

Research on the Impact of the Russia-Ukraine War on the United States

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Abstract: The article is set against the backdrop of today's Russo-Ukrainian war and focuses on the multiple ways in which the continuity of the US as a country that commands but does not participate in the war can affect the country. Since the invasion, the US has led the way in providing Ukraine with military equipment and training, economic aid, near-total diplomatic support checks, intelligence used to deter Russian attacks, and threats of dire consequences if Russia uses nuclear weapons in Ukraine. Even before Russian troops crossed the border, the US and many of its allies were working to mobilize a potential diplomatic coalition against Moscow's predatory and ambitious military by warning Russia of the range of potential sanctions it could incur, and strengthening Ukraine's military forces. The article, sourced through a Google search and Google Scholar, is based on the American people's perception of war and its economic and political impact on the United States after the World War I.

Keywords: Russia-Ukraine, the United States, economy, politics

1. Introduction

The Russian-Ukrainian war stretches over 1,500 kilometers and is the largest war since the Second World War. The war in Ukraine is a multi-dimensional disaster, and it will get worse in the foreseeable future, as seen in John's speech on June 23, 2022 [1]. According to John's speech, he believes that the United States is primarily responsible for causing the crisis in Ukraine. The reason for this is simple that Ukraine is in the interests of the United States [2]. In addition to this, the Biden administration's opposition to the outbreak of war has led the US and its allies to commit to a decisive defeat of Russia in Ukraine and to impose comprehensive sanctions to significantly weaken Russia [1]. According to AAMER MADHANI and ZEKE MILLER Associated Press, Daniel Fried, a distinguished fellow at the Atlantic Council, said, "President Biden's task is to demonstrate the world's continued liberal support for Ukraine [3]." Even before Russian troops crossed the border, the US and many of its allies demonstrated their opposition to Moscow's predatory and ambitious army by warning Russia of the range of potential sanctions it could incur, working to mobilize potential diplomatic alliances against Moscow, and strengthening Ukraine's military forces [4]. The foreign policy of the United States has always been the focus of world attention and has shaped the world's situation to a considerable extent. Therefore, as the Russian-Ukrainian war has grown stronger, attention has gradually shifted to the United States as a superpower. Even though the US is not involved in that war in any real capacity, its various manifestations are attracting a lot of social

attention. As a result, people have begun to speculate on how the continuation of the Russo-Ukrainian war will affect the United States.

2. The Impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on the American People

After the World War I, the American people became disgusted with war and its senseless sacrifices. As Evan Luard points out, the World War I changed traditional attitudes to war. For the first time, there was a widespread feeling that deliberately waging war was no longer justified [5]. Even before the Second World War was about to begin, the Senate, in an effort to steady the public mood, i.e., against the yoke of generalism being placed on the American people, and in a desperate attempt to present it to the American people, convinced them that the United States was not ready and had not yet given its approval to the final, inevitable, short-lived step of actually joining the war, so much so that the draft measure that year was narrowly passed by a vote of 203 to 202 [6]. So, even though the United States upheld humanitarian intervention in the world, it was not physically involved in the war because of historical experience and the compulsion of reality. The American people, however, are literally feeling the economic invasion that the war has brought. Since the beginning of January 2022, oil prices have risen again, but more sharply in the past few weeks as the situation in Ukraine has intensified. In addition, Americans are feeling the effects of the invasion at the supermarket checkout counters, for example, as the price of wheat climbs, etc. [7]. In fact, once the war started, it was not only the economy that affected people's lives, but also political factors. Both of these are described in detail next.

2.1. Economy

On the one hand, Russia's invasion of Ukraine will have a serious impact on the US economy. The conflict will push up global commodity prices, increase inflation and drag down US economic growth [8]. It will also increase economic uncertainty, disrupt commodity markets, and potentially push up inflation along with higher global gas and food prices. Russia is a major producer of oil and gas, and geopolitical conflicts have led to significant price rises for both in recent weeks. It is also the world's largest exporter of wheat and a major food supplier to Europe. The US imports relatively little directly from Russia, but the commodity crunch caused by the conflict could have a knock-on effect, at least temporarily pushing up the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, while much of the world (including the US) is experiencing rapid inflation. Global turmoil could also spook US consumers, prompting them to cut back on spending and other economic activities. If the slowdown becomes severe, the Federal Reserve, which is planning to raise interest rates in March, may have a harder time deciding how fast and how hard to increase borrowing costs. Central bankers noted in the minutes of their latest meeting that geopolitical risks "could lead to higher global energy prices or exacerbate global supply shortages", but they also pose a risk to economic growth prospects. Christian Borgmans, an economist at the International Monetary Fund, said the conflict in Ukraine could further push up global food prices, which are set to stabilize after spiking last year. According to Mr. Borgmans, Russia, and Ukraine together account for nearly 30 percent of global wheat exports, while Ukraine alone accounts for more than 15 percent of global maize exports. Many of Ukraine's wheat and maize growing areas are close to the Russian border. Rising gas and fertilizer prices, as well as drought and bad weather in some areas (such as the Dakotas), have helped push up global prices for wheat and other commodities. Ukraine is also an important producer of barley and vegetable oils, which are used in many packaged foods. He also said production could be disrupted and transport could be affected. And if other countries impose sanctions on Russian food, that could further limit global supplies and push up prices [9]. The state of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, starting with the U.S. economic indicators for 2022. Voters often use it as a broad measure of the status of their

retirement accounts. This is an oversimplification (retirement investing is often more complex than the state of a stock index), but psychologically, the Dow still matters to many Americans, and businesses and investors prefer stable trends. However, the index may look unstable soon, with tensions between Ukraine and Russia playing a role [7]. Higher natural gas prices have also hit the economy across the board. Over time, they can have a huge inflationary effect. Goods have to be shipped, which means that the cost of fuel for cruise ships, trains, and buses is passed on to consumers [7]. In addition to this, Mr. Obstfeld said that another risk to US economic activity that may have been underestimated is the threat of cyber attacks. Russia could respond to US sanctions with digital retaliation, disrupting digital life at a time when the internet has become central to economic survival. He said the Russians are the best in the world at this and that, right now, US presidents do not know the extent to which Russia has hacked into their systems [9].

2.2. Politics

On the other hand, the Russian-Ukrainian war has enormous implications for US politics. It is well known that US foreign policy has primarily pursued the principle of humanitarian intervention. The US has pushed into Ukraine policies that Putin and other Russian leaders see as existential threats, such as the US obsession with integrating Ukraine into NATO and making it a Western bastion on Russia's borders, even if they do not substantially state so, but various approaches have inspired Putin to invade Ukraine. Since the invasion, the US has led the way in providing Ukraine with military equipment and training, economic aid, near blanket diplomatic support checks, intelligence used to deter Russian attacks, and threats of dire consequences if Russia uses nuclear weapons in Ukraine [1]. Russian and Ukrainian policies will play a major role in determining the course and final result of the war. However, other capitals have a stake in what occurs besides Kyiv and Moscow. The dispute is the worst between states in decades, and how it develops will have significant effects on the United States [10]. Judging from the national security strategy policy issued by Biden in 2022, the Russian-Ukrainian war has made the Biden administration more focused on relations with and developments in China and Russia. Biden believes that this Russian attack on Ukraine is not a sudden situation, but has been planned for a long time. It comes after Russia's blatant attempts to undermine internal democratic processes in Europe, Central Asia, and other nations around the world, as well as its invasion of Ukraine in 2014, military intervention in Syria, long history of using intelligence and cyber capabilities to destabilize neighboring countries, and invasion of Crimea in 2017. Additionally, Russia has openly meddled in US politics and created divisiveness among Americans. The destabilizing activities of Russia are not limited to the foreign sphere. The United States has urged the rest of the world to aid the Ukrainian people in their valiant defense of their nation as part of a united, principled, and forceful reaction to Russia's aggression. Additionally, the United States has given Ukraine near-record levels of security aid to ensure that it can defend itself, working with a large and enduring international coalition. The United States has also contributed to the growth of Ukraine's independent and democratically elected government as well as the support of the millions of refugees who have been compelled to flee their homes. The US is imposing restrictions on Russia's important economic sectors, such as the aerospace and defense industries, and they will continue to oppose Russian efforts to weaken, disrupt, and destroy international institutions. According to Biden's National Security Strategy report, they are bolstering defense and deterrence alongside America's NATO allies, particularly on NATO's eastern flank. Similarly, Biden suggested that welcoming Finland and Sweden into NATO would further enhance their security and capabilities. Because of the persistence of war, the US would refocus on strengthening their joint defense against threats from Russia, including asymmetric threats [11]. As for Ukraine's trajectory, the United States will continue to support Ukraine's struggle for freedom, help it recover economically, and encourage Ukraine to join the EU's regional integration. Second, in order to stop Russia from further

undermining Europe's security, democracy, and institutions, the US will defend every square inch of NATO territory as well as continue to forge and strengthen ties with friends and partners. Third, if Russian actions pose a threat to the country's fundamental interests, such as attacks on its democracy and infrastructure, the US will dissuade them and, if necessary, take appropriate measures. Fourth, by weakening its conventional military capabilities, Russia could become more reliant on nuclear weapons in its military preparations. The use or threat of nuclear weapons by Russia or any other nation will not be tolerated by the United States. Finally, the United States will maintain and develop pragmatic modes of interaction to address issues where dealing with Russia can be mutually beneficial [11]. 35% of Americans still support US military action, even if it increases the likelihood of a nuclear exchange with Russia. In a recent study by the Pew Research Center, which was conducted March 7-13, 2022, 10,441 American adults who are members of the Center's American Trends Panel were asked their opinions on how the administration handled the issue and the extent of U.S. support for Ukraine. The Russian invasion is perceived as a "significant threat" to US interests by roughly equal percentages of members of both parties, including 51% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents and 50% of Democrats and Democrat-leaning. Additionally, there are a number of components of US policy toward Russia and Ukraine that are supported by both parties. Republicans, who had earlier voiced skepticism over the amount to which the US should collaborate with its allies, now make up nearly three-quarters, or 73%, of those who believe that close cooperation with allies in the face of the Russian invasion was the proper course of action. Democrats were even more likely to share this viewpoint, with 85% of them agreeing [12].

3. Conclusion

All in all, Russia's invasion of Ukraine will have important implications for the economic and political prospects of the United States. The conflict would raise the price of global commodities, increase inflation and hamper the growth of the US economy. But the US would increase fossil fuel production and consolidate its position as an energy sender to meet European demand. For the political side, Western cooperation, especially on sanctions, would have been strong, while the NATO alliance would have cracked as the war dragged on. For this thesis, it was not possible to identify the more recent book literature to support this article, as the events took place so recently. In addition to this, the real-time nature of the event can only predict the outcome of the war based on the current course of events and the world's inferences; the unpredictability of the future will require the addition of new content to keep up with real-time political events. Future papers will also focus on the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the world, such as the economic implications of its continuation, and how other countries in the EU and the East, in addition to the US, will deal with the inconvenience of this war. If the situation is serious, what actions will Russia take to counter the pressure from the US and the EU? And since the war is already considered by critics to be the beginning of the Cold War, the question of what the world powers would do about it or how it could be defused is a topic that will be added to this thesis in the future.

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