

# Globalization as One of the Main Indicators of the New World Order and the Role of U.S. in This Process

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## Abstract

The paper present comparative analysis of the views of globalists and anti-globalists on the globalization process and role of the United States of America in the promoting globalization in different fields, particularly, world economy, information space, English language etc. Furthermore, there are considered the several concepts related to the role of US and the west in the globalization process, based on the views of liberals, realists and radicals on the future of our global planet.

**Keywords:** English Language, Index of Globalization, Information Space, USA, World Economy

## Introduction

### World in the Era of Globalization: Different Views

The picture of the post “cold war” world is different from the situation, which existed during the “cold war” period and gives the opportunity to make the radically opposite conclusions. Due to it, various authors give the radically different evaluation of the contemporary world order and globalization process. Those groups of researchers, finally can be divided on three main camps: liberal – optimists, who see huge potential in the modern development of the world and prove that the modern period is much more better than that of previous time; Realists, who think that the tensions in the world still exists and Radicals, who declare that the world order is again non equal as it was within previous periods of world history.

One of the main character of globalization in contemporary period is the replacement the previous bipolar international system. Several researchers think that the modern world is unipolar, where the only pole of power is USA. This factor gives the reason to anti-globalists, to see Americanization in globalization and call this process as an American imperialism (Berghahn, 2010). However, due to the rapid development of China and European Union, the increasing influence of Russia on post-Soviet space and economic successes of Japan and new industrial states of Asia, makes many experts to think that the international system is becoming multi-polar.

At the same time, according to the researchers, the ending of the cold war does not mean the disappearance of

bi-polarity in the international system. The main difference is the fact that if during the “cold war”, the confrontation existed between west (developed capitalist world) and east (socialist camp), today, the tension is noticed between the developed north and developing south.

At the same time, the developing world is so complex and contradictory, that some scientists deny to unite this world in one category.

Based on this picture, some authors consider, that the globalization of International politics has lessened the role of sovereign states. Accordingly, the terms– “International Relations” and “International Politics” – became outdated and should be changed “World Politics” or “global politics”.

**Purpose and tasks of the research.** The purpose of the research relates to the analysis of the different concepts and approaches of the process of globalization and determination the main principles of the world order and presenting role of the USA in the promotion the globalization in such fields, as world economy, information space, enlargement the knowledge of the English language on the global level etc.

**Hypothesis.** Although the process of globalization promotes increased cooperation among different states, nations and companies from the various countries, part of international society does not share the view about positive aspects of globalization, by the calling this process as Americanization. In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the positive sides of globalization and US involvement in this process. Also, using special statistical data and other

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components, for the explanation the mostly positive sides of globalization.

**Methodological base of the research.** Important role in the construction of the research methodology played the theories, related to the leading concepts of the International Relations theory – realism and liberalism. With regard to the theories from the field - International economic relations, it should be mentioned first of all the theory of the complex interdependence.

In this theoretical frame, the private methods of the research have been already used: on the first stage the method of the comparative analysis of the different views from the globalists and anti-globalists side. At the second stage, during the discussion about the globalization index and the trade, financial and information aspects of globalization, enlargement the knowledge of English on the global level etc. the special statistical materials were collected. In the conclusion, the comparative analysis of the negative and positive aspects of the globalization process have been presented.

**The results** of the presented work are connected with the following issues:

Complex review of the different approaches related to globalization;

Deep analysis of the US involvement in the globalization process;

Presenting important statistical data related to the globalization of trade, information space, finance, English language;

The comparative analysis of the prognosis of the pessimistic and optimistic scenarios of the future role of USA in the globalization process and globalization itself.

## World Order Models

Development of civilization determines co-existence and interaction of those countries, which are in "various weight categories based on size, economic power and other factors. According to the scales of geopolitical task solution, we may figure out the following:

Superpowers are defined as states having the power and necessity to protect their national interests on the whole earth. Superpower has military, economic and cultural potential, allowing it to hold leading positions in the world and make the all leading state to consider its and the interests of its allies. In the past Mongol Empire and Roman Empire, later the USA and the Soviet Union claimed to be the Superpowers. At present, there is only one Superpower – USA.

Great States: i.e. states having interests not only towards neighboring countries, but in key regions of the earth and not on the whole earth. Potential of the great state allows to protect own interests actively and make other states to consider it and its allies. For example, Russia strives to become such state, by introducing its imperialistic politics.

Regional states: i.e. states having interests in regions located on borders. Their potential allows controlling the situation. Though, it is not enough for their serious participation in economic, cultural-informative and political space. Necessity of controlling any space by the states provides a kind of balance in the world for keeping the world stability and order during interstate relations and establishing international economic contacts. This is called balance of power in geopolitical space. Balance of power can be grounded on uni-polar basis (one predominant state), bipolar basis (two superpowers) and multi-polar basis (with several power and influence centers, giving general guarantees for power and balance).

Deterioration of the mentioned balance always incurs destabilization (wars, disturbances) until new balance of powers is not established. Sharing of game rules by the major parties – world balance subjects, expressed in state sovereignties, negotiation system, interaction principles, realization of allowed forms of national interests and international norms – is called the world order (Encyclopedia, 2017).

History of the second millennium allows us to speak about the consequences of the world order change. One of the first official world (first of all European) orders was Westphalia System, signed in 1648, when the Peace of Westphalia, series of peace treaties were signed after the ending the Thirty Years' War and Seven years' War in Europe. This initiated a new system of political order, later called Westphalia sovereignty, based upon the concept of a sovereign state, governed solely by the sovereign. Afterwards, international law was formed and Westphalia system was initiated in general. This survived until the French Revolution, which doubted the legitimacy of the former sovereign governments. Afterwards, wars led by Napoleon changed the world order in Europe. After Napoleonic wars, in 1813-1815, winner states created new order system – Vienna System, officially signed in 1815, during the Congress of Vienna. Its main concept was "Concert of Europe" (involving of all European states in security system on the basis of distribution the territories of many countries and borders). This system existed until the First World War.

The First World War and disintegration of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) caused the formation of Versailles System. This name was called after Versailles Peace Conference, where officially was signed the agreement about the ending of the First World War. This system forwarded new super powers (USA, Japan), as nation-state and as legitimate subjects of sovereignty. Thereby, idea of creating permanent international organization – League of Nations, appeared. It aimed the world peace, but this system failed because of the Second World War. System after the Versailles system was called Potsdam system (bipolar). It strengthened the decisions received by Great States in Yalta. Collapse of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Block introduced the collapsing of Potsdam system. New world order, led by the USA, acquired unipolar system characteristics (Pax Americana), at the same time, United Europe, China and Russia claimed on creating strong centers. New world order is formed parallel to the globalization processes.

## Gradual Increasing the U.S. Role in the International Politics and Globalization Promotion Process

The transferring of USA to the geopolitical power started during the second half of the 19th century. At first, U.S. power was rooted in economics. With strength deriving from the following:

- 1) The U.S. never knew feudalism and slavery, the American way of agricultural development - it is a way of farming;
- 2) As a result of the movement to the West, the huge vacant land was colonized and western regions of USA with rich natural resources developed;
- 3) Immigrants continuously flowed to the country from Europe;
- 4) Transcontinental railroads were built, the first of which connected New York and San Francisco with each other in 1869;
- 5) The U.S. gave to the world a lot of important technical inventions (Morse, Edison, etc.) (Chitadze, 2017).

As a result of the U.S. economic growth in the late 19th century, this country gained the advantage over England in the field of industrial production. By the beginning of World War I, U.S. share in the World industrial production already amounted to 36% (Chitadze, 2017).

The population of the United States grew very quickly in modern times. The Census, which started in 1790, was carried out in every ten years. If at that date in the U.S. lived only 4 million inhabitants, in 1910 the number of population already amounted to 92 million - almost 23 times more! Notably, such a growth rate was due to two main reasons - high natural population growth (2-2.5% per year) and enormous scale of immigration. At the same time, urban population increased from 5% in 1790 to 46% in 1910. By the beginning of the twentieth century, there were three city-millionaires: New York (3.4 million), Chicago (1.7 million) and Philadelphia (1.3 million) (Maksakovsky, 2009, p. 41).

With regard to the post First World War period, the only country whose economy during the years of the World War greatly increased, was the United States, which joined into the war on the side of the Entente only in 1917 (but by the summer of 1918 the US were able to deploy about 1 million military servicemen to Europe). During the war, the industrial production in the U.S. increased significantly. More importantly, the country became the world's financier, and New York turned into a financial center and surpassed London. U.S. strengthened its trading positions in Canada, Latin America, and Europe itself. By the key economic indicators, they were far ahead of all other countries, becoming the leader of the capitalist world. This meant that the era of euro-centrism, which was characteristic of the new time was over (Encyclopedia of the World History, 2010, pp. 400-401).

During the war England lost half of its merchant fleet, the links between Metropolis and colonies were disrupted and the debt to the United States was so huge that up to 40% of the state budget had to be spent annually (Chitadze, 2017).

U.S. Initiatives in the Field of Globalization Process after World War I

The first multilateral organizations appeared at the end of 19th century, initiated by large business representatives of the world. Members had to provide unimpeded trade system in the world and support the formation of the united world (government).

In the 20th century, names of the global organizations were changed for several times, as they avoided much promotion, sometimes they even had secret names.

In the first half of the 20th century, globalization's supporter organizations were founded in the USA, including government concurrent structures; thus appeared three major such organizations.

First – Council of Foreign Relations, incorporated by the initiative of Morgan – the largest American banker. This was nonofficial organization, elaborating world strategy of America and the last stage of this strategy was unification of the world and formation of the world government. The said organization was incorporated in 1921, as the successor of Carnegie Fund "For World Peace". In this organization, high rank politicians learned future multilateral views of the world. It is notable that the most of the CFR members were representatives of high circles of Scottish masons. Here, we can presume that global directions of the geopolitical projects had some humanist-mystic dimension.

After the WWII, in 1954, there was founded second globalist organization – Bilderberg Club. At this time, this organization included European colleagues together with American politicians, political scientists and financiers.

In 1973, by the initiative of Bilderberg Group activists created the third the most important global structure: trilateral commission i.e. trilateral. Main body consisted of the American representatives of C.F.R. It is notable that, Trilateral Commission had two more offices, except America, in Europe and in Japan.

The name – Trilateral Commission was taken due to specific geopolitical notions. Under the auspices of Atlantic ideology, the main goal of the organization is to unite three major spaces, especially developed in technical fields and market economy:

- 1) American space – including North and South America.
- 2) European Space;
- 3) Pacific Ocean space, being under Japan control.

The most important multilateral group of Bilderberg and Trilateral is headed by representative of CFR high circle, the largest banker – David Rockefeller. Except Rockefeller, all global projects include leading representatives of Atlantic geo-politicians, strategists and former famous politicians – Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger.

Notwithstanding some tactic differences, principle goal of all global programs was creating of the united world system, based on democratic values. And for fulfillment of these goals, there were created strong analytical centers, which included politicians, journalists, intellectuals, financiers, analysts, etc. Their principle aim was to elaborate relevant recommendations for international project of the world government.

Global project elaborated by the mentioned organizations was not the only one. There are two principle versions of the global direction. Though there are methodological differences, finally, they still serve for the same goal (Chitadze, 2011).

### **Index of U.S. Involvement in the Globalization Process in the Current Period**

According to the KOF Index of Globalization, America in 2017 is on the 27-th place by 79.73 scores. With regard to the Economic globalization, US possess 54-th position by 71.58 scores; as to the Social globalization, by this data country is on the 50-th place by 78.82 scores and by Political globalization at the 10-th place by 81.43 scores (KOF Index of Globalization, 2017).

### **Several Modern Tendencies of Globalization Globalization of World Economy**

The process of globalization has significantly affected the International business and World economy and radically changed economic relations. Despite the fact, that the national economies still play significant role in the World Economy, but, it is the fact, that the role of the states is decreasing and at the same time, it is increasing the influence of the transnational corporations and the different - before not known obstacles are emerged. Particularly, the main problem of globalization is not the intensive circulation of production, finances and trade among of the different nations, but the absolute disproportion, which has been emerged among the states (which are based on the territorial principle) and economic (as non-territorial, based on global principles) systems.

Regarding business and economic globalization, changes after World War II Altered the landscape dramatically. And within the new economic order, the U.S.-led foundation of three main institutes proved crucial:

**International Monetary Fund (IMF)** provided stability of currency rates and the support of states to address, economic crisis; The US Quota out of total votes is 16.73 (IMF, 2017).

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**, which later was entitled **World Bank** and the task of which at the first stage was to facilitate the private investments first of all in Europe and later at the other regions of the world and promote the economic reconstruction; US Quota in the based capital is 16,39 (World Bank, 2017).

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**, which in 1995 became the World Trade Organization and main purpose of which was the liberalization of the trade.

### **Globalization of Finances**

The term "Globalization" most probably first of all coincides with those processes, going on in the field of International Finance Operations. The volume of the international currency transactions were determined in the beginning of 70-th of 20th century with 15 Billion USD, in 2008 it acceded 1,6 Trillion USD (Davitashvili & Elizbarashvili, 2012, p. 23). On the international market, the growth of the financial volumes prevailed the indexes of international trade and production of goods.

It is interesting fact, that on the share of developed countries is coming only 20% of employees, and it can be considered with the case, that among the 500 biggest transnational companies 170 are European, 162 American and 126 Japanese (according to the location of headquarters). i.e. the 92% of the most powerful TNCs are located at the three main economic centers and the location changes many branches, which de-facto, covers the whole world (Davitashvili & Elizbarashvili, 2012, p. 23).

Increasing of TNC is stimulated by the development of the transnational banks – TNB, which implement the finance operation in the whole world. Thus, according to C. Kegley and J. Wittkopf, 20 biggest transnational banks possessed the accesses in the sum 425 Trillion USD (Kegley & Wittkopf, 2003). TNB produce the capital by the mobile way, giving the opportunity of the rapid development of the transnational corporations. If we also take into consideration the huge finance stock exchanges, in general, the finance institutes can be considered in the modern world as a actors of world politics and world economy.

### **Globalization of the World Informational Space**

Satellites, optical cables, computers and faxes support to exchange and develop information flow. Telecommunication joining all distance point of the earth, providing instant contacts, including overcoming of time.

Today, one can be in any place by using mass informational electronic facilities and participate in various events, happening between its physical locations. Mass communication facilities connect people in the largest international organizations. Revolutionary changes are flowing into language relation fields.

In communication of the world nations more and more importance is given to some leading language, and English language receives the world language status in some fields (for example - aviation). Computer and computer language is based on English, it becomes the tool of universal relations, especially in business relations. Machine translation tools are actively elaborated, overcoming barriers in existing languages.

Globalization is directly connected with the formation of transnational media-empires. As it is known, according to

the classic democratic ideas, mass media should be independent from the state and corporation control, while selecting its informational program content. They aim to provide the society with wide specter and correct information on various problems. Though, present "global media" distinctly supports louder "voice" comparing with others and correspondingly no valuable neutrality is seen.

Notwithstanding the diverse programs proposed by transnational means, in the view of American Scientist M. Parent, there is seen exaggerated unified menu, accentuated on free market valuables, equality of possibilities, individualism and consumerism. Local media business is not terminated of course and fights for acquiring its place on informational market, but this doesn't always work. First of all, all transnational media-empire operates in all industrially developed countries. For example, CNN (Cable News Network), BBC, News Corporation, Time Warner (Part of Warner Empire), Walt Disney – English-American corporation, Empire of Silvio Berlusconi in Italy, Sony in Japan, etc.

For example, Bertelsmann (Germany), publishes and sells books, magazines and newspapers, owns typography, issues musical records, sells licenses for such recordings, owns musical clubs, internet provider, accomplishes web-design activities and has commercial web-pages on internet. The well-known saying of Canadian sociologist M. McLuhan "The medium is the message", acquires direct meaning today: "In fact, content of the information is presented by the provider, itself" (BBC, 2007).

Term "Free flow of Information" often carries ideological meaning. As we read in researches of K. Roacha, major course of the news broadcasted by media-empires show the view of "leading nations" and first of all of Anglo-American. The largest informational agencies Associated Press and United Press International provide the most of world mass media means with news, consisting of 14-17 millions of words per day. Today, there are two major global TV companies BBC and CNN International. BBC is widely influential in Asia, former British colonies and present member of the British Commonwealth. Except more than 60 millions of American spectators, CNN has 53 million auditory; it is broadcasted in 140 countries worldwide, including Russia, China, and countries of Africa, Middle East and Latin America. Notwithstanding that these largest TV companies broadcast in English and thus their spectator area includes business circles and elite, they accomplish various projects with local media companies for incorporation of joint companies and widen the specter of their spectators significantly. Such tendency is seen on the market of video and pop music. We have mentioned above the priority of the English language. As for entertaining TV-shows, for example in Brazil, from four thousand films broadcasted on various TV-channels, 99% of them are produced in industrially developed countries (mainly in USA). Leading Mexican Company "Televisa" imports 50% of its programs, while its place in Spanish language population doesn't exceed 0.5% of total time. In Middle East, countries of Caribbean basin and Asia, there dominate transnational media giants. 40% of entertaining programs are imported in Saudi Arabia and in Caribbean Basin countries this index exceeds 90% (Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia, 2009).

Creating of satellite TV supported strengthening of such tendencies. From three major national TVs of Korea (AFN) one is broadcasted in English language and the rest two offers "Dallas" type soap operas or similar local show.

Thus, global mass-media is influential to affect on programming of mass consciousness, it doesn't only provide us with agenda but also gives us interpretation scheme of discussing events. Globalization presumes that many social, economic, cultural, political and other relations and contacts will acquire world character. Thereby, it presumes growing contact with separate states and in interstate basis as well. In modern processes of globalization, influence of social contacts on such fields as technology, organization, administration, law etc. is novelty. Modern forms of global flow are characterized by major intervention of economically developed countries, as of developed countries as well as in their economics and by high level of capital circulations.

At the end of the 20th century, goods, capital, people, knowledge, weapons, drugs, etc. easily crossed over territorial borders. Transnational unions, social movements and unions entered into every field of human activities.

## Globalization of the English language

In the global world, it becomes more and more necessary to facilitate the relations among the nations, thus, the existence of the one common language, which will be understandable for everybody and on which, the relations among the states and nations will be implemented.

Among of the many languages in the World, today only English, French and Spanish satisfy the necessary conditions for the world languages: particularly, on each language speaks more than 100 million people, all three languages are spread in all three continents and all three of them are considered as a official languages of United Nations (Davitashvili & Elizbarashvili, 2012, p. 28). In the 1950s, among of those three languages the Spanish was native language in more countries than that of French and English, French, as a language of diplomacy of relations of the world elite, was considered as a most prestigious language within the last three centuries. Nonetheless in the latest period, the world language has become English. The speed of its distribution over the wide area is unprecedented (Davitashvili & Elizbarashvili, 2012). The massive distribution of the English language was promoted by several circumstances: a) **The political and military power** of countries, where the English is official language – among of the "Great Seven Countries," in three of them the official language is English, and USA is the only superpower in the modern World; b) **The biggest economy** and influence on the World Market – among the 500 biggest Transnational corporations, more than half are based in English speaking countries (Fortune, 2017); c) Among the high level of the **scientific-technical researches** – the most serious scientific journals, more than 60% are published in USA and Great Britain and with regard to the scholarly articles, which are printed in the other countries - the biggest part of those research papers are written in English; d) **Distribution of the mass information**

– the most popular TV and radio programs are English; e) spreading the **advertisements** – among the 30 biggest advertising agencies 27 are American; f) **Cinema** – Among the 44 biggest cinema studio, 32 are American or English, USA controls 85% of the cinema market; g) **pop-music** – among the 500 most popular pop-groups in the world 95% are singing in English; h) **Internet** – the English is the real “lingua franca” (working language); i) **human factor** – particularly, the high popularity of the English speaking writers, scientists, politicians, artists, painters, singers and sportsman in the whole world (Davitashvili & Elizbarashvili, 2012, p. 28).

The distribution of English was also promoted by some characteristics of this language, particularly, the simplicity of its grammar. It is necessary to mention its adaptation toward the modern issues. Nobody hampered the introduction of the foreign words in English. English has not the status of the official language in USA, because this meaning is not recognized by the US constitution.

Despite these factors English is native language only for 7-8% of the world populations; three times as many people speak Chinese. But, at the same time, the number of people, who speaks English as a foreign language is about 1,5 billion and their number is gradually increasing (St. George International, 2015).

### Several Versions about Future Fate of Globalization having been presented by American Scientists

The disintegration of USSR and worlds communist system from one, and victory of the western democratic forces (Atlanticism) from the second side, predicted the transition of the World to the radical different epoch, which from its turn requested the working out of the original geopolitical model. The political, economic, legal etc. status of the all traditional territories, regions, states and unions has been radically changed. As a result of those changes, which was followed by the ending of the “Cold War”, the several main directions among the western – first of all American political analysts have been established.

**Realists.** The first direction can be called the realist or “pessimistic” (for USA) approach to the process of globalization. According to this concept, the traditional confrontation with the anti-western forces would be continued in the future, because it is considered, that that this confrontation has not been finished and abolished from the agenda together with the disintegration of USSR. Especially, that it is fully expected the foundation of the new – based on ethnical, religious etc. traditions the new anti-western coalitions. The leading representatives of such realist point of views is Samuel Huntington.

In 1993, after the publication of his research, Huntington provoked great debate among international relations theorists with the interrogatively-titled “The Clash of Civilizations?”, This article was published in Foreign Affairs magazine.

Three years later, Huntington expanded “The Clash of Civilizations?” to book length and published it as *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. Both, the article and the book posit that post-Cold War conflict would most frequently and violently emerged due to the cultural rather than ideological differences. If during the cold war period, confrontation existed between democratic West and communist East, in modern period, main root of the conflict can become the tensions among the world’s major civilizations — identifying seven, and a possible eighth: (i) Western, (ii) Latin American, (iii) Islamic, (iv) Sinic (Chinese), (v) Hindu, (vi) Orthodox, (vii) Japanese, and (viii) the African. This cultural organization contrasts the modern world with the classical notion of independent countries. To analyze current and future conflict, cultural rifts has to be understood, and culture — rather than the State — must be accepted as the locus of war. Thus, representatives of the Western civilization will lose predominance if they do not manage to recognize the irreconcilable nature of cultural differences (Huntington, 1993).

Huntington’s influence upon U.S. policy has been likened to that of British historian A.J. Toynbee’s controversial religious theories about Asian leaders in the early twentieth century.

Based on the realism concept, it exists the second point of view. The book of the American analysts, Robert Kaplan “future anarchy”. The author considers the main threat of the world in the global south – developing world. According to this opinion, people in the south live under terrible living conditions – hunger, misery, confrontation among the clans, corruption etc. Those factors represent the main reason of chaos and anarchy. It should be added the rapid growth of population (for the doubling the population it is necessary no more than 20-25 years), which deteriorates the situation. And, it is going on during the period, when in the global North the situation is improving daily, but the growth of population is on the level of zero or it is fixed the negative index of reproduction. Accordingly, several millions of hungry people will try to enter to the developed world. This anarchy from the south will be the main factor of the preventing the globalization process and destroying the modern world order (Kaplan, 2000).

With regard to other realists’ point of view, the globalization is myth. Nation-states during the long time will be factually the only subjects and international politics and will act on the global arena on the base of their national interests and the power will determine the role of the state in the international system. With regard to the geopolitical order, there were no radical positive processes and the situation become more unclear. Particularly, according to the work of John Mearsheimer “Back to the future: Instability in Europe after the Cold war”, the “cold war” saved the world from chaos, because bipolar system excluded the global war. But, after the ending of the “cold war”, this balance was violated, and the main guarantor of stability – bipolar system was disintegrated, which created the new problems. The collapse of the communism has abolished the barrier, which prevented the ethnical confrontation in USSR and Eastern Europe. Accordingly, for this region will be characterized the conflicts, which return this part of the world toward chaos (Mearsheimer, 1990).

**Radicals.** By the name of radicals are known the scientists with the leftist views. They consider as a main problem of the world politics the economic inequality between North and South. First of all, it should be mentioned about Marxists and neo-Marxists theories. According to radicals, (American Scientist Noam Chomsky), the modern world still remains as a bipolar world, the poles of which are divided between economic developed and developing countries, where the rich countries have the political and economic dominance before the poor ones. Main imperialist and expansionist force remains USA, the purpose of which is not the establishment of democracy in the world, but on the contrary, to limit the right for choice for the wider mass of the world population and to subordinate them.

**Liberal-optimists.** With regard to the third direction, which is based on the same global picture, which was established after the "cold war" period, this concept on the contrary is optimistic.

According to this scheme, the victory of the west in the "cold war" represents the final process. According to this approach, the "Globalist" theory has been established, the main purpose of which is the creation of the unified World, which proves, that the all forms of the geopolitical division – cultural, national, religious, state etc. will have the changes in the nearest future and it will become the epoch of the human civilization based on the principles of democracy. The history will be ended together with such geopolitical confrontation, which before was giving to this field the basic impulses. Such geopolitical approach is connected with the name of American political analyst, Francis Fukuyama. The views of the scientist was presented in his scientific research under the name "the end of the history"(Fukuyama, 1989). The optimism of the researcher is based on the belief, that liberal-democratic regimes do not fight with each other and the establishment of the democracy in the whole world from its tern excludes the threat of the war. Besides, it is rapidly increases the role of the International organizations, transnational corporations, non-governmental sector, people and states are more depended on each other, which also decreases the threat for the war.

## Conclusion

In general, during the making the comparative analysis of the negative and positive aspects of the globalization and role of USA in this process, it should be mentioned the following aspects:

Negative consequences:

- Gradual increasing the differences in the socio-economic development between rich "North" and poor "South";
- In the increasing disproportion between economically developed and developing states is first of all blamed United States of America, as if by the promoting the globalization process official Washington protects only its National interest;

The above-mentioned factor causes the increasing of the Anti-American disposition in the important part of the International Society.

Positive consequences:

- US promotes the development of the International trade;
- US and its allies promote Investments in the economies of the developing countries;
- Western countries promote the creation of the job places in the developing countries;
- USA and its partners do their best for democratization development as a result of the development the market relations;
- Western countries play positive role in the preparation the national staff;
- USA and western society has the Interest in the peaceful resolution of the disputed and conflict situations.

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