

Subject of the research: American-french relations

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Relevance of the research is by the fact that world politics tends to form power poles, one of which is the Euro-Atlantic region. Transatlantic relations, foreign policy and foreign policy of the EU and the United States play a crucial role in the political and geo-economic balance of power in the world. In the early 21st century, transatlantic relations were a mixture of beneficial cooperation with the growing competition in some areas.

One of the cornerstones of transatlantic cooperation is the relationship between the U.S. and France, which play an important role for the development of relations between the United States - the EU in general.

Interest in the study of transatlantic relations in general, and the US-French relations in particular arose from the fact that since the beginning of the 21st century the relations between the two countries have been mixed: cooperation periods alternate with periods of great controversy, especially distinctly traced in the military-political sphere.

France, with a great past, but lost its status as a world power after World War II, took a course on the independence of foreign policy under Charles de Gaulle, his successors were more loyal to the U.S., but the contradictions sharpened when Jacques Chirac and George Bush junior. The first controversy caused by the fact that countries had different models of the new world order. Bush's unilateralism versus multilateralism order Chirac. Peak tension can be considered the war in Iraq, when France nesanktsianirovannogo openly opposed U.S. intervention in the affairs of a sovereign state.

Significant period of rapprochement between the two countries can be 2007-2012, when the President of France was the most Atlanticist policy lately - Nicolas Sarkozy. During his innings of initiative differs a great France and attempts to establish itself as a global actor.

In the light of the creation of the ESDP, topical issue of the place of NATO in European security structures: whether it will be two mutually complementary organizations, or is it the beginning of a new rivalry.

Objectives:

- To determine the current state of the transatlantic relationship and to consider their nature;

- To prove that the European region has always played an important role in U.S. foreign policy;

- To identify the main trends in the development of US-French relations in the military-political sphere and determine their development prospects.
- To investigate the importance of economic bilateral relations and to assess their present state.

Scientific novelty of the study is that:

- been identified sporadic US-French relations;
- identified key periods in the development of bilateral relations between the U.S. and France and represented their characteristics.

The structure shows the logic of research and is subject to the decision of tasks. It consists of an introduction, two chapters, two in each section, conclusion, bibliography of literature, including 74 sources, including 42 foreign languages. Total amount of work is 75 pages of typescript.

Summary:

US-French unions have played a significant role during the major world conflicts. Commitment to a single ideology makes them major allies, but independence in decision-making throughout history creates certain obstacles to their cooperation.

The importance of US-French relations is determined by the fact that they are a subsystem of the transatlantic relationship - the most developed and have the greatest influence on events in the world's political, military and economic developments.

As a result, we can observe the so-called "friendly-conflict" relationship in which there is cooperation on sensitive global issues, but within the framework of this cooperation occurs internal struggle for leadership.