to their benefit.

7) Transparency: it is the most important element in the application of democratic governance in any country, through the implementation of elections characterized by justice, fairness and freedom, enabling people's will to be expressed. Voters have the full right to choose their representatives under the conditions of transparency and equality. Both political and civil rights, as well as freedom of opinion and expression, in addition to the right to organize political parties and all political activities, must be preserved. All individuals must enjoy these rights through individual participation in all democratic processes and public life under transparency and equality.

8) Prosperity: economic stability is one of the conditions that the democratic system must guarantee by adopting the favorable economic policy. Where the basic economic needs of the community need to be met. For the success of democracy, economic, social and cultural developments are required.

9) Dignity: Dignity of individuals and the guarantee of their individual rights and the achievement justice in society are necessary in a democratic system that aims at the cohesion of society in all areas (economic, social, cultural development...) in order to create an international sense of peace.(Bassiouni et al. pp 4-7)

I.10. The History and challenges of the United States Democracy:

The United States' establishment principles are: Liberty, Equality, and Justice. Which the belief that people should be treated equally under the law is the core of the political thought in the country.

According to John Locke, an English political philosopher of the seventeenth century, all people have natural rights of life, liberty, and property. From this came the notion that people should be free to assent to being governed. In the eighteenth century, in Great Britain's North American colonies and later in France, this developed into the idea that all people should govern themselves through elected representatives and not a king only those representatives chosen by the people had the right to make laws to govern them (What is Government?, p. 8).

As a political system, the United States adopted the Democracy ¹ at first –Where people govern themselves. Since its founding, United States was dependent upon citizens' participation to govern at the local and the national level. Furthermore, the right of citizens to participate in government is a significant characteristic of democracy which numerous countries in the world have striven in order to defend and obtain their rights.

From the beginning of the American history, the United States' people had encountered injustice, prejudice, and negative stereotypes that lead to discrimination and exclusion from civic life. A foregone conclusion, people have been treated unequally by the government. moreover, not all citizens have always enjoyed equal opportunities and have the same rights and the same duties .they have treated differently many were discriminated against because different conditions like sex , race, ethnicity or country of origin, physical and mental abilities, sexual orientation or religion . For much of U.S. history the majority of its people have been deprived of basic rights and opportunities, and sometimes of citizenship itself (American Government. p.153).

I.11. Racial discrimination

In the United States, Different ethnic groups were encountered many challenges like discrimination, violence, the revocation of voting, disenfranchisement¹³, slavery, segregation and racial inequality; whether Native Americans, African Americans, Japanese, Hispanics and Latino, Chinese, Arab and Muslims as a religion exception. Even women were touched by discrimination which all groups have fought for their civil rights such as equality, freedom, the right to vote, and the Education rights, among the fundamental right which is treatment as an American citizens.

Different races have been violated their rights as an American citizens such as Native American, African American, Asian or Arabs because many concepts and conditions on the basis of race, sex, origin, color, and even religion.

As a big problem, the racial discrimination has spread in the United States of America from the beginning of democracy as a political system in the country. Unlike, the important notion of democracy is that the people have the right to figure out and set who governs them. Also, it obliged the government to guarantee certain rights and liberties to their citizens. As the United States president Abraham Lincoln (1863) who expressed democracy as a "*government of the people, by the people, for the people*"¹⁴.

However, all races have long suffered the segregation and discrimination that obliged by the United States government. Therefore, they have fought for their civil rights. They did

¹³ **Disenfranchisement:** the revocation of someone's right to vote.

¹⁴ The full quote of the crucial passage of Lincoln's speech is "*it is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us _that from this honored deal we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion _ that we here highly resolve that these deal shall not have died in vain _ that this notion, under god, shall have new birth of freedom _ and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth*".

not keep silent. They have struggled for equality and have striven to defend and secure their civil rights as American citizens.

I.12. The Civil Rights

First of all, civil rights are government guarantees that seeks to treat all people equally, especially those who have historically deprived of the same rights and opportunities as others. The proclamation that "all men are created equal" mentions in the Declaration of Independence, the legal procedure clause in the fifth Amendment to the United States constitution requires that the federal government treat people equally. According to chief Justice Earl Warren in the Supreme Court case of *Bolling v. Shape* (1954) "*discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violent of due process*"¹⁵. Equality's additional guarantees are offered by the Equal Protection Clause¹⁶ of the Fourteenth Amendment, notarized in 1868, which proclaims in part that: "*No state shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws*". Thus, between Fifteenth and Fourteenth Amendment, No one may treat people unequally neither State nor the federal government.

The equal protection clause of the fifteenth Amendment provides all people in the United States the tight to be treated equally without regard to individual traits and in twenty first century that reasoning has been extended to deal with traits such as race, sex, ethnicity, gender, color, religion, sexual orientation, and disability. People may still be treated unequally by the government, but solely if exist at least one reasonable basis for it. If the figure on which discrimination based on is regarding to race, ethnicity, or sex the reason for it should serve a compelling government benefit.

¹⁵ *Bolling v. Shape*, 347 US 497 (1954).

¹⁶ **EPC:** a provision of the fourteenth amendment that enquires the states to treat all residents equally under the law.

After the American Revolution (1775-1783), Britain and the American colonies were fighting each other. The Colonies were divided into two parties; Patriots and Loyalists. The first group who supported independence while the second group who was with George as their king. Thomas Paine was a patriot. He wrote his famous pamphlet "Common Sense". He declared that the king was unfair with the colonists and the solution for this was to become independent.

"He [the king] has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offered him, captivating and carry them into slavery ... Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold ...".(Original draft of the Declaration of Independence 1776)

Thousands of people were interacted with the pamphlet's ideas, and support the independence. Then, Congress demanded Thomas Jefferson and others to write a declaration of Independence. It contained the rights of all people without exception which mentioned the possession of three main rights that all people should have, which are the right to life, the right to be free and the right to seek happiness.

"We held these truths to be self-evident: What all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these [rights] are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness".

Also, he wrote that if a government does not respect and save these rights, people have the right to create a new government. Subsequently, on July 4, 1776 the congress consented the declaration. It concerned the fundamental document in America. It known as a States' paper, it told the world of a new nation and its beliefs about human freedom. It argued that political rights are basic human rights and universal (Ibid).

I.13.The Civil War

Indeed, civil war is a central to millions nations' advancement. It is one of the great internal conflicts, which the people rebel against the government when they lost their rights and lived under violence and discrimination whatever its reasons. It started from 1861 to 1865, after decades of simmering tensions between Northern and Southern States over slavery, States' rights and westward. It known as a war Between the States; the North and the South states.

The civil war was decided the issue of limit the expansion of slavery into the west, with the separation from the southern states to defend their "rights" to determine their fate without the intervention if the federal government; this means a total independence. The main reason of the war was the difference of interests between the North and the South; in other word, the difference of interests between the slave holding and the free-Labor north. James Madison had seen the core of the problem during the 1787 constitutional convention. He said: *"It seemed now to be pretty well understood that the real difference of interests lay not between the large and small but between the northern and southern states. This institution of slavery and its consequences formed a line of discrimination "*

The conflict ended with a catastrophic outcomes, it was the deadliest war ever fought on American land, with some 620.000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed, millions injured and much of the south left in ruin.

The Aftermath of the civil war considered as a watershed for civil rights. In the southern states, many former confederate politicians returned to authority and tried to circumvent the thirteenth Amendment's freeing of slaves by passing laws known as the Black

codes¹⁷ these laws were formed to decrease former slaves to the position of indentured servants; blacks were not just forbidden from the right to vote but also could be arrested for vagrancy. Blacks were excluded from different rights such as from public schools and state colleges and were undergoing from violence of the whites. (Earl Warren, p.96)

At the end of the Civil War, the south entered an era known as Reconstruction¹⁸ (from 1865 to 1877) during which state governments were reorganized before the rebellions states were readmitted to the Union. As part of this process, the Republican Party pushed for a permanent end to slavery. A Constitutional Amendment to this impact was passed by the House of Representatives in January 1864, and it was ratified in December 1865 as the Thirteenth Amendment.

The amendment's first section states,

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States nor any place subject to their jurisdiction”.

In effect, this amendment outlawed slavery in the United States. (Krutz, p.160)

The changes brought about by the Fourteenth Amendment were more comprehensive. In addition to presenting the equal protection clause to the constitution, this amendment also extended the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the states, required the states to respect the privileges or immunities of all citizens, and, for the first time, defined citizenship at the national and state levels. People could no longer be excluded from citizenship solely on the basis of their race. Although some of these provisions have become largely uneducated by

¹⁷ **Black Codes:** laws passed immediately after the Civil War that discriminated against freed slaves and other blacks and deprived of their rights.

¹⁸ **Reconstruction:** the period from 1865 to 1877 during which the government of Confederate States were reorganized prior to being readmitted to the union.

the courts or because there is no political procedure to enforce them, others have been central to the expansion of civil rights.

The Fourteen Amendment stated that people could not be denied the right to vote on the basis on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude". This construction permitted states to continue to determine the qualifications of voters as long as those qualifications were clearly race-neutral. Thus, while states could not deny African American men the right to vote based on race; they could deny it to women based on sex or to people who could not prove they were literate. (Ibid, pp.160-161)

I.14. The Jim Crow System

The noticeable speech of Frederick Douglass in 1883 highlighted on the African Americans who were concerned as a second class citizens segregated by a harsh "color line" and nothing in their issues was "equal". They were second class citizens who had to endure third or fourth class living conditions.

"... (We have watered) your soil with our tears, enriched it with our blood ... (but let the black man) do what he will, there's at present ... No escape for him. The color line meets him everywhere and shuts him out from all respectable trades and callings. In spite of your religion, he is a rejected man ..." Frederick Douglass 1883 (Melinda, p.89).

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, American society was harshly separated along color lines. With the support of both law and custom, in the late of nineteenth century Jim Crown system instituted rules and regulations that codify a large tradition of prejudice, inhumanity, discrimination, creation of separate and unequal services, employment and housing for blacks and whites. (Facing History and Ourselves, p.14)

Although at the beginning of the civil war, President Abraham Lincoln was ready to allow slavery to continue in the South for protect the Union. He altered his abolition policies throughout the war. The first step was the emission of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1st 1863. Although it States "all persons held as slaves ... henceforward shall be free". The proclamation was limited to states that rebelled. Thus, it was impossible to ensure that enslaved people were freed in reality and not in paper. (American Government, p.159)

"How should we punish Hitler?" a reporter questioned a young American black girl before the end of the Second World War. *"Paint him black and bring him over here?"* was her sarcastic answer. It was the consequence of the treatment as a human being from the second class, of being told no , you cannot attend this school, work this job, live in this house , and the cause? Because your skin is black, it is simply, because your complexion. The official term for all this was segregation that is segregating blacks from the rest of the community, separation from the public place and the private one, and denying them different rights entertained by other people (O'Callaghan, p.112).

Although, Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and American slaves were free, but the whites continued to discriminate against African Americans. Moreover, Blacks lived under the segregation, which meant a full separation of life between the two groups

During the second half of the nineteenth century, many violent groups begun to horrify the blacks. The famous one was the Ku Klux Klan. White gangs appeared at night; they beat violently and killed many blacks and white people who helped them. The important reason of these groups was to threaten and intimidate blacks and stopped them to claiming their rights (O'Callaghan, p.56).

Even after the reconstruction¹⁹, the blacks were still suffering. Because of the reconstruction caused to give blacks the same rights that whites had, this created new problem. So, southern whites were decided to stop this. They regulated terrorist groups in order to make white people masters again.

In *Plessy v. Ferguson*²⁰ (1896), the Supreme Court's resolution supported the discrimination imposed by the state in public transport under a "Separate but equal" doctrine. "A statute which implies merely a legal distinction between the white and colored races a distinction ... which must always exist so long as White men are distinguished from the other race by color has no tendency to destroy the equality of the two races" noted the justice in case "163U.S. 537" in May of 1896 (Melinda, p.86). Just John Harlan, as one member justice, did not accept this reasoning and thought that segregation was unconstitutional. John Marshall Harlan argued with words echoing to this day:

"In view of the constitution, in the eyes of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizen, there is no caste here, our constitution is color-blind, and neither known nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law" (Friedman, p.21).

The treatment of blacks was harshly. They were always inferior to white people. They were excluded from many places such as libraries, or restaurants. Even parks prevented them

¹⁹ **Reconstruction:** the period from 1865 to 1877 during which the governments of Confederate States were reorganized prior to being readmitted to the Union.

²⁰ **Plessy v. Ferguson:** the 1896 Supreme Court ruling that allowed "separate but equal" racial segregation under the equal protection clause of Fourteen Amendment.

by signboard that read "*Negros and dogs not allowed*". The violence against blacks was so strong.

Some southern States prevented black people from voting. They imposed Taxes on voters like a "Poll Tax²¹" should pay it, then blacks can vote. Then, they complicated the condition. They made the Tax so high that blacks could not sustain to pay it. Also, "Grandfather Clause²²" was used to prevent blacks from voting. These clauses allowed the vote right only to people whose grandfathers had been qualified to vote in 1865, most blacks had only obtained the vote in 1866. So, the grandfather clause automatically subtracted their voting rights. (O'Callaghan, p.57)

All the changes in the constitution of the United States of America in the reconstruction era led to the emergence of another form of discrimination in the history of the US which is gender discrimination.

Along with African Americans, Women of all races and ethnicities have long been discriminated against in the United States, and the women's rights movement started at the sometime as the movement to cancel slavery in the United States. Indeed, the women's movement developed largely as a result of the challenges that women faced while to abolish slavery. The Seneca Falls leading Women's Rights Conference was held in 1848, a few years before the civil war. But the cancellation and African American civil rights movements largely eclipsed the women's movement throughout the nineteenth century. (Earl Warren, p. 170)

In the years before the civil war, American women started a campaign for the vote that lasted nearly seventy five years. Their fighting finished in 1920 when the Nineteenth

²¹ **Poll Tax:** annual tax imposed by some states before a person was allowed to vote.

²² **Grandfather Clause :** the provision in some southern States that allowed illiterate whites to vote because their ancestors had been able to vote before the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified

Amendment prohibiting the negation of the right to vote "on account of sex" was adopted. Initially, suffrage was one of several reforms planned to finish the significant legal, political, religious, and cultural discriminations against Nineteenth century women. Among these, voting became the essential political utility by which women could vote, went the argument of this first generation of suffragists, they would finish barriers at the state level the prevented married women from controlling their wages and attending state universities. If women could vote, given their acknowledged position as moral guardians of their homes, they would reform the corrupt practices of American policies. If women could vote, they would end unequal pay. (Jean H. Baker, pp.3-4)

Also, married women had no right to control their own property, vote, or run for public office. Beginning in the 1840s, a women's movement started among women who were active in the abolition and temperance movement. Although some of their goals, such as achieving property rights for married women; were reached early, their biggest goal—winning the right to vote— required the 1970 passage of the 1960s and 1970s, such as productive rights and the right not to be discriminated against in employment or education. Women continue to encounter many challenges; they are still paid less than men and are underrepresented in executions and elected office (Ibid, p.194).

I.15. Cases of Discrimination towards all Ethnic Groups

I.15.1. Native Americans

Native Americans have suffered the outcomes of discrimination and segregation by the United States government and the White society for a longtime. Sarcastically, Native Americans were not gave full rights and protections of U.S. citizenship, only a longtime after African Americans and Women did. (Wilson, pp. 19-20)

This was after the law's adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, which granted the right of citizenship to African Americans, but not to the Native Americans, this was according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Elk v. Wilkins (1884)*.

Also White women had been citizens of the U.S. since its inception, although they do not have the full rights of citizenship. Otherwise, Native Americans are the only group of America who has been forcibly removed from their ancestral. So that others can claim this land and its resources. This issue continued relevant today as evident in the final protestation of the Dakota Access Pipeline, which led to sharp confrontations between pipeline officials and Native Americans. (Gallay, pp.34-35)

Native Americans were violated and abused from the beginning of European settlement in North America in addition to that, different members of tribes suffered from enslavement by the Early British settlers, especially in the Southern colonies and States. After the American Revolutions, the United States government had taken responsibility for negotiations with the Indian tribes, and regulating commerce with them. Because Indians were officially regarded as citizens of other nations, they were denied U.S citizenship.

During the civil war, most Indian families had been moved west of the Mississippi. They found themselves homeless again. They were detained to reservations, which the federal territory designated for use in places where non-Indians could not live. Reservation land was always poor. Also, the United States government was denied the right to vote as the African Americans. The states excused this violation by claiming that Native Americans might be U.S citizens but were not state inhabitants because they settled on reservations. Other States rejected Native Americans voting rights if they not pay taxes. In the 1960s, a new Native American Civil Rights Movement created from the African American civil rights movement started to increase.

Native Americans prevented control of the island for more than a year and a half. But, in May 1970, all electricity and telephone service to the island was cut off by the federal government. (Am Gov, pp. 179-180)

Violence continued on the Native American for a long time. But, in the end, the relationship between the United States government and Native American tribes was organized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. Under this Act, tribes controlled the programs that had been controlled by the BIA, such as education and resource management, and the federal government supplied the finance. (Johnson, p.306)

I.15.2. The African American:

Different groups in U.S. history have striven to recognize them as equal citizens. Although the efforts of each group have been important and notable, one can say that the greatest, longest, and most violent struggle was the African Americans' struggle. They were suffered a lot in the United States country whose former legal status has been written in the text of the constitution. Their struggle for freedom and equality gave the legal and moral basis for others who sought to recognize equality later.

The African Americans have been known as blacks, colored, and Negro, which discriminated against them, was very disastrous. At the beginning, they were the first slaves which European traders had brought from Africa. They have settled in the southern part of the country. They were living in hard conditions and they had worked on large cotton and tobacco farmers without salary. Even though the economy of the South was based on slaves, they were regularly physically abused and deprived of an education (Melinda, p.87).

During the first half of the twentieth century, the main element of this approach was simple racism, reflected in the belief that blacks were at best imitating of whites, So Ulrich B.

Philips. The most famous and influential slave expert of that era collected a sophisticated picture of the life and behavior of their black slaves. Saying that "the planters had saying that a Negro was what a White man made him".(Kalchin, p.134)

African American slaves were forced to work hard, and sometimes brutally, in some States. Acts known as the slave laws allowed a tenable penalty for the offense under the 1705 Virginia Slave Act:

"All Negro, mulatto, and Indian slaves within this dominion ... shall be held to be real estate. If any slave resist his master....correcting such slave, and shall happen to be killed in such correctionthe master shall be free of all punishment.....as if such accident never happened" (Friedman, p.5)

This act also entailed that slaves acquire written permission before living on their farms. It authorized flogging, branding, and amputation as a punishment for minor misdemeanor. Some laws prohibit the teaching of slaves how to read and write. They were suffered everywhere and did not considered as a human being. The United States government treated them differently unlike the white people. They have not any right as American citizens.

I.15.3. The Hispanic \ Latino

In the United States, Hispanics and Latinos have faced many challenges and problems just like the African Americans and Native Americans. In the early twentieth century, the violent practices that target Mexicans and American Mexicans invaded the southwest. Mexican Americans in Arizona and Texas were denied the vote right, which they had

possessed before. But they did not accept discriminatory treatment. In 1929, Latino civil rights activists instituted the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) in order to object to discrimination and to fight for greater rights for Latinos. (Benjamin Marquez, p.604).

Just as in the issue of African Americans, true civil rights proceeded for Hispanics and Latinos did not occur until the end of the Second World War. In 1965, the federal government endeavored to limit Hispanic and Latino immigration to the United States. The Mexican American civil rights movement increased stronger, just like the African civil rights movement had done. They also focused on improving education for their children (Ibid, p.606).

In the late twentieth and early twenty first centuries, as Latino immigration to the United States grew, discrimination also grew in many places. Latinos and Hispanics, as many groups in the United States have confronted and still face different challenges in fulfillment equality, justice, and equal protection under the laws of the government. They faced discrimination by its all forms.

I.15.4. Asian Americans

Asian Americans have also been discriminated against and denied their civil rights as American citizens. Indeed, the increase of the Native American and African American civil rights movement in the 1960s inspired thousands Asian Americans to fight for their own rights. Discrimination against Asian Americans was based on national origin.

During the Second World War, descent Japanese citizens living in the west coast were obeyed to the humiliation of being removed from their communities and detained under Executive order 9066. The cause was the fear that they might justified to be unfaithful to the United States and help Japan. Although, the United States government arrested Italians and

Germans equivocal of betrayal, only the Japanese were only imprisoned on the basis of their ethnicity.

Many young Japanese Americans attended in the United States army during the war. Although some Japanese Americans were imprisoned and when internees came back after the war, many of them discovered that the houses and some properties that they had left had been destroyed (American Government, p.186)

The Asian Americans movement is no longer as active as other civil rights movements. Despite continuing discrimination, Asian Americans are generally more successful than member of other ethnic groups. They acquire higher rates of high school and college congratulation and higher average income than other groups. (The Rise of Asian American)

Although educational accomplishment and economic advances do not protect them from discrimination, it does not put them in better position to defend their rights. (Ibid, p.2)

I.15.5. Arabs and Muslims

The right to worship as a person chooses was of the reason for initial settlement of the United States. Thus, it is ironic that many people throughout US history have been denied their civil rights because of their status as members of a religious minority. The discrimination against Jews in the US is less widespread. In the twenty first century, especially after the September11 attacks, Muslims are the religious minority most likely to confront discrimination. Although Title VII of the Civil Rights Act (CRA) of the 1964 prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of religion and demands employers to make fair adaptation so that employees can enter in religious rituals and practices, Muslim employees are often discriminated against. Often the wellspring of the debate is the wearing

veil by Muslims, which some employers claim violates uniform policies or dress code.
(Krutz, p.291)

Hate crimes against Muslims have also increased since 9\ 11, and many Muslims believe they are subject to racial profiling by law enforcement officers who suppose them of being terrorists. (Lichtban, 2015)

Conclusion

This chapter discussed the origins of democracy and its spread in the world. This effective system of government was adopted by many strong countries; one of them was the United States of America. Since the beginning of democracy in America many principles were established in order to fight tyranny, segregation, discrimination in all its forms, inequality... for guarantee rights to the American citizens including: liberty, equality, justice, properties rights, welfare... because Americans scarified to achieve their rights and attempted to make the “American Dream” come true. Yet all that was intended for a happy democratic society did not include all ethnic groups of the American society. The next chapter is to illustrate some cases of this undemocratic democracy of America in Contemporary history.

Chapter Two:
US Democracy and President Trump's Term

Introduction

Republican Donald John Trump is the 45th president of the United States after the president Barack Obama. His first term is from 2017 to 2021. Trump's economic plan focuses on "making America great again ". He negotiated "the biggest deal of my life "with those voters who felt they had lost the American Dream. Trump's policies follow economic nationalism. (Amadeo, p.03)

Under president Trump's first year in office, US policy relating to supporting democracy abroad; become starkly divided. At the level of "high policy"— direct engagement and messaging by president Trump and his principal foreign policy advisers — the United States sharply downgraded its global pro-democratic posture. Trump's praise of dictators, criticism of Democratic allies, and anti-democratic actions at home recast the United States as at best an ambivalent actor on the global democratic stage. Yet at the same time, pro-democratic " low policy " — quiet but serious engagement by US diplomats to counter democratic backsliding and support democratic advances overseas, and the extensive but generally low-profile domain of US democracy assistance programs— largely carried on , making important contributions !in many countries. (Carothers, CUSDPST.date)

During the Trump era, American democracy has reached its lowest level in forty years. If the US continues this path for another two years, it will start on the sidelines or even on the wrong side, in the global democratic struggle precisely at the time when this conflict is more acute than ever in modern history. Nevertheless, defenders of the democracy -both inside or outside the US government- still have the opportunity to mitigate the damage.

II.1. Challenges under President Trump

Many key issues Donald Trump has faced in his first 100 days since being sworn in as America's 45th president. Trump has always prided himself on assembling strong teams, and he set out to do the same in the White House. But the billionaire swiftly found that it was not as easy in the white house as it was in Trump Tower. "After listening for 10 minutes, I realized it is not so easy" said Trump on April 12, describing his conversation with president Xi Jinping of China, and his attempts to get the Chinese to rein in North Korea. (Alexander,

The first two years of Trump in the white house have been eventful to say the least. Trump like any US president has promises in his campaign; the main one was "make America great again". His campaign promises are aimed at changes to immigration, trade, taxes and foreign policy, reduce taxes and fight terrorists are a kind of promise that any politician can make, said Larry Sabato, who directs the center for politics at the university of Virginia "But this has been overshadowed by his unusual profile and approach" Sabato said. Trump stands for the solution for different affairs such as the economic crisis, immigration, terrorism and others." *We will make America strong again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And we will make America great again* " (Donald Trump 2016).

This speech made his campaign a greater and unique presidential campaign in history. He dedicated his life to fulfilling his " America First" promise to the American people to cut taxes, protecting borders, maintaining jobs in the country, caring for veterans, strengthening the army and law enforcement, renegotiating bad trade deals, repeal and replace Obamacare, and creating a government by and for the people.

The lack of stability in the white house has shown when it comes to measuring Trump is success with policy. He has had trouble delivering in areas where he is needed to navigate the corridors of congress, despite controlling both chambers until democrats regained the

house at the start of January. On healthcare, for example, he failed on his promise to eliminate president Obama's Affordable Care Act, which helped more than 20 million previously uninsured Americans get health cover but suffered from rising premiums. (Hills, Trump trackers)

II.2.Social welfare

The social policy of the US welfare state is relied on liberal model of social protection. The social contract is based on the idea that individuals of working age individuals should support themselves and their dependants because of their acquired income. However, to have a job is no longer sufficient in protecting individuals against main social risk. President Obama has been elected on the promise that he will restore the American dream, where individual work is recompensed by upward social movement. However, the Obama administration confronts the challenge of advancing social inequality and poverty, in an extremely difficult economic environment.(Daggiere, p.1)

President Barack Obama came into office with a social welfare policy agenda that designed to reconstitute what can be understood as the "Submerged State". It is a conglomerate of *existing* federal policies that encourage and support activities engaged in by private individuals. By trying to change the political economy included taxation, higher education policy, and health care. Obama has risked into a policy terrain that presets huge obstacles to repair itself and the public perception of its success. Overtime the submerged state has fostered the profitability of particular industries and incited them to grow their political capacity, which they have exercised in exertion to keep the status quo. Yet the submerged state occurring at the same time evades most ordinary citizens; they have little awareness of its policies, and few are aware of what is at risk in repair efforts.

II.2.1. The Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)

The Affordable Care Act also known as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, or PPACA, became a law on March 23, 2010. The act was signed in by President Barack Obama, and it is informally known as "Obamacare". It aimed to guarantee that more people had more health insurance coverage in the US, it also aimed "to improve the quality of healthcare and health insurance, to regulate the health insurance industry, and to reduce healthcare spending in the US". However, the change of administration in 2016 introduces some changes to the act, with more on the horizon. For many people, it is important to have insurance coverage for a pre-existing condition. The main of this law was to improve the health care system of the US by extending health coverage to more Americans, and by protecting existing health insurance policy possessors. There were different parts of the bill that had important implications for many Americans. These relate especially to coverage for pre-existing conditions, including pregnancy, children parental plans, and help for small businesses to have their employees insured. (Galan, ACA)

Obamacare has a lot of advantages that most people do not know about. That is because negative messages about Obamacare outnumbered positive messages 15 to one. Three years after it was passed, 15 percent of Americans objected the act. That led to Donald Trump's actions to weaken it and congress failed replacement plans. In December 2017, the tax cut got insurance. Millions of healthy individuals may drop their plans when the law becomes effective in 2019. (Amadeo, 2019)

In other hand, Trump and his social policy states to repeal what the previous President, Barack Obama, did. He attempts to change everything and builds many plans and strategies to repeal the bill; Obamacare;

According to the article in BBC News; under the title, Obamacare: Has Trump managed to kill off Affordable Care Act? It states that the Trump's administration has speeding up its attack on the ACA by supporting the federal judge's decision to proclaim the entire law unconstitutional. Trump again promised his supporters: "we are going to get rid of Obamacare". But how much has he fulfilled this pledge so far?

First of all, repealing individual mandate; Congressional Republicans last year finally succeeded in repealing the Obamacare requirement that people buy health insurance or pay a tax penalty. In December 2018, a federal judge in Texas ruled that the repeal of this "essential" part of the bill meant the entirety of Obamacare is therefore unconstitutional, however, the bills are still in force as an appeal is filed with the Supreme Court.

The mandate was as successful as Obamacare's architects hoped in driving younger, healthier Americans into the healthcare marketplace. Now, as they get rid of their coverage, analysts say insurance firms are making up for the loss by charging more to the risk or medically vulnerable patients left behind.

Secondary, creating "skinny" plans, in 2018, the Trump' small business administration has allowed Americans to offer cheaper and less comprehensive policies called Association Health Plans, which last only up for a year. The skimpy plans are aimed to attract to young, healthy Americans, but some AHPs may not cover basics like prescription drugs or maternity care. But in March 2019, a federal judge in Washington DC banned and blocked AHPs on the grounds that they are "clearly an end-run around" to patient protections in the ACA.

Thirdly, shortening enrolment, initially, users had 90 days to enroll for insurance on the federal marketplace. In 2017, the Trump administration reduced it to 45 days, and then closed the website every Sunday for 12 hours, citing maintenance. But, the President Obama posted a video that arguing uninsured Americans to register. He tweeted:

"No jump shots. No ferns. No memes. Not this time. I'm going to give it to you straight: If you need health insurance for 2019, the deadline to get covered is December 15. Go to Healthcare.gov today and pass this on _ you just might save a life" (Barack Obama Twitter, 2018).

Then, slashing ads and budgets , funding for the " navigator" program under which trained individuals or organizations help people register for insurance through Obamacare, has fell from \$62.5m (£48m) to \$10m under president Trump. His administration has also cut Obamacare advertising spending to \$10m - 80% reduction.

According to a November 2018 Kaiser Health Poll, 61% of Americans aged 18 to 64 said they did not know about any enrolment deadlines. Also, Medicaid work requirements, the Trump administration has attempted to push through the business requirements for those using Medicaid - a free healthcare service for low-income Americans - saying it is a way to help eradicate poverty. But Trump not thinking about the little people.

Donald Trump put different plans to repeal the bill. But, he did not success totally. Depending on the 2017 study that found that about 2.6 million jobs could be lost by 2019 if it is repealed (See figure 01). The Trump administration tried to set new guidelines for organizations to cancel the subscription for ethical reasons last year. But, two federal judges banned it despite having a majority on Capitol Hill under President Trump. A Republican abolition bid failed dramatically in 2018, and democratic leaders have acknowledged Obamacare in an unfavorable situation, and have challenged Republicans to work with them to repair its flaws. (BBC News, 2019).

II.3. Problems in the White House:

In his first two years of presidency, the 45th United States' president Donald Trump declared in a phone call between him and the investigative journalist Bob Woodward:

“well, accurate is that nobody's ever done a better job than am doing as a president...so that is and that is the way a lot of people feel that know what's going on, and you will see that over the years. But lot of people feel that, Bob.” (Washington Post, 2018)

Trump's declaration was as a reaction to Woodward's book “Fear, Trump in the White House”, where Woodward came with dangerous information about what is really happening inside the white house, and shows the world the ugly picture about Trump's presidency.

Woodward said in an interview with CBS Sunday Morning that people who work in the White House are living in fear that President Trump would sign or give orders that threaten national security or the financial security of the United States; this is due to President Trump's lack of control over some national and international issues.

President Trump was angered by the country's annual 18 Billion Dollars trade deficit with South Korea besides about 3.5 Billion Dollars a year for the US troops there. Trump was on the brink of canceling a deal dating back to the 1950s called “KORUS¹”; this act could trigger serious disputes between the United States and Korea. This is due to the seriousness of

¹ **KORUS:** the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement also called FTA. Negotiations were announced on February 2nd 2006 and canceled on April 1st,2007. The treaty was first signed again on June 30th,2007 with a renegotiated version signed on December 2010

the letter that was about to be signed, which ends the free trade agreements between the two countries.

Woodward reported in the book that the chief economic advisor Gary David Cohn and the white house staff secretary and organizer of the president paperwork Rob Porter stole the letter off the president office in the oval office and the president never noticed that

“Cohn removed the letter draft from the Resolute Desk. He placed it in a blue folder marked “KEEP.” “I stole it off his desk,” he later told an associate. “I wouldn’t let him see it. He’s never going to see that document got to protect the country.” In the anarchy and disorder of the White House, and Trump’s mind, the president never noticed the missing letter” (Fear.11)

Cohn and Porter did so in order to protect the country and the world from what they called “a reckless act” and to keep the president from acting on impulses.

II.3.1. Changes in the White House Administration

II.3.1.1. Expulsion of the White House Chief of Staff

Many advisors have resigned because they were ill-treated and undemocratically harassed by the president. John Kelly, the White House chief of staff was about to resign after what happened between him the National Security Advisor John Bolton, he found the powers of his job diminished by Trump, where he was treated undemocratically in the White House by reducing his power, Trump began circumventing many of the policies and protocols Kelly

enacted and it ended by declaring to move Kelly from the White house before finding a replacement, President Trump announced to reporters “*John Kelly will be leaving at the end of the year*” (Collins and Tatum p.1) but what was expected is that Kelly will resign before to get fired from the White House and that was due to the deterioration of the relationship between them

“Kelly's status had become endangered in recent months as his relationship with the President deteriorated. He was not on speaking terms with Trump during his last days, two officials told CNN, and their relationship was no longer seen as tenable.”

(Ibid p1)

Kelly said of President Trump's attitude that he was hard-headed and never convinced: “*He is an idiot... It is pointless to try to convince him of anything... He is gone off the rails. We are in a crazy town*” (CBS Evening News 2018); Kelly hated that President Trump likes to impose his opinion in a way that does not take account of his power as president and that is indeed considered undemocratic. (Tatum PP. 1-6)

II.3.1.2. Resignation of the Defense Secretary

The Defense Secretary, General James Mattis or “The National Treasure” also resigned from the White House. The resignation was a protest against what he sees as a threat to the global order designed and sponsored by America since the end of the Second World War. Trump wanted to ease Mattis' resignation by tweeting saying:

“General Mattis was a great help to me in getting allies and other countries to pay their share of military obligations. A new Secretary of defense will be named shortly. I greatly thank Jim for his service!” (Twitter December 20th 2018)

But Mattis declared that he could not have any good discussion with president Trump saying: *“his commander in chief acted like and had the understanding of a fifth or sixth grader”* (CBS Evening News 2018).

At the time of his withdrawal from Syria, like the stick that has disheartened former Marine General Mattis, the list of arguments is long with president Trump's controversial decisions during the first half of his presidency in the national security.

The beginning was with trump's desire to withdraw from the nuclear treaty with Iran which isolated Washington from its allies and other signatory parties. Then in the Middle East, the resigning minister also disagreed with Trump over the siege on Qatar and White House's handling of the repercussions of the killing of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

The relationship with Russia and its president also formed the home of a permanent dispute between the White House and the Pentagon, which sees both Moscow and China as a strategic threat to America's interests, alliances and role in the world. President trump's public criticism of US allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has angered General Mattis, who states that Washington benefited more than any other coalition that not only helped to win the Cold War but was the only time he entered a joint military confrontation that came from America's call, Mattis also told his closest aides about his anger

at president's request to deploy troops on border with Mexico at the height of the midterm campaign.

The issue of withdrawing from Syria came to reduce all Mattis' anger over the performance of President Trump who used Tweeter as his preferred mean of making decisions that did not appeal to Mattis or most Pentagon Generals accustomed to long-term planning, President Trump does not seek their advice in advance, and even if he does he seldom works with their advice from the nuclear treaty with Iran to the decision to withdraw from northeastern Syria.

It seems that Mattis was very angry at the abandonment of Syria's democratic forces made up of Kurdish fighters and some other ethnicities at a difficult time and leaving them to force their fate between the Turkish forces on one hand and the regular Syrian forces and state fighters on the other, after they formed America's strongest allies in Syria for a long time.

Mattis resignation deepens Trump's troubles with his congressional allies and many complicate his desire to find a convincing alternative. He may find it even more difficult for Congress to endorse a successor to the resigning minister. (Starr. PP.1-5)

II.3.1.3. Expulsion of the Secretary of State

Another advisor was treated undemocratically and got fired from the White House, is the Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, who was in tension with Trump for months by a Tweet from Trump, says:

“Mike Pompeo, Director of the CIA, will become our new Secretary of State. He will do a fantastic job! Thank you Rex Tillerson for his service! Gina Haspel will become the new

Director of the CIA and the First women so chosen. Congratulations to all!" (Twitter March 13th2018)

But though president Trump did not show any kind of hatred to Tillerson, he spoke to reporters at the White House and said that he respects Tillerson's "intellect" and that he "got along well with Rex" in addition to saying "I think Rex will be much happier now." But he declared about the differences in the way of thinking said "We were not really thinking the same," Trump said. "With Mike Pompeo, we have a similar thought process."

Trump's reasons behind firing Tillerson were to replace him by the CIA Director Mike Pompeo in order to control the problems between the US president and the North Korean leader Kim Jong Un. (Gaouette, pp. 1-3)

II.3.1.4. Expulsion of the National Security Advisor

One of the advisors who were seen by the wise men of the American Governmental Authority in Trump's Era was the National Security Advisor H. R. Mc Master, he got fired few days after Tillerson and after a year of his appointment because of his incompatibility with the president, and the many problems between them where it is mentioned that the General offered criticism from the president on several issues. In addition he was pressured by the US and Israeli newspapers to dismiss him as not fully loyal to Trump, and that he was out of the consensus on key issues such as Iran and Israel. President Trump announced on twitter that Mc Master will be replaced by the by former US ambassador and Fox News analyst John Bolton:

"I am pleased to announce that, effective 4/9/18, @AmbJohnBolton will be my new

National Security Advisor. I am very thankful for the service of General H.R. McMaster who has done an outstanding job & will always remain my friend. There will be an official contact handover on 4/9." (Twitter March 22nd 2018)

According to several news papers including the New York Times this step was a challenged Trump because his changes in the White House Administration created chaos with the White House and created problems with Congress. (Cohen, pp. 1-3)

II.3.1.5. Other Excluded and Resigning Officials

These changes in the administration of the white house did not stop till the present time, everyone who works there faces a threat either by getting fired in any moment or by tyranny leading to abandonment of the job , besides the advisors mentioned above the list is too long of those who had so it included:

- The personal aid to the president, John McEntee
- Chief Economic Advisor, Gary Cohn
- The FBI Deputy Director, McCabe.
- The Director of Legislative Affairs, Marc Short
- The Deputy National Security Advisor, Dina Powell.
- The White House Chief of Staff, Reince Priebus.
- The Deputy Chief of Staff, Katie Walsh (Dienhm, pp. 1-7)

They all were treated undemocratically because of Trump's tyranny in the White House, and such actions are not accepted by the Congress, and it may lead Trump to real

democratic problems and maybe it will end with congress using its check on the President by impeaching Trump and removing him from the office. (For more information see figure 03)

II.4. Foreign Relations

Donald Trump is taking office at a time of great change in the west and on a wider scale in the world. For those who seek to anticipate new administration policies and positions in the context of this change, and the implications of US foreign relations, the risks are high. Since November 8, the question on all lips has been "*what will Trump do when he arrives at the White House?*" The Trump government also provides evidence of the administration's internal and external priorities. His emphasis was on retrieving elite members from the business sector (US economic benefit) and the military. (Wickett, p.1)

Trump foreign relations will be driven mainly by the pursuit of US economic advantage, which is likely to sacrifice for some the security concerns of his allies. It may be more willing to overlook the transgression of China or Russia to international standards, or the challenges of sovereign independence and stability of other countries. For example, if he feels that he can trade it for direct gains on the economy. This dependence on the traditional priority of US foreign policy - security- for a trade agenda with little appreciation of long-term geopolitical dynamics or continuity of US relations with key partners would represent a pivotal change, with potentially profound negative effects on international stability (Ibid, p.4)

Donald Trump's economic agenda, during the election campaign, adopted the traditional Republican principles of broad tax cuts and the repeal of president Obama's healthcare reforms. But, the ideas of trade policy and anti-immigration rhetoric were a departure from the Republican mainstream in the United States. His premises may prove difficult to implement quickly or without a long transitional period. Economic challenges may

force the president to become more involved in international economic and financial issues, which he might otherwise prefer to be allowed to drift. (Christopher Smart, p.13).

II.4.1. The United States and China

Properly maintaining bilateral relations between the United States and China will remain one of the Trump's most important challenges, as was his new predecessors. During the campaign, he took a strong stand against Chinese trade. Since the election, he seems to have reversed some long-standing US policies (such as the "One-China" policy, implicitly challenged by a phone call with Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-Wen). It is likely to take a more flexible stance on regional or security issues with China than his predecessors, especially if this allows him to prioritize America's economic interests. (Wickett, pp. 8-9)

Under President Trump, America will not drive forward the free-trade agenda so far which the US has until now. His more protective approach may lead others to fall back on the liberal trading agenda. Regional trade agreements under negotiation, such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) will be suspended. While Trump is open to bilateral deals, his aggressive negotiating stance makes it unlikely that other parties are willing to participate. In addition, Trump's opposition to deeper US involvement in the multilateral trading system could create room for competing projects that exclude the United States from gaining power.(Ibid, p.9)

Donald Trump has threatened to hit China with trade cases in the US and at the World Trade Organization (WTO) early in his presidency, by announcing the hill impose tariffs on \$US525 billion (\$753 billion) of Chinese goods because Beijing is moving too slowly on a deal, he warned that he would lift tariffs on \$US 200b (\$287b) worth of Chinese goods from 10pc to 25pc. He also raised the possibility of a new 25pc duty on another \$US 325b (\$466b) on imports that are not currently covered. The two sides were due to resume talks in

Washington, but China may delay the trip. Moreover, the two economic superpowers have been in constant negotiations for months, after agreeing to a trade war in December, and looked close to a deal. However Trump's threats—made on Twitter, where the US president announces changes to US policy—come another round of talks were due to resume between the two sides. (Khadem, 2019)

He tweeted

"For 10 months, China has been paying tariffs to the United States of America of 25% on 50 Billion Dollars of High Tech, and 10% on 200 Billion Dollars of other goods. These payments are partially responsible for our great economic results. The 10% will go up to 25% on Friday. 325 Billion Dollars of additional goods sent to us by China remain untaxed, but will be shortly, at a rate of 25%. The tariffs paid to the USA have had little impact on product cost, mostly borne by China. The Trade Deal with China continues, but too slowly, as they attempt to renegotiate. No!". (Donald J Trump Tweeter, 2019)

The tensions between China and USA have only increased, and the relationship between them is one of the most fundamental bilateral relations in today's global order. They may also have been triggered by the recent anonymous op-ed in the New York Times, in which a Trump "senior administration official" said that

"Although he was elected as a Republican, the president shows little affinity for ideals long adopted by conservatives: free minds, free markets and free people ... In addition to this mass marketing of the idea that the press is the "enemy of the people", President Trump's desires are generally anti-trade and antidemocratic"

Anti-trade or not, it is clear that the package of tariffs and other policy reforms have done little to dampen the trade deficit or trigger a broad restructuring of the supply chains underpinning American brands. (Crichton, p.3)

II.4.2. The United States and the Middle East

The Middle East, as other administrations, will be the centerpiece of United States foreign relations during the Trump presidency. He must formulate a strategy for a wide range of regional challenges. Including the ongoing struggle against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), before or not with the nuclear agreement reached with Iran in 2015, and the resolution of the Syrian conflict. Nevertheless, the Trump's team tackle with these tasks target at the consequent regional change, reflected in Iran's continuing ascendancy, the expansion of Russia's role, Turkey's potential reorganization, the increasing attraction and activity of jihadist ideas between the Sunnis, and concern about Saudi Arabia's long-term stability. By contrast, Trump will take office under less pressure than any President since the late 1960s to seriously address the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. (Leverett, p.37)

Trump urged, as a candidate, to increase military action in order to "destroy" and other jihadist groups. Since the elections, his advisers have said this administration will increase

airstrikes on jihadist goals Iraq and Syria, as well as decrease the rules and policies of engaging Obama in many operations. Some proposes that Trump will be open to collaboration with the Syrian government. (Al Jazeera, 2016)

Trump, in line with his broader opposition to regime change, argued that the United States should stop trying to topple Assad. His administration will certainly set a priority for fighting Assad and will be ready to cooperate with Russia against ISIS and other Jihadi groups in Syria. But trump thinks he has "crossed the line" by President Vladimir Putin, the US intense military presence in Syria- including ground operations- could rise. Some advisers expect that the destruction of the ISIS will also require a larger US initiative in Libya and Yemen, but does not give details of how this will take place. (Ibid, p.40)

Trump's relationship with Iraq's leader was rocky, because Iraq has close ties with Iran. That was not useful when Trump failed to meet the Iraqi Prime Minister when he visited the troops in Iraq in late 2018. Things were worse when Trump said the United States would stay in Iraq to watch Iran and SISI. Trump is also pressing Iraq to stop buying oil from Iran. Iraqi politicians are now demanding that the United States to leave. In terms of democracy, Trump has no right to seek Iraq and intervene in its foreign relations.

Moreover, Trump withdrew the US if Iran's agreement was aimed at preventing Iraq from developing its nuclear capabilities. The Iraqi leader's challenge underscores the lack of support among many countries for sanctions and the US goal of paralyzing the Iranian government. China and India are unlikely to stop buying Iranian oil until after the 180-day US-approved exemptions expire. Late last month, Britain, France and Germany announced a mechanism that would allow countries to do business with Iran in way that did not violate sanctions. (R.Morss, 2019)

It is clear that the Saudi Arabia was the starting point for many terrorist groups, including those who performed the September 11 attacks. As with Russia, many feel ambiguous about Trump's firm support of Saudi Arabia. The US congress recently acknowledged that it is brutal bombings in the attacks on Yemen must stop and pass legislation to that effect. The apparent killing of Khashoggi apparently with the approval of the Crown Prince is another example of his military activities. As with Russia, Trump's clear support for Saudi Arabia and the Crown Prince is a chilling one. (Ibid)

On January 6, National Security Adviser John Bolton responded to President Donald Trump's announcement that the US would quickly withdraw its troops from Syria, saying that such a withdrawal could take a months or years. But Trump's announcement came earlier. Then Trump directs the Pentagon to halve the number of US troops in Afghanistan when Trump announced his policy toward Afghanistan during his first year in office. He ridiculed Obama's plan. According to Trump, conditions in the ground, not arbitrary timetables, will guide the strategy from now on. Unlike Obama, Trump does not have a greater Middle East strategy or anything else. (See figure 02). He has impulses. (L.Gelvin, 2019)

Trump's decision to withdraw troops from Syria came as a surprise move during a telephone conversation with Turkish President Tayyip Erdogan – after Erdogan asked Trump: why the United States still had troops there? Trump reportedly replied “you know what? It is yours, I am leaving”. This is not a speech suited to the president, and not a reason to make such a big decision. According to the American Democracy, decisions must take all the three branches' agreements in order to balance the power of each one, but when the president came with such an act he is holding the whole power and controls everything by himself and by doing so the American system of government will change from democracy to tyranny. (See figure 04)

With the withdrawal of US forces from Syria, this is also the case to verify Iran's ambitious to expand its military presence and its political influence there. To make matters worse, Trump followed his statement "I'm leaving" with another statement that was quite reckless. In a conversation with reporters, he said: "Iran is pulling people out of Syria, but they can do whatever they want there".

None of this means that America's open-ended commitments in Afghanistan, Syria and the global war on terror do not reserve rethinking, it is important to remember an old saying that is often repeated in military circles: "A strategy without tactics is the slowest way to victory, tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat". It is a useful guide to the difference between the Obama and Trump approaches to the Middle East. (L.Gelvin, 2019).

The United States has a turbulent history in the ME. Instead of taking action to improve the issues that the Arabs and Iran had over establishing an Israeli state in their midst, the United States abstained or objected to many of the UN's condemnation of Israel for its aggressive actions. (Baker & Laundler, 2019)

In the Middle East, Trump's policies were far from what realism might recommend. Rather than maximizing the influence of the United States by establishing realistic workings relations with as many countries as possible (as China and Russia do). Instead of sticking the nuclear deal with Iran and other countries for crucial Iranian regional activities, he moved away from the deal and got nothing in return. He handed over the Israeli-Palestinian peace process to his unconditional brother-in-law and turned a blind eye to the irregular behavior of Saudi crown prince Mouhamed Bin Salman. (M.Walt , 2019). All these foreign policy infringes and abusive policies seem to be part of all undemocratic measures taken by Trump against the idea of checks and balances . Many of the executive prerogatives are supposed to have other branches constitutional consent, yet most of the times decisions were taken individually by the president of the US

II.5. Social Budget

Social and economic developments are required for the success of democracy in America. Two main principles of the US democracy must be taken into consideration while organizing both social and economic life in America.

The first principle is called prosperity; where the American government must make the best decisions to guarantee a good living for the American people, so they should live under appropriate economic and social stabilities.

The second principle is equality; it will never be well applied until all the American citizens are treated the same even though they are different in gender, social classes, race... they share the same rights and duties.

The government must be fair in the application of economic and social decisions; they must suit all the social classes in the United States from the higher class till the lower class, serve all them and choose what suits them to pledge good living conditions under the democratic system.

II.5.1. The Federal Budget:

On March 2019 Trump's administration passed the third budget proposal 2020 titled "Budget for Better America". Trump's request for the fiscal year 2020 budget created a problem for the congress, it bolsters funding for defense and border walls, and severely cutting social programs for the nation's poorest, therefore it demands billions of Dollars at the expense of environmental protection and social safety nets. The budget is estimated at 4.746 trillion dollars, while the US government will receive only 3.645 trillion dollars of the proceeds, a deficit of 1.01 trillion dollars forcing congress to pass the appropriation bills

before the fiscal year ending on October 2019 or the government will face several problems and it may shut down. (Amadeo, p.01)

The request mentioned above focuses on two main aspects; the first aspect: it is just public relations practice where presidential budgets are not actually enacted. The second aspect is: Trump's 8.6 Billion Dollars request for the construction of the wall on the Mexican border, which is locked in a strong conflict with congress and may lead to the shutdown of another government. (Hiltzik, p.01)

II.5.1.1. Cuttings on Social Safety Nets:

The 4.75 trillion dollars budget, which includes 8.6 billion dollars for the building of a wall on the Mexican border, calls to sharp the social safety net and domestic programs; it includes the biggest policy changes in: Social security and healthcare, Education, food stamps and other public assistance. (For more information see figure 02)

II.5.1.1.1. Cuttings in Medicare and Social Security:

Although President Trump campaigned on protecting social security, Medicare and Medicaid when he posted on Twitter saying *"It was the first and only potential GOP candidate to state there will be no cut to Social Security Medicare and Medicaid. Huckabee copied me"* (Ibid, p.02), but the White House proposed on 2020 Budget Proposal cuttings on both programs in order to increase defense and border security spending. First cuttings in social security are going to be 25 billion dollars over 10 years, containing disability insurance cuts. Second, through eliminating the Medicare program expansion, cuttings are about 10% over 10 years which means around 845 billion dollars through exploiting wasted spending and reducing the cost of prescription drugs beside the last cut when he proposed to pare 1.5 trillion Dollars from Medicaid. (Golshan, p.02)

II.5.1.1.2. Cuttings in Education:

Higher education student's federal loans would be eliminated by the budget where cuts are around 207 billion dollars, they contains two main conditions: one by cutting subsidized loans of higher education students, the other is excluding the public service loans forgiveness program. (For more information see figure 03)(ibid, p02)

II.5.1.1.3. Housing:

Chief Mathematician for the Senate Budget Committee, Bobby Kogan, commented on the new budget proposal by a tweet says "*Most of the programs that we think of when we think of what the government does*" therefore the budget will cut the discretionary government programs for instance Housing Subsidies program and heating assistance in addition to the centers for disease control and prevention and Head Start by 1.3 Billion Dollars. The only affected of these cuttings are the middle and lower classes.

Trump's new budget is going to have an effect on many programs one of them is supplemental Nutrition Assistance program SNAP or what is known as the Food Stamp program, this program is helping the poor people because they benefited about 1.40 Dollars for each person's meal but the budget will squeeze 220 Billion Dollars or almost 35% in the program.

The National Academy of Sciences concluded on the proposal on tightening business requirements by "*It appears that work requirements are at least as likely to increase as to decrease poverty*", therefore in his way many people are going to find themselves unemployed. (Hiltzik, 5)

II.6.2. Budget Dismissal

During his election campaign President Trump promised the Americans not to cut all the programs mentioned above by the side of many others, which most of the Americans depend on. But with his 2020 proposal titled “A Budget for a Better America”, where he promises the US for better living and better country, Billions of Dollars are going to be cut from these programs in order to build a border wall, and most of the Americans will hope he breaks his promise of “ Budget for a Better America”. (Smith, pp. 01-04)

Congress dismissed Trump's budget request as “Breath taking in its degree of cruelty” and “Dead on arrival”. Democrats viewed that Trump's plan will produce inequality in America; therefore it suits only the high class and provides welfare for the rich. The Senate Minority leader, Chuck Shumer said on the plan:

“The Trump administration's latest budget proposal is a gut-punch to the American middle class and a handout to the wealthiest few and powerful special interests that would worsen income inequality. Its proposed cuts to Medicare, Medicaid and social security, as well as numerous other middle-class programs, are devastating, but not surprising.” (Ibid)

It is also difficult for the Americans to see the biggest president Trump's promises broken, which may lead him to lose his popularity and reap a lot of hatred from Americans who will never believe his promises anymore. A member on the Senate budget committee and a Democratic candidate for president, Bernie Sanders also said:

“The Trump budget is breathtaking in its degree of cruelty and filled with broken promises...This is a budget for the military industrial complex, for corporate CEOs, for Wall Street and for the billionaire class. It is dead on arrival. We don't need billions of dollars for a wall that no one wants. We need a budget that works for all Americans, not just Donald Trump and his billionaire friends at Mar-a-Lago.”(Ibid)

Sanders' view was clear, in other words Trump's proposal serves and suits only a specific category, which is rich people and democratically this is unacceptable because government must guarantee the good and appropriate living conditions for all citizens, the latter must be treated equally without any kind of racism or inequality.

With this move, President Trump will demolish the American Democracy; he will create inequality and poverty in the most important components of the American society which are: education and social life. Long before, Thomas Jefferson said on education *“If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never shall be”* (Cincatta, p. 58) where education in democratic society is very important and the government must support education resources by devoting the basic needs.

In a statement, Tomas Jefferson confirmed that democracy promises peoples *“life liberty and the pursuit of happiness”*. America is a democratic society. It has to guarantee to its citizens the conditions mentioned before in addition to liberty, equality, happiness, welfare and freedom because by the end they are the only responsible, beneficiary and victim of their

choice of this system of government which gave them the right to decide and determine their own fate in life:

“Democracy is then both a promise and a challenge. It is a promise that free human beings, working together, can govern themselves in a manner that will serve their aspirations for personal freedom, economic opportunity, and social justice. It is a challenge because the success of the democratic enterprise rests upon the shoulders of its citizens and no one else.” (Cincatta, pp. 58-60)

Conclusion

The above mentioned ideas, statistics and information speak eloquently about the different changes and challenges that America faced during Trump's presidency in all aspects.

Trump's presidency is a major departure for the Obama administration and also from many elements of traditional republican ideology. It is difficult to predict the consequences of these ideas on taxation, healthcare, immigration and trade, but it is clear that it will move towards refocusing the economic debate. Tax cut and deregulation may lead to initial support for the US economy. However, pressure to conduct substantial revisions of economic relations with China and the Middle East could push the financial market into pricing with greater restrictions on global trade and weak global growth. If these presidents' abusive and undemocratic enacted laws were not vetoed from the very moment more laws are supposed to come up in the future and surely they would put this US democracy into question.

General Conclusion

This study shows that the concept of the democracy has been changed through history. It passed by different stages from its beginning in Greece until its spread in the world through Rome, Europe from the Middle Ages to the Modern Era, and shedding lights on American experience with Democracy from its establishment to nowadays.

From the starting point of the democracy as a political system of the United States, several Americans were suffered from different problems and challenges. The most one was the discrimination, when laws treat one group of people differently from others. Instead if the right of the equal protection clause which seemed to suggest that everyone be treated the same, it means the right of equality is the fundamental right in democracy.

Discrimination against members of racial, ethnic, gender, religious groups or those of various national origins were denied many civil rights such as vote. They were excluded from many private and public places and were subject to violence at the hands of government under what called "democracy".

In the United States, the changes on the constitution, like the thirteenth, Fourteenth or the Fifteenth amendments which give all people the right to be treated equally regardless of individual attitudes such as color, race, sex, religion, ethnicity and gender. However, different ethnic groups such as Native American, African American, Hispanics and Latinos and Asian American were experienced this discrimination by its all forms. But the most serious forms of discrimination was and still remain today is directed at religious minorities like Muslims. And this described the system of the United States of America as undemocratic system.

General Conclusion

On the other hand, democracy under President Donald Trump is totally different from the past comparatively with the previous president, especially the President Barack Obama. The difference is clear seemed in the if thing or dealing with it, decision making, values, plans, Strategies and policies whether on the domestic or the foreign level. And this more obvious in the promises in his election campaign which focuses on : make America great again, the building of the wall border in order to stop the illegal immigration, fighting terrorism , taxes cuttings, and other promises and plans. But this is not announcing good news to the US as a democratic nation. Moreover, Trump's extreme agenda in the domestic and foreign policies, whether socially or economically, considered as a threatening and a risk on the democracy. However, while advancing in the stages of our investigation, we faced several limitations. First of all, the newness of the topic caused a shortage in the availability of primary resources in terms of books. Second, the number of pages we are supposed to respect. Finally, we faced a lack of time because the process of collecting data was longer than planned.

This research was conducted regarding the questions asked earlier in the introduction. We know we got open the issues and challenges of the American democracy seem not to end in the coming months or years of the President Trump and that problem will persist whether externally or internally and this will open the gab for research in the future to better and deeply study of the subject matter. Other researchers might give better result because things supposed to change in the future.

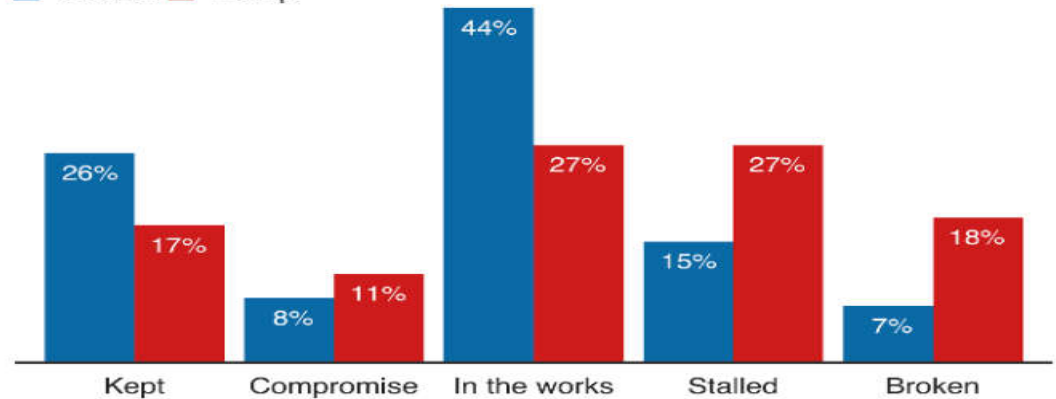
Appendix N° 1: How Trump compares to Obama after Two years in office. (Politifact, BBC)

Appendix N° 2: Obama's last two years vs Trump's first two years. (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, BBC)

Has the president met his campaign promises?

How Trump compares to Obama after two years in office

■ Obama ■ Trump

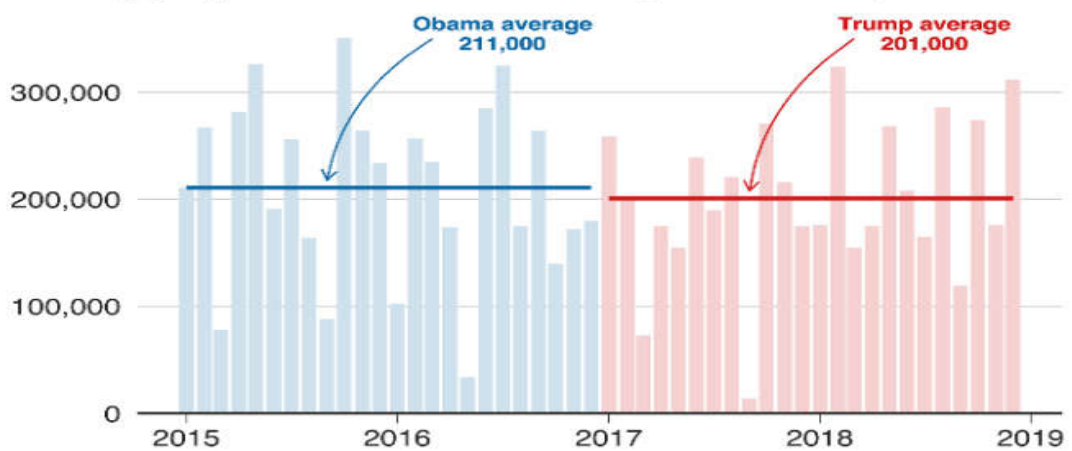


Source: Politifact

BBC

The jobs market has been steady under Trump

Monthly job growth: Obama's last two years vs Trump's first two



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

BBC

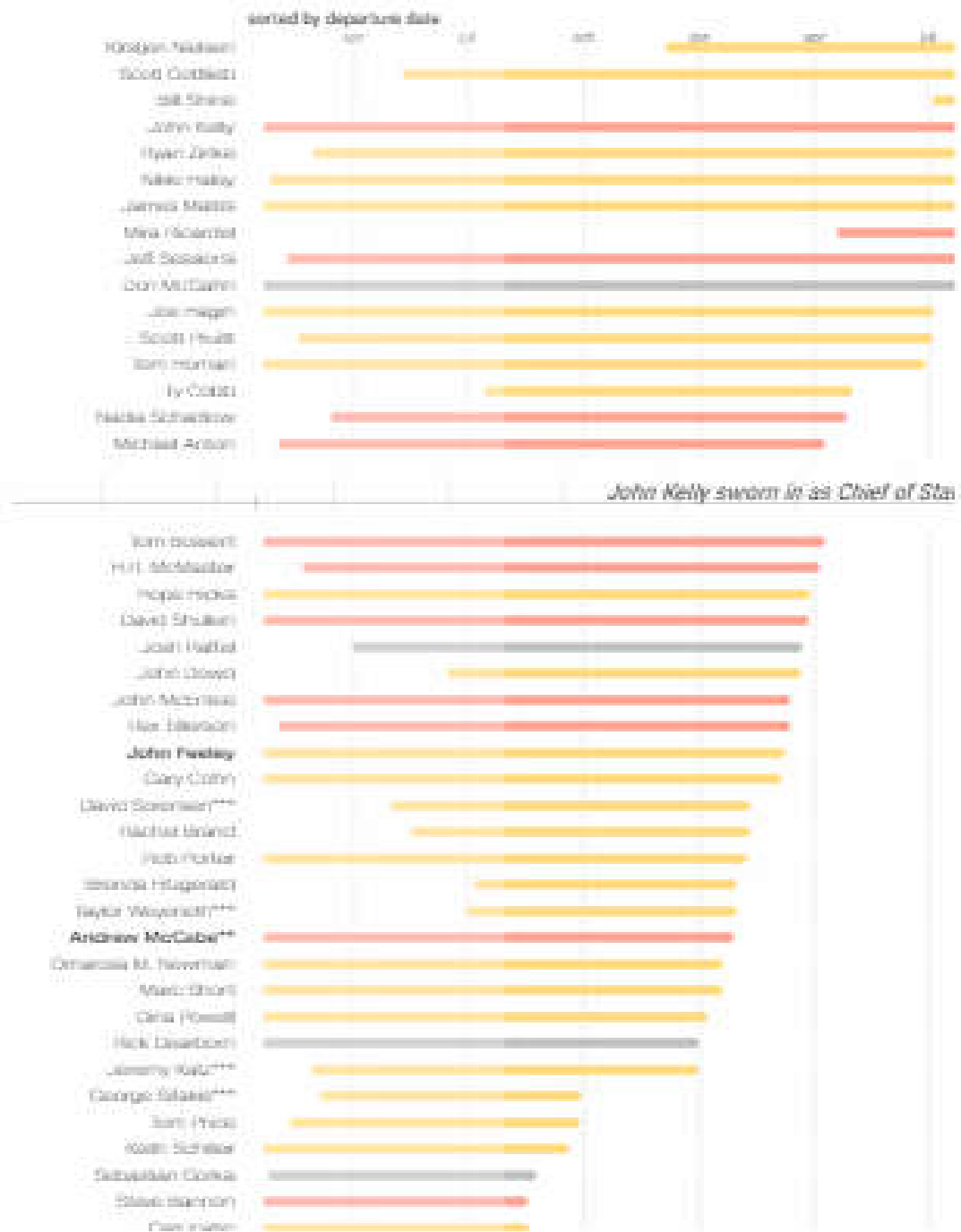
Appendix N°3: Departed members of Trump's administration and orbit (Dienhm, p. 1)

Appendices

Departed members of Trump's administration and orbit

Reason for leaving: ■ Resigned ■ Fired (or pushed out) ■ Unknown

Boldface text indicates an Obama appointee.



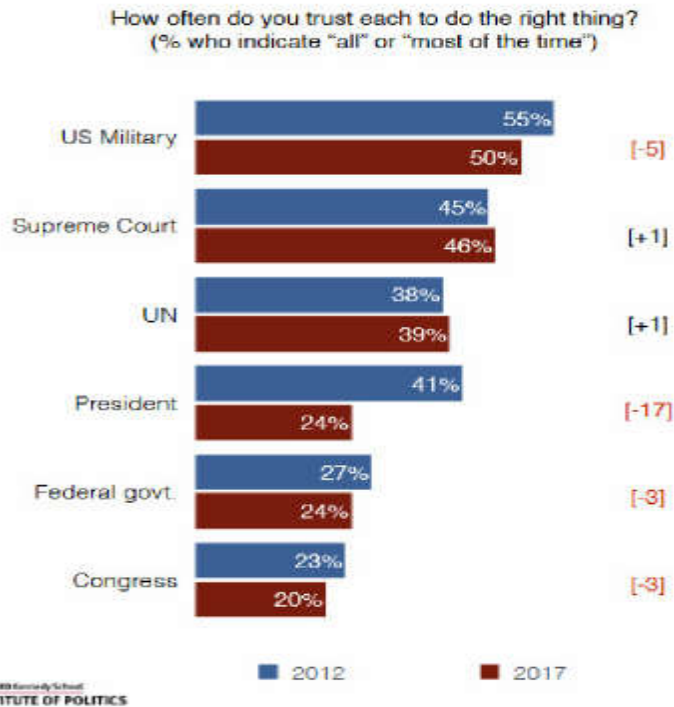
Appendix N°4: Who indicate “all” or “ most of the time”.

(Harvard Kennedy School Institute of Politics)

Appendix N°5: public services cuttings.

(Golshan, p. 3)

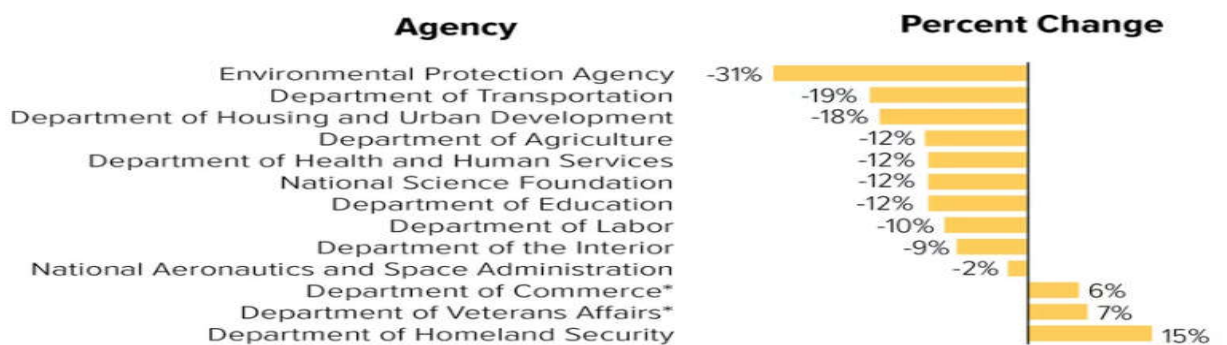
Appendices



Source: Harvard Kennedy School Institute of Politics
http://iop.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/content/docs/170424_Harvard%20IOP%20Poll_Spring%202019%20Summary.pdf

President's 2020 Budget Would Cut Broad Set of Public Services

Proposed Discretionary Funding for Various Domestic Agencies Relative to FY 2019 Level (no inflation adjustment)



Note: In 2019 and 2020, funding levels include disasters, wildfire suppression, and HUD receipts.

*The increase for the Department of Commerce is due to funding for the 2020 decennial census. The Veterans Affairs funding increase is due in large part to rising health care costs and the implementation of the 2018 MISSION Act, which increases veterans' access to health care outside of VA facilities.

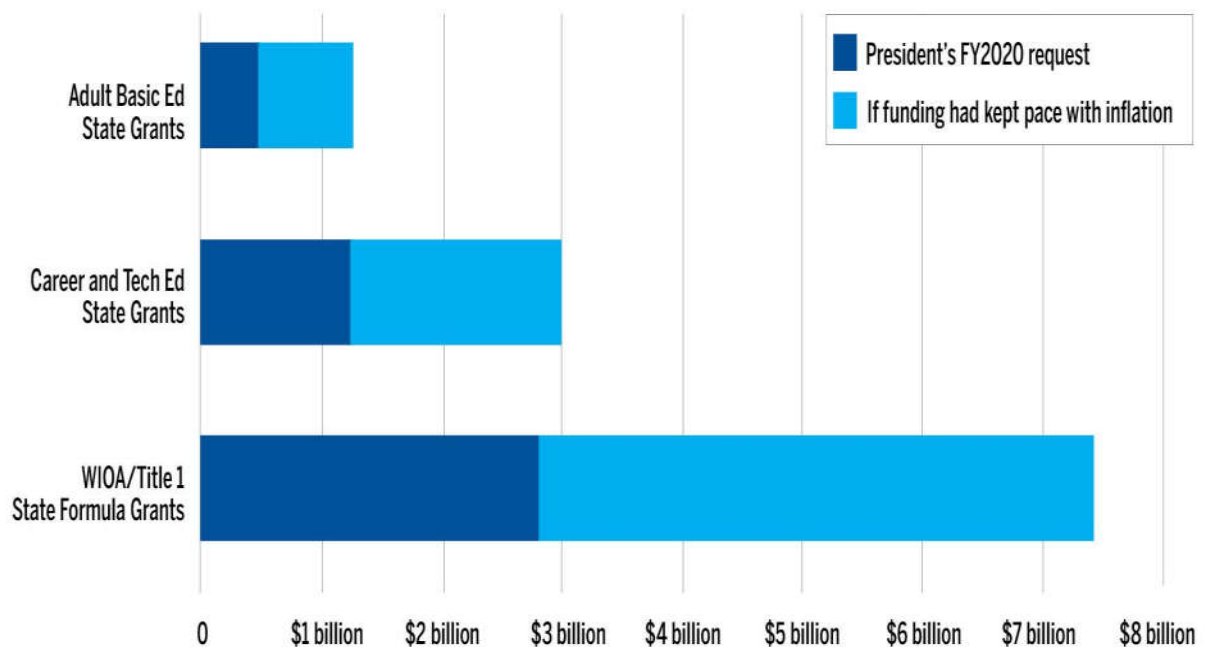
Source: CBO for 2019 funding, OMB for 2020 request

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Appendix N° 6: Budget on education programs.

(Spiker, p.02)

2020 Budget Skimps on Workforce & Education Programs



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المخلص

تهدف هذه الاطروحة الموسومة بعنوان "مصير الديمقراطية الامريكية المثالية في عهد الرئيس ترامب" و المتكونة من فصلين الى دراسة كيفية عمل ترامب بصفته الرئيس الخامس و الاربعين للولايات المتحدة الامريكية مع مبادئ و اسس الديمقراطية الامريكية. اولا توضح خلفية تاريخ الديمقراطية منذ بدايتها عبر التاريخ. ثم تركز الاطروحة هذه على الرئيس دونالد ترامب و كذا التحديات التي واجهها في تطبيق هذا النظام السياسي على احدى دول العالم القوية. علاوة على ذلك سيتم اجراؤه كمحاولة لمعرفة انتهاكات المبادئ الديمقراطية الامريكية المثالية. تلقي هذه الرسالة الضوء على الاثار المحتملة لأمريكا و العالم.

الكلمات المفتاحية

الديمقراطية الامريكية المثالية – عهد الرئيس ترامب – مصير الديمقراطية الامريكية المثلى.