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Title:

**Evolution of Anglo-American Special Relation and the  
Neoliberalism from 1939 to 1990.**

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## ***Dedication***

*Full of tears of happiness and joy, my gratitude  
and praise goes to god. I dedicate this modest work to the  
Pearl of my life my mother Khadidja and to the source of power my father  
Mohamed for their efforts and sacrifices along 24 years.*

*I dedicate this dissertation to my dear sisters and brother that god bless them and my sweet  
and close friend Fatiha who helped me all the way long of my study journey.*

*Dedication goes to all my entire family I dedicated in the name of all the years  
of study and hard work, all the ups and downs I went through, to all my mates in university  
and all who helped me to achieve this work*

***To all whom I forget to mention. Thank a lot.***

## ***Acknowledgment***

*We deeply believe that nothing can be fulfilled without Allah's will we also believe that nothing can be done without hard work and struggle will. So first of all, we thank God for the accomplishment of this work, hoping that it will be helpful for other students. First and foremost our best thanks and compliments are expressed to my supervisor **Ms Gharmoui Amel** for her help, stimulating suggestions and encouragements which helped me all time and for her longstanding patience which made me appreciate my research. Much gratitude goes also to all who helped to achieve this work.*

*Special thanks go to the members of the jury who accepted to examine and evaluate this humble work. Finally I would like to thank all our teachers from primary school to the university without exception.*

## List of abbreviations

WWI first world war .....	05
WWII second world war.....	06
US United states .....	10
UK United Kingdom.....	12
NATO North Atlantic treaty organization.....	12
EEC European Economic Community.....	22
UN United Nations.....	25
NSA National Security Argence.....	22
STS Intelligence Services Secret.....	30

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## Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the historical evolution of Anglo-American special relationship the ups and downs of the special relationship during the twentieth century. This relationship was a subject of much criticism there are arguments that this relationship is not so special and many say that it was weak and in danger, as UK power and capacity had diminished and the US became more dominant, particularly since the collapse of the Soviet Union. This paper argues that. Despite of the disagreements and crises between the two nations, this 'special relationship' had formed and continued because America and Britain need each other. This research is written in the historical comparative method aiming at giving a general overview of this relationship. Different from other countries in the world, in which America was looking for reserve its position in the world, Britain had the same commitment to ensure the peace, freedom and democracy, and it was fighting and stand for these values. America needed companions in its mission of the world leadership, as the only superpower and Britain had a unique role in Europe, it being tied to the U.S. by conviction, but also belonging to Europe by necessity. The thesis analyzes the nature, character, and strength of this strategic idea and identifies the ideologies during the Special Relationship as a main feature of British and America strategies to reach their goals.

## General introduction

The Special Relationship is founded on a rich history of shared values, traditions, and institutions in which personalities have played an exceptionally important role in how the partnership has been conducted and how it has operated throughout the history of the Special Relationship. The ideals and values of democracy, individual rights, rule of law, and free will all account for the primary foundation upon which the Special Relationship has been built upon. The Special Relationship is a unique partnership built on common values and ideals that span a number of ties and connections across the board from cultural and traditional level the Special Relationship of the modern era came into existence during the Second World War and it was formally recognized in Churchill's address, *Sinews of Peace*. The interactions between UK and US's leaders during the Second World War revealed the true nature of the modern Special Relationship and how personalities, policies, and agreements played an important role in establishing the partnership and how it would proceed from this period so did this relationship was really special and strong did the formation of the Anglo-American alliance achieve its common interests and goals.

the objective from writing this theses is to explore the evolution of the Anglo-American special relationship and to prove the reality of the term special relationship in addition the aim from this research is to measure the degree of the strength of this relationship. and mention the concept of Neoliberalism ideology as key element in building the principals of the relation between the two nation in the late twentieth century by using and analyzing many historical resources .moreover, to tackle and solve the problematic and examine the development of the anglo-american special relationship we had to ask the following questions:

- What is the origin of the Anglo-American relationship?
- What are the changes and challenges that the special relationship had to deal with?
- Did the alliance of the UK and USA impact on the structure of the both governments particularly on the military and economical level?
- How did the new concept of neoliberalism emerge during this period ?and what are the principles of this system ?

- What are the common visions and policies of Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan to maintain this friendship? And did the implication of the neoliberalism paradigm was a successful policy?

For tackle and answer this questions we had three chapters contain more details. so the chapter one address the historical background and the root of the Anglo-American special relationship and in the chapter two we focus on the structure and the characteristic of the special relationship and determine the dimension of the cooperation between UK and us the last chapter discussed the role of the neoliberal ideologies in maintain the special relationship during the phase of Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan in addition it includes their strategies and policies to keep and reserve this unique alliance. The common heritage of a constitutionalism based upon the rule of law and political liberty molded the United Kingdom and the United States into a partnership capable Of defending those ideas. The twentieth century development of the constitutional conservative movement drew these two allies closer together and supplied the ideological basis for agreement of political ideals, the eventual Cold War victory under Thatcher and Reagan would have been in question. The advancement of conservatism in the twentieth century was a critical factor in the Anglo-American special relationship and defined the basis of special relationship.

# The root of Anglo-American special relationship

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## Introduction

*“It is always difficult for free democracies, governed in the main by public opinion from day to day, to cope with the designs of dictator States and totalitarian systems. But hitherto we have held our own.”* —Winston Churchill. As Churchill delivered this speech after the end of WWII, the Anglo-American alliance was a noticeable factor of winning the war. The United States and the United Kingdom, as well as their allies, faced a terrifying new conflict, the cold war was born yet. Churchill described the new state of conflict as “exactly the same” as the one from which the world had so recently emerged.

In this fight against despotism, it would be imperative for the bonds uniting the alliance of freedom to be solid and capable of answering in one voice. Churchill believed in inauguration of a close alliance between The UK and the US was crucial. He first coined the phrase “special relationship”. In the speech at Fulton Missouri. On March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1946. This term characterized Anglo-American affairs. He initially cited this relationship as a common duty to cultivate a military cooperation based in their “kindred system of society” since then the twentieth century Anglo-American special relationship has been subject to near-constant disputes over its meaning and purpose. The root of this relationship illustrated its strength and importance in the international affairs during twentieth century.

## The special relationship during the First World War

The US and UK are located on both sides of Atlantic Ocean, sharing the same ethnicity, language and history. They, also, have one legacy of cultural and historic heritage linked by ties go back to the years in which the east coast of North America was British colonies. Despite the fact that relations between them remained throughout the nineteenth century farther from the idea of making a friendship but the idea of a war between the two countries were outside the scope of their thinking. When the first WWII started in 1914, Britain declared war on Germany for invade the neutral Belgium, the neutral partner in this war was US (dumbrell p100). After three years the US finally join the war because Germany considered as dangerous threat to the US, after the First World War the power roles had reversed the war with the central powers it was very costly for England which was indebted to the US. the united state arose as world’s leading power and Britain began its descent after the WWI, the world witnessed kin of peas transition of the power roles between the current

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superpower England and us , it was a unique event in history and only intelligible when the close kinship and the numerous connections between the two societies are taken into account (Dumbrell ,p101)

The US economical policy, in the era of WWI, was the isolation, or the strict neutrality. The US could export its products to the world though. And because of the British blockade, Berlin could not import any product; thus, the US was commercially with the Allies. American products owned by the British were then sold to finance it. That reached the peak, so Britain borrowed money from the US banks. Therefore, in late 1916, a financial crisis was at hand for Britain. In the time of war, the US joined the fight only in April 1917. Money and food were sent by the US, yet the need for soldiers to fight in the Western area had been a priority to the US. ( Mark . p66)

## 2. Inter-war years

Reynolds described the Anglo-American relations in the post WWI period as "cool and often suspicious". He also described the inter-wars period by saying: "*America's 'betrayal' of the League of Nations was only the first in a series of U.S. actions—over war debts, naval rivalry, the 1931–1932 Manchurian crisis, and the Depression—that convinced British leaders that the United States could not be relied upon*" (Reynolds. 1990: p331). However, Britain realized that fighting in the war alone is not the right thing in that time so the cooperation with the US was preferred for better results and outcomes.

In terms of military and defense issues, the British foreign policy, by 1921, was based on cultivating the relations with the US. Then, Britain refused to renew the military alliance with Japan that is the US rival in the Pacific. In 1922, the eclipse of the Royal Navy had been marked by the end of WWI and acknowledged that was sponsored by the US. Three of the US, Japan and Britain were again, by 1932, in a naval race as a result the treaty of 1922 was not renewed (Kennedy 1988)

## 3. The UK-US relationships during WWII

In the early of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the US was a potential ally to the UK that creates an Anglo-American hegemony. Philip Kerr did his efforts to make that a reality, and did his best

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as an ambassador to the US to get it involved in WWII and world affairs. An international role for the US was recommended by British figures and institutions in the era of the WWII. However, the Relationship between Britain and America was really special. In 1947 USA and UK (together with pooled their intelligence assets through UK-U.S. Agreements. In 1948-49 British diplomacy worked to establish the Atlantic alliance which brought the U.S. and UK as external guarantor for the weak states of the Western Europe. The US involvement in the second world war was a glimmer of hope to Britain to escape the collapse. That was good for Britain since the two countries entered in a stronger relationship in their modern history. Also, they both achieved their maximum economic and military cooperation in history as never achieved between two other independent states. Cooperation institutions had been established as well as other bodies that deal with shipments and military equipment. There was also an exchange of intelligence information on the movements of the axis forces and cooperation in the field of atomic energy.(Richard ,p 67)

Also, it seemed to Britain that Roosevelt, the US President, sought to gain the confidence of the Soviet Union to achieve an important goal, namely the entry of the USSR to his side in the battle of the Pacific Ocean. That was after the victories that the Soviet Union achieved particularly in Stalingrad (January 1943). In response, Britain was considering the growing power of the USSR as threat especially if the war ended and the US returned to the traditional isolation leaving Britain alone facing the Soviet Union. But Britain vainly tried to persuade the United States to join the war. (Al Sayyed 2004).

Britain confirmed the leading position as America's European ally with its important leading role in the negotiations in 1954-5 which allowed the return of formal dominion to Western Germany (Wallace & Philips p. 265). Churchill was the great architect of the special relationship, but he did not know that 10 years after his famous speech, the special relationship would deteriorate. Also, within the events of some differences that mar the Anglo-American coalition started to appear. That was after the British realized what happened to them and the status of the shift in the international ground. Moreover, after more than a century of international supreme ruler, the British found themselves as followers to the people who were subject to them, and by 1943, decisions had started to be made from Washington instead of London. All that represented a wound to the pride of Britain, which did not find a way out of it only by showing the respect toward the US. Then, the relations seemed to be

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spoiled. The most important point in the relations was the British tried to embody equality in the relationship on the US, but US refused this idea. The US, however, exploited the British economic distress to get itself on the enormous advantages at the expense of Britain's declining power, namely the economic one (Al Sayyed).

### 4. The Anglo-American relationship during the Cold War

U.S. – UK relations have been very good during World War II while their common enemy was the Nazi – Fascist league. These relationships became more special after the war world II for several key reasons. The major reason was the perception the two countries had one main threat which is the Soviet Union. Also, the fact that the Great Britain lost its role as an empire which had dictated the fate of the world in past centuries is another reason that these two countries entered into a special relationship after World War II. Britain was hardly damaged by the World War II, its economy was completely ruined and its military force was greatly weakened. The progressive leaders of Great Britain, well represented by Churchill and Bevin aware their lost of previous role in the world and it was new fact . They also realized that the only way to maintain their impact in international relations was joining the United States. And these leaders invited this nation to contribute to the military stabilization and economic recovery of Britain and Western Europe.(Ullman ,102)

the two governments became more intimate with each-other this news made Hitler unhappy he had to double his forces against them. and this relationship might had ended in the “aftermath of the 1939-45 war had not Stalin's Russia continued it, four decades later, and because of differences over the Soviet threat the relationship was substantially”(Ullman p. 103).At that time, Britain was not capable of safeguarding its interests against the most likely invader, the Soviet Union, and the necessity for Britain’s special relationship with the U.S. arose from the awareness for its declining strength in the postwar world (Warner, p 479). Most of scholars agreed about the reality of the Anglo-American special relationship during the first decades after the Second World War the relationship between Britain and America . In 1947 USA and UK pooled their intelligence assets through UK-U.S. Agreements. In 1948-49 British diplomacy worked to establish the Atlantic alliance which brought the U.S. and UK as external guarantor for the weak states of the Western Europe. Britain With the passing of the Cold War the special relationship waned although both countries cooperated on many issues. They had a strong cooperation in the Gulf war and in this war Britain remained the most valuable partner. The Gulf war was a strong assertion of the ‘special relationship’. After

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the Gulf war, Bosnia crises evidenced a lot of misunderstandings between the two governments. Major's understanding of U.S.–UK relations was different from that of James Callaghan and other supporters of the 'Atlantic intermediary' role. Major asserted that "We straddled the divide between the United States and Europe". The U.S. wanted a strong ally in Europe and not 'a fifty-first state' (Major p. 578). The engagement of President Clinton in solving the North Irish issue brought divergences between the two countries. (Major, 578)

### 4.1 The Suez Crisis as tension point in the special relationship

The Suez crises marked the greatest gap in the special relationship since the end of the Second World War. Americans were furious that their most faithful friends stabbed them in the back at the time when they felt that their vital interests were at stake (Warner, p486). Even though the Suez crisis represented a major break in the development of the 'special relationship', it actually had very little immediate effect on British strategic thinking (Dockrill, 25). Suez crises revealed that Britain was no longer an Empire that shaped the pillar of global politics. It underlined the fragility of the relationship and confirmed how quickly Britain could be eclipsed and overruled. The reality demonstrated the need of Britain to strengthen its hand via America (Porter, 359). Thus the Suez crises stimulated both annoyance at Washington's alleged unfaithfulness and an awareness of British weakness. Before Suez, Great Britain had already become well aware of its dependence on the United States although it had continued to conduct itself as a Great Power. After Suez, it interpreted the "special relationship" with America as a means to get maximum influence over decisions which were essentially made in Washington (Kissinger, 548). So it is obvious that the only British future was to act as a junior partner, in the hope of following the Americans and perhaps sharing some of their glory (Wheatcroft, 38).

In fact, the 1956 Suez crisis had rocked the relationship so much that Prime Minister Harold Macmillan realized the need to restore harmony by signing a "Declaration of Common Purpose" with Eisenhower in 1957. The idea that Britain had a "special relationship" with the United States was encouraged mainly in London and also as a way for Britain to justify its increasing inferiority to its transatlantic ally (Wilkinson, 293).

Macmillan tried to extend the notion of the special relationship into a broader Atlantic Community. In 1961 the era of President John Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold

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When the Suez Crisis erupted in October 1956, the United States feared a wider war, after the Soviet Union threatened to intervene on the Egyptian side. Thus the United States applied sustained econo-financial pressure to encourage and ultimately force the United Kingdom, Israel and France to end their invasion of Egypt. British post-war debt was so large that economic sanctions could have caused a devaluation of sterling. This was something the UK government intended to avoid at all costs, and when it became clear that the international sanctions were serious, the British and their French allies withdrew their forces back to pre-war positions. The following year saw the resignation of Sir Anthony Eden.

Eden’s reputation recovered somewhat in 1967 following the Six-day War, which many saw as justifying Eden’s approach to the Suez Crisis. Without informing the U.S., Britain decided to ally with France and Israel in the invasion of Egypt. The American retaliation at this exclusion of authority and perceived expansion of British imperialism included a run on

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the pound. Eden resigned in disgrace, and the structure of the Special Relationship was strengthened, if not positively. The concept of the actions and consequences of the two countries were more inextricably tied together, creating an impression of mutual dependence and intrinsic functionality. (Dumbbell p 60)

In 1973, American and British officials disagreed in their handling of the Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War. While the Nixon administration immediately increased military aid to Israel, Heath maintained British neutrality in the conflict and imposed a British arms embargo on all combatants, which mostly hindered the Israelis by preventing to obtain spares for their Centurion tanks. Anglo-American disagreement intensified over Nixon's unilateral decision to elevate American forces, stationed at British bases, to DEFCON 3 status on October 25 in response to the breakdown of the United Nations ceasefire. Heath disallowed American intelligence gathering, resupplying, or refueling from British bases in Cyprus, which greatly limited the effective range of American reconnaissance planes. In return, Kissinger imposed a second intelligence cutoff over this disagreement and some in the administration even suggested that the United States should refuse to assist in the British missile upgrade to the Polaris system. Tensions between the United States and United Kingdom relaxed as the second ceasefire took effect. Wilson's return to power in 1974 helped to return Anglo-American relations to normality.(Dumbbell p67)

### **4.3 Post-Cold War**

When the United States became the world's lone superpower after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, new threats emerged which confronted the United States and its NATO allies. With military build-up beginning in August 1990 and the use of force beginning in January 1991, the United States, followed at a distance by Britain, provided the two largest forces respectively for the coalition army which liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's regime during the Persian Gulf War.(freedman ,50)

In 1997, the British Labour Party was elected to office for the first time in eighteen years. The new prime minister, Tony Blair, and Bill Clinton both used the expression "Third Way" to describe their centre-left ideologies. In August 1997, the American people expressed solidarity with the British people, sharing in their grief and sense of shock on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, who perished in a car crash in Paris, France. Throughout 1998

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and 1999, the United States and Britain sent troops to impose peace during the Kosovo War, as a sign of well arrangement between two government.(Allan ,111)

### **5. The significance of the WWII and Cold War in the foundation of the Anglo-American special relationship**

During the Second World War the special relationship between the United Kingdom and United States developed into a complex coalition employing diplomatic, military, economic and scientific means to defeat the axis powers. The personal diplomacy of its two primary leaders –prime minister Winston s. Churchill and president Franklin D. Roosevelt exemplified the relationship, as both nations worked toward the common goal of ending the war while negotiating sometimes conflicting national aims. When the united kingdom and Germany went to war in Europe, to august 1945, when the surrender of Japan ended the global conflict, although the united states did not officially become a belligerent until Japan attacked its pacific bases in December 1941, the country had already provided vital aid to the united kingdom and the union of soviet and had participated in naval actions against German vessels in the Atlantic. The alliance between the United Kingdom and the United States continued into the postwar period, by which time the cold war with the Soviet Union, Millions of American servicemen were based in Britain during the war. Americans were paid five times more than comparable British servicemen, which led to a certain amount of friction with British men and intermarriage with British women. In 1945 Britain sent a portion of the British fleet to assist the planned October invasion of Japan. In 1945 Britain sent a portion of the British fleet to assist the planned October invasion of Japan. (freedman 64)

But at the same time, the U.S. was cemented as the senior partner in the relationship, resulting in a bitter aftermath in the United Kingdom. So, even though the Suez Crisis made the Special Relationship appear to be the antithesis of symbiosis, it actually strengthened its structure. The same is true of the Special Relationship in the context of the Vietnam War. Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s relationship with Lyndon B. Johnson was strained by his refusal to send British troops to help the U.S. war effort, a cautious move balanced with some degree of symbolic support for the American invasion, even against the inclinations of his own backbenchers. By refusing to lend military support, Wilson layered and deepened the Special Relationship by challenging the growing assumption of automatic U.S. seniority.(freedman ,60)

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the second world war were a crucial historical event shaped the characteristics of the special relationship and paved the way for more ambitions and goals its impact took this cooperation to another level. During and after the cold war .The ability of this relationship to endure through times of war, peace, and change requires analysis, granted the stress and strains that have also undermined this relationship not only in the distant past, but the immediate past present. Additionally, the role and participation in the multilateral organizations as the United Nations (UN) and specifically the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is positive and meaningful evidence to understand the link between domestic politics, values, and international institutions in security and united defense in continuous crisis. Therefore, the details of how and why the Special Relationship has evolved in the global issues showed how the developments and changes within the Second World War and cold war were hopeful to build this relationship.(baylise ,p 50)

In December 1941 at the important Arcadia Conference in Washington, top British and American leaders agreed on strategy. They set up the Combined Chiefs of Staff to plot and coordinate strategy and operations. Military cooperation was close and successful. Technical collaboration was even closer, as the two nations shared secrets and weapons regarding the proximity e and radar, as well as airplane engines, Nazi codes, and the atomic bomb.

However, the fact that he actively expressed rhetorical support for the American invasion in Vietnam brought a new, superficial element to proceedings. The importance of actions seemed to be giving way to the influence of words, especially given Wilson's success in the matter. A double standard was acceptable, and even encouraged, and propagated the assumption that even though Britain could hold her own against the expectations of the United States, a degree of lip service was completely fundamental to the preservation of a mutually beneficial relationship.(baylise,p54)

The examples given about the second world war and war in vitnam to illustrate the Special Relationship can be included into a continuous development, the difficulty of the 'Big Men of History' issue remains. It is dangerously tempting to connect points on the timeline of the Special Relationship first and foremost with particular politicians. Fact that Churchill and

### **Conclusion**

The present chapter has dealt with the chronological study of the evolution of the special relationship between the US and the UK, from the notable roots to the end of Cold War. It is

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necessary to know a such relationship is leaded or improved despite the ups and downs through time. Indeed, it is required to be deeply dealing with separate aspects or domains of this relationship, that is to say the political, military, economic, and institutional levels. In order to reveal the extent of strength in such special relationship, the following chapter is going to focus on those levels; which shaped the nature of this relationship, taking in account the common interest of both powers and the main challenges that could face the future of the UK and US relationship.

# The characteristics of the Anglo-American special relationship

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## Introduction

The Anglo-American special relationship was generally known as a passing constitution defined by the global power. It considered as a distinction partnership based on common interest specially the political, economical and military interests. The historians found that the special relationship has categorized as arrangement which made the two nations capable to unite their power to reach their goals and face the challenges over the world.(Robert ,p10)

In fact the political bases of each country helped in creating this collaboration as it was qualified in the twentieth century , the Anglo- American alliance divers his focus from political diplomatic and defense cooperation to the economical and cultural partnership. in deed during the twentieth century the special relationship proved its durability in working on the values of democratic ,rule of the law and promotion of the human rights in the world, this connection had a successful strategy from the second world war to end of the cold war it continued the close coordination of scientific research and technology in order to establish strong alliance at all the levels the alliance must ensure the stability and find the balance between the external and internal affairs ,the leaders must be intelligent in using their differences and similarities to develop the Anglo-American special relations , so this chapter deals with the characteristic that shape the identity of the Anglo-American special relationship and contributed in forming the alliance.(Hathaway,p 30)

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## 1-The political dealing of the special relationship

### 1-1 The UK and US diplomatic and political interest

The political inheritance between the Britain and America play important role in maintain the special relationship and it began during Wilson Churchill presidency despite the British foreign policy found difficulties to deal with some foreign issues such as the Suez crises and it negative effects on the special relationship. after the decline of the Britain great power and emergence some disagreement and tension between the super power of united stats and united kingdom during 1956, Britain couldn't get its view heard exactly and lost its international position during that time the united stats was getting stronger military and diplomacy so the united states wasn't easy partner the Britain foreign policy decisions has to take in consideration the special allay.

The United Kingdom attempted to manage its decline from international primacy first by accepting this truth psychologically. And then stay a close to the US super power and act as trustful partner. period between 1945 and 1956 witnessed serious events so it didn't help the united kingdom strategy to retain the global dominance (Alberta , p 53) .moreover ,the end of the cold war was also a complicated period for the us , the us was restricted by the soviet union and in order to guarantee the security Britain permitted the return of formal sovereignty to west Germany and allowed to create German armed forces under the supervision of western European .(Alberta , p55)

Dean Acheson's famous comment on the British position "lost an empire but not yet found a role" Britain had many negotiations with Washington and Paris to build a strong alliance work to gather against soviet union the us attitude toward the British foreign policy in the mid twentieth century was predictable us refused to support the pound sterling in the international exchange .indeed, the secret British cooperation with French influenced on the intelligence cooperation of both government. In 1957 the two government negotiated the permoda agreement this agreement stipulate on recuperation the defense cooperation including the nuclear research which broken by US government in 1946.(Dembody Reynold , P238) more over the two nations had a group of treaties providing the submarine by the president Kennedy in December 1962, and after that during Eisenhower and Kennedy government attempted to extent the partnership by joining with France and Germany to the western Atlantic community this step helped the British economic performance because it became the weak partner in the financial diplomacy and economic domain that why exploited the

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relationship with the us and France to recover and stand again on the top of European powers and hid its weakness and domestic problems by making agreements and sign treaties specially with united states super power.(ward , p 45)

### **1-2 The tendencies of political parties in the wartime**

The common political ideological tradition of the uk and us established strong moral basis for their resistance against the enemies .the emergence and the development of the constitutional conservative movement during the twentieth century articulated a concept of freedom and human right , Wilson Churchill described the nature of the special relationship as alliance of freedom and peace and he insisted on unified their ideological interest and aims to form united coalition can survive for long years , so the conservative party supplied the necessary moral compromises and drew these two alliance closer to gather, it made ideological plans based on giving the public of UK and US the right to join the political movement and support their government decisions .(Michal p 23)

The cold war victory under Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan was crucial point in the Anglo-American special relationship history and that factor was due to the progress and success of conservatism in the twentieth century.

### **2- Economical cooperation**

During the world war one the strategic position that the United States held across the Atlantic, coupled with its production, made it the ideal trading partner for a nation at war. Both Britain and Germany, the respective leaders of both of their alliances, wished to purchase American goods to supply their war efforts. Both accepted the United States position as a neutral and respected her right to trade non-war items to belligerents.

After the WWII and the end of the cold war Britain economy was going down ,Britain had financial crisis it spend a lot of supplies during the first and second world war against the German and the other enemies . the us and UK had a close economic cooperation, in attempt to get out of the depression for the united stats and return to the international commercial system for the united kingdom this later joined to EEC in 1973 ,to ensure some stability in the economical performance .in 1944 the currency of the UK was pegged to the united state dollar “the dollar standard” of sorts that would keep exchange rate stable and supposedly prevent nations.(frank p214)

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The economical partnership between the US and UK was considered as mutual commercial benefit that helped for preserving the permanency in 1971 the Britton woods system was dissolved due to fundamental changes in the convertibility of the dollar during within this changes the alliance war dedicated to guarantee the shared economical purposes rather then repeating their mistake of navel-gazing autarky during inter war period .the economic departments of the UK government was adopting a strategy to improve British economy by followed the us steps and profit from its international commercial and trade.

The strategic position that the United States held across the Atlantic, coupled with its production, made it the ideal trading partner for a nation at war.<sup>24</sup> Both Britain and Germany, the respective leaders of both of their alliances, wished to purchase American goods to supply their war efforts. Both accepted the United States position as a neutral and respected her right to trade non-war items to belligerents (frank, p215)

### **2-1 trade and business in the late twentieth 1980**

During 1970 and 1480 the Anglo-American special relationship economy recover due to the efforts and policy of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan when they had come to power in 1980. They reform new concept for benefit the future of special relationship, it based on giving the priority to the economical matters and fill the gap that could threat the balance and productivity of their country.(Richard ,p 70)

during the weakness of Britain military and financially Britain couldn't conquer the Falkland island from argentine invaders as an attempt to solve the situation, Thatcher copied "reaganomics" which work on banking and finance system rather than focus on manufacturing .the trade and industry took a great part in the economic development process during the late twentieth century it was the main point in mutual collaboration of united state and united kingdom.(Richard p,78)

### **3- The cultural links between the UK and US**

#### **3-1 the language**

In addition to the political and economical cooperation the special relationship was founded according to historical and cultural heritage throughout centuries the cultural coordination was a main factor in developing this relation. it was easy for two nations to understand each other because of common language and shared values and perceptions, it

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combined Together to make a special harmony and to demonstrate the identity of special relationship. However, they have given the English language a dominant role in many sectors of the modern world. In addition to the Special Relationship between the two countries, most British people perceive the U.S. positively, the English language one of the factors that make the Anglo-American relation still active and effective ,Wilson Churchill believed that the English speaking people can unified their view and fight for one goal and ambitions. The common language and the sharing of many institutions and traditions there has always been easy communication between UK and US citizens and often a sense of common identity.

UK citizens have tended to identify with the us more than with Europe, the common language had also facilitated a great deal of cultural exchange among the two governments including intellectual ideas and fashions, media, film and books. (andrew p 118)

### **3-2 the affect of Theater and literature**

The influence of the British literature on united states' republic was obvious in the mid twentieth century when appeal of British author works such as William Shakespeare, Charles dickens crawling , Jackie Collins and other British novelist. The literature revolution during special relationship was a cultural bridge in which transfer new values and believes, this values was taken from British society to the American society. The cultural links was a great push to the extraordinary combination between the two people the American school adopted the British literature in its school and universities. (Kim Struts journal article)

Even the theater in new York city has toured London s west with a notable performances such as the lion king grease wicked and British production such as mama mea the phantom of the opera achieve a success on broad way for over 15 years Shakespeare plays have been very popular among the American audiences .(journal article)

### **3-3 the media and art**

With the progress and technological development during the late twentieth , the wave of media and communication took a large space in British and American community , both the united kingdom and united state put same television shows indeed some popular programs recreated for the American market for many years like home of cards and pop idol and so on .moreover the art sash as the music, advertisement and even movies had a great impact on both people , movies for example many holly wood films in the united states was created by

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famous American composers and the Celtic music of the United Kingdom had a dynamic influence upon American music, birth some sort of music such as jazz and rock and roll developed and originated in the United States now it very popular in British audience. That shaped a cultural artificial harmony.

### **4- Defense cooperation**

#### **4-1 military collaboration**

The UK and the US had through many conflicts and struggles and they had a long history of fighting common enemies alongside each other .starting with the first world war to the war on Iraq, the two military forces were organized to build up very strong alliance against the external threats specially Germany and soviet union during the twentieth century .(riddell p 117) united state and united kingdom under thz umbrella of the special relationship could mastery and control the west Atlantic area and spread their military power over all by establishing the NATO the Atlantic alliance ,the shared military and diplomacy strategies by the the UK and US achieved many victories and defeated their foes so the military cooperation in the early was effective and ensured the stability and security and improved the UK and US position in the world (mangold ,2002,p80) the two countries participated in the creation of the United Nations and became two of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. In the years of the Cold War (1945-1980), close co-operation between America and Britain led to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).(jonathen,2001, p20). The UK and us had through many conflicts and struggle and had long history of fighting common enemies alongside each other. starting with world war one to the war on Iraq, the two military forces were organized to build very strong alliance against the external threatens specially Germany and soviet union in the twentieth century during first and second world war (riddell 2003, p117) united state and united kingdom under the umbrella of the special relationship could master and control the west Atlantic area and spread their power over all. the shared military and diplomacy strategies by the UK and US achieved many victories they defeated their foes so the military cooperation was effective and improved the security performance they faced the threat of the axis powers in the early 1940. (mangold ,2002,p80) the two countries participated in the creation of the United Nations and became two of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. In the years of the

## The characteristics of the Anglo-American special relationship

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Cold War (1945-1980), close co-operation between America and Britain led to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). (jonathen,2001, p20).

The historians agreed that both two nations were interdependent and that factor defined the nature of the Anglo-American special relationship, American leaders did not revert back semi-isolationism after 1945 Brussels treaty and NATO. the mutual defense agreement programs and military exchange played a key role in forming the Anglo-American special relationship in late twentieth century the military victory continued with the golf war of 1991 the forces developed their power after the end of the soviet union .

The two nations worked to gather to contain and contain the war on Iraq by controlling “no fly” zones in Iraq this was one of important experience in the history of the special relationship despite heavy critics from international opposition. tony Blair’s decision to get involved and participate in the invasion of Iraq, it was evidence of the well organized cooperation the NATO was an indicator of the general decisions so the partnership became embedded in the NATO frame work the post-cold war era witnessed the strength of alliance cooperation due to many international dynamic changes . The US military strategy was developed by adopting a policy of closing the bases and the reduction in military personnel as well as the American reluctance to get involved in Bosnia and Balkans under the administration of tony Blair.

Furthermore the high standard and effectiveness of American forces make the united state a close strategic ally with the united state, when the us get stronger it was difficult for the UK to get their view heard in Washington moreover, despite some disagreement and issues inside the circle of special relationship the Anglo-American military achievements emphasized and reflect the tie combination of the two government.

### **4-2 Intelligence Cooperation**

*“Although no one is a complete friend in the intelligence world, with Britain and America it is as close as it gets.”*

The intelligence relationship grew out of the wartime partnership between Britain’s Special Operations supervisory and Secret Intelligence Service such as ( SIS) and US agencies, which rapidly outgrew their British counterparts as they expanded to counter the

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Soviet threat. The Suez debacle during which London had hidden intelligence from Washington and Washington retaliated by cutting Cooperation resulted in the demotion of UK intelligence to the role of junior partner that it has played ever since. In the UK agencies seek the value of the intelligence relationship with the United States, even if they have reservations about some US methods. (Gee p 27)

After the end of WWII, the United Kingdom and the United States formalized wartime signal Intelligence cooperation in the 1947 “UK USA Agreement” which created the “Echelon” project. In terms of closeness, the intelligence dimension of the “special relationship” can compete with the military sphere of Anglo-American cooperation. Post Cold War insecurity. ( Woolsey, p88). Since the 1947 UK USA agreement on signals intelligence , the UK has monitored Europe and the Middle East and the US National Security Agency (NSA). Aided by similar intelligence gathered by Australia and Canada, the UK USA Echelon network has been described as ‘an eavesdropping superpower.(Gee P28)

This particular dimension of cooperation was a sign of well management of the Anglo-American “special relationship” and affirm its continuing relevance: “It’s the core of what continues,” William Wallace. It remains an area where the British can make an important contribution in an otherwise irregular relationship. Without major listening stations on British soil like Cheltenham or outposts as on Cyprus, US intelligence would be much more fragmented. Especially at a time when US intelligence services are generally seen as Conversation (Wallace ,p 114) .

Anglo-American relations deteriorated noticeably during the early 1970s. Throughout his premiership, Heath insisted on using the phrase "natural relationship" instead of "special relationship" to refer to Anglo-American relations, acknowledging the historical and cultural similarities but carefully denying anything special beyond that. Heath was determined to restore a measure of equality to Anglo-American relations which the USA had increasingly dominated as the power and economy of the United Kingdom flagged in the post-colonial era.

Heath's renewed push for British admittance to the European Economic Community (EEC) brought new tensions between the United Kingdom and the United States. French President Charles De Gaulle, who believed that British entry would allow undue American influence on the organization, had vetoed previous British attempts at entry.(richard p73) Heath's final bid benefited from the more moderate views of Georges Pompidou, De Gaulle's successor as President of France, and his own Eurocentric foreign policy schedule. The Nixon administration viewed this bid as a pivot away from close ties with the United States in favor

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of continental Europe. After Britain's admission to the EEC in 1973, Heath confirmed this interpretation by notifying his American counterparts that the United Kingdom would henceforth be formulating European policies with other EEC members before discussing them with the United States. (Richard p74)

Furthermore, Heath indicated his potential willingness to consider a nuclear partnership with France and questioned what the United Kingdom got in return for American use of British military and intelligence facilities worldwide. In return, Nixon and his Secretary of State Henry Kissinger briefly cut off the Anglo-American intelligence tap in August 1973. Kissinger then attempted to restore American influence in Europe with his abortive 1973 "Year of Europe" policy plan to update the NATO agreements. Members of the Heath administration, including Heath himself in later years, regarded this announcement with derision.

In 1973 Heath refused the American intelligence gathering, providing or refunding from British basis in Cyprus. This decision limited the effective range of American intelligence plans, in other hand when Wilson return to power in 1974 the tensions between the United States and United Kingdom relaxed, Wilson attempted to return the Anglo-American collaboration to normality.

### **5-Challenges of Anglo-American special relationship**

According to some historians the meaning of the special relationship is the ability within the Atlantic reach to form common objectives and to shape the future in a period which the U.S. and UK has to deal with several challenges. This challenged were the nationalist independence movement in India and other parts of the world once it was a weak extension of the wartime, after second world war the Britain was no longer a superpower and couldn't stay by its self so it was necessary to stay close to us in deed the problems in the middle east and emergent Asia the special relationship faced many difficulties and the rhythm of this combination went up and down, Anglo-American alliance had been the core of the west defense against the forces of fascism, communism, Islamism and terror had demonstrated the United States and Great Britain in the war time. (Kissner p,88)

With the rise of fascism in Europe and of Nazi Germany in particular, the political and economic elites of Britain and the United States began to move more closely together, World War II, even more than World War I, proved an enormous drain on Britain's wealth. After all, it had been the main support of its previous political and economic strength, since the Second World War that Britain was no longer a superpower and could not stay by itself as Winston

## The characteristics of the Anglo-American special relationship

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Churchill recognized that Britain could remain of great influence in the world. America and Britain need each other. Britain is considered as one of the largest suppliers of the U.S. imports. It also is the largest market for U.S. exports. More significantly, the UK and the United States are one another's largest foreign investors. It's obvious that many factors characterized UK as a main or important partner. Because of the US military and economic performance in this relation. (Mix, 2010, p. 1)

According to the ups and down of the relationship between U.S. and UK was not easy. There have been tensions and disagreements between America and the nations of Europe including Britain, America and United Kingdom commitment to democracy and liberal world order. Although these basic elements were important in formulation of the special relationship, despite their differences and divergences concerning the past conflicts, the two countries won the challenge and could cooperated more closely than any other Great Powers in modern history. (Michal p 60)

### Conclusion

The cooperation dimension of the Anglo-American remained strong and effective one reason for this was common perspectives and vision between the two governments ,they mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage which focuses on high level of diplomatic and military relations , UK and US not only their common history and culture have linked these two countries together as Wilson Churchill indicated but also their shared values interests and international institutions they do not only support the liberal order but they cooperated in nuclear and intelligence issues

These two great organization of the English-speaking democracies had numerous and sharp disagreements but by degrees the friendship triumphed a obstacles .in the next chapter we will analyze one of the successful economical policies and ideologies in the history of the Anglo-American special relationship during Margaret Churchill and Roland Reagan presidency ,this ideology called the neoliberal system it was new paradigm applied by united kingdom then united state in order to maintain and preserve their internal and external interests.

## **Introduction**

One of important phase in the history of the Anglo-American special relationship during the twentieth century when Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan came to power this period witnessed the revival and stability of the Anglo- American relationship and development and creation a new concepts and values that serve the policies of Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan the two leaders attempted to solve the previous issues and crises because they inherited remarkably similar satiation so they had the opportunity to innovate and to expertise new strategies and political ideologies , in addition the soul of strategies adopted by both conservatism leaders would be neoliberalism in which dictated a new commitment as an effective solution .This ideology was typically used to refer to preference for market- based solution and it was applied during the prudency of Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan. The neoliberalism dominated normative political thought as well practical politics in the west it was a shared inheritance among political theories its concepts called for freedom and democracy this chapter will highlight the meaning of the neoliberalism ideology and demonstrate the importance and the role of this paradigm in the policies of Margaret Churchill and Ronald Reagan and assert the effort of these leaders in building strong alliance and preserve the real meaning of the term special relationship.

### **1-The defining concept of the neoliberalism system**

The term neoliberalism in the dictionary means a modified or revived form of traditional liberalism based on belief in free market capitalism and the individual's rights (oxford English dictionary). While in fact the neoliberalism's concept is a particular account of the development of liberal though it is influential political ideology more over it is development concept and consequential which impact both domestic and foreign policy in the uk and us the liberalism and neoliberalism given its political and economical dimension and emphasis upon rights and democracy aspects help one other to create a formula which appeared to reflect spectacular success by the end of the cold war and the collapse of communism. Neo-liberalism is: varied set of institutions consisting of various ideas, social and economic policies, and ways of organizing political and economic activity. Moreover, it is an ideological system that holds the 'market' sacred, born within the 'human' or social sciences and refined in a network of Anglo-American-centric knowledge producers, expressed in different ways within the institutions of the postwar nation-state and their political fields (Bourdieu, 1992). Neo-

liberalism is rooted in a moral project, articulated in the language of economics, that praises 'the moral benefits of market society' and identifies 'markets as a necessary condition for freedom in other aspects of life' (Fourcade and Healy, . 287).

## **2-The principles of neoliberalism**

The new paradigm was considered as a new set of rules and orders that control and shape the domestic and international economical policy it based on particular principles which articulated and began to appear in the decade after 1975.(David ,p80) These principles or blanks are:

Decide to maintain and enhance the military superiority of the US and its dependable ally by continued trust on nuclear weapons and focus on technologically conventional weapon. in addition neoliberalism at external and internal affairs this means a radical transfer from Keynesian policies of demand management by national government and from statist economic policies to free up the trade of goods and services , capital and even people between nations and over to exports and investigate in the world wide.(Grey Jaff .2006) And the main principle is inspiring the foreign policy by giving the importance to individual's right ,democracy ,promotion and military restraint , the most salient feature of international relations would seem to be the turn to military force, and its more or less unilateral use, and when the term most often used to describe the situation is empire or one of its synonyms. American power(Odd Arn .p2005) , by implication, the Anglo-American alliance, are not unreasonably talked about in imperial terms The new thrust built upon principles that were first articulated in the early postwar era in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. The United States had a long history of expressing support for these principles and Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights.(Michael.2005) The process of neoliberalization has demanded much creative of prior institutional frameworks and powers and challenging traditional forms of state sovereignty also required divisions of labour, social relations, welfare provisions, technological mixes, ways of life and thought, reproductive activities, attachments to the land and habits of the heart. In so far as neoliberalism values market exchange as 'an ethic in itself, capable of acting as a guide to all human action, and substituting for all previously held ethical beliefs', it emphasizes the significance of

contractual relations in the marketplace. These principles favoring free-market solutions to economic problems, rather than bargaining or indicative planning, and a dedication to controlling inflation even at the expense of full employment. It includes institutionalized (Campbell and Pederson , p 5)

## **4-The adaptation of neoliberal ideology by Margaret Churchill's government and Ronald Reagan's government during 1978**

### **4-1 Margret Churchill policy**

The most direct application of neoliberalism was in economic policy. At home this meant a sustained effort to cut spending and taxes and to push back the borders of the state in order to free up markets and capital. Thatcher and Reagan the economic problems they had to deal with were not the same. Thatcher would prove in practice to be more resolute on reining in public spending, Reagan depended on tax cuts, although for both Reagan and Thatcher a primary concern was to defeat price rises. Both were also savvy Tacticians knew how and when to compromise Still their shared faith in the market provided guidance for both foreign and for domestic economic policy. A critical link was trade and foreign investment. Thatcher was convinced that the tendency of successive British governments to sustain up sick firms had only Exacerbated their lack of competitiveness. The experience of the opposition Labour Party, which had been forced by the logic of its "alternative economic strategy" towards an vision and the advocacy of import controls to assist declining UK industries, was to Thatcher proof of this confidence.(Cronin P181) Instead, Thatcher was willing to see incompetent firms exposed to foreign competition in addition. The effect, when implemented, would be a massive rundown of inefficient industries and a significant shift towards fields in which Britain held an edge. The Conservative government would further accelerate these trends by encouraging investment by leading foreign firms and by the deregulation of financial market It also formally committed itself to the achievement of the European "single market" and, with American backing, signed up for freer trade through and with the European Union.(Lundestad . p 101)While the commitment to markets, rights and democracy was the most novel feature of the new policy paradigm, military strategy also shifted positively. (Ronald p 50).The public face of international relations in the early 1980s was dominated by

the heating up of Cold War rhetoric and loose talk about the real possibility of using nuclear weapons. Reality matched discourse in the realm of military spending, which increased substantially under Reagan and Thatcher. (Geir . P 100)

Thatcher doubted its viability; she muted her doubts and focused her attention upon making sure that British firms got their share of possible contracts.(Reynold .P262) ,and it increasingly coordinated. Thatcher had chosen to work closely with the US, in the closing years The Conservative government, with and without Thatcher, had more uncertainty over German reunification, but accepted the outcome and worked together. with the US to create a new Pectoral and architecture for NATO Embedded liberalism delivered high rates of economic growth The neoliberalism system conferred benefits such as expanding export markets most obviously for Japan but also, unevenly across South America and to some other countries of South-East Asia, but attempts to export ‘development’ to the rest of the world largely stalled.(Micheal .P20)

#### **4-2 Ronald Reagan policy**

In 1980, Ronald Reagan was elected President of the United States and, armed with geniality and personal charisma, set the US on course to revitalize its economy by supporting Volcker’s moves at the Fed and adding his own particular blend of policies to control the power of labour, deregulate industry, agriculture, and resource extraction, and liberate the powers of finance both internally and on the world stage. The Reagan administration was similarly committed allowing the discipline of the world market to determine winners and losers, though it also clutched the need to pacify domestic constituencies and so worked hard to expand American exports and open new markets. Under Reagan the US not only continued the policy of pressuring other countries to reduce tariffs, but also began efforts to eliminate non-tariff barriers to trade. And it did so despite enormous pressure from trade unions and their Democratic Party allies to protect domestic industry through tariffs or quotas or the adoption of a more interventionist “industrial policy” to cope with intensified global competition. (Lunderstad , P102)Reagan was forced into occasional compromises, but was largely able to fend off domestic opposition by combining a policy of tough deal with Japan with continued support for open markets more broadly. In Reagan’s second term, the Plaza agreement of September 1985 initiated a sustained effort to lower the value of September 1985 initiated a sustained effort to lower the value of the dollar in order to encourage exports;

and a year later the aim of Reagan policies was to reduce trade barriers in agriculture and services.(James.P55) Hence Economic strategy was thus explicitly a matter of internal and external policy, and it was essentially neoliberal. It was also normative and prescriptive, for the US again with support from the Thatcher government urged a turn to world markets and the freeing up of internal markets as the preferred alternative to the more state-centered strategy of import substitution industrialization (ISI) previously followed by many developing countries. This new “Washington consensus” was largely adopted and enforced by international economic Ronald Reagan addressed Parliament.(Larry .P 93)

In June, 1982, he called for a strategy of resisting totalitarianism by opening markets and by fostering the exchange of ideas, and ultimately free elections. reinforcement this strategy was a interesting and reassuringly determinist view that the defeat of socialism As it happened, the 1980s did witness a turn towards democracy first in an range of developing countries<sup>9</sup> Surveying these developments, Reagan was able to claim that “These democratic and free-market revolutions are really the same revolution.”<sup>20</sup> Margaret Thatcher was equally level to making such grand claims about capitalism, freedom and democracy. And seeking to demonstrate Britain’s role as America best friend and ally in the promotion of markets and rights.(Tony smith . P 292)

### **3-The influence of the neoliberal system on the Anglo-American special relationship in 1970 -1990.**

The Neoliberalism is a theory of political economic practices that proposes that human well-being can best be advanced by liberating individual entrepreneurial freedoms and skills within an institutional framework characterized by strong private property rights, free markets, and free trade. The role of the state is to create and preserve an institutional framework appropriate to such practices. Neoliberal ideology that implicated by US and UK was represented a clear framework and deliberated rogation of foreign affair and strategies during the special relationship. after the widely failure during the second world war in 1970 in economic policy and in foreign relation the emergence of the neoliberalism as a new ideology was very adequate in such situation to it was a quit new and distinctive not appearance of habitual model the multiple crises of 1970 when Britain ‘s clout as world power was becoming a memory and in other hand America post war confronted unprecedented

challenges the neoliberalism ideology was unique strategy to get out of the situation and return the balance of the special relationship and try to get over the pass misleading and disagreement during this alliance the bad decision of the policymaker of united kingdom and united states put the special relationship in the edge( David. p 80) . Moreover the end of post war boom made US power less effective control as a response to this challenges and put an end to emerging imperial presidency America agreed to adopt the principle of the neoliberalism and experience other plans and strategies ,America's abilities to project power abroad to enhance America's predominant role it was period necessitated a break from foreign policies and military strategies that had dominant post war domestic politics and encourage the forming of social compromises and economic policies as a guiding step toward the free market and open a widow to the world.(Simpson .P 77)

The external dimension of neoliberalism was also taken further and in a new direction as the Reagan and Thatcher regimes argued that opening markets and encouraging trade would also bring peace and democracy. The heightened anti-Soviet attitude of Reagan and Thatcher was accompanied by a curiously simple formula in which free markets and human rights would affect an almost painless victory over communism The adoption of a new policy framework also provided the occasion for a reassertion of the "special relationship" between Britain and America. This was in part due to the common vision of Thatcher and Reagan and to their obvious personal chemistry. But there was also recognition of mutual need, a need made more pressing by the simple fact that only the US and the UK shared the new paradigm in all its dimensions, particularly its strong commitment to the market. Any lingering British aspiration for a world role required in any case that it be achieved in alliance with the United States, and the Thatcher government chooses not only to restore the alliance but also to ignore slights and disagreements that might have disrupted it.(Minor 1982)

America's best friend and ally in the promotion of markets and rights.(Tony smith .1988 P 292)

## **Conclusion**

The united state played a considerable role with the US in establishing and designing the institutions of the new system during the era of Thatcher and Blair, in the first period, the UK saw the special relationship as a partnership, world order. UK involvement in the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), UK ensured a period of

close cooperation. This was reflected in the continuing close contact between the two governments in a military, intelligence and diplomatic services it was appropriate for them to remain close to seeking their interests Churchill policy demonstrate Britain's role as America's best friend and ally in the promotion of markets and rights .policies were genuinely controversial and worked hard to defend them and to win allies a marked contrast to the present Republican administration. At the end we found that the UK and US relationship was special and there is no debts that this durable alliance will continue at the same rhythm of the twentieth century by adopting the same strategies and ideologies.

## General Conclusion

The « Special Relationship » is generally categorized as a transitory institution defined by contemporary global balance of power. The political basics upon which alliances are formed is often overlooked in analyses of this connection. The Anglo-American special relationship is frequently characterized as simply the arrangement which allows the two nations to navigate power disparities and fluctuations between the two, but in fact the domestic politics of each country helped to create the special relationship as it was a successful experience in the twentieth century.

In order to establish a strong alliance which call for the freedom and democracy, in order to maintain the economical order and to adopt a new policies .It would necessary to define what united the free nations and set them from their rivals or neutral parties .The study of this relationship is begun in political factors leading to the original separation between the two led to a friendly connection throughout most of the ninetieth.

Special Relationship is founded on the cultural and historical connections between the two countries, as Wilson Churchill alluded, but also the shared traditions, values, interests, and institutions of a domestic and international nature. The traditions of liberal democracy, rule of law, and common history, alongside the continued cooperation since at least 1941 in defense, security, military, intelligence, and nuclear issues, stand at the very center of what makes this relationship unlike other external relationships. In no small part, the Special Relationship derives from a deliberate British decision more or less since the second world war the UK and US has always been an attractive and important issue in international relation the British tendencies and attitude toward America and its policies has created extremely close ties in many areas forming what had been known special relationship this phrase coined by Wilson Churchill under cores the military diplomatic and economic cooperation that has existed between theme during the wartime. After World War II, the British Empire gradually started to diminish with the beginning of the process of decolonization. At the same time the United States was experiencing an economic progress and recovery. In 1945, the two countries participated in the creation of the United Nations and became two of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. In the years of the Cold War (1945-1980), close co-

operation between America and Britain led to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The rise of progressivism in the United State and socialism in great Britain in the early twentieth century caused whole sale redefinition of political principles underlying each nation, consequently this led to a changing conception of freedom, and understanding a nation of government and led to emergence of Neoliberalism which define as a political philosophy and a policy paradigm, whose foreign and domestic aspects reinforce one another ,it is a formula that appeared to meet spectacular success with the ending of the Cold War. United kingdom and the United State were finally able to articulate the concept of constitutionalism and neoliberalism ,a shared ideal of freedom was revealed under Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan these two leaders were able to perpetuate the friendship of their nations .At the end of this study we conclude that the relation between UK and us was real and fact because it could get over all difficulties and cries and faced many challenges and threats , in deed the government could solve their misunderstandings and establish a unique relation still for decade.

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