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*Hearing Before the Subcommittees on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights and Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Third Congress, Second Session, July 14, by United States Congress House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International.*

Many people in the world believe these two words do not really belong together. The stereotype of the clueless and uncultured American runs deep and not just abroad. The common man and woman with common tastes have been celebrated in America since its independence. Indeed, it has become so powerful and ever-present that some fear it may actually damage their own national cultures. Guggenheim Museum, New York Copyright: It was not always so. Before the 20th century, America was viewed as a cultural backwater. It was around the time of the First World War that things began to change, that America first began to export some of its home grown culture abroad through films and music. It was not until after the Second World War, however, that the flood gates really burst. The property has gone into the hands of a joint stock company and we own the bulk of the shares. A constant stream of American TV, films, songs, computer games and websites have spread American words and expressions far beyond its borders. Through sheer volume American English has gradually replaced the British variety as the accepted international standard. It is the young who are particularly likely to pick up American slang through songs, films and TV. And not everyone is happy about this. Much of American popular culture shoots for the lowest common denominator, and sometimes that can be very low indeed. On the other hand, American English and culture provide a common channel of communication and point of reference for people all over the world. An estimated 2 billion speak some form of English, and most of those have the American variety as their model. Now that is cultural influence. Why does America have such reach in these media? One answer is market. The United States has a domestic market of over million people in addition to a potential global market of more than two billion English speakers. That means Americans can profitably produce a great many TV programs, films, songs, computer games and other products for use at home and then export the same programs abroad at very low prices. No other country has this advantage in both numbers and language. Another reason is innovation. It is often in the United States that new forms of communication have either been invented or perfected. TV broadcasting is a good example of this. In the s American TV networks created a zoo of new program types including game shows, soap operas, mystery shows, westerns and, of course, situation comedies sit-coms that were later exported internationally. Later, cable TV expanded the variety and quality of American shows creating such international best sellers as *The Sopranos*, *Sex and the City* and *Heroes*. Perhaps the easiest example to recognize is the phenomenal rise in the use of personal computers and the World Wide Web over the last decades. Both were pioneered in the US and eventually spread world wide, carrying American cultural influences with them. One wit went so far as to claim that cyberspace was American territory an exaggeration, but only barely. Yes, economics and innovation have their place in the story, but hey! The fact is that American programming is popular. It successfully appeals to the emotions and interests of a global audience. American culture celebrates the commonplace, the average, the universal and as a result it has gained a universal audience. Motion pictures may not have been invented in the US, but modern movies were perfected there. The figures are imposing. In addition, all the twenty movies earning the most money world wide in were American or were made in partnership with an American film company. One interesting effect of the dominance of American culture in films and other media is that many people who have never been to the country nonetheless feel they have a good idea of what it is like to live there. The stereotypes that American film and TV sell to their domestic public become the stuff of international opinion. For example, the action heroes of movies like the *Rambo* and *Die Hard* series are regularly referred to when discussing American foreign policy. In that connection, the image of the Texas cowboy has been particularly popular recently. Equally, people may feel that they know what it is like to live in New York after seeing several years of episodes of *Friends* or *Seinfeld*. Depending on what you watch, you can easily conclude that most Americans are gun-happy or girl-happy or simply slap-happy. And, as much as these stereotypes may annoy Americans when they travel abroad, they have only

themselves to blame for spreading them around the world. Literature American literature spans too great a range to be quickly summed up, but American authors are certainly well-liked in popular literature today. Here, however, Americans must share the limelight with authors from many other nationalities, not least the British. If anything can characterize American literature in general it might be, first " that it began to make a serious impact internationally only after the First World War with authors like Ernest Hemingway, T. Eliot, Robert Frost and John Steinbeck. Secondly " that at the heart of many of the best American works of fiction can be found individualists, misfits and social outcasts who view American society with varying degrees of disapproval and distrust. Beginning with *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, American authors have used fiction to criticize and poke fun at American society, trying to force it to live up to the ideals it so often claims it stands for. Overall, this may have given the world a somewhat darker view of American society than it deserves, but once again the Americans can hardly complain. They are their own worst critics.

Music It is no exaggeration to say that American popular music conquered the world in the 20th century. All these forms of music have swept across the globe, most recently through international systems of music distribution established by MTV stations and internet downloads. There is little point in reeling off a list of internationally famous American music stars. The really interesting thing about this phenomenon is that it long ago grew beyond its roots and became international in scope. American music has been re-imported into America with new sounds and impulses, creating a creative dialogue with the world. Rap has been adopted as a style of musical expression across the world. Even the entries in the popular Eurovision Song Contest held annually are now sung in American English and heavily influenced by American music. Not that America lacks important composers, directors, musicians or symphony orchestras. It need not bow to anyone in quality or quantity. Classical music thrives in the United States, but it still cannot hold a candle to the scope and power of its popular music. Once again the genius of American culture lies in its close connection to the average citizens who make up its population, to their common touch and the common taste.

Art As in literature, American influence came late to the international art scene. New York City came to rival Paris as a hub of new artists and art forms. In sum, America added its creativity and energy to the cutting edge of art, a position it has never relinquished. But America remains at the center of activity not least because of its wonderful art collections and museums dotted across the nation. Artists have always needed patrons to buy their work. The United States remains their greatest source of patronage.

Sport Oddly, for a country that loves spectator sports and spends enormous amounts of money on games, the United States has not made all that great an impact on the world of international sports. Of course, it regularly dominates track and field events at the Olympics and puts in a good show in winter sports, as well. But when it comes to international sports contests, the US is often a world to itself. There are two reasons for this. First, two of the most popular games in the country are played almost nowhere else " baseball and American football. Both share common roots with the more international British games of cricket, rugby and football excuse me, soccer " but they have developed in their own separate ways in North America. The second reason was just mentioned " soccer. Americans do not play it much. Yes, a new Major League Soccer confederation was set up in But it is not the first time this has been tried in the States. Or maybe this is the wrong perspective to view the question from. Perhaps the change will come in the opposite direction, with Europe and the world adopting American games. It has happened before. Basketball was invented in the US and is a global sport today. Come to think of it, there is now an American football league in Europe. Can baseball be far behind? Certainly the last sixty years have shown American culture in all its forms to be an extremely exportable commodity.

**Chapter 2 : The United States Is Not Doing Enough to Fight Chinese Influence – Foreign Policy**

*Louis Henkin & Albert J. Rosenthal eds., Constitutionalism and Rights: The Influence of the United States Constitution Abroad (includes bibliographical essay). Albert P. Blaustein, The Influence of the United States Constitution Abroad, 12 OKLA.*

The document is symbolic of American democracy and one of the free charters of freedom. The words stated in the Declaration rallied support from colonists at home, and colonists living abroad. The effects of the Declaration of Independence today can be seen and felt within the United States of America and also among many foreign nations. Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness The Declaration of Independence gave birth to many other freedoms in the United States of America that may never have even been intended. One of the more immediate effects felt by the Declaration of Independence was the Emancipation of black slaves. Some say that Abraham Lincoln interpreted the Declaration in his own way and understanding. Some say he was inspired to do so. Either way, it brought about the Emancipation Proclamation which gave black slaves their freedom. The American dream put in a nut shell All Men are Created Equal The Declaration of Independence also paved the way and created equality among all men and women. Today we can see the effects of the first sentence written in the Preamble: We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal. Throughout history we have seen so many different changes, from freedom of slaves, to equality among men and women. Today moreso than in the past, women have been given every opportunity that men are now given and are truly equal among men. The Declaration, it seems, may have ignited the fire under which the Bill of Rights and the Constitution were written. The Declaration is in large part a summary of what the Bill of Rights stands for. While the Declaration offered independence from Britain and made general statements, the Bill of Rights offers conclusive and specific rights and laws, from freedom of speech, press and religion, to the right to keep and bear arms; the freedom of assembly; the freedom to petition; prohibits unreasonable search and seizure; cruel and unusual punishment; and compelled self-incrimination. The first ten amendments are truly and expansion on what the first fifty six signers of the Declaration had written. Effects among foreign nations The Declaration of Independence has also left lasting effects upon other foreign nations, including the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and the Declaration of Independence for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The French Declaration is one of the fundamental documents of the French Revolution and defines a set of individual and collective rights of all of the estates as one. Social distinction may be founded only upon the general good. The principles in the French Declaration are still set forth today. The Declaration of Independence has left its effects not just in the small and large details of the United States of America, but also in the details of other foreign countries. Learn more with these Declaration of Independence websites.

**Chapter 3 : America's Cultural Role in the World Today**

*The Influence of the United States Constitution Abroad. Edited by Louis Henkin and Albert J. Rosenthal The Influence of the United States Constitution Abroad.*

Search Toggle display of website navigation Elephants in the Room: October 19, , 2: Although new to many Americans, none of this came as a surprise to those who study Chinese influence operations abroad. There, the CCP has used economic power to buy political influence, sometimes to the detriment of the United States. Exposure of this Chinese activity is welcome but by itself insufficient. A clear vision, ideology, and strategy. The use of overt and covert means to influence, coerce, intimidate, divide, and subvert rival countries in order to force their compliance. Capable bureaucratic instruments and implementation mechanisms. Tight control over the domestic population. Detailed understanding of targeted countries. Employment of a comprehensive range of instruments in coordinated actions. Willingness to accept a high level of political risk from the exposure of its activities. Such campaigns are particularly difficult to counter because they exploit conceptual and bureaucratic seams in the United States and other democratic states. Identifying and responding to authoritarian political warfare is thus challenging. More needs to be done to expose Chinese influence operations in the United States and abroad to build additional independent, nonpartisan sources of information on Chinese influence activities. Bringing to light such operations is a vital predicate to discussion and action. The discussion of Chinese influence activities needs to be taken beyond elites in Washington to business leaders and to the American people. Such activities ultimately pose a threat to U. Finally, the United States and its allies need to formulate counterstrategies to respond to Chinese influence operations. Any such efforts must have both defensive and offensive elements. On the defensive side of the coin, perhaps the most important way to reduce vulnerability is through increased transparency. Absent the ability to identify and expose the perpetrators, enablers, and mechanisms of manipulation, targets of political warfare may not realize they are being influencedâ€”or, if they do, may not be able to engage in effective denial or credibly threaten serious punishment. Defense alone is unlikely to be enough, however, and should be complemented by measures to raise the price of manipulating Western public and political opinion. Although authoritarian regimes might be difficult to influence and better equipped to address political warfare threats in comparison to their more open and less centralized democratic counterparts, they are arguably more fearful of those threats because of their tenuous legitimacy as well as their extreme concentration of wealth and power. Consequently, efforts to introduce new information into relatively closed societiesâ€”from sharing alternative perspectives on current events that differ from government-approved narratives to exposing political and economic acts of corruptionâ€”can be a method of competition that imposes significant costs on regimes that constantly worry about maintaining domestic control. The CCP has, for example, shown considerable sensitivity to the exposure of corruption among its leaders. It has also sought to exert a growing measure of control over Chinese civil society, including churches and other groups. As the United States responds to this challenge, it needs to be careful as much as possible to achieve and maintain a political consensus in favor of action. Unlike the issue of Russian meddling, which has become dangerously polarized, to the extent possible Chinese political interference should remain outside the realm of partisan politics. It is a threat that demands a nonpartisan diagnosis and bipartisan response.

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National constitutions[ edit ] The historian William H. McNeill argued that the United States saw itself as "one of a family of peoples and nations" making a history apart from the European civilization of their colonization. Its effect is reflected in the ideals of limiting the rulers of a state apart and above sitting law-givers in a parliament. The concepts of governance influencing others internationally are not only found among similarities in phrasing and entire passages from the U. They are in the principles of the rule of law and recognition of individual rights. The American experience of fundamental law with amendments and judicial review has motivated foreign constitutionalists to reconsider possibilities for their own future. It adopted a federal system similar to the US, with a senate that represented the states. It also adopted the concepts of a formal separation of power and judicial review. Innovations include constitutional conventions , written constitutions, ratification and amendment procedures. There are common provisions for presidential executives, federalism and judicial review. From to , after the American Revolution began, it influenced northwestern Europe and its colonial connections. Constitution in Asia and Latin America. Democratizing countries often chose the more centralized, consolidated British or French models. Constitution may be waning. The study examined more than federal constitutions from nearly countries. Constitution appears instead to be losing its appeal as a model for constitutional drafters elsewhere," the researchers write. Constitution guarantees relatively few rights compared to the constitutions of other countries and contains less than half 26 of 60 of the provisions listed in the average bill of rights. It is also one of the few in the world today that still features the right to keep and bear arms ; the only others are the constitutions of Guatemala and Mexico. Overall, the research suggests that the Constitution of Canada , revised in , is now a leading international model rather than that of the United States. Constitution in nine languages. His notes focus on the problems and nuances of this translation.

**Chapter 5 : The Influence of the United States Abroad**

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The French established their own as well along the Mississippi River. Many settlers were dissenting Christian groups who came seeking religious freedom. Cash crops included tobacco, rice, and wheat. Extraction industries grew up in furs, fishing and lumber. English colonists were supplemented by waves of Scotch-Irish and other groups. As coastal land grew more expensive, freed indentured servants pushed further west. Relatively small Native American populations were eclipsed. Excluding the Native Americans, who were being conquered and displaced, the 13 British colonies had a population of over 2. Despite continuing new arrivals, the rate of natural increase was such that by the s only a small minority of Americans had been born overseas. Although the Spanish did not land, natives paddled to the ship to trade furs for abalone shells from California. Violence was not a significant factor in the overall decline among Native Americans, though conflict among themselves and with Europeans affected specific tribes and various colonial settlements. Native Americans were also often at war with neighboring tribes and allied with Europeans in their colonial wars. At the same time, however, many natives and settlers came to depend on each other. Settlers traded for food and animal pelts, natives for guns, ammunition and other European wares. European missionaries and others felt it was important to "civilize" the Native Americans and urged them to adopt European agricultural techniques and lifestyles. He returned to Hawaii to resupply, initially exploring the coasts of Maui and the big island, trading with locals and then making anchor at Kealakekua Bay in January. Cook would be killed days later. Americans had developed an ideology of "republicanism" asserting that government rested on the will of the people as expressed in their local legislatures. They demanded their rights as Englishmen and "no taxation without representation". The British insisted on administering the empire through Parliament, and the conflict escalated into war. The fourth day of July is celebrated annually as Independence Day. Nationalists led the Philadelphia Convention of in writing the United States Constitution, ratified in state conventions in. The federal government was reorganized into three branches, on the principle of creating salutary checks and balances, in George Washington, who had led the revolutionary army to victory, was the first president elected under the new constitution. The Bill of Rights, forbidding federal restriction of personal freedoms and guaranteeing a range of legal protections, was adopted in

Chapter 6 : Influence of the U.S. Constitution abroad | The University of Chicago Library News

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Thursday, October 4, U. According to the indictment, beginning in or around December and continuing until at least May , the conspiracy conducted persistent and sophisticated computer intrusions affecting U. Among the goals of the conspiracy was to publicize stolen information as part of an influence and disinformation campaign designed to undermine, retaliate against, and otherwise delegitimize the efforts of international anti-doping organizations and officials who had publicly exposed a Russian state-sponsored athlete doping program and to damage the reputations of athletes around the world by falsely claiming that such athletes were using banned or performance-enhancing drugs. The defendants in this case allegedly targeted multiple Americans and American entities for hacking, from our national anti-doping agency to the Westinghouse Electric Company near Pittsburgh. We are determined to achieve justice in these cases and we will continue to protect the American people from hackers and disinformation. The FBI will not permit any government, group, or individual to threaten our people, our country, or our partners. We will work tirelessly to find them, stop them, and bring them to justice. State actors who target U. The indictment alleges that defendants Yermakov, Malyshev, Badin, and unidentified conspirators, often using fictitious personas and proxy servers, researched victims, sent spearphishing emails, and compiled, used, and monitored malware command and control servers. Using specialized equipment, and with the remote support of conspirators in Russia, including Yermakov, these close access teams hacked computer networks used by victim organizations or their personnel through Wi-Fi connections, including hotel Wi-Fi networks. After a successful hacking operation, the close access team transferred such access to conspirators in Russia for exploitation. After compromising those systems, the defendants stole credentials, medical records, and other data, including information regarding therapeutic use exemptions TUEs , which allow athletes to use otherwise prohibited substances. The conspirators exchanged e-mails and private messages with approximately reporters in an apparent attempt to amplify the exposure and effect of their message. Each defendant is charged with one count of conspiracy to commit computer fraud and abuse, which carries a maximum sentence of five years in prison, one count each of conspiracy to commit wire fraud and conspiracy to commit money laundering, both of which carry a maximum sentence of 20 years. Defendants Morenets, Serebriakov, Yermakov, Malyshev, and Badin are each also charged with two counts of aggravated identity theft, which carries a consecutive sentence of two years in prison. Defendant Yermakov is also charged with five counts of wire fraud, which carries a maximum sentence of 20 years. Defendants Yermakov, Malyshev, and Badin are also charged defendants in federal indictment number CR in the District of Columbia, and accused of conspiring to gain unauthorized access into the computers of U. According to the indictment: While the USADA official was in Rio, conspirators successfully compromised the credentials for his or her USADA email account, which included summaries of athlete test results and prescribed medications. On September 18, , defendants Morenets and Serebriakov traveled to Lausanne with equipment used in close access Wi-Fi compromises. On or about September 19, , Morenets and Serebriakov compromised the Wi-Fi network of a hotel hosting the conference and leveraged that access to compromise the laptop and credentials of a senior CCES official staying at the hotel. Among the data stolen from such officials were keylogs, file directories, anti-doping policies and strategies, lab results, medical reports, contracts with doctors and medical testing labs, information about medical testing procedures, and TUEs. In some instances, the WADA documents were modified from their original form. From through , the conspirators engaged in a proactive outreach campaign, using Twitter and e-mail to communicate with approximately reporters about the stolen information. Other Targets of the Conspiracy The conspiracy is also alleged to have targeted other entities in the Western District of Pennsylvania and abroad that were of interest to the Russian government. All four GRU officers intended to travel thereafter to Spiez, Switzerland, to target the Spiez Swiss Chemical Laboratory, an accredited laboratory of the OPCW which was analyzing military chemical agents, including the chemical agent that the United Kingdom authorities connected to the poisoning

of a former GRU officer in that country. The charges contained in the indictment are merely accusations, and the defendants are presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty. Moreover, the maximum potential sentences in this case are prescribed by Congress and are provided here for informational purposes only, as any sentence of a defendant will be determined by the assigned judge. This case is being prosecuted by the U.

#### Chapter 7 : United States Constitution and worldwide influence - Wikipedia

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#### Chapter 8 : United States - Wikipedia

*activities to provide routine support to the overt activities (other than activities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3)) of other United States Government agencies abroad. (f) Prohibition on covert actions intended to influence United States political processes, etc.*