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STAGES OF FORMATION OF THE USA ECONOMIC SYSTEM

During long period of time, one of the main players in the political arena has been the United States of America (the USA). In terms of economic indicators, the USA is a world leader and has a significant influence on making important decisions for the world, both in the military-political and economic spheres. American companies are the basis of the global network of transnational corporations, they control the production of goods and services outside the United States.

The research aim is to demonstrate how the US economic system was formed, what stages it went through, and what made it one of the strongest in the world.

Actuality of the topic is confirmed by the high interest of Internet users in the economy of the United States from 2004 to 2026. Since 2025, the popularity has been growing significantly due to instability in the world, which forces users to monitor the economic processes of America (Fig. 1).

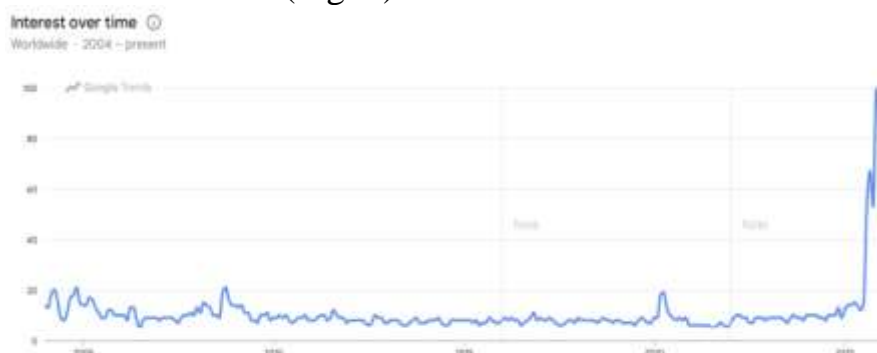
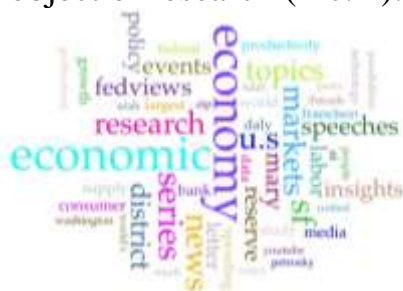


Fig.1 Dynamics of Internet search queries for the term «USA Economy»

A word cloud was generated using Voyant Tools to visualize the most commonly used and significant terms related to the US economy. The usage of this tool contributed to the generalization of textual information, increased the analytical clarity of the study, and also allowed us to identify key themes, dominant trends, and directions of economic development in the US as the object of research (Pic. 2).



Pic.2. A keyword cloud that displays keywords related to the US economy

In the process of research, it was established that the roots of the modern American economy date back to the 16th–18th centuries, a period of active land development by European settlers in new economic and geographical conditions. In 1606, King James I of England granted permission to colonize North American lands by issuing the Virginia

Charter. English colonists founded the James Town fortification, which became a permanent English settlement in North America. In the 18th century, regional development models were determined: shipbuilding and seafaring brought wealth to the New England colonies; cotton, tobacco, and rice were actively grown on the plantations of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina; the central colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware specialized in cereal crops [1, p. 22].

In the early stages of colonization, the agriculture of the American colonies was predominantly commodity-based, despite the efforts of the English government to spread feudalism here. The war of the colonists with England, which ended in their victory and led to the proclamation of the United States of America on July 4, 1776, opened the way for the development of market relations in agriculture. However, until the middle of the 19th century, these relations were largely based on the labor of slaves brought from Africa [2, p. 102].

In 1787, the Constitution of the United States of America was approved, which established the fundamental principles of the American economy. The first Secretary of the Treasury A. Hamilton in the 1790s put forward a strategy of economic development, according to which the federal government was to support the nascent industry in every possible way with the help of subsidies and protectionist import quotas [1, p. 23].

The Industrial Revolution, which began in Europe in the late 18th century, spread to the United States. Thomas Di Lorenzo wrote in his work that the Industrial Revolution was a turning point in American history, completely transforming the economy and laying the foundation for unprecedented economic prosperity. The Industrial Revolution was a time of great innovation and growth, driven largely by the principles of capitalism and the ingenuity of entrepreneurs. At this time, the transportation network was actively developing, the construction of railways, and new markets were opening up. One of the most significant impacts of the Industrial Revolution was a sharp increase in productivity. Factories could produce goods at a previously unknown speed. As a result, the prices of goods decreased, making them accessible to the middle class, the standard of living of people rose, and more and more people could afford not only necessary but also really expensive things that were once beyond their means [3].

In 1862 the law on homesteads was adopted, that is, on the practically free distribution of land plots of 160 acres to everyone who wanted to cultivate them. This law was extremely important for the development of farming. Practically until the end of the 19th century, free lands suitable for cultivation remained on the territory of the country and everyone had the opportunity to purchase them [1, p. 23]. The farmer type of agricultural development, devoid of the remnants of feudal relations, showed high efficiency and was called the "American way" of the development of capitalism in agriculture. Later it spread to other countries. The development of agrarian relations on a purely market basis, not burdened by feudal and semi-feudal obstacles, played a key role in the further development of the American economy [2, p. 103].

Economic crisis of 1929-1939 undermined the material and social foundations of a number of American political regimes and led to violent political upheavals and revolutions. F. Roosevelt pointed out that the rapid growth in labor productivity and commodity production, which was observed in America in the 1920s, was not supported by taxation of corporations and redistribution of rapidly growing profits taking into account the interests of the majority of society. The productive capacity of the nation was continuously increasing, and its consumer capabilities were changing weakly. Roosevelt

proclaimed the "New Deal", which was aimed at active state intervention in market economic processes and support for the population [4, p. 117]. The Second World War gave a new impetus to the development of the American economy. In 1945, the share of the United States in world production increased to 60%, the share in world exports to 40%. In 1945, the Western European countries that were completely or partially destroyed were offered the Marshall Plan, economic assistance in the form of American loans, investments and free supplies of goods [1, p. 24].

The modern economic structure of the United States can undoubtedly be considered post-industrial. The largest share of GDP is the service sector. Another characteristic feature of the American economy is its focus on scientific and technical innovations and advanced technologies. As a result, many other countries depend on the United States in the field of science and technology. Most of the discoveries in the recent period belong to US scientists and engineers.

Conclusion. At the beginning of the formation of the US economy, the agricultural sector played a key role, because it promoted the development of industry, which largely served agriculture. The stages of «increase» and «decline», which began and ended the 20th century, dominate the depressive periods. The country is a founder and leading participant in international economic organizations, which allows it to actively defend its national interests in international trade.

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