

## War Between Ukraine and Russia & Its Impact on the United States

Shukrullah <sup>a</sup>

**Abstract:** The current Russia–Ukraine war is defining the world in politics, economics and security, especially for the United States. This study delves into the contribution and reaction of the US to the ongoing dispute from the view of Social Contract and Interest Group theories, which serve to pace the understanding of US led political, economic and military support to Ukraine. It also focuses on the interplay between state obligations, interest group influence and strategic calculations that motivate the policy decision making by the United States. Through such a convoluted journey into some of the prominent contending forces, such as the US government, interest groups, and Ukraine, this article goes on to say how, at the present extreme strain of geopolitics, all these machinery work on US decisions in holding its role as a world power. The analysis shows that the United States is involved in multilayered commands throughout moral, economic and strategic types and thus far-reaching impact on foreign relations.

**Keywords:** Ukrain, Russia, War, United States, Security, Dispute, Social Contracts

### Introduction

The popular notion around the world is that the global financial sanctions imposed on Russia, seizing assets and properties of the oligarch friends of the President Putin to Russia's current trouble in Ukraine will badly hit the economy of Russia and do not allow anything else to happen with Ukraine. Nevertheless, this crisis has effects which are just as logical in the world economy. As a result, the objective of this paper is to evaluate the economic fallout of Russia and Ukraine's war on key global economic stakeholders, particularly nations that have enforced financial sanctions on Russia as a form of punishment such as the US (Snegovaya, 2021). This paper clarifies the source of this crisis by means of the Social Contract and Interest Group theories. Although this crisis has had a lethal impact on Russia's economy, even the world economy feels the impact of this crisis. According to the reviewed literature, this is just a few days into this crisis but inflation—already wreaking most global economies—is going up by the day as a result of the massive increase of the prices of oil, natural gas and food. Negative effects to household consumption, increase in uncertainty and erratic stock flips, supply chain disruptions, bills will balloon, investment will collapse from political risk and risks to economic growth are expected. Therefore, it is absolutely vital for policymakers worldwide to search alternative means of survival as far as Russia decides to react by limiting its export of vital global commodities of which Russia is a major export leader (BBC, 2024).

A central topic in the field of Cold War studies is the United States involvement and interference in the domestic affairs of nations around the world in the 1950s and '70s. Tensions with Soviet Union dominated US foreign policy after World War II because US was a former alliance which started at multiple wars and post war conferences (e.g., the Casablanca Conference, the Tehran Conference the Yalta Conference, the Postdate conference). Ultimately, these tensions led to not only an inability to draw a geopolitical map of the new world in general, but also a lack of vision as to what a post war Germany should

<sup>a</sup> Student of BS Political Science, Department of Political Science and International Relation, University of Management & Technology, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Email: [F2022126014@umt.edu.pk](mailto:F2022126014@umt.edu.pk)

look like. The two super powers attempts to influence the world fueled these tensions ushered into the era which is called the cold war (Brown, 2020).

## Background of War

The subject of Ukraine's sovereignty was still questionable even in the wake of the December 1991 Independence referendum due to Russia's prolonged and open reluctance. Following the breakdown of the socialist system, satellites of the Soviet Union located in Eastern Europe have proceeded systematically in the integration towards Western institutions (the EU, NATO). However Russia refused Ukrainian Maidan's revolutionary overthrow of the democratically elected Yanukovych regime and its search for a stronger orientation towards the West. The western world has very often highlighted Russia's antagonism to Ukraine. It seems that several mainstream historians, political scientists, scholars, journalists and government leaders have considered the relationship between Russia and Ukraine.

Before 1990, the Soviet Union was a miserable federation of Russians and Ukrainians during the Cold War. Subsequently, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). But there was a split. Reducing tensions, Russia and Ukraine in May 1997 signed a friendship treaty. Tensions between Russia and Ukraine have been on the rise again since 2014, however. There was a revolt against Russian domination at the time. The problem of rolling attacks exists since November 2021 as well. Another attack on Ukraine by Russia was also launched on February 24, 2022, in the beginning of this year, and there were explosions in many large cities of Ukraine (Rilka Dragneva, 2015).

The Ukrainian-Russian relationship has been based on the disagreement of Kyiv and Moscow since the fall of the Soviet Union, the mixture of abnormality, instability and conflict. Among a couple of other problems that have strained the Ukrainian-Russian relationship, the following have played a significant role: Ukraine's energy debt, eastward expansion of NATO, border demarcation between both nations, the situation of the Russian minority in Ukraine, and Russia's role in formal Soviet Union asset and debt disposal. According to Malyarenko and Wolff (2018), Russia's use of "violent civil conflict in countries in its so-called 'Near Abroad' as a way both to expand its influence in the post-Soviet area and simultaneously diminish that of the West. Instead, Moscow would be happy with a stable, friendly neighborhood, and does not want to have a stable, but hostile pro-Western neighborhood." It is equally obvious to these authors that the vulnerability of Ukraine as it is pushed/pulled from multiple directions by EU and NATO from the west and Russia from the east and internally as with a socio-economic crisis, weak institutions, and internal division. As late 2013 witnessed Ukraine with their government's denial of signing a new agreement with the EU leading to large scale protest in Ukraine which did not only pull global attention but triggered significant challenges to the statehood of Ukraine, leading Ukrainian politics into more internal instability (Masters, 2023).

The end product of this protest was not only the escape of president Yanukovych from Ukraine but the occupation of Crimea by Russia and Russia's propagation of separatist movements in the Eastern part of Ukraine as an attempt to protect the ethnic Russian minority. The 2014 crisis in Ukraine led to the overthrow of President Viktor Yanukovych (an ally to Russia's interest); the signing of a trade agreement with the EU as the first path towards membership by the interim government (pro-western) in February; and Russia's capturing of Crimea in April of the same year. Russia, Ukraine, France, and Germany signed the Minsk Accord (ceasefire) between 2014 and 2015 and the former comedian Volodymyr Zelensky was voted President of Ukraine 2019 April. Russia's massing of troops at Ukraine's border with a pretext of a military exercise, growing tension between the Western countries and Russia, and Ukraine ensuing Russia's invasion ('special military operations') of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 was preceded by the President Zelensky's request to join NATO on January of 2021. Following this recent attack, Ukraine's Western allies implemented heavy financial sanctions on Russia, such a 'restrictions on Russia's central bank and expelling key banks off the main global payments system' (Mearsheimer, 2022).

## Problem Statement/Research Question?

How has the war between Ukraine and Russia impacted the United States politically, economically and militarily?

Social Contract Theory helps to interpret how the USA justifies its act of being a part of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As a model global leader, it is fighting back against the wrongs of authoritarianism in the spirit of such ideals. A government is assumed by the theory to exist to secure rights and freedoms against invasion and maintain order. Hence, extending support to Ukraine amounts to resisting the authoritarian threat and perhaps an attempt at strengthening a rules-based international system. Upholding these principles is consistent with its citizens and allies' expectations that such actions contribute to a larger global long-term security and prosperity (Ellison, 2023).

Interest Group Theory would elaborate further in terms of organized groups direct (via interest-group lobbying) and indirect (by altering focus to political cross-cutting issues in international relations) view of analysis concerning US foreign policymaking. In this instance, from a domestic or international perspective, there would be organized groups such as defence contractors, energy companies, human rights organizations, pro-Ukrainian advocacy groups, etc., who come into play in the final decision-making process. Economic interests, such as seeking energy resources, trade routes, and minimizing the dependence of Europe on Russian energy, are commanding a very big role in assisting in putting that story into action. Political considerations such as NATO's unity and preventing further Russian aggression further make this support complex (Eugene Rumer, 2017).

Thus, all these theories combine to show this American involvement as a consolidated effort to fulfill both its moral accountability and domestic plus foreign pressure on the advance of its political and commercial interests. The result of this multi-pronged strategy is that general phenomena like the Russia-Ukraine conflict seep through decision-making matters that stretch far beyond the battlefield (Salman Ahmed, 2020).

### **Theoretical Framework: The United States and the Russia-Ukraine Conflict**

Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism, three important perspectives of international relations, can be integrated in theoretical framework and help with explaining the state behavior and relations.

**Realism:** The intuition behind realist theory was and is that states can act under the terms of national interests, especially as they relate to power and security. In Russia Ukraine war US's involvement is being taken a step towards retaining US's influence and balance of power in Europe while also as a response to Russia's actions.

**Liberalism:** Liberalism emphasizes international institutions, cooperation's and global norms. The liberal idea of collective security, democracy promotion and the protection of international law underpin US support for Ukraine and its actions within NATO (Gold, 2017).

**Constructivism:** The constructivist theory observes how ideas, identities and cultural norms moulds behavior of state. According to Theys (2018), the US support for Ukraine may be traced in the country's identity as a democracy protector, which can inform that American nation wants 'to help other nations establish and maintain democratic governance and human rights' by being a democracy protector (Theys, 2018).

While other analysis will rely on two basic political theories: Social Contract Theory and Interest Group Theory. More or less the two theories are helpful in getting all aspects of domestic political structures and international interactions though whereas one can find a reason for the involvement of the United States in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the two theories complement each other in this respect. Give an overview of the ways in which United States frames its foreign policy and different embrace strategies of the international conflicts.

### **Social Contract Theory and the United States**

The Social Contract Theory is a key political philosophy which holds great social significance in the construction of current thought and modern forms of government. This theoretical framework of consent – implicit and explicit – was developed by such political philosophers as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau, and it involves each individual giving up some of his or her freedom in return for protection and social order. More so, the theory of the social contract when extended to countries (between

nations) can even suggest how countries can/form unions/agreements with other countries to gain for common/mutual purposes such as peace and security.

Thomas Hobbes in his *Leviathan* termed the State of Nature as the one characterized by anarchy and chaos. Here human beings being driven by self-interest would live in perpetual fear for their lives and property. In Hobbes view, people make social contracts with a sovereign authority to maintain order and security from each other. By virtue of these social contracts, order is created and enforced through the rule of law thus protecting the citizenry.

In contrast, John Locke perceived the State of Nature as a rather peaceful place, though without formal institutions to enforce laws and order in cases of disputes. Locke's version of the Social Contract emphasized the setting up of governmental institutions, especially the legislative bodies that would secure individual rights and guarantee justice. Locke's interpretation of the Social Contract looked at the government as a trustee for the people, with the role of serving the interests of its citizens.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau took a different approach than Hobbes and Locke. Rousseau's Social Contract contended that by entering the contract individuals do not give up their freedoms to an absolute ruler as what Hobbes had suggested. But instead they agree to act as part of a collective will which he called the general will of the community. Rousseau argued that citizens would find true freedom in acting collectively in the creation of laws and policies that would work for the common good of all in society.

The Foreign Policy of the US Social Contract Theory, the condition for United States existence. The US government attends to the defined functions of Hobbesian sovereign authority as it seeks to ensure the safety and welfare of its citizens, in part through the provision of external security and international stability and the propagation of democracy, freedom, and justice in every corner of the world. It is the role of the United States as a democracy and upholder of international laws in the case of Russia-Ukraine conflict. The proper Social Contract duty of the US government has found fruition in diplomatic engagement, economic sanctions, and military assistance to Ukraine. These measures are ensuring the defence of national interests along with the security of other countries with democratic systems around the world.

The crisis has managed to stretch American arms thin following its inception in 2014 when the colonization of Crimea was embarked upon by Russia, culminating in a full-scale invasion in 2022. From the US standpoint, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine are vital to Eastern Europe's stability and above all repercussion of the international norms that emerged following the Cold War in these areas. Therefore, military assistance, financial provision, and diplomatic efforts have been tendered to Ukraine by the US to maintain its territorial integrity against the aggressive posture of Russian forces. This is the spirit of the Social Contract into which the United States has entered—that government shall peace and security in the home and abroad (Nodelman, 2021).

### **Interest Group Theory and the United States**

Just like the Social Contract Theory, the Interest Group Theory is another useful framework through which we can understand the United States involvement in the Russia-Ukraine war. According to the Interest Group Theory, a political system is determined by the activities of various groups attempting to advance their respective policy preferences. Examples include economic, political, public interest's organizations which can affect government decisions and set national, international policies agendas. According to the theory, elected officials do not maintain power, rather there are several interest groups and they are always trying to enact policies that are best for them (Ruth Endam Mbah, 2022).

Interest groups are very important in the formation of foreign policy of United States especially in a conflict as big as the Russia Ukraine's war. Military-industrial complex groups, advocacy organizations, and political think tanks are some of the most influential actors on war and diplomacy with relation to the US. Sometimes these groups even lobby the US government to take active foreign policies to support, such as supplying military aid to countries under threat, imposing sanctions on aggressor states, or supporting international alliance such as NATO.

These are the benefits associated with the defence contractor and military interest groups in the United States as a result of the war being fought in Ukraine. They support arguments against the continuing military aid and sale of arms to Ukraine; for US military intervention to deter Russian aggression and further consolidate regional stability in Europe. Surely, it enhances the benefits that accrue to the US defence industry while securing the US geopolitical interests. Political interest groups, such as those concerned with democracy and human rights, also inform US foreign policymaking about Ukraine. The argument runs that support of this from the US would maintain democratic values in Eastern Europe while also stifling the otherwise encroaching freedom of authoritarianism. They call on Congress and the White House to enact sanctions against Russia, humanitarian support for Ukraine, and aspirations for Ukraine to join organizations like NATO and the European Union.

Public interest groups, which in most cases represent the citizenry at large, thrive pyres for US foreign policy interventions that reflect indeed the concerns of the general public at large regarding security, human rights, and international peace. In reference to Ukraine, public interest groups' activism has largely depended on fighting Russian aggression in defence of a democracy under siege. Those public interest groups helped shape public opinion in the United States, which strongly supports the imposition of sanctions on Russia and provision of aid to Ukraine (Loewe, 2024).

### **Impact of War on United States**

The new Russia-Ukraine war is already having an impact on the global economy, according to the US's most recent economic forecast. Federal defence spending has increased significantly as a result of the war, both because of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and because of the potential for the conflict to spread to other nations. The correlation between war and the decline in the corona epidemic highlights the constancy of economic factors. In order to recover and resume regular operations while corona control is in place, service and commodity costs must continue to drop. This will ease the strain on supply chains and lower inflation. Although the ultimate recovery has not yet taken place, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has thrown off the plans to lower inflation, and the economic forecasts have faced considerable uncertainty (Welt, 2021).

The price of fertilizer was high prior to the invasion, and American farmers are willing to raise it. In addition to being the world's largest producer of inexpensive, high-volume fertilizers, Russia ranks second globally in terms of production of potash, a crucial nutrient used in products, after Canada. Higher inflation in agricultural products and, ultimately, food prices will be the most direct consequences of rising fertilizer prices. Next year, Americans should anticipate paying more for food (Kilfoyle, 2023).

This prediction primarily depends on the trajectory of the coronavirus, the duration of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and whether or not the conflict will impact other nations. In addition to the threats posed by global climate change and political divisions within the US, these are the immediate threats that the US faces. Inflation is still a concern because rising energy and oil prices are seen as major contributors to the problem. Lower demand, orders to stay at home, and a lack of desire to travel caused the US to reduce its oil production in the early stages of the pandemic. Demand rose when people began to go out again, but the supply of oil did not keep up with the demand. According to a study by, oil supply, aggregate demand, domestic demand and oil-specific demand shocks all have time-varying effects on financial intermediation (credit market) and inflation as a channel of transmission in the US. The findings indicated that financial intermediation was responding more and more to the supply of oil. Furthermore, credit markets' reactions to shocks to aggregate demand during the Covid-19 pandemic differ from those seen during the subprime crisis. Additionally, they showed that the credit market's response to shocks to domestic and aggregate demand is influenced by the inflation response (Francesco Alfonso, 2023).

### **Entities Involved in Conflict**

There are great impacts of the war between Ukraine and Russia on the United States of America. Although three main entities from US side affect the relationship territory occupied by Russia over Ukraine: the US government, US businesses and industries, and the American public, they all factor in the US site influences in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.



### 1. US Government

The current Biden administration is a primary player in framing the responses of the United States to see the war. The US government has offered significant military supporting to Ukraine in terms of weapons, training, and intelligence support. Such assistance is consistent with a broader goal of rendering Russia weaker in Eastern Europe and strengthening the NATO alliance. Besides, series of sanctions have been imposed on the Russian nation with respect to its economy as well as political elite segments. These are calibrating the great and leading role of America in the West and the supporting role in world stability. The war also leaves much to be desired in terms of political and diplomatic implications (Ran, 2024).

### 2. US Businesses and Industries

US business has received a significant economic battering from the war. Russia has been hit with trade disruption, particularly on energy markets, due to US imposed sanctions. Russia is one of the world's biggest producers of oil and gas, and its removal from the global energy market has contributed to higher oil and gas prices, which ultimately hit US consumers. As energy prices have risen, this has led to so called knock on effects on inflation, putting the US economy at greater risk of rises and falls in price (Saad, 2024).

Furthermore, American businesses that were in Russia (or doing business with Russian companies) directly or via trade have exited or severed relations with Russian companies. This has hit hard on large multinationals but at the same time opened up opportunities for other markets and in particular in Europe and Asia. Due to these changed supply chains, US businesses have been forced to replace Russian products and materials, which means there are new global economic dynamics developing (Anjani, 2023).

The US imports very little directly from Russia, but war driven recessions can have devastating consequences if recessions and war increase the cost of raw materials and finished goods, like in most of the world, including the US. American consumers will also be terrified by global instability and high inflation, which will make them cut expenses and other economic endeavors. Meanwhile, central banks also warned that geopolitical risks could endanger global growth prospects and lead to a rise in global energy prices or shortages. Although the war's possible economic effects are unclear, an external conflict might make recovery from the two-year coronavirus outbreak that has affected the global and US economies even more difficult. Despite robust economic growth, American consumers are currently facing rapidly rising prices, businesses are working to improve disrupted supply chains, and people feel pessimistic about their financial future (Richard Wike, 2024).

### 3. The American Public

Public opinion and citizen economic consequence have been considerable affected by the war. Publicly, the US government continues to send aid to Ukraine, a decision that has many Americans wondering if its justified, given that Americans do not have healthcare, nor education and are unemployed while persistent.

Many Americans support Ukraine in defending its sovereignty and democracy, but some wonder if US involvement in the conflict is effective — or if it takes the nation's eye and resources off the ball on issues at hand. In addition, the US public's perception of Russia as a result of the war is more anti-Russian, and is conveyed through media theses as well as political discussion. Whether the public regards US intervention in the conflict as successful or unsuccessful will probably have long term impact on US foreign policy and US domestic politics (Baz, 2024).

## Application of Theoretical Frameworks in the Russia-Ukraine War

Both the Social Contract Theory and the Interest Group Theory help to explain why the United States has taken such a strong position in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. According to the social contract theory, the government of the United States perceives itself as obliged to defend the international order and secure the nations that are democratic from any threats imposed by authoritarian governments. The

defence of Ukraine is, for the US, part of its bigger commitment to democracy, sovereignty, and international peace.

At the same time, in relation to the aforementioned, the Interest Group Theory emphasizes the role played by various US interest groups in the formation of its foreign policy. Military-industrial groups, political action committees, and public interest groups have all had their say, with some combination of these leading the United States toward military intervention and harsh sanctions against Russia's new forms of aggression.

In the larger geopolitical context, the involvement of the United States in Ukraine also reflects its strategic interest in preventing Russia from regaining influence over former Soviet states and reasserting control in Eastern Europe especially within the context of NATO's eastern expansion and a desire to stop further erosion of the US-led global security structures (Aronsson, 2024).

## Answers to Research Questions

### How the war between Ukraine and Russia impacted the United States politically, economically and militarily?

By using the Social Contract Theory, we can analyse how the US government acts in accordance with the expectations of its allies and citizens while presenting itself as a defender of international democratic values and security. The theory sheds light on how the United States maintains its responsibility to uphold global order, especially by aiding Ukraine in its struggle against authoritarian aggression.

The Interest Group Theory provides a framework for comprehending the ways in which different domestic and foreign interest groups—such as public advocacy groups, political organizations, and economic stakeholders—have an impact on U.S. foreign policy. It draws attention to how lobbying by pro-Ukrainian organizations, human rights organizations, and defence industries shapes US policy.

**Politically:** The signature of the war in the eyes of the United States government against Ukraine has concluded as one unifying factor for the global opposition to Russia's actions. By military aid to Ukraine, sanctions against Russia, and diplomatic efforts, it continues to show commitment to democratic values and the maintenance of worldwide norms. However, the political landscape is still influenced by domestic arguments on the behalf of the involvement and allocating resources.

**Economically:** The war has already shifted the established order of a worldwide economy with a ripple effect in the energy sector and particularly affected US businesses and households. The trade patterns have changed from sanctions placed on Russia. But the disruption of supply chains has forced US companies to adjust their operations. The effects of inflation and rising fuel prices have also impacted even the US households so that what the war is doing economically feels deeply at the domestic level.

**Militarily:** The United States is now a major military partner to Ukraine giving it considerable resources to strengthen its defence capabilities. The American military strategy is based on the premise of deterring further Russian aggression through increased deployments in NATO and a stronger military presence in Eastern Europe. The war has also resulted in new priorities in US defence and readjustment of military readiness to react to any potential threat from the part of Russia (U.S. Security Cooperation with Ukraine, 2025).

## Conclusion

In final analysis, one may argue that America's reaction to the crisis between Russia and Ukraine can be interpreted by way of both Social Contract Theory and Interest Group Theory. While Social Contract Theory lays the emphasis on the governmental role in safeguarding its population and keeping order in the international domain, Interest Group Theory demonstrates how interest groups in a nation can influence foreign policy by advocating certain conduct in Ukraine based on political, economic, or humanitarian interests. Both theories provide a complete picture of the overall understanding of US involvement in the Russia-Ukraine conflict, thus shedding light on broader dynamics regarding US foreign policy. In addition to reaffirming its commitment to democratic values, the US has strategically positioned itself as a leader

in the fight against authoritarian aggression by offering Ukraine substantial support. This participation demonstrates the Social Contract's ongoing significance in preserving the duty of governments to defend rights and interests both at home and abroad. Additionally, interest groups' impact has been instrumental in forming US policy, illustrating the connection between internal advocacy and outside action.

In the future, the conflict will present US with many difficulties such as managing the economic fallout, navigating intricate alliances and striking a balance between its domestic priorities. The United States response will probably be used as a model for the future conflicts highlighting the necessity of a strong, moral and strategical approach to international relations. The United States continues to establish its legacy as a world power dedicated to advancing justice, freedom and stability in a world growing more divided by its actions.



## References

- Anjani, N. R. (2023). The Involvement of The United States in the Russia-Ukraine war in The Perspective of Realism. *AEGIS: Journal of International Relations*.
- Aronsson, J. R. (2024). The Role of America's European Allies in the Russia-Ukraine War,. SSI.
- Baz, D. S. ( 2024). Americans See High Stakes for Western Security in Russia-Ukraine War. *The Chigago council on global affairs*.
- BBC. (2024). What are the sanctions on Russia and have they affected its economy? *BBC*.
- Brown, T. (2020). Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam: Three wartime conferences that shaped Europe and the world. *House of Lords Library*.
- Ellison, J. C. (2023). The war in Ukraine. *Cold War History*.
- Eugene Rumer, R. S. (2017). Illusions vs Reality: Twenty-Five Years of U.S. Policy Toward Russia, Ukraine, and Eurasia. *Research Diwan*.
- Francesco Alfonso, S. U. (2023). *Assessing the Impact of Russia's War against Ukraine on Eastern Partner Countries*. OECD.
- Gold, S. M. (2017). International Relations Theory. *E-international Relations*.
- Kilfoyle, M. (2023). Ukraine: what's the global economic impact of Russia's invasion? *Aid & international development* .
- Loewe, M. E.-H. (2024). Drivers of change in social contracts: Building a conceptual framework. *Mediterranean Politics*.
- Masters, J. (2023). Ukraine: Conflict at the Crossroads of Europe and Russia. *Council on foreign Relations*.
- Mearsheimer, J. J. (2022). The Causes and Consequences of the Ukraine War. *CIRSD*.
- Nodelman, E. N. (2021). Contemporary Approaches to the Social Contract. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.
- Ran, T. &. (2024). The Russia-Ukraine War" or "The US-Russia War"? Thematic analysis of Global Times' coverage of the Russia-Ukraine War. . *Media Asia*.
- Richard Wike, M. F. (2024). *Views of Ukraine and U.S. involvement with the Russia-Ukraine war*. Pew Research Center.
- Rilka Dragneva, K. W. (2015). *Ukraine Between the EU and Russia. The Integration Challenge*.
- Ruth Endam Mbah, F. W. (2022). Russian-Ukraine 2022 War: A Review of the Economic Impact of Russian-Ukraine Crisis on the USA. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*.
- Saad, G. (2024). The impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on the United States natural gas futures prices. *Kybernetes*.
- Salman Ahmed, W. C. (2020). Making U.S. Foreign Policy Work Better for the Middle Class. *Carnegie Endowment for international Peace*.
- Snegovaya, A. Å. (2021). *The impact of Western sanctions on Russia and how they can be made even more effective*. Atlantic Council.
- Theys, S. (2018). Introducing Constructivism in International Relations Theory. *E-International Relations*.
- Welt, C. (2021). Ukraine: background, conflict with Russia, and US policy. . *Congressional Research Service*.