

The third reason is the advent of television. The non-violent civil disobedience used by Dr King and communicated by television made the civil rights protesters' claims look lawful. People could also hear Dr. King's inspiring speeches, by which he managed to win people's hearts and minds.

Before the civil rights movement, American immigration laws were generally racist by nature. The civil rights movement of the 60s gave way to the open immigration laws America has today.

In summary, a lot of Americans do believe that the present United States is largely the product of the civil rights movement.

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THE ROLE OF F.D. ROOSEVELT IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE US FOREIGN POLICY

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Before F.D. Roosevelt ran for presidential elections in 1933 it had been already a tradition for American presidents to follow the isolationist ideology of foreign policy in attempt to avert the country's dependency on any international treaty, political or military agreement or to be dragged into an unprofitable deal. This tradition dates back to 1823 when the Monroe Doctrine was declared. Since that time the country was rather careful with binding itself with any, even beneficial, relations.

During the first years of Roosevelt's presidency he was also building his foreign policy strategy on the basis of isolationism. He is known to use the "Good neighbor" policy aimed at stabilizing relations with Central and Latin Americas. In his first inaugural speech he dedicated only one paragraph to the international policy: "In the field of world policy I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor – the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others – the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors" [2]. During the period of 1935-1939 Congress passed five different Neutrality Acts that forbade American involvement in foreign conflicts. However, as he (FDR) put it, the destiny of America, Asia and Europe

were tied together and American isolationism could no longer be employed [1]. His ideas were bound to be carried out after the Pearl Harbor attack, but he had long been striving for underlining the great role that America was expected or destined to play during World War II. Analyzing some of his public speeches we found a number of strong arguments for this proposition.

In one of his fireside chats shortly after the beginning of the war in September 1939 he said: “And it seems to me clear, even at the outbreak of this great war, that the influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity””This nation will remain a neutral nation, but I cannot ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well. Even a neutral has a right to take account of facts. Even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience.”[3]. In the chat he refers to the Neutrality Act, pledging to keep to it properly. Yet one cannot help noting the leitmotif of this speech: the idea of American destiny to join the war and become involved in establishing peace in the world. So the question remains whether it was Pearl Harbor that directed American foreign policy from the path of isolationism, or whether it was F.D.R. who altered political course of the country not only in domestic affairs, but also in its affairs with other countries?

Detlef Junker in his article on Roosevelt’s biography notes that committed to his ideas of internationalism, Roosevelt decided that only pushing the national public opinion from the isolationistic thought the United States could reconsider its role in the world. Psychological readiness of Americans was vital in preparing for the war, which FDR did not question, so the constant propaganda of Nazi violence in Europe and military films had the right effect [4, c.417].

Previously, in 1933, Roosevelt recognized the Soviet Union as a sovereign country, making a big step out of isolationism rhetoric. Hoping to use the Soviet Union as an ally and to ease the tension between the two countries, Roosevelt ended the 15 year long American refusal to establish contacts with the Soviet Russia. It may be assumed that the initial determination of F.D. Roosevelt was to enforce the New Deal policy not only in economic sphere, but also in the foreign policy.

Given the aforesaid, one may conclude that it was F.D. Roosevelt’s personality that boosted the development of internationalist ideas among the American people. Not only did he show that America was destined to cooperate with the rest of the world, but he also overturned the whole system of the US foreign policy by adjusting the national opinion about the US foreign policy to his own ideas of the American future.

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THE CURRENT STATE AND THE PROSPECTS OF US –CHINA RELATIONS

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Since 2010 China has remained the world's second largest economy by nominal GDP after the United States with growth rates averaging 10% per year [1]. The paper addresses the question of the prospects of Sino-American relations given the recent economic growth and enhancing political power of the People's Republic of China in the world which pose a real challenge to the USA.

The history of links between China and the US shows that they don't have a sustained basis of steadfast relations. They are usually neither allies nor enemies. Therefore, the prospects of their interaction are vague with a variety of different models of development. So the aim of this paper is to consider the current state of Sino-American relations and to examine the most probable options of their development.

Background. The restoration of the U.S. ties with mainland China began with President Richard Nixon's breakthrough visit to China in 1972 followed by the formal revival of US-China relations in 1979. Strategically, the Nixon administration viewed reestablishing the diplomatic ties with China, both political and economic, as putting greater pressure on the Soviet Union and enhancing American power in East Asia. Later, as China began the economic reforms, it became central in manufacturing, which created an enormous market for American companies and which led to an exponential growth of Sino-American economic ties. However, while the U.S. and the PRC grew closer economically, their foreign policies diverged.

Nevertheless one may assume that today, the United States and the PRC bring back to mind the European great powers a century ago. They trade with each other, but do not trust each other. Washington and Beijing disagree fundamentally on how to deal with the states such as North Korea, Iran, and Syria. Nor do the U.S. and China agree on human rights.

The current state of economic relations. Investments in the economy of the PRC by the United States in 2012 year decreased by 22.32% to \$ 1.68 billion, compared to EU investments of \$ 3.46 billion (an increase of 1.17% on an annualized basis). But the more investments came from ten Asian countries (Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, etc) that rose by 23.88% to \$ 52, 53