



## The Erosion of Dominance In The United States After The 2008 Economic Crisis: A Sociological Analysis

### ABSTRACT

The study examines the reconstruction of hegemony by evaluating the concept of hegemony ontologically and evaluating it against economic fragility, and it was evaluated in the context of economic pressure of hegemony by addressing the 2008 economic crisis, one of the three major crises in US history. The main problem discussed in this article is that when the economic crisis was first addressed, the effects that occurred in the short term were observed by characterizing them from introversion and military involvement. In this context, it is seen that the correlation between the economy, which maintains its superiority despite the effects of the economic crisis, and military power is considered from a realistic point of view. Dec. Considering such a situation, it is an attitude that removes its own negative benefits from a protectionist approach with interventionism. Why does the hegemonic state not want to use it, it has the power to assert its superiority by using a military method, that is, brute force. To find the answer to this question, first of all, according to Cox, which features of the hegemony, especially American hegemony, are activated and how it uses protectionism along with interventionism, the consent of the hegemony comes before coercion. In hegemonic relations, similarities were observed between the negative feelings and interests of power holders and the interests of other world states. Dec. Hegemony benefits from the ability to maintain one's superiority, strengthen one's leadership position, and ultimately use persuasive elements to protect one's interests. In this case, other actors of the hegemonic system can influence the system by using slightly less economic and military resources. Because the effect of hegemonic power is mentioned using the basic harmony of hegemonic common values and interests.

**Keywords:** Hegemony, Power, 2008 Economic Crisis, New World Order

### INTRODUCTION

When literature and discipline are considered in international relations, the rise and fall of sovereign powers have always attracted great attention. George Modelski (1987), who has been working on this topic for many years, was one of the fathers of this topic, and the concept of power is the dominant theory of the balance of power model, especially when it is evaluated economically about the model, the last hundred and two decades consist of about thirty-four years. Stages 1 and 3 are the departure stage and the innovation stage. It is evidence of strong economic growth in the second and fourth stages. Arguing that these long cycles correspond to the period of hegemony of any country, Modelski emphasizes that this is not only a big war, but also a big war, democracy is also effective in the process of change. As an example, 15. and 16. Spain and Portugal in the centuries, 17. of the Netherlands in the 18th century. of France in the century, 19. of England in the century, and finally in the 20th. it shows the superiority of America in the century. When evaluated in this sense, one encounters an understanding of management that intervenes directly through liberal and unofficial practices instead of official control in the international order. In other words, 20. century England and the 20th. the century is the 20th of the American superpower, which demonstrates the dominance of America. and 21. it gives us an answer to the question of how it can become a dominant force in centuries to come. When evaluated in this sense, one encounters an understanding of management that intervenes directly through liberal and unofficial practices instead of official control in the international order. In other words, 20. century England and the 20th. the century is the 20th of the American superpower, which demonstrates the dominance of America. and 21. it gives us an answer to the question of how it can become a dominant force in centuries to come.

### THE CONCEPT OF HEGEMONY IN ECONOMIC POLICY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

It has long been a matter of debate whether the origin of hegemony exists in objective material conditions and / or in the language of politics. The question of whether the source of hegemony is material or social has not yet been clearly answered. Considering the argument that concepts acquire objective meaning under material conditions, it is the opposite of the view that concepts are subjectively evaluated under social conditions and are seen as indicators of possessed power. From this point of view, hegemony is a matter of pure and strict

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#### How to Cite This Article

Akin, M. & Akin, F. İ. (2023).  
“The Erosion of Dominance In  
The United States After The 2008  
Economic Crisis: A Sociological  
Analysis”, International Social  
Mentality and Researcher  
Thinkers Journal, (Issn:2630-  
631X) 9(78): 5479-5486. DOI:  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.29228/smryj.  
74172](http://dx.doi.org/10.29228/smryj.74172)

Arrival: 13 November 2023  
Published: 25 December 2023

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power. However, it has been characterized as a product of the view that American hegemony has gained objective meaning. Especially in Marx's Communist Manifesto (1848) and in German ideology, the concept of hegemony is closely related to domination (the problem of "German hegemony" or "theoretical hegemony"). But when Marx suggested that the ruling class was not really sovereign, he implied that the intellectual means of production, as understood today, were endowed with a sense of hegemony, and that hegemony was classified only on the basis of material power. This concept manifests itself in the works of Gramsci (1920-1930) and Antonio at the end of 1891-1937. There is an ideology underlying the ruling class under the concept of hegemony. This concept not only increases the political power of the elite, but also helps to preserve these privileges as a result of the natural principles on which the concept depends. In addition, it is harsh when evaluated in the context of an established order and plays a supportive role in reflecting the views of the dominant individual/ group. Oct. It contributes to the preservation of dominance.

It ensures the progress of civil society by adhering to hegemony. The theory of international relations of realism expanded the scope of the concept and limited it to military force. However, critical theory has interpreted the concept in such a way as to allow for the establishment of a hegemonic power at the center of power (Çiftçi, 2009, p.216). According to the theory of realism, power is the actor who is always at the forefront, acting in different ways: provocation, coercion, sanctions, the use of force, etc., from the most peaceful regions to the most violent regions (Schelling, 1966). There are many types of power. However, representatives of the realistic theory tend to classify the concept of power in international relations as a military security and political instrument. Also, representatives of this theory demonstrate the attitude of perfectionists. Morgenthau, one of the most important representatives of the theory of realism in international relations, describes the content of power as follows: "The quality of the population, military power, national sensitivity, geography, natural resources, economy, industry, diplomacy, government." "The purpose of the concept of hegemony is to ensure the stability of the international system by establishing a 'balance of power'." H. According to Morgenthau, the relationship between state power and military power is clear" (Smouts et al., 2003, p. Dec.412).

In summary, from the point of view of international political economists, realists and classical theorists differ in the context and scope of the concept of power. Power manifests itself not as an object of its own will, but as a concept that exists independently. The state determines and controls its basic areas and norms through its military superiority. According to Bertrand Badie and Marie-Claude Smouts, the hegemony of state power has many important areas in terms of international competition (1999, p.145). Similarly, Susan Strange wrote about "The legitimacy of giving one person or a group of people the ability to highlight the preferences of a broad audience in order to influence the outcome" (1996, p.35). As Robert Keohane (1984) pointed out, hegemonic theory is the dominant force in terms of rule-making and implementation. However, secondary states associate this concept with the concept of leadership.

### **AN EXAMPLE OF THE FRAGILITY AND FRAGILITY OF HEGEMONY IS THE ECONOMIC CRISIS: THE 2008 CRISIS.**

The concept of "crisis" is the emergence of a situation in which one or more dynamics of an unexpected or unpredictable structure disrupt the general balance, causing the structure to become disorganized and negatively affect the general balance. By another definition, it is a rapid and unexpected situation that puts individuals and organizations under the pressure of time when they are faced with conditions that threaten them, leading to their inadequacies.

Robert Gilpin, one of the pioneers of political economy, questioned whether the distribution of power has any relationship with economic factors, markets and welfare effects between the state and other political actors. Dec. On the other hand, he studied the cost-benefit analysis of political and bureaucratic processes to find out how effective the hegemony of the state is in the production process. According to Gilpin, the state should not compete with the market. The concept of the state, which is used as a norm determinant of social life, is a special structure that follows the needs of society's interest groups through the market and leads to results. The state should draw conclusions for the benefit of the pressure group through the market. It is difficult in the context of an established order and plays a supporting role in reflecting the views of the dominant person / group. It contributes to the protection of sovereignty.

It ensures the progress of civil society by adhering to hegemony. The theory of relations of international realism expanded the scope of the concept of hegemony and limited it to military power. However, critical theory has interpreted the concept in such a way as to allow for the establishment of a hegemonic power at the center of power (Çiftçi, 2009, p.216). According to the theory of realism, the government is always an actor that plays a role in high political and / or military security. Force can be used in a variety of ways, from the

most peaceful to the most violent, including persuasion, coercion, sanctions and the use of force. There are many types of power, but representatives of realistic theory classify the concept of power as an instrument of policy in military security and the international system. Hans Morgenthau, one of the most important representatives of realism in international relations, described the content of power as "the nature of the population, military power, national sensitivity, geography, natural resources, economy, industry, diplomacy and government." "The purpose of the concept of hegemony is to ensure the stability of the international system and thus create a "balance of power". H. According to Morgenthau, the relationship between state power and military power is clear" (Smouts et Dec. In 2003, p.412).

In summary, the definition and scope of the concept of power with theoretical traditions from the point of view of international political and economic experts are open to discussion. The concept of power is a term with Greek roots etymology and is used to describe authority, leadership and domination when examined conceptually. This concept is 19. since the century, it has been widely used in the fields of philosophy, social sciences, political activity, anthropology, cultural studies, education, discourse theory and other social sciences. The source of hegemony has long been a matter of debate in terms of whether it exists in objective material conditions and / or in the language of politics. The question of whether the source of hegemony is material or social has not yet been clarified. When the concept of gaining objective meaning under material conditions is evaluated, its evaluation under social conditions is considered as an indicator of the power possessed, contrary to the thesis that it should be subjectively evaluated by different people. According to this idea, hegemony is a matter of pure and solid power. However, this is described as a product of the view that American hegemony acquires objective meaning. Especially in Marx's Communist Manifesto (1848) and German ideology, the concept of hegemony is very similar to domination ("German hegemony" or "theoretical hegemony"). But when Marx suggested that the ruling class is not really sovereign, he implied that the intellectual means of production is a sense of hegemony in the sense we understand it today, and that the power of hegemony is classified only by material forces. This concept manifests itself in the works of Gramsci (1920-1930) and Antonio at the end of 1891-1937. The concept of hegemony is based on the ideology behind the ruling class. In addition to increasing the political power of the elite, this concept also helps to preserve these privileges thanks to the natural principles on which the concept depends. In addition, it is difficult when evaluated in the context of an established order and plays a supporting role in reflecting the views of the dominant person / group. Oct. It contributes to the protection of sovereignty.

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defined as the United States, which established itself as a system of hegemony and oppression after World War II.

II. After World War II, the United States made a great leap forward by encouraging the tide of liberal thought, presenting itself as a defender of democratic values and declaring hegemony in the context of liberal thought and democratic values, largely on the basis of consent accepted by the elites of European and Third World countries. On the other hand, the world state that rejected these principles was classified as part of the opposition camp.

In this context, the United States has not only applied its hegemony to the nations of the world, but also extended it to organized international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, NATO and the OECD, making it a means for the continuation of US hegemony. There has been a period of transformation in which the strong rhetoric of the United States has begun to have an effective impact globally.

President Obama, who officially took office from former President Bush in 2009-1-20, was in the midst of an economic crisis and at the same time faced policies and consequences that isolated the United States. The United States has carefully studied every approach to overcoming the 2008 global crisis and rethought its approach to becoming the world's only superpower. The US policy of excluding international organizations is the main reason for its reluctance to overcome the global economic crisis in 2008. The general application of the unilateral policy of the United States has increased the proportion of those who oppose the United States globally and has also led to a devaluation of these principles, raising questions about how the principles of democratic governance are defined in different parts of the world.

As a result, the internal values of a country must be compatible with its international values. The Decoupling between the policies implemented at home and the principles applied internationally has seriously lost its credibility and made it difficult for the United States to move to a hegemonic position on the basis of "consent" in the new world order. This makes the transition to a hegemonic position based on "consent" in the new world order difficult, given the efforts to first establish state functions on an imperial basis and then restore ontological existence in a hegemonic order based on "consent".

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