

state-building during the past 12 years, which may support the point that the US pursued their own policy at the expense of solving Afghanistan's problems.

However, this pattern does not hold true for other countries and regions. Some fragile states become an arena for political and economic struggle between world powers. A striking example of the conflict of interests between the US and China over oil industry is Chad [7].

To sum it up, the US does not only help the least developed countries overcome their economic and social difficulties, but it also pursues its own economic and political goals, although such approach can be beneficial for the both sides.

References

1. Fragile States - Governance and Social Development Resource Centre. URL: www.gsdr.org/index.cfm?objectid=4D340CFC-14C2-620A-27176CB3C957CE79. Access mode: 16.01.2014.
2. United Nations Millennium Declaration. URL: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/2. Access mode: 25.12.2013.
3. Kaplan S.D. Fixing fragile states: a new paradigm for development. Westport: Praeger Security International, 2008. 216 p.
4. Top Donors of the United Nations Development Programme. URL: <http://open.undp.org/#top-donors/total>. Access mode: 25.12.2013.
5. International Development Cooperation: Set of Lectures / ed. V. Bartenev, E. Glazunova. – M.: The World Bank, 2013. 408 p.
6. The World Bank: Board of Directors. URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/directors>. Access Mode: 20.01.2014.
7. China and Chad sign joint venture refinery agreement. URL: <http://www.cnpc.com.cn/en/press/newsreleases/9-25-2.htm>. Access mode: 15.04.2014.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN AMERICA: FROM RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

К. Оленина

4 курс, исторический факультет

Научный руководитель – доц. **Т.А. Гуральник**

The civil rights in most countries are defined as “the personal rights of the individual citizens upheld by law”. In the United States the civil rights movement took on the form of civil disobedience against racial discrimination and injustice towards ethnic minorities and the underprivileged which had a lasting effect on the civil society in the country.

The purpose of this paper is to show the main achievements of the civil rights movement and to emphasize the causes of its success in the USA, particularly, in 1950-60s.

The civil rights movement began in the 1950s when, degrading, despite the abolition of slavery, black people still lived under the system of racial segregation known as "Jim Crow". Many southern states denied them the right to

vote, to organize or to assemble. Transport, public toilets and schools were segregated, with the worst conditions reserved for black people.

Let's first consider the real cases which broke the ice of segregation and brought on the introduction of the anti-racist laws in 1960s. The first case is the well-known *Brown v. Board of Education* [1]. In 1951, Linda Brown, a black schoolgirl, could not attend the nearby school for whites due to segregation laws. Her parents sued the Board of Education in order to force them to allow Linda to attend the white school. In 1954, the Supreme Court decided to hear Linda's case in which Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

The next case refers to the bus company rule in Alabama which read that all African-Americans had to sit in the back of the bus. In 1955, Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white person. It was at that time that the minister of Rosa's church, Martin Luther King, decided to get involved. He called the African-Americans to stop riding the bus. For months, African-Americans walked or gave each other rides. As the bus company was losing a lot of money (most of their passengers were African-Americans), they eventually were forced to change the rule. As a result, in 1956, the Supreme Court declared segregation on public transportation unconstitutional [2].

The other case concerns college students in Greensboro, North Carolina. In 1960, many restaurants there would not serve African-Americans. To protest this, some African-American college students in Greensboro, NC, decided to go to a lunch counter at a Woolworth's Department store and order food. The servers refused to serve them, but the students refused to leave [3]. The strategy of being very polite with the servers used by students was very successful for persuading the white people to support civil rights for minorities.

The civil rights movement owed its success to its popular and strong leader, Martin Luther King. He told people that African-Americans could only end segregation by non-violent methods. He organized a march in Birmingham, Alabama, to protest against segregation. People came from all over the U.S. to join him. King's biggest demonstration was in Washington, D.C. in 1963, where he made his seminal speech "I Have a Dream" which was broadcast live nationwide. Following the above events, Congress passed the 24th Amendment and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 [4].

The success of the civil rights movement in the 1950-60s is due to several reasons. The first reason is World War II and the Korean War. During this time, racial minorities such as African-Americans, Hispanics, or Native Americans made many gains. They fought fearlessly as American soldiers in the battlefields of these two wars. Many of them came home as heroes and earned respect of their neighbors. Most people believed America fought those wars for democracy and freedom, therefore, racial segregation started to seem un-American to many.

The second reason is the Cold War. During the Cold War, America was trying to convince the world that it was better than the Soviet Union, while racism made America look evil to the rest of the world. In other words, the USA was losing the competition to the communist world in image construction.

The third reason is the advent of television. The non-violent civil disobedience used by Dr King and communicated by television made the civil rights protesters' claims look lawful. People could also hear Dr. King's inspiring speeches, by which he managed to win people's hearts and minds.

Before the civil rights movement, American immigration laws were generally racist by nature. The civil rights movement of the 60s gave way to the open immigration laws America has today.

In summary, a lot of Americans do believe that the present United States is largely the product of the civil rights movement.

References

1. Brown v. Board of Education// Режим доступа: <http://www.watson.org/~lisa/blackhistory/early-civilrights/brown.html>
2. Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat// Режим доступа: <http://history1900s.about.com/od/1950s/qt/RosaParks.htm>
3. Ruby B. Civil Rights Movement Veterans, 1998// Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.crmvet.org/tim/timhis60.htm>
4. Susan Cianci Salvatore. Civil Rights in America, 2007// Режим доступа: URL: http://www.crmvet.org/info/nps_voting_rights.pdf

THE ROLE OF F.D. ROOSEVELT IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE US FOREIGN POLICY

Н. Сергеева

4 курс, исторический факультет

Научный руководитель – доц. **Т.А. Гуральник**

Before F.D. Roosevelt ran for presidential elections in 1933 it had been already a tradition for American presidents to follow the isolationist ideology of foreign policy in attempt to avert the country's dependency on any international treaty, political or military agreement or to be dragged into an unprofitable deal. This tradition dates back to 1823 when the Monroe Doctrine was declared. Since that time the country was rather careful with binding itself with any, even beneficial, relations.

During the first years of Roosevelt's presidency he was also building his foreign policy strategy on the basis of isolationism. He is known to use the "Good neighbor" policy aimed at stabilizing relations with Central and Latin Americas. In his first inaugural speech he dedicated only one paragraph to the international policy: "In the field of world policy I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor – the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others – the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors" [2]. During the period of 1935-1939 Congress passed five different Neutrality Acts that forbade American involvement in foreign conflicts. However, as he (FDR) put it, the destiny of America, Asia and Europe