

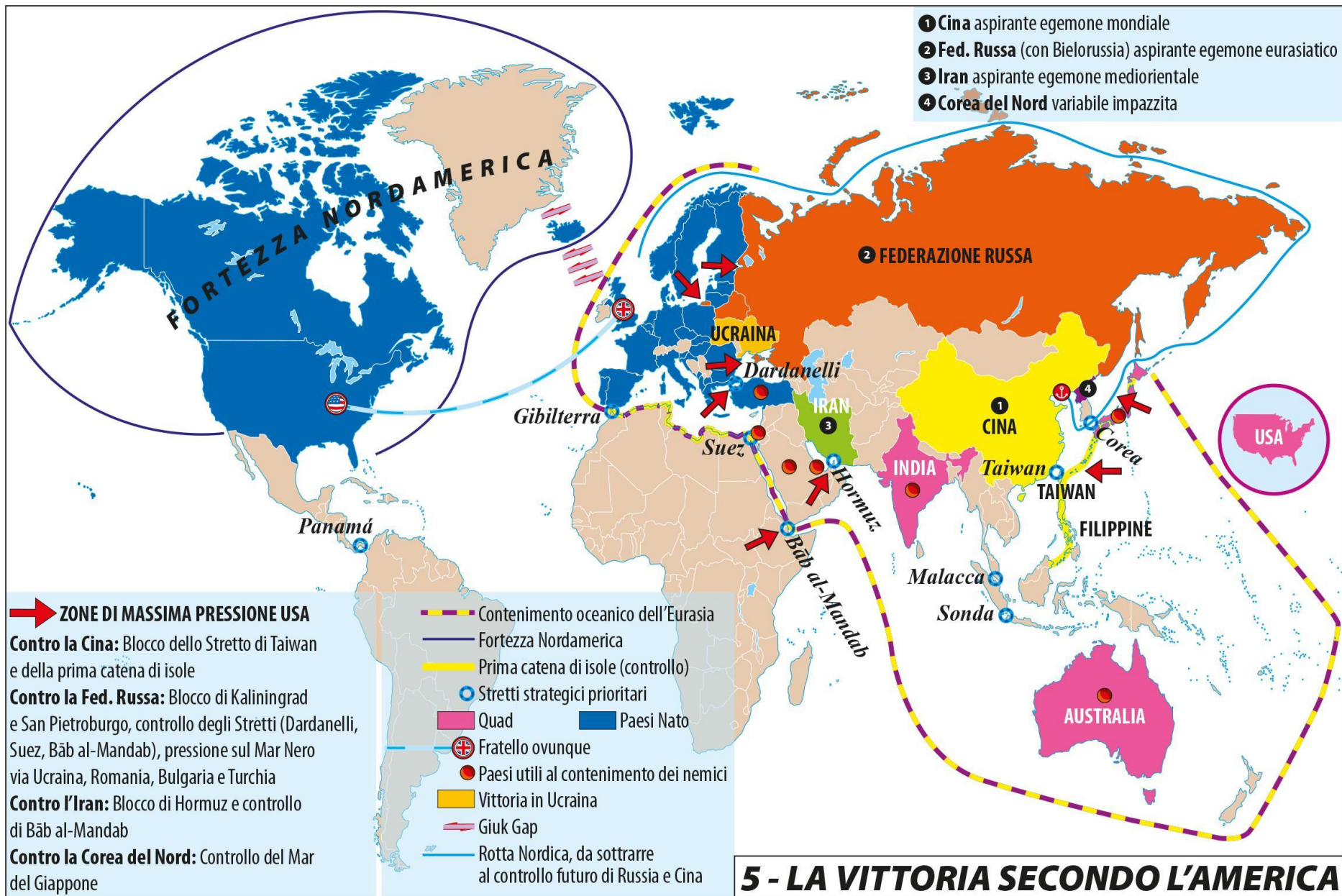
Il ruolo degli Stati Uniti oggi

Relatore: **Federico Petroni**



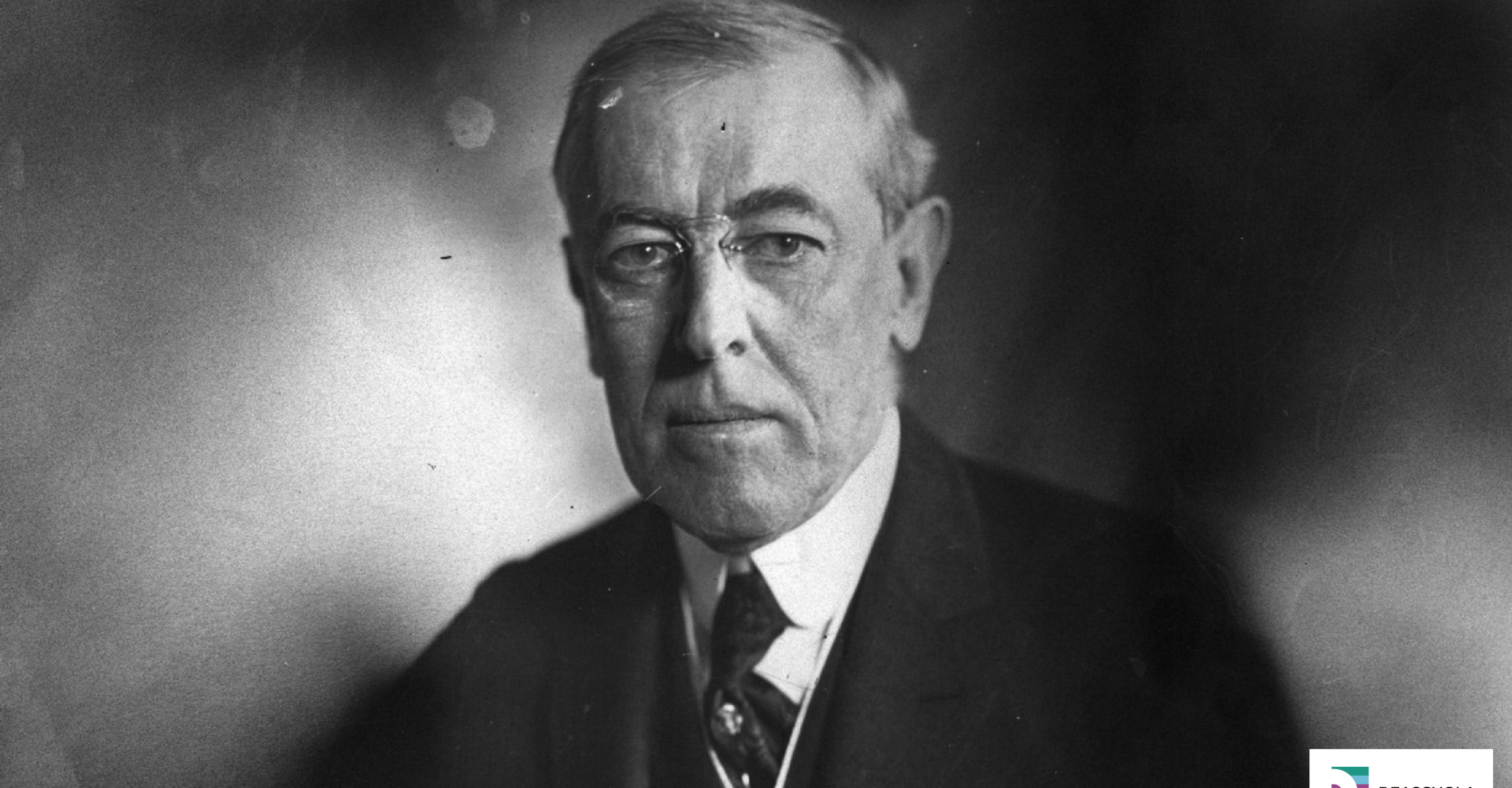
Geopolitica in classe

Scuola Secondaria di 1° e 2° Grado



LA SFERA D'INFLUENZA AMERICANA

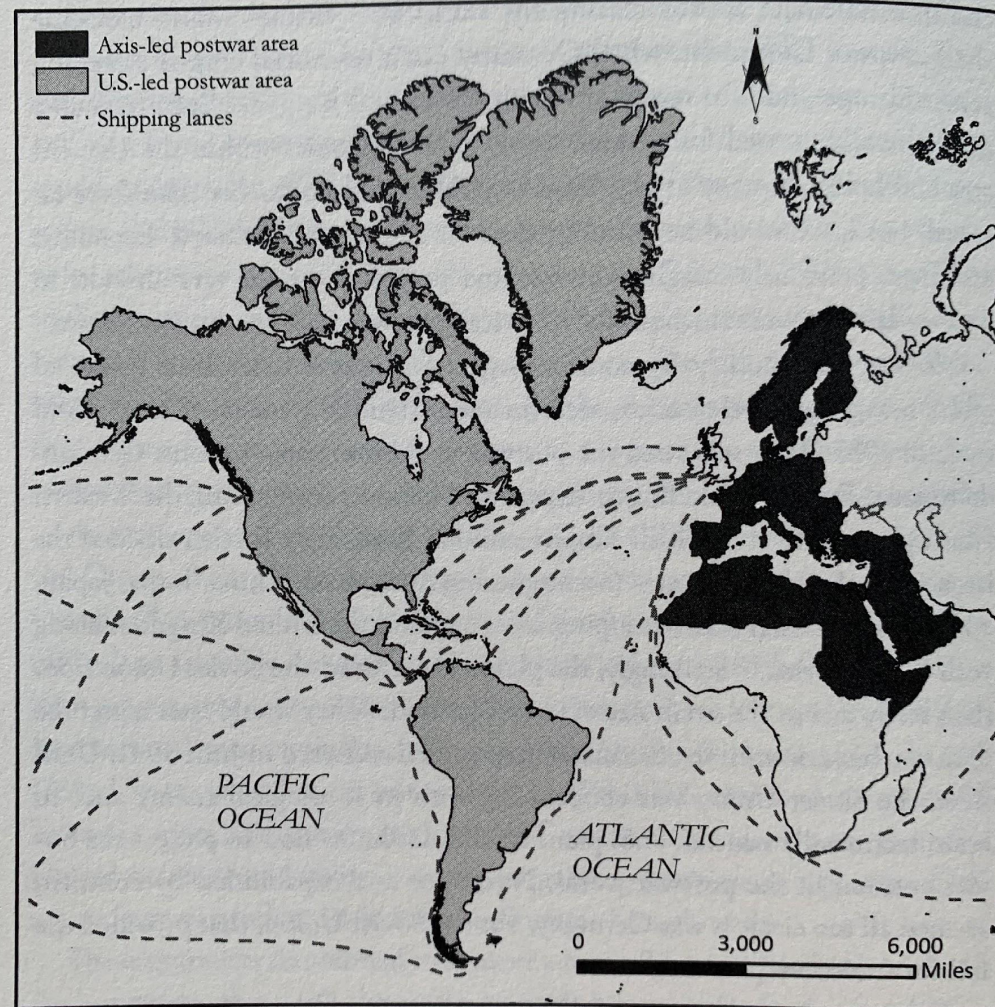




GEOPOLITICA IN CLASSE



DEASCUOLA



The Western Hemisphere, July–August 1940. Toward the end of the summer, the planners expanded the quarter sphere to the full Western Hemisphere but found it would be less self-sufficient than the Axis-led area.

5 - LA GUERRA FREDDA (1962)





GEOPOLITICA IN CLASSE



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U.S. Strategy Plan Is Aimed at Thwarting Emergence of Rival Superpower

Continued From Page 1

force levels required to insure America's predominant role, the policy draft is a detailed justification for the Bush Administration's "base force" proposal to support a 1.6-million-member military over the next five years, at a cost of about \$1.2 trillion. Many Democrats in Congress have criticized the proposal as unnecessarily expensive. Implicitly, the document foresees building a world security arrangement that pre-empts Germany and Japan from pursuing a course of substantial rearmament, especially nuclear armament, in the future.

A rejection of collective internationalism.

system of collective security and the creation of a democratic "zone of peace."

The continuation of this strategic goal explains the strong emphasis elsewhere in the document and in other Pentagon planning on using military force, if necessary, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in such countries as North Korea, Iraq, some of the successor republics to the Soviet Union and in Europe.

Nuclear proliferation, if unchecked by superpower action, could tempt Germany, Japan and other industrial powers to acquire nuclear weapons to deter attack from regional foes. This could start them down the road to

global competition with the United States and, in a crisis over national interests, military rivalry.

The policy draft appears to be adjusting the role of the American nuclear arsenal in the new era, saying, "Our nuclear forces also provide an important deterrent hedge against the possibility of a revitalized or unforeseen global threat, while at the same time helping to deter third party use of weapons of mass destruction through the threat of retaliation."

U.N. Action Ignored

The document is conspicuously devoid of references to collective action through the United Nations, which provided the mandate for the allied assault on Iraqi forces in Kuwait and which may soon be asked to provide a new mandate to force President Saddam Hussein to comply with his ceasefire obligations.

The draft notes that coalitions "hold considerable promise for promoting collective action" as in the Persian Gulf war, but that "we should expect future coalitions to be ad hoc assemblies, often not lasting beyond the crisis being confronted, and in many cases carrying only general agreement over the objectives to be accomplished."

What is most important, it says, is "the sense that the world order is ultimately backed by the U.S." and "the United States should be postured to act independently when collective action cannot be orchestrated" or in a crisis that demands quick response.

Bush Administration officials have been saying publicly for some time that they were willing to work within the framework of the United Nations, but that they reserve the option to act unilaterally or through selective coalitions, if necessary, to protect vital American interests.

But this publicly stated strategy did not rule out an eventual leveling of American power as world security stabilizes and as other nations place greater emphasis on collective international action through the United Nations.

In contrast, the new draft sketches a world in which there is one dominant military power whose leaders "must maintain the mechanisms for deterring potential competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role."

Sent to Administrators

The document is known in Pentagon parlance as the Defense Planning Guidance, an internal Administration policy statement that is distributed to the military leaders and civilian Defense Department heads to instruct them on how to prepare their forces, budgets and strategy for the remainder of the decade. The policy guidance is typically prepared every two years, and the current draft will yield the first such document produced after the end of the cold war.

Senior Defense Department officials have said the document will be issued by Defense Secretary Cheney this month. According to a Feb. 18 memorandum from Mr. Wolfowitz's deputy

Maintaining a One-Superpower World

According to a draft strategy document being circulated by the Pentagon, part of the American military mission in the era after the cold war will be "convincing potential competitors that they need not aspire to a greater role," thus insuring that no rival superpower is allowed to emerge.



1. Cuba and North Korea

The U.S. must be prepared for what the report describes as irrational acts from Cuba and North Korea, which are viewed as "entering periods of intense crisis" in the economic and political spheres.

2. Iraq, North Korea, Pakistan and India

The U.S. "may be faced with the question of whether to take military steps to prevent the development or use of weapons of mass destruction."

3. Russia

The U.S. must continue to aim nuclear arms at "those assets and capabilities that current — and future — Russian leaders or other nuclear adversaries value most."

4. Europe

The U.S. must preserve a strong presence to maintain NATO alliance and extend Western defense commitment into Eastern Europe "should there be an Alliance decision to do so."

5. Japan

The U.S. must "remain sensitive to the potentially destabilizing effects" in East Asia if American allies there, "particularly Japan but also possibly Korea," take on enhanced roles as regional powers.

The New York Times

Making the case for just one superpower.

"The U.S. may be faced with the question of whether to take military steps to prevent the development or use of weapons of mass destruction," it states, noting that those steps could include pre-empting an impending attack with nuclear, chemical or biological weapons "or punishing the attackers or threatening punishment of aggressors through a variety of means," including attacks on the plants that manufacture such weapons.

Fears of Proliferation

In assessing future threats, the document places great emphasis on how "the actual use of weapons of mass destruction, even in conflicts that are

partners must be prepared to address."

The draft guidance warns that "both Cuba and North Korea seem to be entering periods of intense crisis — primarily economic, but also political — which may lead the governments involved to take actions that would otherwise seem irrational." It adds, "the same potential exists in China."

For the first time since the Defense Planning Guidance process was initiated to shape national security policy, the new draft states that the fragmentation of the former Soviet military establishment has eliminated the capacity for any successor power to wage global conventional war.

But the document qualifies its assessment, saying, "we do not dismiss the risks to stability in Europe from a nationalist backlash in Russia or effort

strategic nuclear weapons will continue to target vital aspects of the former Soviet military establishment. The rationale for the continuation of this targeting policy is that the United States "must continue to hold at risk those assets and capabilities that current — and future — Russian leaders or other nuclear adversaries value most" because Russia will remain "the only power in the world with the capability of destroying the United States."

Until such time as the Russian nuclear arsenal has been rendered harmless, "we continue to face the possibility of robust strategic nuclear forces in the hands of those who might revert to closed, authoritarian, and hostile regimes," the document says. It calls for the "early introduction" of a global anti-missile system.

Plan for Europe

In Europe, the Pentagon paper asserts that "a substantial American presence in Europe and continued cohesion within the Western alliance remain vital," but to avoid a competitive relationship from developing, "we must seek to prevent the emergence of European-only security arrangements which would undermine NATO."

The draft states that with the elimination of United States short-range nuclear weapons in Europe and similar weapons at sea, the United States should not contemplate any withdrawal of its nuclear-strike aircraft based in Europe and, in the event of a resurgent threat from Russia, "we should plan to defend against such a threat" farther forward on the territories of Eastern Europe "should there be an Alliance decision to do so."

This statement offers an explicit commitment to defend the former Warsaw Pact nations from Russia. It suggests that the United States could also consider extending to Eastern and Central European nations security commitments similar to those extended to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab states along the Persian Gulf. And to help stabilize the economies and democratic development in Eastern Europe, the draft calls on the European Community to offer memberships to Eastern European countries as soon as possible.

In East Asia, the report says, the United States can draw down its forces further, but "we must maintain our status as a military power of the first magnitude in the area."

"This well enable the United States to continue to contribute to regional security and stability by acting as a balancing force and prevent the emergence of a vacuum or a regional hegemon." In addition, the draft warns that any precipitous withdrawal of United States military forces could provoke an unwanted response from Japan, and the document states, "we must also remain sensitive to the potentially destabilizing effects that enhanced roles on the part of our allies, particularly Japan but also possibly Korea, might

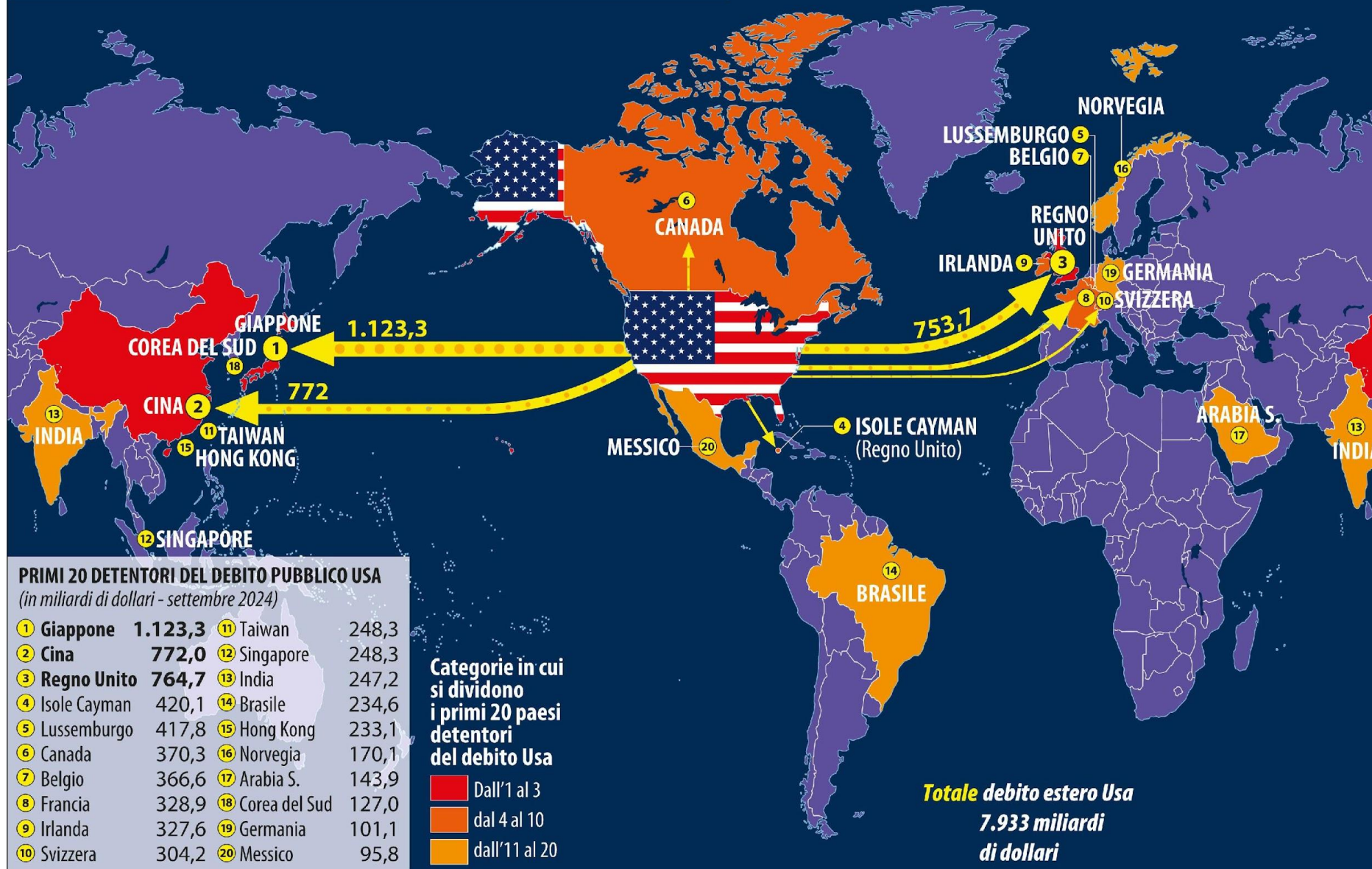


Paul D. Wolfowitz, the Pentagon's top military planner.

PRINCIPALI GUERRE E INTERVENTI ARMATI DEGLI STATI UNITI



6 - A CHI È IN MANO IL DEBITO AMERICANO

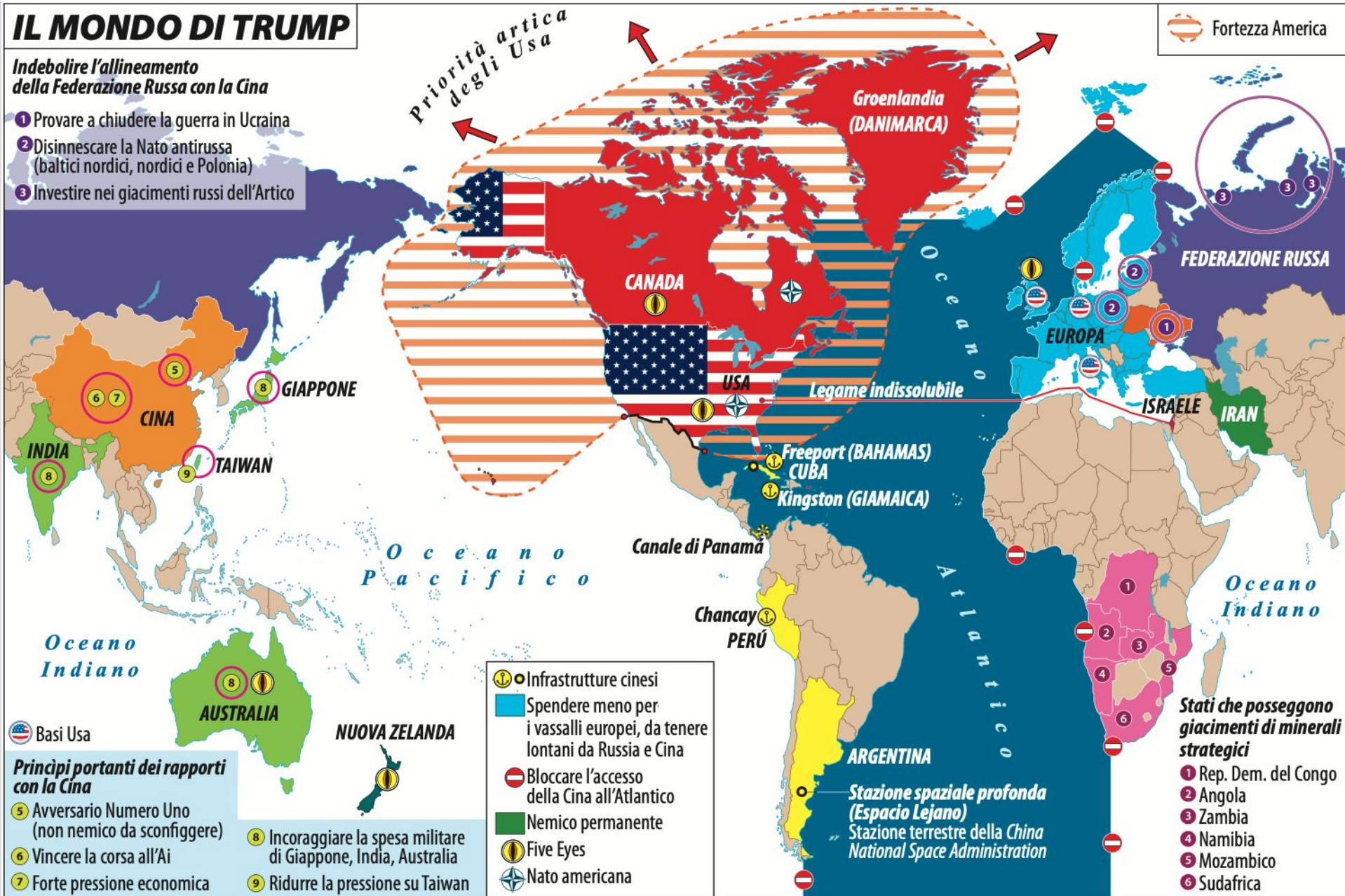


Fonte: dipartimento del Tesoro degli Stati Uniti

IL MONDO DI TRUMP

Indebolire l'allineamento della Federazione Russa con la Cina

- 1 Provare a chiudere la guerra in Ucraina
- 2 Disinnescare la Nato antirussa (baltici nordici, nordici e Polonia)
- 3 Investire nei giacimenti russi dell'Artico



Grazie

Spazio alle domande!



DEASCUOLA

I prossimi appuntamenti

<https://formazione.deascuola.it/geopolitica-in-classe/>

Webinar

GEOPOLITICA IN CLASSE

**Il ruolo della Cina nel mondo
che cambia**

02 Marzo 2026, 17:00

con: Giorgio Cuscito



Webinar

GEOPOLITICA IN CLASSE

AAA Europa cercasi

16 Aprile 2026, 17:00

con: Fabrizio Maronta



DEASCUOLA

Tornano i webinar disciplinari

Scuola Secondaria di Primo Grado

Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE ARTE E IMMAGINE Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE EDUCAZIONE FISICA Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE FRANCESE Vai agli appuntamenti
Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE INGLESE Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE ITALIANO, STORIA E GEOGRAFIA Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE LINGUE STRANIERE Vai agli appuntamenti
Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE MATEMATICA E SCIENZE Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE MUSICA Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE RELIGIONE CATTOLICA Vai agli appuntamenti

Tornano i webinar disciplinari

Scuola Secondaria di Secondo Grado

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Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE LATINO Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE LINGUE STRANIERE Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE MATEMATICA E FISICA Vai agli appuntamenti
Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE SCIENZE E CHIMICA Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE SCIENZE MOTORIE Vai agli appuntamenti	Ciclo di webinar gratuiti INSEGNARE STORIA Vai agli appuntamenti