

УДК: 323.1

DOI 10.53473/16946324_2023_1

Толканчиева Б. Д.

ОИӨК «Кыргызстан эл аралык университети»

1 курсунун магистранты

Кошоева Ч. М.,

ОИӨК «Кыргызстан эл аралык университети»

Доценти, с.и.к.

Толканчиева Б. Д.

УНПК «Международный Университет Кыргызстана»

Магистрант первого курса

Кошоева Ч. М.,

УНПК «Международный Университет Кыргызстана»

Доцент, к.с.н.

Tolkanchieva B. D.

1st year master's student

ERPC «International University of Kyrgyzstan»

Koshoeva Ch.M.,

ERPC «International University of Kyrgyzstan»

Professor P.h.D.,

20-КЫЛЫМДАГЫ АКШ УЛУТТУК САЯСАТЫНЫН ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫ

ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ США В 20-ВЕКЕ

TRANSFORMATION OF US NATIONAL POLICY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Аннотациясы: Макалада Америка улутунун түзүлүшү талкууланат. Материалдын презентациясы Америка коомунун идентификациялык, саясий, экономикалык жана жарандык көз караштарга болгон маданий мамилесинин мисалында жүргүзүлөт.

Негизги сөздөр: улут, улутчулдук, улуттук саясат, америкалык маданият, иденттүүлүк.

Аннотация: В статье обсуждаются вопросы формирования американской нации. Изложение материала ведётся на примере культурного отношения американского общества на идентификационные, политические, экономические и гражданские взгляды.

Ключевые слова: нация, национализм, национальная политика, американская культура, идентичность.

Abstract: The article discusses the formation of the American nation. The presentation of the material is carried out on the example of the cultural attitude of American society to identification, political, economic and civic views.

Key words: nation, nationalism, national policy, American culture, identity.

At the present stage the American nation is characterized by stable and dynamic development, and the same time the United States is a multi-ethnic state consisting of representatives of different countries, cultures, religious views and different languages. With all its diversity and multicultural character, America is a single nation.

A nation is a certain group of people who recognize their common origin, culture, language, the close relationship of one individual with others and the cohabitation of a citizen within a single state. Its most important aspects are the attitude of a particular nation to politics, culture, economy

and religion. In the modern world, many citizens from all over the world are interested in American culture more than others. The main reason why America is one of the most powerful world powers is that the unified American nation and the American spirit has advanced in this country.

Nationalism is a theory of political legality, which consists in the fact that ethnic borders should not intersect with political borders [1, 24 page]. Nationalism is the devotion of a citizen to an abstract and idealized idea of his country, which is associated with a belief in the global obligation of his own nation in the interests of his own state. American national policy has been formed for several centuries and originates from the moment of independence.

Throughout the rise of the American nation, US citizens defined their identity in terms of "ethnicity," "culture," and "race." Since the founding of America, new migrants have always arrived in the United States, who had different faiths, cultures and were of different nationalities. American identity was largely formed during the American War of Independence, different ethnic groups began to move into the world power, and before the start of the Civil War, groups from Western Europe began to join America.

In the period from 1820-1924, 34, 000, 000 Europeans visited America, those who remained in this country began to gradually integrate, and their children and descendants have already been fully assimilated by American society. In the period from 1965 to 2000, 23,000,000 people immigrated to the United States [2, 280 page]. And by the end of the 19th century, they began to immigrate from Asia and Latin America, which subsequently led to a greater increase in the diversity of the American people and the formation of the term "Melting Pot". With each arrival of new migrants, they acculturated with the local population. This phenomenon has determined the fate of the United States for several centuries to come, and now, despite ethnic and cultural differences, Americans are one nation and one people. Their tradition, culture, and outlook on life laid the fundamental foundation for American society.

Since the USA declared its independence in 1776 and adopted the "Declaration of Independence of the USA", America has begun to build a civil nation. The reasons for the War of Independence were that Great Britain constantly interfered in the affairs of Americans and imposed restrictions on the industry and economy of Americans.

At that time, in the South of America, the foundation and basis of the economy was a plantation economy, where the owners at the expense of African Americans received great benefits and profits, thanks to their free slave labor. British troops were constantly on the territory of America and controlled their every move. The taxes imposed by the British were mainly intended only for the UK and no one else, and the increase in duties on goods pulled down and stopped the growth of the economy in America on the spot. The result of the war was marked by the fact that the United States defeated Great Britain and Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States. However, after the victory and independence, the United States were still weak and needed a powerful centralized government. Based on this, on September 17, 1787, America adopted the "Constitution of the USA".

The U.S. Constitution is the main law of the United States, which has the highest legal force. This document is the basic law of this state and protects the rights of American citizens. During the adoption of the US Constitution, new mechanisms of government work were considered, which includes the distribution of power into three branches of government. These are the legislative power, the judicial power and the executive power. An individual system of checks and balances was applied to each branch of government, which guarantees a balance of powers between the branches of government. Due to the lack and absence of articles in the text of the US Constitution that would fully guarantee the civil rights of Americans, it led to disagreements between the political authorities on issues of civil interests. As a result, the US decided to amend the US Constitution. This document was called the "Bill of Rights".

The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the US Constitution, which enshrines the basic status of a US citizen, prohibitions and restrictions on a citizen, as well as on their own legislative bodies. The Bill of Rights gives Americans such rights as: freedom of speech, freedom of

religion, the right to bear arms, the right to a trial, etc. This was the foundation for the introduction of the "Melting Pot" concept.

The melting pot of the United States is the process of merging or mixing different nations, cultures, traditions and ethnic groups that form a single American nationalism. We can say that the benefits of the concept of the "Melting Pot Policy" are the creation of a favorable social environment among the population, the reduction of terrorist attacks, risks and brutal violence of other states towards the United States to a minimum. The melting pot policy succeeded in increasing the productive forces of the state by creating the concept of "the American nation". This concept put the economy of the state in an advantageous position, contributed to an even greater intensification of the process of assimilation of other peoples and at the same time minimized borders and contradictions between representatives of different countries and cultures. At the same time, there was an active process of formation and encouragement of American culture.

And from the perspective of the shortcomings of the "Melting Pot Policy", we can say that this theory leads too idealistic direction of this theory, that is, from the point of view of the "Melting Pot Policy", ethnic identities are considered superfluous in the American nation and they must assimilate. At the same time, mass racial discrimination was observed in American society. The USA is one of the states that has a symbol of slavery in American society, and is also the only state in the world where the problem of slavery caused major bloody wars that managed to destroy slavery through resistance and violence. As an example, we can refer to the "Civil War in the USA".

The American Civil War took place from 1861-1865. This is a clash between the Northern and Southern states in the USA. The reasons for this war were that the Southern states and the Northern states were opposed in relation to slavery. The Southern states were mostly slave-owning and their economy was based on the use of free labor of African-American slaves on plantations and they advocated the continued maintenance of slavery. And the Northern states were industrial, capitalist states and their economy was based on many different industrial enterprises and the Northern States advocated the abolition of slavery. The result of the Civil War was that the Northern States won this war and most African Americans were freed from slavery.

In the USA, John Wayne is considered one of the American symbols of American nationalism. In one of his films as a dying shooter in a western, he said: "I will not allow myself to be offended, I will not allow myself to be insulted, I will not allow anyone lay a finger on me. I never do this myself to others and demand that others do not do this to me." [3, 3 page]. After the end of the Civil War, despite the abolition of slavery in 1870, the African-American population was still second class and in 1890, the Louisiana legislation passed a law separating African Americans from whites. Laws were passed such as: separate trains for African Americans and whites, where they had to ride in a separate train. After the decree of this law, the United States began to divide people by race, that is, America began to issue laws on separate buses, restaurants, cinemas, public places, train stations, streets, waiting rooms for African Americans and whites. In relation to the armed forces, they were also divided by racial characteristics and could not afford the right to professional medical care. They were paid the smallest amount for their work and they could not even think about education and voting, which deprived them of citizenship and equality between African Americans and whites. Whites could find fault with African Americans simply because they could get in their way or cross their path. Aggression and high pressure of white Americans over African Americans caused more and more aggression among the African-American population. And this was the reason for the mass protests of African Americans against white Americans themselves, politics, and led to the transition from the "Melting pot Policy" to the "Multiculturalism Policy".

Multiculturalism is a policy that is aimed at the preservation, safe use and development of cultural, religious and ethnic differences. Multiculturalism is a way of relations between different nations, cultures, ethnic groups in a single nation. The theory of multiculturalism refers to such concepts as "democratization", "freedom" and "the rights of each individual". The ideologist of multiculturalism in the United States was Martin Luther King.

Martin Luther King was a Christian ideologue, public figure and advocate for African Americans in the period from 1955 to 1968, who advocated nonviolent social change in the United States.

In 1955, as the leader of a Baptist church in Alabama, he organized a boycott of regular buses, which ended in success and achieved the abolition of the division of African Americans in urban transport. In 1957, he became one of the initiators of the "Conference of Christian Leaders of the South", in which he managed as a leader to lead his supporters consisting exclusively of African-American populations. In 1960, the attention of African Americans and the popularity of Martin Luther King began to gain more and more power. In 1963, after his speech during the Great March in Washington that he had a dream, it became one of the most significant and memorable events in American history. "I dream that one day in the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit together at a fraternal table. I dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, sweltering from the heat of injustice and oppression, will turn into an oasis of freedom and justice. I dream that the day will come when my four children will live in a country where they will be judged not by the color of their skin, but according to their personal qualities. I'm dreaming today!"[4, 4-5 pages].

In 1964, Luther King led the first march for Equality Freedom, which contributed to the adoption of the African American Civil Rights Act, and in the second march contributed to the adoption of the act on the right of voters to vote in presidential and congressional elections. In American multiculturalism, the topic of education occupies a special place. Supporters of multiculturalism demand a revision of programs, the introduction of new subjects and disciplines related to the history and life of ethnic and other minorities, the preparation of new textbooks, changes in the content of traditional education, ensuring access of minorities to universities. Professional and private life, as well as studying the consequences caused by the influence of the prevailing culture on women's identity.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 had severe consequences and psychological trauma for the entire American society. After these events, the American society, including all immigrants, all Muslims and Arabs combined, declared their civic devotion to the American state and began to distribute the American flag throughout the states of this state and some even began to distribute it in other states.

The American way of civilization is characterized by equality, respect for civil rights, a high material standard of living and freedom of market economy. The political position of the United States in foreign policy and international affairs is connected with the conviction of Americans that, if necessary, to enter into relations with other states that do not interest them, and in case they have nothing left but to cooperate with them, the Americans are doing their best to prevent other countries from governing America, even in a consultative the form of the position.

Economic nationalism is one of the types of politics where economy, religion and policy are closely interrelated with each other and not one of the listed terms cannot exist without each other. They are characterized by emphasizing the control of the state over the economy and religion, the control of the economy over the state and religion, the control of religion over politics and the economy. In the economic sphere, the United States adheres to free trade, which contributes to the establishment of the global economic position of the United States. For example, unified trade codes are beginning to be created, industrial, insurance, banking, transport, and economic corporations are emerging. And at the same time, the main goal of political economy is to spread the greatness of the American nation and protect the economy from competitors of other states [5, 41 page]. Proponents of economic nationalism in strong and developing countries adhere to contradictory beliefs. On the one hand – the dissemination of their national culture in other states, and on the other – the protection of national culture from external forces to preserve national cohesion and the identity of American nationalism [6, 86 page]. For the American nation, a strong economy means political independence, and a weak economy means the conquest of a state by foreign powers. The United States builds its capital even if it requires the introduction of restrictions on the movement of goods and some changes.

As previously mentioned, Americans are individualists. There are 2 groups of individualists in the USA. The first group is represented by economic individualists. They believe that every

American citizen should reveal his individuality by striving to succeed in work to earn large financial incomes. And the second group is represented by lifestyle individualists. They believe that every American citizen should reveal his individuality by striving to change some part of their lifestyle, namely, to change what an American really wants to change [7, 7 page]. Individualism helped American society to create the greatest works of art, films, music, and also helped to implement laws to protect the fundamental rights of American citizens, and to realize themselves and act not only in their own interests, but also in the interests of the entire national society.

The most important advantages of multiculturalism are that it preserves its ethnic identity, its language, culture and religious views. Ensures equal participation of all ethnic groups on a particular topic declares fair treatment of each person and at the same time ethnic differences of peoples are not ignored as they were before, but on the contrary are taken into account and more attention is paid to this. Multiculturalism also creates equal development conditions for minorities, that is, they began to be provided with mortgage benefits, quotas and grants for education and began to guarantee the security of American society. Finally, multiculturalism prevents ethnic wars with each other and restrains ethnic separation.

The most observed disadvantages of multiculturalism is that multiculturalism leads to the destruction and weakening of ethnic nations through mixed marriages. Endangers the policy of the state through constant competing ethnic groups and enmity among themselves. And also because of the frequent financing by the state of ethnic minorities, it generates discontent among the ethnic majority. And finally, multiculturalism leads to clashes and quarrels between one state and other different states around the world.

Thus, it can be summarized that the transformation of US national policy in the 20th century led to an even greater strengthening of political, economic, religious, civil, identity politics and culture in the minds of American society. 1960s - freedom from the US totalitarian dictatorship of ethnic minorities. African Americans gained the right to vote, freedom of action, equal service, and equality between men and women. African Americans began to take seats in Congress, public places, restaurants, cinemas, churches, etc. A striking example is the forty-fourth President of the United States, Barack Obama, who is the first African-American president and the current thirty-fifth US White House press secretary, Karine Jean-Pierre.

List of used literature:

1. Gellner E. Nations and nationalism / Progress Publishing House - 1991, 24 page.
2. Huntington S. Who are we?: Challenges of American national identity / AST Publishing House: Tranzitkniga LLC - 2004, 280 page.
3. Liven Anatol. Anatomy of American Nationalism / Edition in Russian: Publishing house "E" LLC - 2015, 3 page.
4. Luther King M. "I have a dream" / Speech by the Martin Luther King at the "March of Washington. (Copyright 1963, Martin Luther King, JR.), 4-5 page.
5. Koryakin V.M. Civil and commercial law of foreign countries. / A course of lectures in diagrams. / Moscow - 2011. 41 page.
6. Kofman J. Economic Nationalism and Development Central Eastern Europe Between the Two Wars, Tayla & Francis. 2019, 86 page.
7. Кривенков И.В., Кошоева Ч.М. Современная миграционная политика США в эпоху пандемии / Вестник МУК / N1(40), 2020., с.63-67.

8. Yatsenko Anna. Culture of America. Illustrated mini encyclopedia. 2010/2011. 7 page.