

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

Abbes Laghrou University – Khenchela

جامعة عباس لغرور خنشلة-

Faculty of Letters and Languages

كلية الآداب واللغات

Department of English

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية



Examining Russia's War on Ukraine and its Impact on US Interests

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of Master in Language and Culture

By:

- Ounissi Safa
- Naili Chourouk

Supervised By:

- Ms. Baghiani Amira

Board of Examiners

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| • | University of Khenchela | Chairman |
| • Baghiani Amira | University of Khenchela | Supervisor |
| • | University of Khenchela | Examiner |

June 2023

Acknowledgements

Praise be to God, with whose grace good deeds are accomplished. Praise be to God, who implanted in our souls the strength and determination to complete this academic work despite the obstacles we faced.

Praise be to God and thanks be to God alone.

We thank our supervisor, **Ms. Baghiani Amira**, for guiding us. We thank her for her help and for her tremendous efforts in order to motivate us to complete this dissertation.

We would like to thank the jury members for taking their time to evaluate and read our work.

We thank the Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Languages, who appreciated our circumstances and prolonged the period of submission of the dissertation.

We would like to express our gratitude to all of our professors who dedicated their time and efforts to provide us with knowledge.

We value these educational roles, wishing them more excellence and brilliance.

Dedication

We dedicate this work to every ambitious science student who seeks knowledge and loftiness.

To the source of tenderness, to our mothers who have always sacrificed themselves for our education, upbringing and harnessing what we wish and hope for.

To our parents, whose support and care were the source of our strength and inspiration for us to complete this work.

To our brothers and sisters for their unconditional help and support

To our family members for their love, advice and faith in us.

To our dear friends “Riman Shaimaa Amira Kahineh Nada Akram and Nadjeh” for their pleasant company and valuable assistance.

To all my friends, colleagues, family members, neighbors and all those closest to my heart.

.

Abstract

The aim of the research is to examine the impact of **U.S** strategic **interests** in the **Ukraine** war with **Russia**. The main concern in this war is America's involvement in the conflict since its outbreak in 2022. Hence the objective of this research is to study the history of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine since its independence in 1991 and its separation from the USSR until Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2002. This study also examines the interests and the objectives of Russia that prompted it to launch the attack on the Ukrainian lands from the economic, political and cultural aspects. In this respect, these considerations can be used to underline the consequences of the war on America in order to win Ukraine's trust and to show its interests in this conflict. At last, this work tries to deal with some future predictions and directions of that **war**, taking into consideration **U.S policy** objectives.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, U.S Interests, U.S Policy, War

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Chapter One: The History of Conflict at the Crossroad of Russia.....	7
1.1. The Role of Ukraine in Post War Period (1945-91).....	7
1.2. Independent Ukraine after the Collapse of USSR.....	10
1.2.1. Nuclear Disarmament	13
1.3. Other Political Developments.....	15
1.3.1. Putin and Russia’s Imperial Identity	16
1.3.2. Annexation of Crimea and War in Western Ukraine.....	18
1.3.3. The continued Deterioration of Relations between Russia and Ukraine.....	21
1.4. The Road to War of 2022.....	22
Chapter Two: Russia’s Broad Interests in Ukraine: Insight and Analysis.....	26
2.1. Russia’s Interests in Ukraine.....	27
2.1.1. Culture.....	28

2.1.2. Economy.....	30
2.1.3. Politics.....	32
2.2. Russia’s Objectives in Ukraine after 2014 and 2022.....	34
2.3. What do Ukrainians Want	37
Chapter Three: Examining the Impact of U.S Broad Interests in Ukraine.....	41
3.1. U.S. Strategy and Priority in Ukraine	42
3.1.1. The Avowed U.S Interests in Ukraine	43
3.1.2. The Undeclared Objectives	45
3.2. EU Policy in Ukraine	47
3.2.1. NATO Alliance Benefits.....	48
3.3. The Consequences of the Present Conflict on U.S. Interests.....	50
3.4. Future Implication.....	52
Conclusion.....	56
Bibliography.....	61

List of Figures

Figure 1: Crimea Profile.....	18
Figure 2: NATO expansion since its Founding.....	50

Introduction

Background

More than a thousand years ago, Ukraine and Russia were united by one heritage in Kievan Russia, in which Kiev was the heart of the Slavic state, which is the capital of Ukraine now. The two countries were reunited with the establishment of the Soviet Union until it disintegrated (Conant “Russia and Ukraine: The Tangled History that Connects and divides them”). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the will of Ukraine as a whole with Europe was strong, and then the former Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich was overthrown when he tried to thwart the integration process in 2014 when the Ukrainians went out in protests. In the same year, Vladimir Putin invaded Crimea and annexed it to Russia (“What’s the background to Vladimir Putin’s attack on Ukraine in 2022”).

Aim of the Study

The goal of studying Russia's war on Ukraine and its impact on US interests is to gain a deeper understanding of the conflict and its broader ramifications. There are some reasons why Russia's aggression against Ukraine has significant geopolitical implications, as it challenges the post-Cold War order in Europe and raises concerns about the balance of power in the region. Understanding this conflict helps analyze the changing dynamics and power struggles between states. The war in Ukraine has caused a humanitarian crisis, with thousands killed and millions affected by the conflict. By studying it, we can shed light on the human suffering, the displaced population, and the need for humanitarian assistance. The importance of regional security and the impact of military aggression on neighboring countries appear here. Analysis of the war on Ukraine can provide insights into the strategies, tactics, and capabilities employed by Russia, which are relevant to understanding broader security challenges. Knowing the American interests, as the conflict has repercussions on the interests of the United States and its foreign policy. Understanding how they affect the United States

allows policymakers and analysts to assess risks, potential responses, and broader ramifications for U.S.-Russian relations, European security, and global stability. Examining the war in Ukraine could yield valuable lessons for policymakers, military strategists, and analysts. It provides an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of various diplomatic approaches, strategies, and efforts, and to inform future decision-making processes.

Overall, examining Russia's war on Ukraine and its impact on U.S. interests is critical to understanding the complex dynamics of the conflict, its geopolitical ramifications, humanitarian consequences, security concerns, and lessons that can be learned from it.

Research question

This research provides some facts to answer the main question:

What is the impact of Russian-Ukrainian war on US interests?

It also answers subquestions below in details

How was the relationship between Russia and Ukraine?

What are the possible reasons behind the war between Russia and Ukraine?

Will foreign support for Ukraine decline?

Methodology

This study focuses on qualitative research that allows researchers to practice fieldwork and use evidence as a source of historical information generated by others. One type of qualitative research is closer, the historical approach, which involves interpreting past events to predict future events. In this case, the historical approach is needed to define the Ukrainian crisis and its development and to study the most important events and facts during this war, and this approach is applied when solving the problem by identifying the facts of the conflict

between Russia and the Soviet state of Ukraine and arranging them in chronological order. Investigating the case requires moving to the place where it occurred in order to examine the monuments, witnesses, evidence, and listen to the witnesses, and this is considered one of the obstacles we face now because of the long distance between Algeria, Ukraine, Russia, Algeria, and the United States of America. Therefore, here we must use reliable articles and previous studies of the issue and criticize them and deduce the solutions and the basic results of the research. As well as relying on the analytical approach by dismantling the basic elements of the subject under study and then studying it in depth. Explanation and criticism are used to provide explanations about the study. In light of this, the researcher devises the rules, which are a summary of the items that the researcher has reached in the end.

Literature Review

This study is conducted to in order to examine the impact of the Russian war on Ukraine on US interests, generally, Politicians differed in opinions, there are those who incite the idea that America is against the war, and there are those who say the opposite and assert that America has many interests in the war, so it increases its ignition and seeks to prolong it.

Jushua Shifrinson in his article entitled “American Interests in the Ukraine war” in *Defense Priorities* Platform states that some political analysts and critics suggest that the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine poses a direct threat to the United States and its interests in Ukraine. The aggressive actions taken by Russia are seen as potential challenges to American influence and alliances in Europe, which could disrupt regional security. An American ambassador to Russia has argued that supporting Ukraine in countering and defeating Russian forces is in the best interest of the United States. Additionally, there are concerns that if Russia successfully advances in Donbas, it may embolden further aggression in Ukraine, posing a significant risk to NATO and raising concerns among American

policymakers. As a result, there are calls for measures aimed at diminishing Russia's economic and military capabilities to deter any potential attacks on neighboring countries.

In another article entitled “What is America’s Interests in the Ukraine War” in *Cato institute platform*, Joshua Shifrinson adds that the United States places significant importance on averting the expansion of the Ukrainian war beyond Ukraine itself. This objective is a vital national interest for the US, with the goal of reducing conflicts and related risks with Russia. Maintaining stable relations with Russia is crucial for addressing shared concerns, including arms control and counterterrorism. If US-Russian relations deteriorate, there is a risk of Russia seeking alternative alliances, which would complicate the strategic situation. Safeguarding the balance of power in Europe is a key priority to mitigate the risks posed by Russia and impede its advancement.

Artur Jan Kukula in his book entitled “Political, social and economic conditions of development of contemporary Ukraine and its Regions”, sheds light on one of the disclosed US interests; he states that European countries strive to secure the shelter of the European Union as a means of safeguarding themselves against potential conflicts, particularly with Eastern European nations such as Russia, which holds significant political influence in the region. Meanwhile, the United States aims to attain geostrategic dominance and enhance its global standing. As part of this objective, the US has indirectly pursued a strategy to redirect Russia's focus towards Asia, thereby seeking to gain an advantage in the international arena.

The Arabic article entitled “Whenever its fire subsides, he ignites it”, in Arabic Post platform shows that the United States has undisclosed motives centered on prolonging the duration of the Ukrainian conflict. Its provision of weaponry to Ukraine serves a dual purpose: not only for self-defense but also to undermine Russia and reduce its influence as a major energy supplier to European countries. By positioning itself as an alternative energy provider, the US aims to replace Russia in Europe. Additionally, the US seeks to unite its

European allies under its strategic control while opposing Russia's military successes in Ukraine. Economically, the US aims to expand its arms manufacturing industry and maintain a dominant position in global arms trade, accounting for 39 percent of total sales. In the absence of a diplomatic solution, the US stands as the primary beneficiary of the ongoing war, exerting control over the international arms market.

U.S. Senator Joseph Lieberman warns that permitting the expansion of Putin's authoritarian rule poses a threat to personal freedoms and security in Europe and the United States. This alarming situation could potentially lead to an inescapable war. Therefore, it is crucial to halt Russian aggression before it escalates further. He means that the United States, driven by a keen awareness of potential threats, remains fully prepared to respond to any danger.

Gustav Gressel in his article "The Second Year of Russia's war: Scenarios for the Ukraine Conflict in 2023" in *European Council on Foreign Relations* states that according to General Mark Milley, the war between Russia and Ukraine is expected to continue beyond this year, and Ukraine will struggle to completely remove Russian forces from its territory. Ukraine has the potential to cause significant damage to Russia, but the presence of Russian forces on Ukrainian soil remains a threat. Ukrainian forces face the possibility of setbacks and being pushed back in the Donbas region, weakening their military position. The reduced support from Western countries, including the supply of weapons, further complicates the resolution of the conflict. Although Russia may incur significant losses, achieving victory and their desired objectives will come at a cost for Putin.

Structure of the Study

The work is divided into three chapters, in the first chapter, the development of relations between Russia and Ukraine in World War II and its aftermath and the role of Ukraine in the post-war period (1945-1991) will be highlighted, where Ukraine's independence took

place after the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Nuclear Disarmament). It also discusses other political developments in Ukraine in the post-independence period as well as crucial events of the time, besides the Putin era and Russian imperial identity, considering the issue of the annexation of Crimea to Russia and its war. Eastern Ukraine and how Russian-Ukrainian relations continued to deteriorate until the outbreak of war in 2022.

In the second chapter, Russian interests in Ukraine will be analyzed and studied, as it deals with Russian interests in Ukraine on the cultural level, which is an ancient legacy of the two countries, Ukraine and Russia, and economically, as it is a great Russian ambition because of the natural resources and industrial base that characterize Ukraine and make it a Power International. As well as the political level, which is a link for the internal and external affairs of the two countries, in addition to this, the basic goals of Russia in Ukraine after 2014 and 2022 will be known, the reasons for the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the desires of the Ukrainians, what they seek, and the challenges they face in light of the crisis.

In the third chapter, the effects of the Russia-Ukraine war on American interests will be presented. It contains the American strategy and priority in Ukraine. It will also examine

America's stated interests as well as its undeclared goals. In addition, the EU policy in

Ukraine and the advantages of joining NATO will be known. With the consequences of the current conflict on American interests and the most prominent future repercussions on the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Chapter One

Ukraine: The History of Conflict at the Crossroad of Russia

Russia has always believed in its power and continued dominance as a great empire, which proves its only concern, which is the continuity of power and influence, especially since it is the backbone of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was considered the most important partner for Ukraine. Russian-Ukrainian relations were the first issue in their foreign policy. This is due to the choices of Ukraine that decide the shape of their relationship as a result of the geographical and geopolitical situation of Ukraine and the legacy of centuries of political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries, in addition to that Russian position that controls the course of relations between them. Ukraine really went through miserable conditions after World War II, during the Cold War, until the period of independence, which witnessed various developments in various fields. Until a peaceful divorce turned into a truly barbaric war, it did not know a way to an end yet.

In this chapter, the development of relations between Russia and Ukraine World War II onwards will be highlighted. It is divided into four sections. The first section presents the role of Ukraine in post war period (1945-91), and its development throughout the years till the independence period. The second section is about the Ukraine's independence period after the collapse of USSR, including the treaty of the prohibition of nuclear weapons (nuclear disarmament). The third section discussed other political developments of Ukraine in the post independence period as well as the crucial events at that time, besides, Putin era and the Russia's imperial identity, taking into consideration the issue of the annexation of Crimea to Russia and the war in eastern Ukraine and how the Russian-Ukrainian relationships continued to spoil and deteriorate. The last section sheds light on the path to war of 2022, it deals with the most important events that took place in Ukraine.

1.1. The Role of Ukraine in Post War Period

The last period of Joseph Stalin's rule was characterized by attempts to give the Soviet character to Western Ukraine, economic revival and control over the lands recovered. In 1950, Ukraine's economy surpassed what it was before the war, but agriculture did not flourish until the sixties. The period between 1946 and 1947 witnessed the phenomenon of severe famine, which caused the death of nearly a million victims. In western Ukraine, the Soviets practiced violence for a long time, and effective military operations against the Soviets continued until the early 1950s, with the support of local rural people who were forced into a simultaneous campaign of forced collectivization. After a while, nearly half a million people were evacuated from western Ukraine for reasons related to nationalist activity, religious persecution, and others (“Soviet Ukraine in the postwar period”). Ukraine was forced to go through the war even after the Second World War, which was supposed to be a stage of peace, as it did not exceed the pressures and deteriorations from various fields, while being subjected to repression and evacuation, and remaining under constant threat.

In 1949, NATO was established by the United States of America and its allies (the western bloc) in response to the USSR (the eastern bloc). In return, the Warsaw Pact was established by the USSR as the first competitor to NATO, the reason that led to the emergence of the Cold War (“Soviet Union, 2017”). The United States awoke from its coma and chose to compete with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for power. There is no doubt that it has been seeking to overthrow the Soviet Union and dismantle it since the period after World War II, if not before, and put Russia under American influence.

In 1953 Khrushchev assumed power and became secretary of the Communist Party and prime minister in 1958. The years of his rule were the tensest years ever, as it passed through an ideological war between the two poles, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, that is, what is known as the Cold War. At that time, Khrushchev

took strategies that would ease Soviet repression and eliminate Stalinist paranoia and its repercussions of arrest and exile, as it raised the income and released politicians. In 1964 Nikita Khrushchev was dismissed from office due to food shortages and the deterioration of relations between China and the USSR ("Soviet Union, 2017"). The period of Nikita Khrushchev's rule is known as the thaw stage, which indicates the advent of restoring consideration for most of the victims of the totalitarian era, including poets and writers, and the liberation of detainees. It was also a stage that shed light on the negatives of the Stalinist era.

Beginning in 1986, the President of the USSR, Gorbachev, launched the "Perestroika" program aimed at restructuring the Soviet economy. At that time, the patriotic campaign, reinforced by "glasnost", gradually flourished. In mid-1986, the Ukrainian press and media began resorting to taboo topics. In the past, informal groups began to form locally, especially in Kiev and Lviv in 1987. In 1988, "social mobilization" increased with the first demonstrations, and the national revival in Ukraine was established publicly in 1989. The aim of the demonstrations carried out by the Ukrainians was to preserve the language, culture, history, environment and economy. In the autumn of 1989, after discussions about the rapidly declining attachment and interest of Ukrainians to the Ukrainian, the Language Law was passed making Ukrainian an official state language for the first time ("Ukraine on the path to independence"). Gorbachev received a heavy economic and social burden. He was ambitious to change the scales when he came to leadership with the policies of perestroika and glasnost, but they made the matter more complicated than it should have been.

The Ukrainian Language Association recognized the need to consider the Ukrainian language as a means of communication within the Ukrainian space, while the latter focused on keeping the Russian language as the language of communication between the Soviet

republics (Kuzio100). Here the value of the Ukrainian language is restored as an official language within the Ukrainian society, unlike what it was previously.

In 1991, a strong coup took place by the Ukrainian communist elites against the renewal of the Soviet Union. These elites decided to leave it together. At that time, the December 1991 referendum was a turning point and a transition to independence (wolczuk 59). This decision was a strong shock to the Soviet Union after the fall of Mikhail Gorbachev and the failure of his policy, especially since he lost his usual strength in light of the awakening of political parties.

On August 1991, the flag of Russia was raised instead of the flag of the Soviet Union, which was lowered from the Kremlin in Moscow, after Gorbachev officially submitted his resignation from the leadership of the Communist Party. Four days later, the headquarters of the Communist Party was closed and suspended from work. In December, an agreement was concluded between Russia and 11 other countries, including Ukraine and Belarus, to establish the Commonwealth of Independent States "Belovezhsk", which was established as an alternative to the USSR, which "no longer exists" with the agreement of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and finally the Soviet republics declared their independence after the total fall of the USSR (سقوط الاتحاد السوفياتي .. الاسباب و النتائج). The establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States marked a turning point after the fall of the USSR with the emergence of 15 independent republics with their new economic, political and social aspirations; each country has its own separate military forces.

1.2. Independent Ukraine after the Collapse of USSR

In conjunction with the referendum of 01-12-1991 in which 90% of eligible voters supported independence, Kravchuk was elected as President of Ukraine, the Communist Party was dissolved, and the infrastructure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine developed. A week after the referendum, the leaders of Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine agreed to create the

commonwealth of Independent states (CIS), and the USSR was then officially disbanded (“Independent Ukraine”). Although the idea of an independent Ukrainian nation did not emerge in the twentieth century in the minds of international policy makers, Ukraine can be considered a republic with favorable economic conditions compared to other regions of the Soviet Union.

The Commonwealth of Independent States agreements aimed to respect the territories of the member states and the obligation to maintain "open borders" and comprehensive control over them (“Russia’s Longstanding Problem with Ukraine’s Borders”). The Association was not just a purely symbolic organization, but rather a cooperation organization that included the fields of trade, finance, laws and security.

In addition, as a lofty goal, the Commonwealth of Independent States sought to completely prevent the use of nuclear weapons and liquidated weapons in general under strict international control, thus providing international peace and security. It also sought to implement what would reduce armaments and military expenditures (“Agreement on creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States”). Ukraine had to follow the laws regarding international arms transfers; the CIS was designed for several purposes, including preventing the use of weapons in the commission of human rights violations, including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Ukraine has always been considered the former Soviet republic that achieved economic prosperity and integration with the countries of the European continent, but it witnessed economic stagnation in the late twentieth century, despite the social and political transformation that took place in it, which would transform it into a fully European country. On the other hand, it achieved fundamental goals, as it revived the state structure, gained independence, and strengthened relations with neighboring countries, regardless of the conflicts between them. The latter won praise and glorification and proved itself in the

international community and adopted an approach in the process of democratization (“Independent Ukraine”). This was a remarkable shift for Ukraine compared to before independence, as breaking the Soviet restrictions was a starting point for the Ukrainian advancement and looking forward to future prospects in various fields.

The former US ambassador to Ukraine, Stephen Beaver, confirmed that the presence of Ukrainian nationalism is very weak in the east, especially those who speak Russian, whose number does not exceed one-fifth of the total population of Ukraine, in contrast to the population of the West with Ukrainian nationality, which made the unification of the country difficult. The Ukrainians, especially in the east, longed for the past life and the stability that they had previously experienced as a result of the chaotic transition to capitalism and democracy (“كيف تغيرت أوكرانيا عبر التاريخ وخلال 30 عاما من الاستقلال؟”). Although Ukraine's separation from the USSR made it an independent state, the inclination of a certain segment of Ukrainian society towards Russia represented an obstacle in the formation of the state, which indicated the continuity of control that the Russians would later exploit.

After his election as president, Kravchuk's main goal was to build and develop the state. He strengthened the armed forces and infrastructure of an independent Ukraine, which was recognized on a wide international scale, and the comprehensive extension of "citizenship" was carried out. Ukraine adopted a foreign policy allied with the West after it upgraded its diplomatic services. Moreover, in official statements, it became clear that Ukraine is a "European" country, not Eurasian. Independent Ukraine was exposed to a set of disputes that led the country to stress and trouble, although it acquired the characteristics of the state such as the national anthem and state symbols, these conflicts lie in the nature of its participation in the Commonwealth, the status of the Crimean peninsula, control of the port of Sevastopol and the Black Sea, and nuclear disarmament. These issues had a strong influence in determining modern Ukrainian-Russian relations (“Independent Ukraine”). Kravchuk's

goal and would to make Ukraine stood again as an independent state was not valid, as the sensitivity of Ukrainian relations caused and continued to cause an imbalance that threatened Ukraine.

1.2.1. Nuclear Disarmament

Nuclear disarmament refers to actions that will achieve the ultimate goal of making the world free of nuclear weapons("Understanding Nuclear Disarmament"). The renunciation of the use of weapons takes place under security guarantees, as each country adheres to the agreement that would limit the indiscriminate use of weapons.

In light of the nuclear explosion in the Chernobyl region in Ukraine and the losses it caused, confusion arose among the people and feelings of fear increased, which led the Ukrainian leaders to disarm the country and strip it of it even before the stage of independence. Ukraine was then the third nuclear power in the world, something that they did not realize The Ukrainians in that period. The Ukrainians did not notice the high costs and logistical problems of nuclear investments. In 1992, the transfer of half of the Ukrainian military arsenal to Russia was questioned by the Ukrainian leaders, as they were wondering about the wisdom of blindly handing over the arsenal to an opponent whose goal was to control Ukrainian territory (Crimea). Ukraine did guarantee neither its security nor protection nor financial compensation for dismantling the heads. However, it began with a complete disarmament. This apparent retreat sparked confusion in the West, especially the United States of America and Russia. This was followed by great diplomatic pressure, and Ukraine began to be described as a corrupt state in the Western media. Finally, in May 1992, Ukraine joined the START 1 Treaty, which was followed by negotiations that led to the emergence of the tripartite statement between Russia, Ukraine and the United States of America by the United States of America, and that was after it signed the Lisbon Protocol. In 1994 a timetable was set for complete disarmament and financial and security issues were listed ("Independent

Ukraine”). The nuclear explosion in the city of Chernobyl was the drop that overflowed the cup. It was a truly inevitable catastrophe because of the material and human losses it left behind, and what prompted Russia, Ukraine and the United States of America to sign the “START 1” treaty for total arms control.

Nunn, Lugar, Warner, Bingaman stated :”During our discussion in Kiev, Ukrainian officials reiterated their attention to eliminate all strategic nuclear weapons located on Ukrainian soil by the end of 1994, if not sooner. This proposed action would be beyond the requirement of the START Treaty and result in Ukraine being a nuclear weapons-free state, We commend this unprecedented act of statesmanship by this newly independent nation” (p14). Cessation of the use of arms to maintain the internal and external security of Ukraine was ideal and completely evacuated from it, but it may actually pose a threat to it in the future.

In 1994, in an agreement known as the Budapest Memorandum, which is now in the forefront again, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Russia guarantee the security and peace of Ukraine. "Mariana Budjeryn"of "Harvard University" addressed the issues considered in connection with the Budapest Memorandum and its impact in an interview to clarify whether the Ukrainians were affected by disarmament or not. Then it is obvious that they were aware that they did not get what they wanted from the legal security guarantees. In return, they were told that the United States and the United Kingdom (the West) are serious about their political commitments. As a document signed by the leaders of the countries, it is likely that it will be the right arm of Ukraine and its support if threatened (Kelly, Lonsdorf, “Why Ukraine gave up its nuclear weapons _and what that means in the invasion of Russia”). It can be said that the United States of America has already begun to interfere in Ukraine's affairs, which indicates its gradual attempts to keep Ukraine under American influence, taking advantage of the weakness it is going through at that time.

1.3. Other Political Developments

Ukraine became independent after the fall of the USSR in 1991, the member states were liberated from Russian control. In 1994, Kuchma was elected a president of Ukraine, where he served for two five- year terms. Kuchma was an old fanatical communist whose regime was a reflection of the Soviet approach. According to his regime, the Kremlin's control continues and his prevention of Ukraine from establishing relations with the West is inevitable (Hitchcock). It is clear here that Kuchma came with a strong response to the previous policy that Ukraine was going through, which is to prevent it from establishing relations with the United States of America, whatever it is and for whatever reasons, as Kuchma's course of the old Soviet approach is a way to return Ukraine under Soviet control.

In 2004, Yushchenko emerged as the main opposition candidate, and in September his health deteriorated due to dioxin poisoning, which left his face disfigured. On October 31, Yushchenko and Yanukovych won two-fifths of the vote in the presidential election. The following month, Yanukovych was declared the winner, and he was subjected to accusations from Yushchenko's supporters that he had committed fraud, causing them to rise up and resort to protests under the banner of the Orange Revolution. Demonstrations broke out for two weeks, after which Yanukovych's supporters vowed to secede from Ukraine if the results were annulled. On September 3, the results were annulled; the election was re-run on September 26. Yushchenko defeated Yanukovych by 52 percent and was inaugurated on January 23, 2005 (“The [Orange Revolution](#) and the [Yushchenko](#) presidency”). The issue of poisoning the Ukrainians to Yushchenko is somewhat suspicious because they will not harm the president who would have freed them from the Russian restrictions. This was due to Yushchenko's tendency to integrate with the approach of the West, which explains the rejection of Yanukovych's supporters to President Yushchenko.

On January 17, 2010, President Viktor Yanukovich won the next presidential elections by achieving 35 percent of the vote, followed by Tymoshenko, who obtained 25 percent. Former President Yushchenko achieved only 5 percent, which led to the end of his career and his official demise ("Soviet Ukraine in the postwar period") . The appointment of Viktor Yanukovich as President of Ukraine was inevitably supported by the Kremlin, which promised him and described him as the legitimate president.

The Ukrainian government refused to partner with the European Union in 2013. At that time, the Ukrainian people did not hesitate to go out in protests in "the Maidan". They put barriers and tents around "the Maidan", so the government resorted to sending riot police and ordered secret shooting. When the number of victims escalated, the people threw Molotov Cocktails, burning on the police forces to defend themselves, expressing their anger at the West. In February 2014, President Yanukovich fled to Russia, prompting parliament to form an interim government. The "Maidan" prevailed; it was full of memorials and crosses in honor of the dead. These memorials are now called the "urban battlefield" where the demonstrators perished during what is now called the Euro-Maidan Revolution or Revolution of Dignity ("Ukraine" What Every One Needs to Know, 6). The European Maidan is classified among the worst experiences of Ukraine, while dozens of dead and wounded were left behind for the sake of one goal, which is the dignity of Ukraine.

1.3.1. Putin and Russia's Imperial Identity

"Russian neo-imperialism" is an inherent term from tsarist times that was based on a social consensus that aims to allow the use of arms and military forces in order to achieve this end. "Russianness" of Crimea and the historical Russian claims to Georgia are considered one of these imaginary myths that Russia believes in and cultivates. Russia resorts to using war as a solution to regain its empire and control with the support of the Russian society itself, whose ideology was militarized during the reign of Vladimir Putin. Imperialism reappeared

when the fall of the Soviet Union while its republics demanded independence (P.Kowal, “Russia’s attempt to build a Third Empire”). The term imperialism is linked to authoritarian rule and has been rooted since ancient times, as the use of weapons is considered the best solution to restore power and control in Russia's eyes, and this is called the Russian obsession with power.

In an official article the President of the Russian Federation V.V.Putin stated: “During the recent Direct Line, when I was asked about Russian-Ukrainian relations, I said that Russians and Ukrainians were one people – a single whole. These words were not driven by some short-term considerations or prompted by the current political context. It is what I have said on numerous occasions and what I firmly believe, I therefore feel it necessary to explain my position in detail and share my assessments of today's situation” (“Article by Vladimir Putin”, On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians”). Putin is working to control the former surroundings, that is, the Soviet republics, including Ukraine, as he has a deep tendency to resort to violence without regard for any human value.

Russian President Vladimir Putin insists that the Ukrainian and Russian peoples are a united people, in other words, Ukraine is an integral part of Russia, but his fierce colonization made Russia less sympathetic and brotherly with the Ukrainians, the Russian people did not issue any sign of sympathy and remorse towards what was issued by them towards the Ukrainians unlike other Soviet republics (Kassymbekova, Europe’s last empire: Putin’s Ukraine war exposes Russia’s imperial identity). The direct use of violence by the Russians had a role in the distrust of the Ukrainians, of course, despite the end of the Stalin era, but his paranoia is still in force even in the Putin era. Here it becomes clear that whether Russia cares about humanity or not is a sterile question, as all its concern is to re-impose control and influence.

1.3.2. Annexation of Crimea and War in Eastern Ukraine

In 1991, after Ukraine's independence, Crimea became autonomous as part of Ukraine, with its own parliament and laws. In 2014 it was occupied by the Russian army after the demonstrations in the field and the fall of former President Yanukovich, and in March of the same year, Russian President Vladimir Putin conducted a referendum regarding the desire of the citizens of Crimea to join Russia. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority was with the idea of joining Russia ("TCUP in Ukraine: Crimea Platform"). It is obvious that the accession of Crimea to Russia raises controversy within Ukrainian society, especially since it is geographically connected to it; However, Russian President Vladimir Putin defended the referendum under the pretext of his compliance with the principle of self-determination of peoples.

Figure 01: Crimea Profile



Source: "Crimea Profile". *BBCnews*. 17. Jnuary. 2018. Web.15. April. 2023.

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#sent/KtbxLthtDMCKxstmNRjZtmCTnsJhMHnPXb?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1>

Crimea is officially part of Ukraine, located on a peninsula connected to southern Ukraine between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, separated from Russia by the narrow

Kerch Strait, as shown in the picture (“Crimea Profile”). Russia is not geographically connected to the Crimean peninsula, but it adheres to the argument that Crimea demographically includes one of the largest groups of Russian origins, while people of Ukrainian origin and Crimean Tatars constitute the minority there.

In February 2014, the Russians occupied the Crimea peninsula without a military insignia, as the military presence gradually escalated in Crimea, so they took control of the headquarters of the Crimean parliament and closed the Ukrainian military bases, in addition to the airports of Sevastopol and Simferopol, but the Ukrainian military forces did not receive an order to shoot the Russians. After that, a number of pro-Russian politicians dismantled the Crimean government, and then Sergei Aksyonov was appointed Prime Minister of Crimea. The idea of annexing Crimea to Russia was widely rejected by Ukraine, European countries, the United States of America, and most members of the United Nations, as they imposed sanctions on Russian officials who were the cause of the military occupation (“Russia’s annexation of Crimea”). Here, Russia's behavior can be described as a flagrant violation of international law, as it is not recognized internationally.

Crimea was officially annexed to Russia, which was under its administration, in February and March 2014. The annexation of the Republic of Crimea is a major factor in the military intervention that took place after the Ukrainian revolution, which resulted in a war in eastern Ukraine. That time, the Russian President Vladimir Putin denied the Russian military presence in Crimea for a year (“Russia and Disinformation: The Case of Ukraine”). Putin's denial of the military presence in Crimea does not explain the validity of his words, as the human losses at the time reflect the bitter reality that the peninsula went through, which was used to attack the Ukrainian regions.

In “*New York Times*” YouTube channel the Russian president Putin stated: "Today, the hysterics needs to stop, and the cold war rhetorics need to be rejected and the obvious things

admitted. Russia is an independent active participant on the international scene like the other countries, it has international interests that should be considered and respected.”The Russian president here refers to Russia's freedom to carry out its interests like any other country amid global rejection. The latter here paves the way for the revival of the Russian Empire, as he focused on the necessity of the uprising and breaking the barriers of the Cold War discourse that paralyzes the Russian movement.

He added: “Crimea is our common possession and the most important factor in the region’s stability and this strategic territory must be under a strong stable sovereignty that in fact could only be Russian. The referendum was conducted openly and fairly, and the people in Crimea expressed their will clearly and earnestly, they want to be with Russia.”

The Russian president sought to extend Russian influence again on the Crimea peninsula, which was previously under Russian control in 1783, when 96.77 percent of the Crimean population expressed their desire to join Russia due to its strength.

The situation turned into a war between Russia and Ukraine. Ukraine and NATO notified of the presence of Russian forces and military equipment near the Donetsk region and the Russian bombing at the borders immediately after the annexation of Crimea amid Russian denial. The conflict froze and remained active. At the same time, there were clashes and shelling along the front line of the Ukrainian-Russian border (“War in Ukraine”). The annexation of Crimea and the problems arising from it was just a transit point and a tool used by Russia to tip the scales against Ukraine and turn the situation into a series of new conflicts and conflicts.

More than 14,000 people were killed in the armed war in eastern Ukraine between 2014 and 2022. Ukraine tried to confront the Russian-backed separatists to control the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk (Donbas), which they coveted as industrial regions par excellence. Between 2014 and 2015, the war stopped erupting in the territory of the region with the

occupation of Luhansk and Donetsk, which are well known. Between September 2014 and February 2015, France, Germany, Ukraine and Russia signed agreements to stop the war and reduce the fighting, but the agreements ended with a dead letter and the scales turned and the conflict turned into a trench war, where about 75,000 soldiers were appointed on a front line of 420 km that permeates an area High population density. Eastern Ukraine has become the most contaminated area with mines. Heavy industries have been destroyed, the economy has collapsed, and millions of citizens have been evacuated (“Conflict in Ukraine’s Donbas: A Visual Explainer”). The war in eastern Ukraine can be called a direct and hidden indirect invasion at the same time, because it was done by sending the armed forces to the Ukrainian border openly after moving from the Crimea peninsula, which was a way to move to the Donbas region of Ukraine.

1.3.3. The Continued Deterioration of Relations between Russia and Ukraine

The deterioration of relations between Ukraine and Russia continued with the continuation of the conflict in the Ukrainian Donbas in 2016 and 2017. Ukraine was exposed to a group of electronic attacks from Russia, including the electricity attack on Kiev in 2016, which resulted in a general blackout. In 2017, the Ukrainian infrastructure was subjected to a major attack that affected the Ukrainian bank and the electricity network. The electronic raid continued to this day, as the last attack on government websites was in 2022 (Sullivan, “Russia's at war with Ukraine. Here's how we got here”). The Russian war against Ukraine began more clearly than before, as Russia was expected to intensify its attacks on energy infrastructure and civilian infrastructure. Targeting energy facilities was nothing but a way to subjugate the Ukrainians.

In January 2018, the United States imposed sanctions on Russian officials, among 21 other individuals and 6 companies involved in the war in eastern Ukraine. In March 2018, the US approved the sale of anti-tank weapons to Ukraine, the first arms sale since the start of

hostilities. Seven NATO member states and Ukraine joined air exercises with the United States of America in western Ukraine after Russia conducted the most intense annual military exercises since the fall of the USSR (“War in Ukraine”). From the American perspective, the situation in Ukraine cannot be tolerated. Russia can destroy Ukraine at any time. Therefore, the United States resorted to selling weapons to Ukraine as an initiative to support its security.

In 2019, Zelensky was elected president of Ukraine, pledging to bring peace between the two countries and an end to the conflict in Donbas. Zelensky spoke with Trump in a phone call, asking him to visit the White House for some understandings to aid Ukraine to repel Russia and keep it away from Ukrainian territory. (Sullivan, “Russia's at war with Ukraine. Here's how we got here”). Zelensky's visit aims to support the steadfastness and defense capabilities of Ukraine and discuss cooperation between his country and the United States. It is clear that the relationship between the United States of America and Ukraine was nothing but a relationship of special interests.

The spread of the Corona pandemic led to deterioration inside Ukraine in 2020, its economy was subjected to a violent shock from the closure of unnecessary companies and the comprehensive closure. The conditions were very dire, while the infrastructure was damaged due to the Russian rebellion, which led to an imbalance in the water supply (“The Poroshenko administration”). Regardless of the crises that Ukraine went through, it was greatly affected by the deadly Corona epidemic, which had a profound impact on various fields, especially the economy, which led to a worsening of the situation and going through catastrophic conditions.

1.4. The Road to War 2022

In April 2021, the crisis escalated, and Russia sent 100,000 soldiers under the pretext of military training, but some politicians thought the war had become thorny, so Russia said that it would withdraw its forces, but it left tens of thousands of them. In August, on a visit to

Trump, Zelensky visited the White House, and Trump confirmed at the time that The United States of America will be Ukraine's ally in the face of Russia, but Ukraine did not abide by the necessary conditions to join NATO. Three months later, Russia sent its forces again to the Ukrainian borders, at which time Biden warned Putin via a phone call and confirmed that Russia would pay the costs if it invaded Ukraine. On the other hand, Putin issued a set of demands to prevent Ukraine from joining NATO. He also demanded the withdrawal of the forces present in the member states of the alliance, and also demanded a written response from the United States of America and NATO (Sullivan, "Russia's at war with Ukraine. Here's how we got here"). The phone call that took place between Biden and Putin did not lead to a "fundamental change" regarding the Ukrainian crisis. Putin described Ukraine's accession to NATO as a red line that leads to war.

In February 2022, Putin declared the independence and freedom of the regions of Luhansk and Donetsk, and then he issued an order to spread to Ukrainian lands under the pretext of "peace." At that time, the presence of Russian forces in the Donbas region became apparent. Russian financial institutions received severe sanctions from the pro-Ukrainian West. On February 24, Ukrainian President Zelensky spoke in a Russian language, referring to peace between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples, but he stated that Ukraine would not stand idly by if there was any Russian attack ("Russia-Ukraine War"). The independence of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions was not the end point of the Russian war, but rather a temptation interspersed with other war plans that threatened the freedom and security of Ukraine.

On the same day, a strong explosion was heard in the Ukrainian regions. A few minutes after Putin announced the start of the military offensive, the warning system began operating in the Ukrainian capital. Leaders from around the world agreed to punish Russia for the unprovoked military attack. At that time, the Ukrainian president resorted to "general

mobilization" of Ukrainians of military age ("Russia-Ukraine War"). Putin made it clear at that time that the West left him no other choice and that they started the war with the support of Ukraine against Russia under the pretext of cooperation that covers their own interests represented in extinguishing the spark of Russian influence and the pursuit of unlimited power in international affairs.

On the 8th of April 2022, in an attempt to flee to safety, more than 50 civilians were killed and more than 100 others injured, in a missile explosion at the Kramatorsk train station. Sweden and Finland were close allies of NATO, and in May the two sought to join it amid the objections of Turkey and Hungary, but they are not officially part of it. The Russian president indicated that the increase in NATO membership is one of the reasons for the invasion of Ukraine, which made the Western military alliance strong ("Ukraine war: A month-by-month timeline of the conflict so far"). According to Russian analysts, Russia denied any involvement in this bombing, explaining at the same time that it only targeted trains that were transporting weapons to the Ukrainian forces.

In late 2022, Ukraine attacked Russian military bases by means of drones, despite Putin's attempts to enter into negotiations amid the refusal of Ukraine and its allies. At the beginning of 2023, Ukraine withdrew its forces from Soledar, about two weeks after Russia announced the seizure of the Donetsk region. In response, Germany and the United States of America sent combat tanks to Ukraine, with the support of NATO allies as well. In February, Zelensky went on a visit to Italy in order to request military aid. This is the second trip he made after his trip to the White House after the start of the war, in anticipation of any expected Russian attack ("The war in Ukraine, 1 year on"). The Russian invasion continued until 2023, and there is no indication of the end of the war, but rather that all circumstances indicate its continuation and the possibility of a major development until Russia reaches its

goal of complete control over the parts of the state of Ukraine and its annexation as well, as previously happened with Crimea.

Russia followed effective strategies to regain its role and title as the most powerful empire ever by extending its control and influence over neighboring countries, especially Ukraine, before and after the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At that time, Russia felt the need to restore Soviet imperialism and its global role immediately after the fall of the USSR. The main motive behind Russia's attempts to control Ukraine was its fears of the repercussions of Ukraine's agreements with the European Union on the Russian economy, so the annexation of Crimea was a way to subjugate Ukraine when Russia mixed between hard and soft power in achieving its strategic goals. It is clear that the annexation of Crimea is a declaration by Russia of its intention to recover its areas of influence and a warning sign of an inevitable war against Ukraine, which constituted a point of intersection for the interests of countries seeking power. Relations between Russia and Ukraine continued to be tense over the years, which made the Ukrainian president request assistance from the United States of America to remove the Russian robbery, which constitutes a threat to Ukrainian security. Nevertheless, Russia declared war on Ukraine and took control of its lands in 2022.

Chapter two

Russia's Broad Interests in Ukraine: Insight and Analysis

Kievan Rus' is a vast ancient federation that includes the Eastern Slavs and the Finns, Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine claim their unified ancestry back to the state of Kievan Rus' (9th to 13th centuries). Kiev was the capital of the country and the most strategic region at the time, Known as the motherland of the Soviet Union, Kievan Rus' began to decline in the late 11th century and finally disintegrated into rival regional powers including Russia, Belarus and Ukraine in the 1340s due to economic problems with the Byzantine Empire. Recently, these regional powers have come together again in a powerful bloc, the USSR. Today, Ukraine is in deep conflict with Russia, being an economically and politically advanced cultural bloc, which has made it one of Russia's greatest interests. "The past is glorious and the present is painful" is a fact that illustrates the reality that Ukraine is living in in light of the Russian invasion, whose friendly fraternal ties with Ukraine have turned into a war led by interests for fear of the Western invasion of Soviet lands and in order to limit European activity on Ukrainian lands.

In this chapter, the most prominent Russian interests in Ukraine will be analyzed and studied from different points of view. It is divided into three sections. The first section deals with Russian interests in Ukraine on the cultural level, which was an ancient link between the two countries, Ukraine and Russia, and economically, as it is a major Russian aspiration due to the natural resources and industrial base that characterizes Ukraine and made it a global power. A study will also be done on the political level, which is a link for internal and external affairs for the two states. The second section sheds light on the basic goals and objectives of Russia in Ukraine after 2014 and 2022, and the secrets of the Russian invasion of Ukrainian lands. The last section presents the desires of Ukrainians, what they seek, and the challenges they face in light of the crisis.

2.1. Russia's Interests in Ukraine

In 1648, a revolution broke out between the Cossacks and the Poles, who took control of the Kiev region and established the Cossack Hetmanate in what is now Ukraine. Then it was overthrown by Catherine the Great, the Russian Empress, after which she annexed the Ukrainian lands to Russia after about a century (ع.نيللي، "كانت جزءا من امبراطورية روسيا العظمى وحاولت الاستقلال اكثر من مرة.. تاريخ اوكرانيا الذي لا نعرفه").

The relations between Russia and Ukraine are not of recent origin, rather they are rooted for centuries. This means the strength of the Russian position and its will to restore the old influence, just as Russia's interests were not invented in vain and did not come out of the blue, but rather there is a deep explanation for its existence.

Putin believes that Ukraine's culture is rooted since ancient times, and that its national imagination, as the denial of the past that characterizes it, constitutes a threat to Russia. Ukraine describes the common history, that is, the Soviet and tsarist rule, as nothing but forms of occupation. According to what Putin believes, it turns out that "Lenin", the former President of the Soviet Union, is the maker of Ukraine, and explained the division of the Soviet Union and then the independence of Ukraine, which led to its emergence as a free country, describing it as an artificial intellectual project. He said that Lenin separated the Russian lands from each other without taking the opinions of citizens into consideration. Ukraine, in this case, is nothing but a national idea that came from Russia, and Putin strives to bring the two countries together because of their common points of history and culture ("existential Nationalism : Russia's war against Ukraine"). Putin's opinion about Lenin's fallacy in the division of Russian lands is due to the love of possession that has been rooted through the passage of Russian generations since ancient times. The Great Soviet Empire, which brings together Soviet republics, defies the Western Pole.

The developed Ukrainian self-identity gave freedom in interaction between Russians and Ukrainians. The official language in the Ukrainian constitution is the Ukrainian language. However, the newly proposed constitution considers the Russian and Ukrainian languages together as two official languages of the country due to the dual culture of the country between Russian and Ukrainian (Piculicka, Wilczewska, Sakwa, 26). Russia sees the duality of language and culture as a special interest so that it achieves the integration of Russia and Ukraine, and accordingly, achieving international integration means reducing the importance of the borders between the two countries, and by that it can give it a new name that unites the Russian and Ukrainian identity.

Ancient Russia is a historical ancestor of modern Russia and is closely linked to Ukraine today as it is an important educational, cultural and industrial center not only for Ukraine but for the whole of Eastern Europe. The Ukrainian economy today is very much linked to Russian interests and major companies, as Ukraine benefits from gas and oil supplies from Russia, as water and gas supplies constitute 26 percent of Ukraine's industrial output. In 2008, the Naftogaz company concluded a deal to monopolize Russian gas to be the sole importer of Gazprom (“Kiev: at the center of a divided Country”). It seems that Russia has its own interests and sufficient reasons to seize Ukraine, which makes those reasons strong excuses to win the bet in owning the Ukrainian lands, although the Ukrainians today refute the fact of the historical affiliation with ancient Russia, but Russia is on the way to struggle to achieve those interests and make the idea of the connection of the two states a pure reality.

2.1.1. Culture

The fact that Russia and Ukraine share one culture cannot be denied, since the connection with Slavic origins was not only a history, but was part of the life of the Ukrainians. The Russian language is prevalent in various fields, especially in the field of

culture and education (Kukula, 22). It seems that the deep history that unites Russia and Ukraine is the beginning without end of their relations, which will always keep Ukraine as an integral part of Russia; in addition, the cultural connection has a major role in shaping and knowing the origins of a country and its links with neighboring countries

Russia and Ukraine have been linked by cultural, linguistic and family ties since ancient times. Ukraine had a unique place in the field of culture, as it ranks second as the most powerful Soviet republic after Russia since the dissolution of the USSR. Russia competed with the West for complete control of Ukraine to tip the scales in its favor. Moreover, many in Russia and Ukraine consider heritage ties an issue that has been exploited for electoral and military interests (الطاف موسي، "لماذا أوكرانيا مهمة جدا لروسيا و لماذا يشعر الغرب بالقلق ؟"). The existence of such ties makes the approach of the United States and the European Union to Ukraine a red line, because Ukraine is one of the gates of Russia, and Western control over Ukraine warns of the beginning of Russian weakness.

In order to achieve its interests, Russia resorted to the use of all forms of soft power, as it covered the Ukrainian cultural decline with its production, which filled the voids of popular culture, including media and entertainment, and a cultural center was allocated in the Russian language as well (Kukula, 31). Russia has not ceased to use the policy of seduction towards Ukraine mainly for its own reasons. Therefore, the Russian presence is extended and rooted in the Ukrainian depth.

America PEN proved in December 2022 in a report on Russian interests that Ukrainian culture is on the front line of Russia. Russian President Vladimir Putin not only targets Ukrainian lands, but also seeks mainly to eliminate the Ukrainian identity and culture ("How the Russia-Ukraine conflict become a cultural war"). The elimination of culture and identity means Vladimir Putin's insistence on reusing the phenomenon of Russification and replacing

the basics of the Ukrainian identity with the Russian identity. He also plans in some way to remove the traces of Western culture from Ukraine, as he did with his country, Russia.

The UN rapporteur for cultural rights, Alexandra Xanthaki, said that the Russian war was not aimed at acquiring Ukrainian lands, but rather aimed mainly at erasing the Ukrainian culture as a whole, as the Ukrainians do not have an identity of their own that distinguishes them from others (“Calculating the Toll of Russia’s War on Ukraine Culture”). The Russian war has its secrets that serve the special Russian interests. The war was not just a destruction of the Ukrainian present, but rather it targets the Ukrainian heritage that shows the Ukrainian identity and culture.

"There is no Russian culture without Ukrainian culture" is a pure fact that refers to integration just like the integration of American and English cultures. Kiev and Chernihiv, which are now under Russian bombing, were two regions that were the centers of educated, professional priests and bureaucrats of the Russian Empire. It was mentioned in one of the proverbs that Russian literature came from Gogol and Gogol came from Ukraine (Snyder, by denying a Ukrainian culture, Putin flattens his own"). This is the reason behind Russia's continuation of its assassination and repressive attempts. This is because Russia only understands the language of force and obtaining its interests in the language of war, being a nuclear and military superpower, which explains the absence of fear and hesitation in Russian thought.

2.1.2. Politics

One of Russia's greatest concerns after the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was to keep Ukraine within the scope of its policy, as it provided all means to do so (Kukula, 24). There is no doubt about that, Russia's belief in its radical integration with Ukraine prompts it to take the reasons and take all necessary means to achieve its goals.

Russia has always been keen to maintain political ties with Ukraine and the republics of the former Soviet Union, where the defeat of Viktor Yanukovich during the Orange Revolution in 2004 in front of his counterpart Yushchenko was a loss for it, and the defeat of the Kremlin in 2003, known as the Rose Revolution, was also a shock to Russian interests in Ukraine. ("Ukraine: conflict at the crossroads of Europe and Russia"). Russia's pursuit of political power was not a modern issue, but rather it extended over the past long years, which faced many obstacles until the present time.

The Kremlin and the liberal opposition circles consider Ukraine an integral part of the internal affairs of Russia, as it was the center of the heroic Holy Ross land that defends Russian values. Russian President Vladimir Putin has repeatedly stated that Russia and Ukraine are one country united by one link, which is Kievan Rus (Kukula, 27). Despite the Western rejection of the idea of the union of Russia and Ukraine, the history that brings them together is like a thorn that sticks in the throat of many Western politicians and their leaders.

In 2004, in an official speech for the second term of Russian President Vladimir Putin, the latter said that Ukraine needs a "strong Russia" and that Russia needs a "strong Ukraine". His words were not simple, but they contained a metaphorical meaning intended to say that Russia has complete power and the ability to protect its sphere of influence, which includes Ukraine, and control Ukraine's internal politics without any restrictions. As for "strong Ukraine", it aims to say that Ukraine is a Russian front that has the greatest potential to block Western interference in the affairs of Russia and Ukraine (Sushko, 11). Vladimir Putin was determined from the beginning to include and link Ukrainian politics with Russian politics by saying vague words that some think are positive words, but they serve the Russian interest, nothing but in order to restore and revive the Old Russian imperialism.

In response to the question whether the victory of Maidan in 2014 would lead to Ukraine joining the West or not, the American political scientist Richard Pipes stated that

Russia has an incomparable economic and political influence on Ukraine, then underestimating Moscow on this issue is a grave mistake, and in this regard the Kremlin will not allow the cradle of The Russian world is to leave the scope of Russia and join the West, as he confirmed that Russia can give up Georgia and Kazakhstan, but it will never abandon Ukraine (Kukula, 31). Russia's growing confidence made politicians predict scenarios about one fact that cannot be ignored, which is Ukraine's inevitable dependence on Russia, which generally seeks to extend its influence in most, if not all, of the Ukrainian regions and ends its way by announcing the annexation of Ukraine to it.

From the Russian perspective, Ukraine is a precious treasure; its loss is the most painful thing. Russian-Ukrainian relations are crucial and very necessary from a political point of view. It was a source of natural resources for Russia and a market for Soviet industry, which made Russia seek to make it a federation that could facilitate its control over its domestic and Foreign Policies (Kukula, 32). The ability to control state policy allows easy and flexible passage towards state affairs and radical control over the rest of the aspects on which it is based in order to obtain private interests.

2.1.3. Economy

Within the framework of imposing participation and economic integration, Russia sought to preserve the alliance of Soviet republics after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, so that it targeted the political sphere as a main corridor for Ukraine, so that its huge economy would be the next step, which received Great Russian attention. Besides this, Ukraine's economy is based mainly on heavy industries, as well as industry Weapons in cooperation with other republics. As an attempt to seduce Ukraine and for the sake of private interests, Russia was keen to develop the Ukrainian economy, including industry. It also maintained the old Soviet cooperation approach and adopted a monopoly to supply Ukraine with energy (Kukula, 30). Keeping Ukraine in the Russian circle is an effort that must happen for Russia.

Most of what Mahola is doing is ways to thwart the European Union's control over Ukraine and its Western tendencies. In addition, Russia has the right and priority to acquire Ukraine, unlike Western countries.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is an issue that demonstrates the economic importance of Ukraine, which means a lot to Vladimir Putin, as he considers it a valuable opportunity. In 2020, after six years of conflict, approximately \$50 billion of foreign investment remained accumulated in Ukraine. Ukraine contains the largest stores of international foreign companies (in the western regions of the country) such as German car companies and technology companies such as Facebook. The United States of America indicates in the Investment Climate Statement 2021 that Ukraine is a country with abundant production of raw materials, as it has a large consumer market with competitive prices, which made it a destination for the European Investment Bank and the largest recipient of investment from it in Eastern Europe (Shehadi, "Opinion: Why the Ukrainian economy matters to Russia and the rest of the world"). The Ukrainian economy is of great interest to Russia, as it can serve the Russian economy and a catalyst for creating a Great Russian economic base, just as Vladimir Putin aspires.

Ukraine and the United States of America agreed to sell Schist gas, which is abundant in the Donbas region, to European countries instead of Russia's gas, which sparked Russian anger. The Donbas region currently contains the furnaces in which missiles are manufactured, which were purchased by the United States from Russia in the post-Soviet Union, and are now within the Ukrainian domain, which explains the importance of this region for America and Russia in particular, as Russia seeks to establish a government that works in its favor. Due to the coldness of the Russian weather and the flogging of its lands, which produce almost nothing, Russia relies since the era of the Soviet Union to the present time on the Ukrainian lands with a vast area and fertile black soil in food production, especially since the

vastness of the Russian area makes it in need of an abundance of food, which leads it to exploit the Ukrainian wealth In order to prevent American and European acquisition and greed from tampering with Soviet spaces (ع.اللطيف مشرف، "ما أسباب رغبة روسيا الحديثة في إعادة أمجاد روسيا القديمة؟").

Russia believes that it has priority to own Ukraine as part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and given the common ties between them and the past that brought them together, the United States of America has no right to impose its control or to exploit the Ukrainian wealth, whatever the circumstances and for whatever reasons.

Ukraine has an important economic role for Russia, as it is considered a passage for Russian gas and oil towards European countries. In addition, many Russian foreign investment operations take place in Ukraine, where Russian businessmen prefer to invest their money due to the suitability of the Ukrainian market and the reliability of the Ukrainian authorities. The Russian presence in Ukraine is manifested in various Sectors from heavy industry to food production Russia owns four oil refining plants out of seven in Ukraine (Sushko, 10). Here, the reasons that were and still exist behind Russia's dependence on Ukraine in the economic field become clear, which can be considered the basis of the Russian economy, as Western control of the Ukrainian economy may harm the Russian economy and pose a threat to it.

2.2. Russia's Objectives in Ukraine after 2014 and 2022

For Russia, the loss of Ukraine, the biggest country in East Europe in every respect, was most painful. Ukraine, like other countries of East-Central Europe, was the USSR's natural resources supply base and a market for the Soviet industry. That is why Russia has been striving to transform Ukraine into a federation, which was supposed to facilitate its influence on Ukraine's domestic and foreign policy. For Russia, relations with Ukraine are critical because of close historical, political and cultural ties (Kukula, 60). Despite the multiplicity of

reasons and circumstances, Russia is striving to tip the scales in its favor and create ties that would keep Ukraine in the Russian sphere.

It is clear through the Putin era that Russia has a mighty power and a vengeful power over the years, which made it firmly believe in the continuity of its power, which drives it to want to regain that lost power. A professor of international affairs at Virginia Tech stated in his book "Close Outside" that Putin's goal has always been to restore Russia to the status of a great power in North Eurasia. Putin's goal here is to restore Russian hegemony again, and to re-establish the USSR. In 2014, Russia expanded its influence on the Black Sea, which is a strategic location and its acquisition of Crimea. Russia may project power further into the Mediterranean, Middle East, and North Africa, where it has historically had limited influence, with a stronger and more advanced military presence there. Some commentators contend that the failure of the West to hold Russia accountable for annexing Crimea only enhanced Vladimir Putin's determination to resort to using military action to further his foreign policy goals. Russia's strategic advances in the Donbas became more precarious up until its invasion in 2022. Supporting the separatists had, at least momentarily, given it more negotiating leverage with Ukraine ("Ukraine: conflict at the crossroads of Europe and Russia"). The Western threat had nothing but a positive effect on Russia, as that was the catalyst that authorized Russia to start the war against Ukraine and use weapons in order to obtain special interests. Rather, Russia planted terror in the lives of European leaders, as they asserted that the war threatens Europe as a whole.

Moscow's main and real goal revolves around attempts to seize the entire Donbas region and control the Ukrainian coasts overlooking the Black Sea. It also aims to extend the bridge to the Crimea Island, in order to annex most of the Ukrainian lands located on the eastern bank of the Dnieper River. Russia puts its forces in the line the separator between the river and the outskirts of Kiev to remain unviable western regions belonging to the encircled

capital. In this regard, in order to achieve these goals, Russia resorts, as usual, to the use of the newly increased and mobilized military forces to eliminate the Ukrainian forces. Planning to control Donbas as a major issue calls for secondary plans that facilitate the process of complete seizure by moving from the eastern Ukrainian borders towards Kharkiv and advancing from Crimea to Beyond Zaporizhia and positioning in the Dnieper serve this process. (" It is obvious that the Russian attack forces the Ukrainians to gather their forces in large numbers in order to protect the country's capital. Here it became clear that the invasion of Kiev is not the goal of Russia, but rather to ensure the preservation of the Ukrainian regions acquired in the future by forcing Ukraine to enter into negotiations هل خبير عسكري). (" تستطيع روسيا السيطرة على كييف الربيع القادم "). When analyzing Russia's endeavors, it becomes clear that its real endeavor is to maintain the subordination of some Ukrainian regions to it, and therefore the Russian attacks or robbery are nothing but operations to subjugate Ukraine and place it under the Russian mercy, and this guarantees the future of re-forming a new Soviet federation, with annexing Ukraine following the annexation of Crimea.

In February 2014, Moscow started its counterattack to prevent Ukraine from signing the Association Agreement with the EU and this way precludes its potential accession to the Community, and then NATO. Russia fears that further enlargement of the EU and NATO will result in the weakening of its influence not only in East-Central Europe, but in the whole world, and will prevent a revival of the Russian empire, which in Vladimir Putin's plans is to become a key element (a pillar) of the new multipolar global order that is being developed today (Kukula, 60). Russia's goals of reviving the Russian Empire are truly heroic, as Putin's quest to overthrow the Ukrainian government is very difficult, which necessitates possessing tremendous strength and high sophistication to prevent Ukraine from submitting to any European inclinations.

The Russian goals were accompanied by conditions that Ukraine must adhere to in order to obtain peace and security, as it must refuse to join NATO and the European Union, and it must be completely free of nuclear weapons and recognize the new regional realities, in addition to that, Ukraine did not try to find solutions to end the war, but I continued to use the weapon to finish her off. It seems that the history of Ukraine and its return to its ancient origin, which is linked to Russia, is a must, as the Ukrainian authority must respect the rights of the Russian population and its national minorities (“Russia Sets Conditions for Peace Talks with Ukraine”). Military pressure could push Ukraine in the face of Russian insistence to give up its rights in order to ensure security and peace for its population and lands. Moreover, these conditions are only a means to force Ukraine to meet Russian desires and achieve its own interests, especially the political interests that are a gateway to the affairs of the Ukrainian state and facilitate control in which.

2.3. What do Ukrainians Want?

After the Euromaidan demonstrations, Ukrainian tendencies to the West worsened as a result of Russian hegemony, as Petro Poroshenko was elected president of Ukraine, the latter was supportive of the idea of joining the European Union and NATO until he was defeated in 2019 in the elections that went to Volodymyr Zelensky, in 2022 it turned out The Ukrainians (except for the residents of Crimea and the disputed eastern regions) tend to want to join NATO and the European Union, as the percentage of supporters of the idea of joining reached 40 percent. At the time, NATO membership was one of Zelensky's goals that he wanted to expedite in an official request to NATO, as experts indicated that the process could take years, and made it clear that NATO membership is unlikely in the near (“Ukraine: conflict at the crossroads of Europe and Russia”). Zelensky had to support the idea of joining NATO due to what Ukraine was exposed to from the Russian threat, which might bomb Ukrainian lands, which constitutes a threat to its security. Therefore, heading towards joining NATO is

considered a fundamental solution to repel the Russian attack in the eyes of the Ukrainians, given the military and material support provided by the United States of America and member states.

Despite the positivity of the Ukrainians towards Russia, their desire for integration with Russia is non-existent as a result of the events of the annexation of Crimea to Russia, which negatively affected the Ukrainians after most of them felt positive towards it, in addition to that the Russian oppression of the Luhansk and Donetsk industrial regions had a negative impact on the Ukrainians' point of view towards Russia led to a decrease in the proportion of those wishing to cooperate with Russia in military affairs, as only 4 percent support the presence of Russian military bases and forces in Ukraine, and in contrast, a quarter of Ukrainians supported the presence of NATO forces and its military bases in Ukraine, while half were neutral. According to some political analyzes on February 24, 2022, it became clear that the Ukrainian people were against the war, but polls conducted in the same month indicated their complete readiness to repel Russian attacks for the sake of the country's independence (Bakk, "what do Ukrainian want ?"). Within the framework of preserving Ukraine's independence and freedom, and despite the Ukrainians' desire to establish soft relations with Russia as a brotherly and neighboring country with old relations, the Ukrainians were forced to change their attitude towards Russia was inevitable, and their defense of the country and the use of force and weapons was self-evident, as it was imperative for any country in the world military confrontation echoes the attack of the colonizer.

The Ukrainians want a security guarantee from the Allied countries that prevents them from being subjected to a military attack. They also demand a cease-fire and the retreat of Russia and its exit from Ukrainian lands. Then, if the Ukrainians wanted Russia to withdraw, it is not only a Ukrainian demand, but also a Western demand that aims to freeze the Russian attack, considering that Ukraine is a red line that must not be crossed (ب.كيريبي "روسيا وأوكرانيا:").

ماذا يريد بوتين وهل ستتهي روسيا حربها؟") It is obvious that the first demands of the Ukrainians are the withdrawal of Russia and the desire for independence and liberation from the Russian constraint. But what many overlook is that Russia is likely to act as a shell that protects Ukraine from the West's greed and control. Why not?

The Ukrainians want the non-Western members of the United Nations not to be aligned against the General Assembly resolution, to vote in favor of Ukraine, and to reject the Russian annexation of its lands, as the United States set September 30 as the day for voting to submit a resolution condemning the violent actions issued by Russia. In return, Russia used the right of veto when China, India, Brazil and Gabon did not vote, while the rest of the members supported the measure ("Reaffirming Ukraine's Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity at the UN"). Ukraine does not want more conditions than its desire for freedom as a state with its own identity, independent of itself, whose population belongs only to its lands, and its disagreement and rejection of the history that brings it together with Russia explains the pure desire of the Ukrainian government to form a state independent of the ties that it calls imaginary ties.

The Ukrainian-Russian relationship was nothing but a tense and complex relationship affected by the historical factors that brought them together, including the political and economic cultural ties that were one of the causes of disagreement and conflict within the Ukrainian lands. Russia aims in general to gain interests from Ukraine, such as regaining its strength and its ancient empire, creating political ties between the two countries that unify their internal and external policies, as well as controlling its lands to prevent Western encroachment towards Soviet lands and borders. Russia also seeks to benefit from Ukraine's global economic position, its natural resources and its developed industrial base. Ukraine's inclination and desire to join the European Union and NATO was an important cause of tension in relations between it and Russia, and Ukraine's use of America to confront Russia

aroused Russia's anger and concern about the possibility of a second loss after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Russia has expressed its fears of Western attempts to interfere in Ukrainian affairs, as the control of the United States of America over the eastern regions of Europe means the fall of Russia's status and its subjugation under American influence.

Chapter Three

Examining the Impact of U.S. Broad Interests in Ukraine

Historically, Ukraine was part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, but it separated from it in 1991 and became an independent country on its own. Since then, Western and American ambitions began to emerge, which turned into special interests with regard to security, economy, and diplomatic relations. Regardless of this, the USA is a strategic partner for Ukraine, but it has its goals and endeavors that it did not disclose to the world public opinion. Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, the United States has provided it with military aid in order to confront the Russian invasion, which indicates that the American intervention is nothing but a planned operation to ensnare Russia and thwart attempts to reunite the Soviet republics.

Some political analysts see that the war between Russia and Ukraine recently is nothing but a new round of conflict between Russia and the Western powers over the sharing of interests and influence in the world, others see it as a form of internal civil war in a society divided against itself, and the difference of opinions reflects the complexity of the Ukrainian crisis and the multiplicity of its causes (a multifactorial issue).

In this chapter, the most prominent American interests will be studied and analyzed in light of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. This chapter is divided into four sections, the first section deals with the American strategy and priority in Ukraine. It will also study the US avowed interests as well as the its undeclared objectives. The second section shed light on European Union policy in Ukraine as it tackles the NATO Alliance benefits. The third section presents the consequences of the present conflict on US interests while the last section study the future implications about the Russian-Ukrainian.

3.1. U.S. Strategy and Priority in Ukraine

In 1991, the United States of America was able to establish special ties with Ukraine after its separation from the Soviet Union, which gained paramount importance in making Ukraine a democratic country with a developed economic structure. The United States provides most of the means for the creation of a developed, democratic Ukraine, full of security and peace, and more integrated with European and Atlantic structures. The Charter of Partnership between the United States of America and Ukraine defines the importance of their bilateral relationship and enhanced cooperation in various fields such as economy, culture and security. It also affirms the necessity of continuing joint support between America, NATO and Ukraine (“US Embassy in Ukraine”). Despite Ukraine's non-membership in NATO, the United States of America is striving to create a strong link that would keep Ukraine away from Russian control. This link is the Partnership Charter, which represents a provocation to Russia, as the American intervention and subsidies to Ukraine are a strategy with goals that serve the private interest.

The United States of America had an important role in supporting Ukraine during the war in 2022, as it was one of the opponents, and it warned Russia of any attempts to launch an attack on the Ukrainian borders, and in this regard, and since the invasion, the United States of America provided military aid to Ukraine to repel the Russian attack, where was it supported Also in economic and diplomatic terms. In this context, it seems that the United States of America is fully prepared to provide support to Ukraine in the future (“Shiffrinson, American Interests in the Ukraine war”). It can be considered that the US aid to Ukraine is a result of fraternal and firm relations and a will for global peace and security, but for the United States of America, being side by side with Ukraine is motivated by the interest of the continuity of its global authority and whitewashing its image in front of the world public opinion.

The United States of America has intensified electronic support since Russia launched an electronic attack against the Ukrainian government and banking banks. It also had a role in Ukraine's ability to strengthen the electronic side and vital infrastructure. It also cooperated with its partners and allies in disrupting electronic attacks and responding to them in anticipation of any related emergencies. Cyberspace in the future in this regard, US President Joseph Biden confirmed that exposure to any sabotage electronic attack will have a direct reaction ("US Embassy in Ukraine"). The United States is about to enter into a direct war with Russia, so that each party provokes the other, and therefore, the eruption and development of the ideological war could turn into a direct armed war. Whenever Russia inflicts damage on Ukraine, it finds that America intervened and provided it with the necessary support, which indicates the US-Ukrainian alliance against Russia.

The United States of America and its international partners are monitoring the situation in Ukraine as they assess and meet the humanitarian needs in the region effectively, independently and humanely. This assistance lies in providing material support, providing food, drinking water, health care, providing shelter, and so on, to reduce the damage caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The United States of America makes sure that the neighboring international borders remain open to those who want to obtain international protection, and also ensures that the Ukrainians obtain human rights, which are now on the way to withering away ("United with Ukraine"). America's support for Ukraine opens the door to saying that America has advantages and a distinctive global image, if only those aids were methods and strategies used to ensure Ukraine's dependence on it, and the continuity of control over its affairs in the future.

3.1.1. The Avowed US Interests in Ukraine

According to some political analysts and critics, it has been rumored that the Russian aggression constitutes a threat to the United States and its interests in Ukraine, where Russia

can expand its ambitions and challenge the United States of America and its allies in Europe; it is seen as an upcoming Russian threat that may destabilize European security. One of the American ambassadors to Russia says that the United States has an interest in helping Ukraine to confront and defeat Russia, he added that if Putin wins in Donbas, this will be an incentive for him to continue the invasion in Ukraine, this will naturally be a threat to NATO and a cause for American concern, which calls for attempts to weaken Russia by destroying the two Russian economic powers And military to threaten and attack neighboring countries (Shiffrinson, "American interests in the Ukraine war_ defense priorities"). Here is an indication of the importance of Russian weakness for the United States of America, as any development in the war in favor of Russia is considered a source of concern and a threat to America.

The United States of America maintains preventing the Ukrainian war from getting out of control and spilling out of Ukraine. This is classified within the important interests of the United States. The limitation of the war reduces the possibility of entering into disputes with Russia that may turn into war, regardless of the risks and losses that may result from the war. Maintaining such matters contributes to reducing the possibility of a future collapse in US-Russian relations regarding common interests such as arms control, climate change, combating terrorism, etc. Henry Kissinger stated that in the event of a defect in the relations between Russia and the United States of America, Russia will have to search about another ally, which is China, Which leads to the complexity of the strategic map of the United States and the increase of difficult adjustments in its strategy. Washington has an interest in preserving the balance of European powers in order to protect against Russia's risks, as this is not about teaching Russia or others a lesson, but about obstructing Russia and preventing it from moving forward ("shiffrinson, What is America's Interests in the Ukraine War ?"). It is still too early for political experts to know whether the war between Russia and Ukraine will revive the liberal project again or not and will affect the rest of the countries neighboring the

epicenter of the war or otherwise, but in the event that the war erupts outside Ukraine, this will be an indication of the inevitability of an American attack on Russia. Their meeting at a point of war may lead to an inevitable catastrophe, and perhaps the entry into a new phase of the war that will be more sophisticated and fierce than previous wars.

Preserving the liberal international order is a major interest for the United States of America, as US Secretary of State "Anthony Blinken" explained that the international order is subject to rules and is a key factor for maintaining global peace and security. It is now under test from the unjustified Russian invasion of Ukraine. Failure to provide aid to Ukraine raises doubts about American support for democratic countries around the world, which leads to a decrease in the value of democracy that serves political life. The Ukrainian-Russian war has become an integral part of the struggle between freedom and tyranny. Therefore, helping Ukraine is a must for the interest of the United States of America, as Joe Biden, the American president, explained (Shifrinson, "American interests in the Ukraine war_ defense priorities"). Here it turns out that the support and assistance of the United States of America to Ukraine is nothing but a service to its own interests, as previously mentioned. The war between Russia and Ukraine may cause new operations to revive the liberal international system, which constitutes a disturbance to the United States of America.

3.1.2. The Undeclared Objective

The goals that the United States did not disclose revolve around prolonging the war in Ukraine as far as possible. Providing the United States of America with weapons to Ukraine does not justify its assistance in self-defense, but with the aim of gaining time to weaken Russia and separate it from the rest of European countries as their energy supplier, and this is for the sake of that the United States of America replace it and be the main supplier of energy to Europe. On the other hand, the United States of America is trying to unite European allies under the American roof and eliminate the idea of liberation from American strategic control.

It also refuses to accept Russia's victory on the battlefield against Ukraine. From an economic point of view, America aims to expand its manufacture of weapons and war and military tools. Amid the absence of a diplomatic solution to stop the war, the United States of America remains the only beneficiary of the war and controls the arms trade from the war in the world by 39 percent ("كلما خفت نيرانها يشعلها"). The truth of those who said that the misfortunes of a people have benefits for a people. The whole world is waiting for the moment of declaring a cessation of war with peaceful understandings between Ukraine and Russia, ending the conflict and the blockade, and moving away from violence and brutality against Ukrainian citizens in the name of humanity and respect for human rights regardless of gender, color and race. But the United States of America uses Ukraine as a scapegoat to achieve its false interests and goals, which were covered by positive actions to clean up its image in front of the world and in front of Ukraine's inattention and preoccupation with the war. Ukraine must discover this later and finally realize that the intention of the United States is nothing but its desire to promote Military trade and heavy industries to support and revive its economy.

The aim of the European countries is to remain under the protection of the European Union for safety from disputes with Eastern Europe, especially Russia, as it is the political leader of the region. In order to achieve geostrategic superiority and gain international power, the United States of America has tried indirectly to "throw" Russia to the continent of Asia (Kukula, 33). What is meant here by throwing Russia to Asia is a fact that translates what America's intention towards Russia is, which lies in its attempts to break the ties between Russia and Ukraine, in other words, it is trying to erase the ancient past that testifies to the integration of the two states. Russia's complete separation from Europe indicates the impossibility of its association with Ukraine, in the present or in the future.

The United States of America prevents the possibility of peaceful negotiation between Russia and Ukraine, although the solution to stop the war is in its hands, but it makes matters

worse and exaggerates the war more than it was, as it pushes NATO to increase tension and conflict, and its media speaks on behalf of Ukraine in the name of force and war. Former Israeli Prime Minister Naphtali Bennett explained that the West and the United States confronted him and prevented his efforts to negotiate between Russia and Ukraine, which led to Ukraine's withdrawal from the negotiations, just as Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov declared ("كلما خفت نيرانها يشعلها"). America does not really care about sparing the world its catastrophic repercussions, in addition to that, it chose to pour oil on the fire and fan the flames of war, provided that the war stops and peace prevails. This really confirms the extent of the malice of the United States of America and its bad intentions towards the affected countries in the whole world.

3.2. EU Policy in Ukraine

In order to provide humanitarian aid in Ukraine, the European Union has allocated a budget estimated at 523 million Euros to repair the remnants of the war in Ukraine and abroad, where Ukraine will benefit from 485 million Euros as the country most affected, while allocating 38 million to Moldova. These funds were allocated for food aid, water, household requirements and Health care, shelter, and everything that would meet basic needs. The number of people who received humanitarian assistance reached 10 million, while 9 million others received food assistance, in addition to nearly 3 million people benefiting from health care and two million from cash assistance. A global campaign was launched under the name of "Stand in the name of Ukraine" organized by the European Union, where nearly 9.1 billion Euros were collected to support war-affected people inside and outside Ukraine ("What is the EU Doing for Ukraine?"). The European Union can be considered as a tool used by the United States of America to soften the situation in Ukraine in its favor. Given the close distance between the European Union and Ukraine, and the member states of the European Union see that this aid is a tool to bring Ukraine and keep it away from Russia.

The European Union imposed a set of financial and trade sanctions against Russia while providing financial support measures to help refugees inside and outside the borders of Ukraine and provided financial support worth 205 billion Euros for military aid using the European Peace Facility that was established in Versailles in March 2022 and the leaders of European countries agreed To reduce dependence on Russian gas, they also agreed to expand the union's membership (Maurer, Whitman, Wright, “The EU and the Invasion of Ukraine: a Collective Responsibility to Act?”). The European Union countries believe that inflicting sanctions on Russia will be a threat and subjugate it to stop the war, but Russia is determined and insistent on annexing Ukraine to its lands amid the refusal of the United States of America and the West to do so, but it seems that the war will not end except with Russia’s victory and Ukraine’s annexation of it, as it happened before with Crimea.

After the catastrophic damage suffered by Ukraine, the European Union committed itself to its reconstruction, especially the infrastructure in Ukraine, including hospitals, schools, power stations, railway stations and energy infrastructure. According to what was acknowledged by the President of the European Commission, Ursula Von Der Leyen, the European Union will provide One-third of the Ukrainian financial requirements Where will be the attempt to make reconstruction successful in Ukraine (“What is the EU Doing for Ukraine”). The reconstruction process is not limited to financial aid only from the European Union, but rather it takes a long time for this process to take place, as well as stopping the war plays a major role in the speed of reconstruction.

3.2.1. NATO Alliance Benefits

Since the 2014 incident of the annexation of Crimea in Russia, NATO members have decided to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. NATO members did not recognize the annexation of Crimea to Russia and described it as illegal and illegal annexation. In addition, NATO condemns Russia's attempts to annex the Ukrainian regions as

the largest attempts of robbery and hegemony since World War II in Europe. The vote in the United Nations General Assembly stated that the world stands together Side by side with Ukraine against Russia NATO will not recognize Ukraine's subordination to Russia, and that the colonized lands are Ukraine and will always remain Ukraine, in defense of the rules of the international system (“Relations with Ukraine”). The support of NATO members for Ukraine and its standing in the face of the Russian robbery is of great benefit to it, as this supports the idea that the Ukrainian lands do not depend on Russia and that Ukraine will always remain an independent country like any country in the world and this would defend the right of the Ukrainians to independence and freedom.

NATO membership has a great benefit, as former President Yushchenko stated; it is a catalyst for changing society, encouraging the preservation of human rights, deepening democracy, and a way for Ukraine to join the European trend. Moreover, achieving Ukrainian integration with the European Union and NATO is a result of striving to create the best global standards, as well. Ukraine plays an important role in the international arena by belonging to the West. Its accession raises its status and increases its influence as an influential member of the alliance, being an ally that strengthens international influence. Therefore, it should not be underestimated (kriendler, “Ukrainian Membership in NATO: Benefits, Costs and Challenges”). The history of Ukraine made it a great country and earned it a prestigious international status. It also provided the opportunity for European countries to push Russia aside and thwart its attempts to extend its influence over Europe and the rest of the world.

In 2022 in Madrid, NATO members agreed to strengthen the agricultural side and provide more aid to Ukraine, which includes short-term and non-lethal military aid to enhance NATO's long-term support. NATO also supervised support projects that include health care supplies, military equipment, educational equipment, anti-drone equipment, etc (“Relations with Ukraine”). NATO's support for war-affected Ukraine facilitates the possibility of

attracting other countries to expand and strengthen its membership, which raises Russian concerns about the possibility of other Soviet republics joining it.

Figure 02: NATO expansion since its Founding



Source: "Perspective on Russia's Invasion of Ukraine". *Defense Priorities*. 11. April. 2023.

Web. 30. May. 2023

<https://www.defensepriorities.org/analysis/ukraine-russia-war>

3.3. The Consequences of the Present Conflict on U.S. Interests

The war between Russia and Ukraine benefited the United States of America, which pushed Russia towards invading Ukraine to achieve a number of strategic goals. The first benefit for the United States of America was the recovery of the arms market. During the Russian attack on Ukraine, America provided Ukraine with weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars, such as American-made missiles, which were specially designed to repel armor and aircraft. The US administration has established a program to fund Ukraine with

weapons, according to the New York Times, and on the official website of the White House on March 16, 2022, a list of weapons sent to Ukraine by the United States was published, which included air defense weapons, grenades, ammunition, and human shields (" كلما خفتت الحرب يشعلها"). During the economic crisis that swept the world, the increase in inflation, the rise in commodity prices and the paralysis of trade exchange operations, the United States of America remains the first beneficiary of this crisis, which exhausted underdeveloped countries and developing countries, especially African countries and the Middle East. On the other hand, the US economy witnessed a revival due to the increase in requests for military weapons from Ukraine, after the sale of weapons was prohibited to ensure global security.

U.S. Senator Joseph Lieberman stated that allowing an authoritarian rule like Putin's rule to expand will impose his will and power, which leads to curbing personal freedoms and threatens security in Europe and the United States of America, which is alarming in the end and may cause America to enter into a war from which there is no way out, for this The reason is that it is necessary to stop the Russian robbery before things develop ("Does War in Ukraine ("Friedman, Srdanovic, RM Staff, "Does War in Ukraine Vital US Interests?"). The war between Russia and Ukraine will not only have a positive effect on America, but it will also have a negative impact. America's sense of danger has made it fully prepared in anticipation of any danger. Just as it helps the countries affected by the war, it can cause the greatest damage to other countries and perhaps enter into a catastrophic global war.

The situation in which the world is living during the Ukrainian war brought the United States back to the forefront of events again, in an undeniable way. The rise in oil prices is beneficial to the US oil industry, whose price reaches \$120 per barrel, with the possibility of a higher price in the event of a Russian oil embargo, which indicates a great recovery on the American energy side, and this means a huge increase in world opportunities. On the other

hand, the United States of America took the lead on the political level by enabling Washington to issue a resolution condemning Russia's unjustified war against Ukraine, and this in itself is a message to the world that America is an international supporter. As for the media side, the American media has become tyrannical and more widespread, in addition to that, the major American companies are the most widespread in the world, such as technology companies such as Facebook, Google, Twitter, and Apple, as well as fast food chains such as McDonald's, soft water companies, etc ("كلما خفتت الحرب يشعلها"). Here, America's position in the world is highlighted by occupying the first positions in many fields and sectors. This is classified as one of the main factors that confirm the continuity of unipolar global rule, as it is the main issue that the United States of America has always harnessed all means to preserve.

3.4. Future Implications

Russia continues to use the language of force and the destruction of Ukrainian cities and lands as an effective means to reduce losses after losing 15,000 dead so far, and continues to deploy its forces in the rest of the targeted Ukrainian lands, such as Bakhmut and Kherson, which made it possess a vast area of Ukraine, which increases its progress forward. The latter talks a lot about holding a referendum on the annexation of Ukrainian lands, which made her focus on promoting this goal and seeking to achieve her interests and stick to her gains (Sabbagh, "Five Predictions for the Next Six Months in the War in Ukraine"). There is no doubt that the goal behind all this war is to annex the Ukrainian lands and reunify them with Russia, and this is due to Russia's desire - as previously mentioned - to expand its influence and control over the entire European soil and perhaps the world, as it is the successor to the USSR, What made it firmly believe that Ukraine and the rest of the Soviet republics are only a dependent and inseparable part of Russia because of the past that brings them together.

According to some Western predictions, the war between Russia and Ukraine could drag on and continue for more years. It seems that the United States of America does not care

whether the war stops or not and does not present any initiatives to settle the existing disputes between the two parties, although it is not clear how to end the Russian-Ukrainian war (م.الشبراوي"أمريكا و تأجيج الحرب في أوكرانيا.. عام ثان من صراع قد يطول") The attempts of the United States of America to prolong the war and involve Ukraine in many crises do not herald an end to the war and the return of water to its course, on the contrary, this indicates the possibility of Ukraine remaining under Russian bombing for many years to come, and this is what most world countries do not want.

The continuation of the war and its long duration will only negatively affect Ukraine. The West must provide aid and subsidies that are a challenge to it in light of the war. Therefore, the West has no choice but to provide what would mitigate the severity of the war's damages in terms of military aid and others. If Ukraine does not succeed in pushing the Russian invasion away, then at least it is making progress on the battlefield and changing the Kremlin's calculations, which pushes it to enter into negotiations on terms issued by Kiev. Therefore, Ukraine will continue to attack Russia and defend its lands in front of a hostile neighbor, and it will have to Western countries should aid Ukraine in order to create a new military force capable of deterring Russia in the future (De Witte, "How Will the Russia Ukraine War End?"). The formation of a new military force side by side with it is inevitably what the United States and European countries seek. The withdrawal of a country that was part of its Russian enemy is a great benefit to the West, especially since the Ukrainian government has Western tendencies and wants to secede from Russia, this is considered a green light for America and the West's planning to break the historical ties and completely erase them, because they remain the only thread that Russia clings to to restore its imperialism and reconfigure the USSR.

The Chairman of the Joint Staff Committee, General Mark Milley, stated that the war between Russia and Ukraine will not end this year, and Ukraine will not be able to expel

Russia from its lands. Ukraine can inflict heavy losses on Russia, where the Russian force will be overthrown, which will be in danger when it is on Ukrainian soil, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the Ukrainian forces can be thwarted by Russia and push Ukraine back in the Donbas, which leads to the deterioration of the military side and the absence of positivity in light of the cessation of Western support for it with weapons, which diminishes the chances of putting an end to the war. Russian losses will be great, but it will cost Putin to achieve victory and achieve the goal (“Gressel, The Second Year of Russia’s War: Scenarios for the Ukraine Conflict in 2023”). The statements made by global politicians remain mere opinions and predictions limited to what is happening at the present time so that it can happen unless it is taken into account and bipolarity returns to existence, what if that happens? If bipolarity returns, both blocs will enter into direct war, and there will be no cold war as it was in the past, this is also likely to happen.

The United States has significant interests in Ukraine, particularly in the context of a war where the conflict in Ukraine has drawn the attention of the United States for various reasons that cut across its strategic, geopolitical, and economic interests. One of the main reasons for the United States' interest in Ukraine is the broader goal of promoting democratic values and upholding the sovereignty of states. The United States has consistently expressed support for Ukraine's territorial integrity and condemned Russia's annexation of Crimea and its intervention in eastern Ukraine. By supporting Ukraine, the United States aims to uphold the principles of international law and deter further aggression in the region. In addition, the strategic location of Ukraine plays an important role in American interests. Lying between Europe and Russia, Ukraine serves as a crossroads for energy transit, trade routes, and regional stability. The United States has an interest in ensuring that Ukraine remains a stable and independent player in the region to protect its geopolitical influence and maintain balance. Economically, Ukraine has valuable resources and has untapped potential for development. The United States sought to strengthen economic relations and encourage

investments in Ukraine, while recognizing the benefits of a thriving Ukrainian economy and self-sufficiency. Moreover, supporting Ukraine's economic growth contributes to regional stability and can reduce the influence of external actors seeking to exploit Ukraine's vulnerabilities. Moreover, American interests in Ukraine extend far beyond the immediate region. The conflict has implications for broader international norms, including non-proliferation agreements and the credibility of international commitments. The United States has a vested interest in maintaining international order, ensuring that violations of territorial integrity and aggression are met with consequences.

Conclusion

The aim of studying Russia's war on Ukraine and its impact on US interests is to develop a more profound comprehension of the conflict and its wider consequences. There are several reasons why Russia's aggression towards Ukraine carries significant geopolitical implications, as it challenges the established European order following the Cold War and raises concerns regarding regional power dynamics. Analyzing this conflict enables an examination of the evolving dynamics and power struggles between nations. The war in Ukraine has resulted in a humanitarian crisis, with a significant loss of life and a large population affected by the conflict. By studying this conflict, we can shed light on the human suffering, the displacement of people, and the urgent need for humanitarian aid. The significance of regional security and the impact of military aggression on neighboring countries are evident. Analyzing the war on Ukraine can provide valuable insights into Russia's strategies, tactics, and capabilities, which are relevant to understanding broader security challenges. Recognizing the interests of the United States is crucial, as the conflict has implications for US interests and foreign policy. Understanding these implications enables policymakers and analysts to assess risks, consider potential responses, and grasp the broader ramifications for US-Russian relations, European security, and global stability. Examining the war in Ukraine also offers valuable lessons for policymakers, military strategists, and analysts, providing an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of diplomatic approaches, strategies, and efforts, thus informing future decision-making processes.

The study of the Russian war on Ukraine and its impact on American interests yielded several major results as the conflict led to major geopolitical shifts in the region. Russia's annexation of Crimea and its support for separatist movements in eastern Ukraine have challenged Europe's post-Cold War order and raised concerns about territorial integrity and sovereignty. The war on Ukraine has highlighted regional security challenges. The conflict

has heightened tensions between Russia and NATO, which has led to an increase in NATO's presence in Eastern Europe. It also raised concerns about the security of neighboring countries and the potential for more regional conflicts.

The conflict has caused an acute humanitarian crisis. Thousands of people have been killed, and millions have been internally displaced or forced to seek refuge in other countries. The impact on civilians, including disruptions to basic services and infrastructure, has been significant. The conflict and Russia's actions in Ukraine have led to economic sanctions imposed by the United States and its allies. These sanctions have had an economic impact on both Russia and Ukraine, affecting the trade, investment and energy sectors. The effectiveness of these sanctions and their long-term consequences are still debated. The conflict raised concerns about energy security in Europe. Ukraine was an important transit country for Russian gas supplies to Europe, and the war highlighted weaknesses and the need to diversify energy sources and routes.

Russia's war on Ukraine included cyber warfare and massive information operations. These tactics, including disinformation campaigns and cyber attacks, have broader implications for international security and highlight the importance of cyber security and resilience measures. The conflict has strained US-Russian relations. The United States has supported Ukraine politically, economically, and militarily, while imposing sanctions on Russia. The war contributed to the deterioration of bilateral relations and the increase in tensions between the two countries. The war on Ukraine affected the foreign policy of the United States. It has shaped US priorities in Europe, strengthened commitment to NATO, and contributed to a reassessment of security strategies. The conflict also sheds light on the challenges and complexities of balancing interests in the region. These results represent some of the general insights gained from studying the Russian war on Ukraine and its impact on American interests.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had major repercussions for US interests, both regionally and globally. Understanding the nature of war and its consequences is crucial to assessing its impact on the United States. Russian aggression in Ukraine is challenging the post-Cold War order in Europe and raising concerns about territorial integrity and sovereignty. The conflict has heightened tensions between Russia and NATO, leading to an increase in NATO's presence in Eastern Europe. This has direct implications for the United States' security commitments and obligations to its NATO allies.

The war on Ukraine has created a security dilemma in the region, as neighboring countries feel threatened by Russia's actions. The United States has a vested interest in maintaining stability and security in Europe, as it has long-standing alliances and partnerships with European countries. Ukraine was a transit country for Russian gas supplies to Europe. The conflict highlighted weaknesses in energy security and the need to diversify energy sources and routes. This is closely related to US interests because it affects global energy markets and US energy security considerations.

The conflict has led to a humanitarian crisis, with thousands of casualties and millions affected by violence and displacement. The United States has long been a proponent of human rights and humanitarian aid, which makes the situation in Ukraine closely related to its values and international standing.

The war on Ukraine strained US-Russian relations, which led to deterioration in bilateral relations. The United States imposed sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine, and these measures had an impact on diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries. Moreover, the conflict shows Russia's willingness to use military force to achieve its interests, which has broader implications for global security. It raises concerns about the stability of the international system, the sanctity of borders, and the potential for similar conflicts in other regions. When assessing the impact of the Russian war on Ukraine

on American interests, it is important to consider the multifaceted nature of the conflict. The United States has an interest in regional security, stability, and adherence to international standards. The implications include diplomatic, economic and security dimensions, which require a careful understanding of the situation to guide US foreign policy decisions. It is worth noting that the ongoing nature of the conflict and the evolving geopolitical landscape in the region mean that the impact on US interests continues to evolve. Thus, regular analysis and assessment of the situation is necessary to adapt policy responses accordingly.

The historical relationship between Russia and Ukraine has been intricate, influenced by shared history, culture, and the Soviet era. However, tensions escalated in recent years, notably after Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014. The conflict in eastern Ukraine strained diplomatic ties, resulting in economic sanctions imposed by both countries. The status of Crimea remains a major point of disagreement, and ongoing negotiations aim to address the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Overall, the relationship between Russia and Ukraine is characterized by continuous political, territorial, and security challenges. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has deep-rooted causes, including historical and ethnic tensions, geopolitical struggles, and territorial disputes. Ukraine's quest for independence and resurgence of its national identity has challenged Russia's influence in the region. The geopolitical significance of Ukraine's location and its alignment with the West has raised concerns for Russia, leading to efforts to maintain its sphere of influence. The annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 further escalated the conflict, with ongoing territorial disputes and international condemnation. Overall, the war between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in a humanitarian crisis and significant shifts in the geopolitical landscape of the region.

The future trajectory of foreign support for Ukraine is uncertain, making it unclear whether assistance from other countries will decrease. While certain nations and international organizations have been providing aid to Ukraine in different ways, including economic

support, military assistance, and diplomatic backing, the level of future foreign support remains unpredictable. Various factors, such as evolving geopolitical dynamics, shifting priorities of foreign governments, and changing circumstances in the region, will play a role in determining the extent of international assistance. The direction of foreign support will depend on ongoing developments in the conflict, diplomatic initiatives, and the broader geopolitical considerations of the countries involved.

The war waged by Russia in Ukraine has had noteworthy consequences for the interests of the United States. It has strained relations between the US and Russia, leading to a more adversarial dynamic. The conflict has raised concerns about security and stability in the region, prompting increased support from the US for its NATO allies in Eastern Europe. The vulnerabilities in energy security have been exposed, prompting the US to diversify its energy sources. The conflict has given rise to a humanitarian crisis, prompting US involvement to address the situation and uphold international norms. Furthermore, the conflict has resulted in economic sanctions, impacting diplomatic relations and trade between the US and Russia.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Reports

Kukula, Artur Jan. "Political, Social and Economic conditions of Development of Contemporary Ukraine and its Regions". 2016. Web. 11. May. 2023
[file:///C:/Users/faride/Downloads/Political,%20Social%20and%20Economic%20Conditions%20of%20Development%20of%20Contemporary%20Ukraine%20and%20its%20Regions%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/faride/Downloads/Political,%20Social%20and%20Economic%20Conditions%20of%20Development%20of%20Contemporary%20Ukraine%20and%20its%20Regions%20(2).pdf).

Kuzio, Taras. "Ukraine: Perestroika to Independence". *Shron1.Chtyvo.org*. 2000. Web. 19. April. 2023
https://shron1.chtyvo.org.ua/Taras_Kuzio/Ukraine_Perestroika_to_Independence.pdf?PHPSESSID=vdbm9s6hq9r41i3sclh878a5j5.

Paniotto, Volodymyr. Ukraine: Presidential elections 2004 and the orange revolution. n.d.
 Web. 01. May. 2023
<https://www.kiis.com.ua/materials/articles/president%20election%20in%20ukraine%202004>. Pdf.

"Russia and Disinformation: the case of Ukraine". *Crestresearch.ac.uk*. March. 2019. Web. 05. May. 2023
<https://crestresearch.ac.uk/download/2407/19-023-01.pdf>.

Sushko, Oleksandr. "The Impact of Russia on Government Structure in Ukraine". *Idos-research.de*. 2008. Web. 12. May. 2023
https://www.idos-research.de/uploads/media/DP_24.2008.pdf.

Ellerbeck, Stefan. "01 year on: a timeline of the war of Ukraine". *Weforum.org*, 23. Feb.

2023. Web. 8. May.2023 <https://www.npr.org/2022/02/12/1080205477/history-ukraine-russia>

Eruygur, Burç. "Russia Sets conditions For Peace Talks with Ukraine". *Aa.com.tr*, Mach30,

2023. Web. 14. May. 2023 <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/russia-ukraine-war/russia-sets-conditions-for-peace-talks-with-ukraine/2859005#>.

Friedman, Ingrid Bruke. "Does War in Ukraine Impact Vital US Interests".

Russiamatters.org, 8. sep. 2022. Web. 25. May.2023

<https://www.russiamatters.org/analysis/does-war-ukraine-impact-vital-us-interests>.

Gressel, Gustav. "The second year of Russia's War: Scenarios for the Ukraine Conflict in

2023". *European council on foreign Relations*. 7. Feb. 2023. Web. 17. April. 2023
<https://ecfr.eu/article/the-second-year-of-russias-war-scenarios-for-the-ukraine-conflict-in->

"Independent Ukraine". *Britannica*, n.d. Web. 27. April. 2023.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/Independent-Ukraine>.

Jennifer, Steve. "The Soviet union under khrushchev".*Alphahistory*. 10. Sept

.2020.web . 14. April. 2023 <https://alphahistory.com/coldwar/soviet-union-under-khrushchev/>.

Joshua, Shifrinson. "American Interests in the Ukraine War". *Defencepriorities.org*, 14. Sep.

2022. Web. 15. May. 2023

<https://www.defensepriorities.org/explainers/american-interests-in-the-ukraine-war>.Web.May15,2023

Kassymbekova, Botakoz. "Europe's Last empire: Putin's Ukraine War Exposes Russia's imperial Identity". *atlanticcouncil*, 1. Feb. 2023. Web. 14. April. 2023

<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/europes-last-empire->

Kassymbekova, Botakoz. "Europe's Last empire: Putin's Ukraine War Exposes Russia's imperial Identity". *atlanticcouncil*, 1. Feb. 2023. Web. 04. April. 2023

<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/europes-last-empire->

Kerby, Paul. "ماذا يريد بوتين و هل ستنتهي روسيا حربها" [What does Putin Want and Will Russia end its War]. *BBC.Com*. 8. Dec . 2022. Web. 14.May.2023

<https://www.bbc.com/arabic/world-59450489>.

"Kiev: at the Center of a Divided Country". *Geohistory. today*. 01. Feb. 2015. Web. 10. May. 2023 <https://geohistory.today/kiev/>.

Knott, Eleanor. "Existential Nationalism : Russia's war against Ukraine".

Onlinelibrary.wiley.com. 26 sep. 2022. Web. 09. May. 2023

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/nana.1287809-05-2023>.

Kowal, Peter. "Russia's attempt to Build a third empire". *Gisreportsonline*. 6. May. 2022.

Web. 01. May. 2023 <https://www.gisreportsonline.com/r/russia-third-empire/>.

Kriendler, John. "Ukrainian Membership in NATO: Benefits, costs and Challenges".

Marshallcenter.org. July. 2007. Web. 21. May. 2023

<https://www.marshallcenter.org/en/publications/occasional-papers/ukrainian-membership-nato-benefits-costs-and-challenges>. .

Jennifer, Steve. "The Soviet union under khrushchev". *Alphahistory*. 10. Sept. 2020. Web.

14. April. 2023 <https://alphahistory.com/coldwar/soviet-union-under-khrushchev/>.

- Lonsdorf, Kat. Kelly, Mary Louis. "Why Ukraine gave up its nuclear weapons-and what that means in an invasion by Russia". *npr.org*. 21. Feb. 2022. 28. April. 2023
<https://www.npr.org/2022/02/21/1082124528/ukraine-russia-putin-invasion>. Web.
- M.Bakke, Kristin. "What Do People in Ukraine want". *Blogs.prio.org*. 26. Feb. 2022. Web.
 14. May. 2023 <https://blogs.prio.org/2022/02/what-do-people-in-ukraine-want/>.
- Mastes, Jonathan. "Ukraine: Conflict at the crossroads of Europe and Russia". *cfr.org*.
 Feb.2014. web. 30. April. 2023 [https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ukraine-](https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-crossroads-europe-and-)
[conflict-crossroads-europe-and-](https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-crossroads-europe-and-)
- "Perspective on Russia's Invasion on Ukraine". *defensepriorities.org*, 11. April. 2023. Web.
 25. May. 2023 <https://www.defensepriorities.org/analysis/ukraine-russia-war>.
- Pikulicka, Agnieszka. " Ukraine and Russia:People, Politics, Propganda and Perspectives". *E-*
nternationalrelationsir.info, n.d, web. 09. May. 2023 [https://www.e-](https://www.e-ir.info/publication/ukraine-and-russia-people-politics-propaganda-and-perspectives/)
[ir.info/publication/ukraine-and-russia-people-politics-propaganda-and-](https://www.e-ir.info/publication/ukraine-and-russia-people-politics-propaganda-and-perspectives/)
[perspectives/](https://www.e-ir.info/publication/ukraine-and-russia-people-politics-propaganda-and-perspectives/).
- Ray, Michael. "Russia-Ukraine War". *Britannica*. 2022, Web. 07. May. 2023
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/The-Poroshenko-administration>.
- "Reaffirming Ukraine's Sovereignty and Territorial Integrety at the UN". *Crisisgroup.org*, 10.
 May. 2022. Web. 14. May. 2023 [https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/reaffirming-](https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/reaffirming-ukraines-sovereignty-and-territorial-integrity-un)
[ukraines-sovereignty-and-territorial-integrity-un](https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/reaffirming-ukraines-sovereignty-and-territorial-integrity-un) .
- "Relations with Ukraine". *North Atlantic Treaty Organization.int*. 02. June. 2023. Web. 21.
 May. 2023 https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_37750.htm.
- "Relations with Ukraine". *North Atlantic Treaty Organization.int*. 02. June. 2023. Web. 23.
 May. 2023 https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_37750.htm.

“Russia’s Annexation of Crimea”.*KyivIndependent*, n.d. Web. 05. May. 2023

<https://kyivindependent.com/russias-annexation-of-crimea/>.

Sabbagh, Dan. “Five Predictions for the Next Six Months in the War in Ukraine”.

Theguardian.com, 24. Aug. 2022 .web. 01. June. 2023

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/aug/24/five-predictions-for-the-next-six-months-in->

Shehadi, Sebastian. “Opinion: Why the Ukrainian Economy Matters to Russia (and the Rest of the World)”. *Investmentmonitor*. 25. Feb. 2023 Web. 02. May. 2023

<https://www.investmentmonitor.ai/special-focus/ukraine-crisis/ukrainian-economy->.

Shiffrinson, Joshua. “What is America’s Interests in the Ukraine War”.*CatoInstitute.org*. 30.

Oct. 2022. Web. 16. May. 2023 <https://www.cato.org/commentary/what-americas-interest-ukraine->.

Snyder, Timothy. “By Denying a Ukrainian Culture, Putin Flattens his own”. *Washingtonpost*.

06. April. 2023. Web. 11. May. 2023

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2022/04/06/putin-culture-ukraine-mayakovsky->.

“Soviet Ukraine in the Post war period”.*Britannica*, n.d, Web. 27. March. 2023

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/Soviet-Ukraine-in-the-postwar-period>.

“Soviet Union”.*Histor*. 01. Sept. 2017. Web. 15. April. 2023

<https://www.history.com/topics/european-history/history-of-the-soviet-union>.

Sullivan, Becky. "Russia's at War with Ukraine: Here's how we got here". *Npr.org*. 24. Feb. 2022. Web. 06. May. 2023 <https://www.npr.org/2022/02/12/1080205477/history-ukraine-russia>.

"Tcup in Ukraine: Crimea Platform". *Huri.harvard*. n.d. web. 04. May. 2023
<https://huri.harvard.edu/tcup-ukraine-crimea-platform>.

"The Orange Revolution and the yushchenko preseidency". *Britannica*. n.d. Web. 29. April. 2023 <https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/The-Orange-Revolution-and-the-Yushchenko-presidency>.

"The Poroshenko Administration". *Britannica*, n.d. Web. 06. May. 2023
<https://www.npr.org/2022/02/12/1080205477/history-ukraine-russia>.

"The Stalin Era". *Britannica* .n.d. Web. 30. March. 2023
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/The-Stalin-era-1928-53>.

"Ukraine on the Path to Independence". *Britannica*. n.d. Web. 15. April. 2023
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/Ukraine-on-the-path-to-independence>.

"Understanding nuclear disarmament". *International Partnership for nuclear disarmament verification.org*. 2023. Web. 12. April. 2023

<https://www.ipndv.org/learn/understanding-nuclear-disarmament/>. Web. April 27, 2023

"United with Ukraine". *state.gov*. 21. Oct. 2022. Web. 15. May. 2023
<https://www.state.gov/united-with-ukraine/>.

“U.S Embassy in Ukraine”. *ua.usembassy.gov*, n.d. Web. 15. May. 2023

<https://ua.usembassy.gov/our-relationship/policy-history/?fbclid=IwAR3dpkXqWs->

[3crj1F1cTN64CDUa63h5tT11KNPBQ6RjJMfrd6TbBT51IgbY](https://ua.usembassy.gov/our-relationship/policy-history/?fbclid=IwAR3dpkXqWs-3crj1F1cTN64CDUa63h5tT11KNPBQ6RjJMfrd6TbBT51IgbY).

“War in Ukraine”. *cfr.org*. 16. March. 2023. Web. 06. May. 2023

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-ukraine>.

“What is the EU doing for Ukraine”. *Bundesregierung.de*. n.d. 20. Web. May. 2023

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/what-is-the-eu-doing-for-ukraine-2017556>.

"سقوط الاتحاد السوفييتي الاسباب و النتائج" [The collapse of USSR Reasons and results].

Aljazeera. 19. Aug. 2022 . Web. April22,2023

<https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/2022/8/19/>.

"كيف تغيرت اوكرانيا عبر التاريخ وخلال 30 عاما من الاستقلال" [How has Ukraine changed throughout

history and during the 30 years of independence]. *Independentarabia*. 23. Feb.

2022. Web. April27,2023 <https://www.independentarabia.com/node/306156/>.

"[It Was كانت جزءا من امبراطورية روسيا العظمى و حاولت الاستقلال اكثر من مرة تاريخ اوكرانيا الذي لا نعرفه"

Part of the Great Russian Empire and tried to gain independence more than once.

The History of Ukraine that We Do not Know]. *Arabicpost.net*, 02. Feb. 2022.

Web. 09. May. 2023 <https://arabicpost.net/%d8%a3%d8%ae>.

"كلما خفتت نيرانها يشعلها" [Whenever its Fire Subsides, He lights it].

arabicpost.shorthandstories.com. n.d. 26. May.2023

<https://arabicpost.shorthandstories.com/US-is-reaping-benefits-from-the-Ukraine-crisis/index.html?fbclid=IwAR39rF8dSNkYJ1D8pMmM74WQ->

LtLeFQ3n2g0xOTKAECrW7nWn8n0buB0EcY.Web.

Books

Kasianov, Georgiy. *Memory crush, "The Politics of History in an around Ukraine 1980s-2010s"*. 2022 . Web. 01. May. 2023

https://www.google.dz/books/edition/Memory_Crash/9H1YEAAAQBAJ?hl.

Nunn,Sam. *A Visit to the commonwealth of Independent States*. 10. March. 1992. Web. 27.

April. 2023

https://books.google.dz/books?id=2y_DfTzxKE8C&pg=PT2&dq=nuclear%20disarmament%20treaty.

Wolczuk,kataryna. *The moulding of Ukraine. 2001*. Web. 19. April. 2023

<https://books.openedition.org/ceup/1740>.

Yekelchyk,Serhy. *Ukraine, What Every One Needs to Know*. 2022. Web. 01.May.2023

<https://www.google.dz/books/edition/Ukraine/jPYTE>.

YouTube

Putin, Vladimir. "Ukraine 2014: Vladimir Putin Announces Crimea Annexation". *Youtube*, uploaded by the New York Times Channel, 2014, Web. 05. May. 2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=110BsQzOGKM>.