

General Introduction:

The very revolt movements in which the world in general, and the Arabian world in particular are witnessing, which is a result of the absence of the main principles of a democratic nation, produced unsuccessful nations who live in very miserable and corrupted situation. They are institutions defraud and betray their fellow people, they are institutions which do not operate to preserve order, insure stability, freed liberties or move forward with their nations to race the developed ones. Instead of doing so, left them sinking in unaware political framework that denies their rights and ties their liberties.

By examining the Arabian systems, for example, we come to notice that; all of them are such crippling systems because they look like more dictatorships than democratic systems. They are titled Republics but in fact without respecting the foundations of a republic or limits put by the constitutions. Such systems lost the significance of democracy and turned into what becomes to look like dictatorship ruling, conducted by disrespected and symbolic presence of democratic constitutions.

In Libya, for example, which is a system that had been started with a military coup on 1st September 1969, when Al-Gaddafi; the Libyan President, overthrew King Idris and established the Libyan Arab Republic. However, the hope of establishing a republic went with wind and appeared El-Jamahiriya proposed by the Libyan president and ruled by the "Green book" which may mean sitting for 42 years in power, enlarging amounts of wealth outside Libya as well as full control of the Libyan economy by making himself one of the longest-serving rulers in history, to end with public refusal and angry rebellion.

Another unsuccessful Arab system, the Tunisian one, which is a result of bloodless coup d'état. Under the rule of Ben Ali, the second president of the Tunisian republic, who held the office from 7 November 1987, until he was forced to step down

and flee the country on 14 January 2011, who made the country suffer from the unjust of a ruler, saw problems of human rights violations, such as freedom of the press, highlighted by the official treatment of the journalists whom were harassed and imprisoned for their criticism of Ben Ali.

The regime that he led was deemed authoritarian and undemocratic by independent international human rights groups such as Amnesty International, Freedom House, and Protection International. They criticized Tunisian officials for not observing international standards of political rights. In *The Economist's* 2010 Democracy Index, Tunisia was classified as a severe regime ranking 144th out of 167 countries studied. The 24 years of ruling ended with public disagreement and violent desire to overthrow the government.

Meanwhile, there are two noticeable things about the United States of America. First, that alternative manner in power that recorded a history of 40 presidents, those who presided the nation since it was first established. The second is that America is democratic and developed nation, through its history of alternation.

Francis Fukuyama wrote in an article he published concerning the movement in North Africa and the Middle East; that three of the Arab presidents, have altogether ruled their countries for almost 100 years. This investigation is divided into three chapters.

The First Chapter, we begin with the emergence of the United States institution which is formed by thirteen colonies those who defended the principles of the democracy and freedom. The emergence of the American constitution, the periods and changes it witnessed, and how it became effective and the powerful institution which shaped the framework of the American government, defined its work, preserved the liberties and limited the power of federal government from being exercised against the citizens. Then, we come to mention the careful concentration of the constitution on the transformation of

power through peaceful shift, guaranteed by the organized and complex American procedure of election, which is a continuous step since the constitution put limits to the power of the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All in all, the chapter spots light on the idea of “the constitution that works”.

The Second Chapter is devoted to the method which the alternation in power is going through in America, the electoral system in America. We go through the concept of election than move to main steps that the presidential election in America depends on, than move to display and demonstrate these steps.

The Third Chapter, we demonstrate how did the presidents of the United States, helped in the progress of the country by extracting out their deeds to the foreign and internal policy, economy and the progress of the nation as whole during the Great Depression

The statement of the problem of this study is the absence of the alternation of power since the executives, legislatures or any other representatives who were chosen to represent the nation and people act to set their tenures, so instead of serving and working for realizing the interest of the nation, they work to achieve their own interest as sitting for governance as long as they can, depending on invalidating the constitution texts to fulfill their interests and greed, which is a step stands against the wheel of Democracy and performance in a nation. Perhaps, long term is the main factor that spoiled people into disagreement with the policy that serve their country.

The problem that captures the attention is the absence of alternation which have a negative effects on the side of a nation as whole, and which interrupts the wheel of progress and development as the case of several countries in the world. Thus, the investigation seeks to answer the following fundamental question:

- What insures the alteration in power, and how does the alteration promote the progress of the nation?

The perfect example to dedicate the idea of vitality of the alternation in power is the American case, the model of democracy and world leading nation who never witnessed neither military nor civic coup since the end of the Civil War, who also defended the principle of alternation of power by limiting a president term into one term (4 years) and only one additional term in case there is a public acceptance for another term. (22nd amendment of the American constitution).

The hypothesis for this study are:

- The alternation of power is vital for progress, since it is also alternation in views and performance which helps nation in overcoming crisis.
- if a nation respected the basics of alternation in power, guaranteed by limitation of presidential term and peaceful shift through elections, then nations will likely be classified among democratic and developed nations.
- Whenever we alter in political power, the more we witness change, the more we go through democracy and performance.
- if development and progress of democracy in a nation is related to the alternation in political power, then the United States of America is the highly developed and model democracy nation because it has the perfect history of alternation.
- nations who have few alternations are likely to be most corrupted.

This matter has been studied by many scholars and researchers, because the subject of alternation in power is a very recent matter of concern of the new democracies, especially those in the North of Africa and European countries who fight to gain progress and democracy. Many writers considered the alternation as a restraint of corruption and as a way towards development. Hoff, Przeworski, Horowitz, Philp and Lupia adopted the idea

that alternation in power can promote nation economical health, defeat corruption and creates competitiveness in serving the nation interest. Their studies was set upon the post communist countries and transitional democracies, measuring the success of alternation in power in achieving the underlined goals.

The study aims to revive the concept of the alternation in power. Thus, it is conducted to show and demonstrate how the alternation of power through peaceful shift which is election led America to performance and power. Through scanning the presidential history of America, detecting the advantages that were added to the record of America in several domain such as: the foreign policy, the domestic policy, economy and how did the presidents led America to preside over the world, how did the alternation helped in spreading democracy.

The study of this memoir is limited in certain aspects:

- ✓ The study is limited to the case of the United States of America, by referring to the background of establishment of its workable institution.
- ✓ This study is limited to the electoral process in the United states.
- ✓ This study is limited by the period of the twenties, since the coming of Roosevelt to the power till the end of period.
- ✓ This study is limited to the advantages of the alternation in political power on the track of performance in the United States of America.
- ✓ This study is limited to the role of alternation in power during the Great Depression and the Cold War.

In our investigation we intended to fellow the descriptive method to show how can alternation promote the nations during crises and problems. First, we demonstrate how the American constitution is effective and workable framework, then how the electoral system in America is designed in way that prevent it to put elections in jeopardy.

Finally, we show how the alternation of power is needed to accomplish success and development.

Introduction:

The United States of America is a nation built up of nations, a civilization of success found up from the failure of the ancient civilization and America is illustrated in the concept of “New”. It is a nation that formed from almost every nation in the world, a nation under the slogan “out of many, one” although the fresh start was English, multi races, religions, nationalities and languages are forming the American melting pot. It is also a successful civilization that started with a continuous success that was made through many landmarks in its history. The main landmark is the establishment of the first framework in the modern world, it is the constitution of the United States that calls for freedom and equality and designates the frames of a government.

1.1.The Beginnings of the American Institution:

The United States of America formed from a series of isolated colonies settled the Atlantic Coast of the American continent those established new form of government guided by Constitution which the colonies had developed. Transforming into this kind of government was through revolting against the British rule in order to establish an anti-feudal system that embodies new concepts and principles of democratic-self government far from royal British intervention (Clack 38).

The basic aim of establishing the American institution is to build a republic form of government, to manage the matters among the thirteen states. Which is the first successful and democratic experience of mankind, resulted in the adoption of the Constitution that is to be considered the platform of democracy, freedom and liberty. It is the first human attempt to realize such values, the main issue that colonist debated for long time was the issue of representation and election to Congress (v).

The colonists wished to establish a nation far from former human experiences which led to anarchy and corruption, they also wished to establish a system that avoid

feudalism practiced in Great Britain, therefore they shared the tradition of representative government in which the governor is appointed by the king and works with an elected assembly voted for by landowners (Rose 15).

Two colonies grew in self-government practice, the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut had their governors and legislatures from their own choosing without any royal intervention, Massachusetts also helped in the rise of the idea of representation since the towns it supervised were getting larger and larger in number, the adoption of system of representation came true in 1633 which was a process towards the public assembly along all colonies.

1.2. War and Declaration of Independence:

The American war of independence is unique because it was a war between monarchy and new republican system to come, it was the war which is driven by ideals of liberty and freedom conducted against the British Empire that symbolized the anarchy and unjust.

A new colonial system of the British empire on the expense of the colonies by Acts taken by the British parliament appeared. Britain passed many imperial acts meant to weaken the colonies and to gain more centralized control over them for more economical advantages which contended with the interest of the self independent colonists who expected more freedom in extending their boundaries, enlarging the trade and conducting their businesses. The idea of “no taxation without representation”, was raised for the taxes imposed by the parliament on the colonies, the idea centered around the representation in the House of Common only by the elected representatives selected by colonists. This measure conflicted with the British parliament in particular and the British principles of representation in general. The starting point of the American revolution was by the pressure of the enforcement of the “Coercive acts”, the Boston Port Bill and the

Quartering Act passed by the parliament in the colonies led to an American fed up. The First Continental Congress directly held on September, 1774 to discuss the miserable situation the colonies are suffering from and called for the disobedience of the “Intolerable Act”. The Second Continental Congress, 1775 then met to regulate and set the function of the National Government:

- found a Continental army and Navy commanded by George Washington.
- printed money papers.
- opened diplomatic relations with foreign powers.
- Organized the American army.

The decision of separation warmed by Thomas Paine who was a radical political theorist through his pamphlet the “*common sense*”, who believed that one honest man is too much worth to society than “*all the crowned ruffians that ever lived.*” His writings reached almost all the colonies and motivated the colonists for the idea of independent republic with happiness, liberty and self-sufficient.(Clack 52-60).

1.3. The Declaration of Independence:

The Declaration of Independence is unique because it was the first document addressed to Monarchy and stood for liberation and freedom, it is an American document which stated the separation between the colonies and Great Britain. It was adopted by the colonist during the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. The document explains the causes behind the call for separation raised by the Congress two days before it was signed and in fact, this was the day on which 12 colonies except New York -for abstaining- declared officially and in one voice that: “these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States.” July, 4, is celebrated now in America as the Independence Day or the Great National Holiday (“Declaration of Independence.” Encyclopedia Britannica).

It was first document that brought the thirteen colonies altogether to speak in one voice which announced the emerge of the American institution as an independent from British involvement. It was during the Continental Congress held on July, 4, 1776-met in Philadelphia to react against the intrusion of the British parliament power exercised over the rights of the colonists. The Declaration of Independence was drawn by Thomas Jefferson who declared that all people are created equal, share same unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which are god-given rights and no government on earth can deprive man such rights (Carpentier 66-68). The Declaration called for: public defense of the American Revolution, list of grievances against George III, explained the philosophy to revolution (men have right to liberty, life and pursuit of happiness), the government rule with the consent of the governed and government dissolved when it fails to protect people's rights (Pauwels 1).

Beyond the Declaration of Independence was a great philosophy, that government is formed up only by the people to secure their life, liberty, and happiness, which is the duty that it has to serve but government is overthrown when it no longer serves that duty (Zinn 437). (see appendix 1 p 55).

1.4. The Articles of Confederation:

The Article of Confederation are considered as the pre-constitution that was the viaduct linking the initial government established during the Continental Congress with the Federal government from (1781-1789). Although, the Articles empowers Congress with many charged mission and duties, there was a weakness in the government it established to end with ineffectiveness of government leading to the breakdown. ("Articles of Confederation" encyclopedia Britannica).

Since 1781, The colonies were governed by the Articles of Confederation, established a government which had no powerful executive rule. The government than

was a form of the states' representatives assembly that was unable neither to organize nor to manage the matters of the colonies after the independence such as crumpled executive branch and weak system for national courts, no regulated trade and taxation among the new independent states and their citizens (About America: The World Book Encyclopedia).

The Federal Convention which was held in May, 25, 1787, to revise the article of Confederation gave up the idea and instead decided to establish a new platform to construct the framework of the national government. In Philadelphia, delegates spent the summer months debating the new framework on which the new government will be formed. The Convention was consisted of 39 delegates from 12 states-Maryland not yet agreed the Articles-discussed the way the government should run and together they signed to agree on the Constitution on September 17, 1787 (Brady v). (see appendix 2 p56).

1.5. The Birth of The American Constitution :

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The American constitution is series of written articles which the founding fathers had agreed upon in order to establish the democratic nation of America. It was signed after the independence after the meeting of the Federal Convention of September, 17, 1787. The Constitution states the structure of the national government (federal) which is the matter shared among the states and all states agreed upon and state government (local) which are issues of concern of one states. It is composed of Amendments and contains Ten amendment known as the Bill of Rights which were added in 1791 (Pauwels 9).

In the year 1780 Alexander Hamilton realized the weakness of the Article of Confederation meant to govern the colonies and proposed to ratify the Articles in order to set new energetic frame of ruling with new principles. with the assistance and support of George Washington who stand to the idea, Hamilton persuaded the governors of the colonies on the importance of setting a supreme power to regulate and to organize whatever concerns the confederate republic and argued that the duration of this republic will last no longer but if they established new constitution (Beard and Beard 16).

The American constitution is the Americans proud of their political system because they believe of the advantages it creates which other governmental institutions cannot achieve. The Americans believe in their constitution as their safeguard of liberty, freedom because it includes all what preserve these values and the political system is drawn by the constitution that establishes prevention of governmental overall control, instead it distributes governmental responsibilities among national, state and local agencies as it establishes the separation of power among the branches of the system (Althen78).

The Constitution establishes a form of a league of states as well as a form of government that exercises its authority directly over all citizens. In addition, the Constitution defines the powers delegated to the national government as it protects the powers reserved to the states and the rights. The most important is that the American Constitution sets the basic laws of the government and preserve the rights and liberties of the American people. It defines also the goals of the government and explains how it operates to achieve those goals (3). (see appendix 3 p58).

1.6. The Ratification of the Constitution:

A long debate was raised on the matter of putting the constitution in the effect by ratifying it. Although, states of Delaware and New Hampshire who were first to ratify, the founding fathers were not convinced of its effect until it is ratified by the major important states of Virginia and New York. The debate over the ratification created two distinct points of views on the new independent states on the issue, those who accepted was called the Federalists, and those who objected were called Anti-federalists. The latter objected for many reasons:

- the bill of rights had not been added to the Constitution.
- the president was given a sort of extreme liberty.
- the aristocracy of the Senate who were chosen for some criteria like wealth, social class and properties.
- the fear of an absolute Congress and supreme control of national government.

The debate over ratifying the Constitution gave birth to political parties in America, the Federalists who represent the Democratic party and the Anti-federalists who represent the Republican party and end up with the ratification of the Constitution after the most important states decided to. As a result, George Washington was elected for presidency in February, 4th . Rhode Island and North Carolina did not ratified it till the Bill of Rights were added to the Constitution (13).

1.7. The Combination of the American Constitution:

The constitution of the United States is consisted of the Seven Articles in which the framework of the government is defined, Twenty Seven Amendments the first ten are called the Bill of Rights. They are as next:

1.7.1. The Seven Articles:

The First Article: about the combination of the Legislative power which is the Congress that is combined of the two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate, it defines the process of electing the members and the duration of service.

The Second Article: defines the symbols of the executive branch headed by the President of the United States assisted by the Vice President for Four years term.

The Third Article: the body of the Judicial branch consisted of the Supreme Court composed of Chief Justice and eight associate justices.

The Fourth Article: states that the relation between Federal State and National State is defined.

The Fifth Article: the acceptance of the amendment to be added to the constitution is only when it approved by two-thirds of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the three-fourth of the state legislature (Federal State).

The Sixth Article: states that the constitution is the top of government. Nothing else can exceed it.

The Seventh Article: the constitution will become effective only if nine states (out of thirteen at the time) agree to ratify it. Such was to be the case two years after it was written in; in 1789.

1.7.2. The Amendments:

1.7.2.1. The Bill of Rights (1791):

The principle of respecting the individual citizens rights was supported early by the constitution that restricts government from marginalizing the freedom and civil liberties specified in the constitution for people such as trial by jury in murdering cases. The constitution played the role of limitation of the governmental power but its role

become effective since the Bill of Rights were approved to the constitution in 1791.(The Bill of Rights Encyclopedia Britannica).

Here, is the Bill of Rights:

The 1st Amendment: insures the separation of the Church and the State and guarantees the liberties of worship, press, speech and public assemblies.

The 2nd Amendment: citizens are allowed to keep and bear arms.

The 3rd Amendment: limits the housing and quartering soldiers in private households

The 4th Amendment: people are secured against arbitrary search and seizures(people are protected against illegal search generally without legal warrant).

The 5th Amendment: defines that all citizens have the right of life, liberty, and property which cannot be deprived from unless there is a process of law.

The 6th Amendment: in criminal prosecutions the accused will be given a fair trial with the assistance of counsel for his defense.

The 7th Amendment: the right of trial by jury in civil cases is guaranteed.

The 8th Amendment: excessive fines as well as cruel and unusual punishment are prohibited.

The 9th Amendment: the rights enumerated in the Constitution do not exclude other rights retained by people.

The 10th Amendment: the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

The Bill of Right is considered the pillar of freedom and liberty in America, for the privileges it gives to citizen, not on the expense of government but regarding the new

ideals of liberty and human rights, but the power it gives is not absolute because the bills protects people only against the national government but not state governments. In addition, some sectors are ambiguous like the Second Amendment, the Eight Amendment establishing a sort of constitutional and political debates (The Bill of Rights Ency. Britannica). (see appendix 4 p57).

1.7.2.2. The Seventeenth Amendments:

The 11 Amendment: federal courts may not hear a suit brought against an American state by citizens of another state or by citizens of a foreign country (1798).

The 12 Amendment: the procedure for the election of the President and of the Vice president are defined (1804).

The 13 Amendment: slavery is abolished (1865).

The 14 Amendment: proclaims that all people born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United states and specifies that and focuses again on the liberties given to citizen which no state can deprive theme those liberties only through lawful process, citizens have equal protection by law. The frames of the amendment had in consideration the blacks who were not yet full-fledged citizens (1868).

The 15 Amendment: grants the right of vote to all citizens regardless of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude (1870).

The 16 Amendment: enforces the Congress in the process of impose and collect taxes (1913).

The 17 Amendment: senators are henceforth to be elected by popular vote (1913).

The 18 Amendment: institutes prohibition, forbidding the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquor (1919).

The 19 Amendment: giving women right of vote (1920).

The 20 Amendment: sets the duration of the President's term at noon on January 20th, and that of every Congress at noon on January, 3rd (1933).

The 21 Amendment: repeals prohibitions (1933).

The 22 Amendment: limiting the Presidential term to two terms, 4 years for each (1951).

The 23 Amendment: enables the inhabitants of District of Columbia (Washington D.C) to vote in presidential elections (1961).

The 24 Amendment: forbids states to limit voters' right in federal elections by means of poll taxes (1964).

The 25 Amendment: determines the rule of succession to the presidency in case of presidential disability (1967).

The 26 Amendment: extending the vote right to all citizens of 18 years and older (1971).

The 27 Amendment: bars Congress from enacting midterm pay raises: "no law, varying the compensation for the services of the senators and representatives shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened" (proposed by James Madison 1789, ratified in 1992) (Pauwels 4).

1.8. The Basic Principles of the Constitution:

In addition to preserving the natural rights, the Constitution regulates the framework of the three branches of government. They are the legislative which consists of Senate and House of Representatives, the Executive and the Judicial branches. It establishes a separation of power among them through the principle of *Checks and Balances*, thus none of the branches can exercise control or domination over the other and

insuring that policy never fall in the hands of few leaders meanwhile, each one of them checks the work of the other (Pauwels 11).

1.8.1. Separation of Powers:

One of the framers of the Constitution is to separate the three powers of the American system recognized by six states. The principle was suggested and defended by John Lock who willed to creating separation among the legislation, executive and judicial branches as to insure unthreatened liberty wrote Charles-Louis de Secondat in his "*De l'Esprit des Lois*" that the biggest threat of liberty is in the unification of the powers those consist a system. Thus, there will be no liberty when they are united or in the hand of one person or in the same body (Sheldon 64).

Separation of power means that the executive, legislative, and judicial powers are housed in separate institutions. If an individual serves in the executive branch, he or she cannot serve in the legislature or on the court. With one or two exceptions, the first one is at the level of Vice president who also occupies the office of presidency over the house of Senate. The second exception is the Chief Justice who also preside rarely over the Senate in case of impeachment (Maisel 3). The way the separation of power, in accordance to federalism function under the United States constitution is unique, which make it difficult to understand if not well studied their accumulation and value in making politics and running government (3).

1.8.2. Checks and Balances:

The Checks and Balances refers to the organization made by the Constitution which puts the triple governmental system of America-Beard precisely says they are four- because the Congress is bicameral, the Senate in position of balance (Beard and Beard). It is to distribute governmental responsibilities among the three branches that form the American political system, it is clearly that they are the main features of the American

constitutional structure says Charles H. Sheldon although there is difficulty in giving their exact location in the constitution (8).

1.9. The Organization of Power in the American Constitution:

1.9.1. The Legislative Branch:

The Congress is the representative constitution because in the American government the Congress is elected and chosen by majority for representation. It is the pillar since Congress is the important institution through which law is made or amended. Congress is bicameral which means that is consisted of two chambers, those are the Senate-also called High- and house of representatives-called Low. It is elected by direct people vote.

1.9.1.1. The Senate:

- Each state has to elect two members of senate to congress for six years service period.
- A Senator shall be the person whose age is above 30 years old, an American citizen for 9 years.
- The Vice President presides the Senate.
- The Senate choose their officers and President Pro tempore in case the Vice president is absent or occupies the presidency of the United States.
- Senate have power to impeachment.

1.9.1.2. The House of Representatives:

- The house is composed of members elected every second year by people vote.
- A person elected to the House will be 25 years old, a citizen four seven years in the U.S.

- The Representatives have to choose their speaker and have power to impeachment.

The legislative branch of the American government is empowered to:

- levy taxes.
- borrow money.
- regulation of commercial matters
- impeachment of the executive (The President).
- declare war.
- determine its rules of procedure.
- The Congress controls all the nation budget except for the scientific research.
- the Congress can alter the regulations taken in the procedure of electing to Chambers.
- Congress is empowered to borrow money.
- Congress coins money and specifies its value.
- Provide punishment for "counterfeiting" of securities and coin.

1.9.2. Executive Branch:

It headed by the President and the Vice President whom are elected together for four years term. The President is charged with:

- Commander in Chief of Army, the American Navy, militia of several states.
- Power to make treaties, nominate and appoint Ambassadors, judges of the Supreme Court, public ministers and all officers of the U.S.A.
- receives ambassadors and ministers.
- commission the officers of the United States.

1.9.3 The Judicial Branch:

The third political body of the United States, the Judicial branch is vested in the Supreme Court which is the top institution of justice created by the constitution whereas the lower federal courts were created by Congress, states or local authorities. The judicial branch functions:

- cases of law.
- looks after the application of law issued by the other branches (The World Encyclopedia,9-30).

Conclusion:

As a sum up to this chapter, the American constitution regulates and defines the American political frames. The wise and critical thinking made by the founding fathers, the debates over the articles and amendments it enclosures, the division of its powers and the power delegated to each and the principle it was set upon, made it the most workable constitution for all the times. This is clear since it still works and defines all the American political frameworks till the 21st century. The American seems to be eternally the most workable institution, because of its articles and amendments are still effective since first it was found in 1776 and not projected to change.

Introduction:

The representation system in the United States is due to peaceful shift in power. It is through elections, that American people choose their representative to the federal government. Generally, election means to vote for a candidate who represents and supports people interests, in an organized procedure that described by politicians as the biggest game that a government organizes, and in which all people participate. However, elections and electoral system in America; differ very much in all aspects from the electoral system all around the world, for its uniqueness and complexity. The system is a result of an extensive thinking made by the founding fathers, that its main concern is to avoid dishonest elections, which does not freely and truly express the people's opinions and choices.

2.1. Elections in America:

Since the founding fathers had the idea of tracing an exact structure that institutes the American constitution, they did much effort to engineer a suitable method for the presidential selection process. Their precious efforts ended after more than half of a century, with issuing many rules; that least to say about them is that they were difficult and hard . These rules were spontaneous, not a prepared rules but they are providing informally a planned options to the structure embodied in the constitution (McCormick 4).

One of the main characteristics of The United states political system, is that it has the busiest election calendar on earth. American organize elections for federal, state, and local government. It is not only the matter of choosing president; that throw attention to the electoral process, but every occasion for administrative position, at any level do capture the idea of election. Even, the process covers the number of many elections times organized in many countries, all together. Green and Gerber wrote “ Americans have more opportunities to vote each decade than Britons, Germans, or Japanese have in their

lifetime. Thousands of Americans seek elective office each year, running for legislative, judicial and administrative posts” (Green and Gerber 1).

Voters in the American elections do not participate in huge or uncountable numbers, American electors participate in the national, state and local elections, at a low rate; which is a distinctive feature that characterized the American vote (Althen and el. 82).

Elections in the United states, entered new phase with the system of parties. Between 1832 and 1844, election transformed into the party game. The context of election started to be carried on by two electoral parties that were national in scope, the Republican party and the democratic party. The two parties organized conventions, in which each party nominate its candidates to the presidency. The result of this was an exaggerated campaigns to arouse the mass electorate (McCormick 4-5). By 1844, the party game, and the rules had become well established. Most of its major features were to persist for more than a century. Even significant realignments of political parties in the 1850s and again in 1890s did not drastically alter the character of the electoral process to the presidency (6).

The founding fathers sought to establish an office which would contribute to the stability of the government and provide efficient execution of the laws. So the main focus was set upon the process of selecting a president, because election would be immune to the actions of parties, and election also stand against corruption. They were talent about the issue; and so did their greatest to construct an electoral system, that guarantees a stead stand against all what can be considered as a threat. The result was a new and complicated ideal scheme that involved the use of electors. The scheme is new because the system rest on fresh ideas that were not issued before, and complicated for it makes the process operates in an indirect manner (McCormick 7).

The aspect of presidential selection process is shaped through ambiguous thoughts which were a result of an extensive thinking by the framers, whom were able to design the presidential election in two general, clear and obvious methods for selection. The reason that prevented the founding fathers from following the previous ways of election was their fear from the simplicity of choosing chief executive through national legislature or by granting citizens right to vote for [The franchise]. Instead, they decided to go on an indirect method of election through the use of electors. Every state was given right to direct its own way to appoint electors, through state legislature, which made the process of election varies from state-to state, since each can create its own regulations and rules that see them fits to the state (McCormick 8). Which gives the American elections- particularly the presidential election- the characteristic of seeking states voters rather than popular votes of the nationwide (Tara 1). This led to the establishment of an unclear process of election, because some states preferred that the choice was to be made by legislature, other sought to be by popular vote on a district plan, while others by popular vote in the state at large (McCormick 8). According to Tara Ross, the electoral system in America, in which the constitution favors an electoral vote by the state rather than popular vote, is an important reason that enables various citizens to live in free society, in which peace is common share (XI).

American elections not only to select candidates, it is an indirect way through which citizens participate in politics, the referendums and ballots allow maximum citizens to vote and decide for policy matters. Election, in America is seen from some point of views as the perfect reflection of the public, because it also allows citizens to come up with new and more workable changes for the governmental policy, since elections give them right to remove some elected officials and insure an effective results in decision

making process. Today most Americans view electoral politics as the most practical way through which they can bring change (Kasniunas and Shea 2).

2.2. Why a Complex and Indirect Electoral Process?:

The American electoral system is designated in a complex and indirect manner, because its aim is to insure that only who deserves to run the presidency, will be. Direct elections harms and destructs the two-party systems. How? Because , in direct elections, the candidate who gets the majority of votes, will win the elections as whole. If so, this winner would be a minority president; who won with less than 40 percent of the total vote -of course when there is no run-off, and who may not gain the enough and real support that suits legitimacy of the office. The American electoral seeks to choose the most appropriate man for the job, the one who can run the presidency with legitimate honor that is granted by righteous decision to the office (Keech 11).

2.3. Political Parties and Election

2.3.1. Political parties:

According to Samuel Elderweld (1964, 1982), and others who agreed with him, the major party is a broad and encompassing organization, a coalition of many and diverse partners, that is commonly called umbrella-like. Aldrich quoted from McClosky about the political parties which he called political elites, and which his main conclusion about them was that they are important, for, they share most elements of the popular faith: “The evidence suggests that it is the [political elites] rather than the public who serve as the major repositories of the public conscience and as the carriers of the Creed. Responsibilities for keeping the system going on, hence, falls most heavily upon them”. (286).

New kind of political parties came to scene, a change become clear in party identification that occurred over this period was a movement of leaning towards political

independence, what is become known as Independent party, whom loyalists belong neither to the republican nor to the democratic party. Calling themselves Independent. The historical development of this movement was primarily in the late 1960s through the mid-1970s, because of many reasons:

- **The Civil Rights Revolution of the 1960s:** played rule in the psychology of leaning toward independence because, the revolution led white southerners to get rid their traditional Democratic loyalties, since the southern states were in support of the democratic party and so becoming independents.
- **The Vietnam War:** which traced a bed vision and disillusionment upon the two parties, led to many young people decision of not to identify themselves with either party, and instead, choosing to remain independents.
- **The Watergate Scandal:** which led some Republicans to hold back their identification to the party and became instead independents. The movement within the party witnessed some raise and decline, when it jumped from 23% in 1964 to 40% in 1976 and declined as little in the next several presidential election years, to raise up again to the 40% in 2000 and 2004. Although, independents from both parties vote in favor of their parties. For example, independent democrats choose to vote side of democratic party instead of voting for republicans, and so do the independent republicans. Independent, who do not belong to either parties participate in elections in low rate, which is considered the one effect that this third party would have on the process of election in America (Ross III).

Their growth in number could project the elections to be instable and furious process. A two party system is buttressed by an electoral system that handicaps minor parties by electing a single person from each jurisdiction, chosen by majority or plurality. In presidential election, state are the jurisdiction. Forty

eight of them have chosen a winner-take-all allocation of electoral votes. The presidential candidate winning the state is awarded its entire slate of electors (III).

2.4. Presidential Election :

Election to presidency in America, is an accumulated process of four main steps. Each step gives a deduce about the next successor to the government. They are:

2.4.1. The Primaries:

Primary elections are elections organized by the 50 states. Each party in each state designate its candidates to presidential elections. The candidates who won the primaries become the party's nominee, and will represent the party as whole in the national convention. The primary is field of battle within the party itself, candidates of the one party compete against each other to win the title of nominee. How the elections goes at this level, it is quite indirect action. Many delegates represent one candidate, those delegates will be voted for by the whole party. The number of elected delegates of a candidate can show earlier who will be the party representative in the election. The aim of this process is to rank the party's candidates to select the most likely to win in the next step (Pauwels 14).

Presidential elections are relatively uncomplicated. They are always characterized of two major candidates. One representing the current party, to whom the current president in the election year belong, and the other an competitive party. Elections are decided primarily by relatively stable partisan loyalties and by the incumbent party's recent success (or lack of success) in managing the economy. As a result, although much of the psychology and sociology of the individual voter's choice remains mysterious, election outcomes can be predicted in advance with considerable accuracy.

The process by which each party chooses its candidate for the presidency presents quite another picture. Instead of two contenders there may be a half of dozen or more.

Some candidates may be well known political figures: others may be virtually unknown to the electors. The issue dividing them may have little to do with the issue in which the winner will eventually wage the general election campaign, and they compete in fifty separate state level. Delegate selection processes is governed by strange collection of complex rules (Bartels 5).

In addition and perhaps most importantly the modern presidential nominating process has dynamic aspect unmatched by any other electoral process its key institutional feature is that individual state primaries are spread over a period of three and a half months as the focus of attention moves around the country from week to week .politicians journalists and the public use the results in each state to adjust their own expectation and behavior at subsequent part of the political context shaping the following week's choices. Thus each primary must be interpreted not as final result but as single episode in the series of interrelated political events together determine the nominee (6).

The primaries is one step in the way to elect the president. It was legislated in 1903 by reformers in Wisconsin In this step the state nominates its candidates from the two parties, it is regulated by the state legislatures (Domhoff 142). The primaries were getting acceptance, since it was legislated, and now it become main step in the electoral system. However, it helped in the appearance of the two political parties as the most dominate and influential factions in the United states, the winner candidate in the primary can make the whole party stands for what he determined the policy of party should proceed on. In other words, the primaries seize the control of a party over membership, instead it throw power in hand of candidate winner (143).

2.4.2 The National Convention:

It is the summer in the election year, it is the time of “The National Convention”, in which the two political parties in America gather. Each party acknowledges with its final nominee, which is a result of the primaries. In this step also, the delegates who were chosen to vote for nominees, again vote for Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; because the vice president is not elected in separate way, but each presidential candidates shall have vice president. After their were nominated, candidates visit the whole country, displaying their presidential programs that they intended to execute, in case they won to the presidency of the United States, through campaigns they organize (Pauwels 14).

2.4.2.1. The Presidential Campaign:

Campaigns present voters with information they can use to decide among potential officeholders and policies. Elections provide voters with a level of control over officeholders who make the rules under which all citizens live. Campaign insiders have long turned to the insightful case studies those agreed that each campaign is unique with its own critical decisions and turning points (Bailey and el. IX).

In their book entitled “*Campaign Craft*”, Michael John Burton and Daniel M. Shea considered that campaigns are a craft, a skill as well as a science and an art.. They maintain that this new style of campaigning now affects local elections as well as those at the national level, describing the typical campaign plan, the methods for understanding contexts of the race through demographic research and profiles of candidates and opponents. They examine the strategic thinking behind electoral targeting and polling, and cover voter contact techniques such as fundraising, strategic communications, news coverage, and returning to the grass roots. They close with commentary on the future of political campaign organization."

Campaigns are source of great drama. They bring together some of the interesting people in the country: some are smart, some are colorful, some are ruthless and some are simply lucky. These people compete intensely in an arena with clear time and money constraints. The result can be fascinating: some candidates self-destruct early from over-confidence, others hold on until they finally get a break late in the campaign. Other races are slugfests from the opening bell, with one candidate barely standing as the final ball rings on election day (Bailey and el. 9)

2.4.2.2. Campaign Finance:

Campaign finance come from four main sources:

2.4.2.2.1. Individuals:

Generally, they are citizens, they are considered the ultimate source of the political money, since individual invest and spend their money that is given to the candidates. Individuals' participation with money not only limited in supporting and financing candidates, an individual also gave money to political parties.

2.4.2.2.2. Interest Groups:

Those are corporations, institutions or associations who have an interest with a candidate or his party. They contribute to the campaign by spending amounts of money directed as a support to a candidate or a party. Interest groups are involved in electoral politics, their activities do more to influence the campaign discourse more than do the party and candidates themselves.

2.4.2.2.3. Political Parties:

It is considered also as a major source of campaign funding, since political parties give money in support to a specific candidates, who run for presidential or congressional position, which will have good effect on party position itself in the political scheme.

2.4.2.2.4. Candidates Owning:

Candidates also can share with their own resource in campaign. They have to spend from their own owning. Of course, spending from own resource help candidates enrich their campaigns and persuade public votes. The lack of spending in a campaign threaten the candidate chance in having win the elections (Bailey and el. 9).

2.4.2.2.5. Campaign Goal:

Green and Gerber claimed that the aims and goals behind campaigns vary enormously. The nature of variation is due to the nature of a candidate, is he partisan, who stand in support of a party or, whether he is not a partisan, known as independent. Some campaigners focus on name identification, giving appreciation to their names, so they can be recognized when it is the popular vote. Others, depend on influencing people through their programs, which are regulated to fit people needs and expectations, while others' aim from a campaign is to gather, mobilize and inspire their base of loyal voters (6).

Campaigns are also meetings that aim to educate, to register and to motivate citizens. These varieties are soon vanished, when the election day is getting close and closer. Especially, when campaigns shift into televised mode. candidates start to focus on their program, that are the common goal of a campaign. But varied as they are, campaigns have important and obvious commonalities (6). Bailey wrote: *“As election day approaches and campaigns move... their aims become quite similar and their purpose very narrow. By the week before the election, they are all homing in one simple task: to get their people to the polls. Each campaign struggles with the same basic challenge: how to allocate remaining resources in order to turn the largest number of targeted voters”* (4).

A successful candidate had to hire a political consultant or a public relations firm specializing in the management of political campaigns. The candidate also had to make

extensive use of television, which has come to be decisive in the gubernatorial popularity contest. When the cost of a political consultant and the sums spent for television are added to the cost of traditional campaign techniques, they make almost any gubernatorial campaign prohibitively expensive (Leal 20).

2.4.3. The Popular Vote:

The popular vote is the third step in the process of the American electoral system. A process in which citizens directly cast their votes for a candidate; the candidate who receives the most votes from citizens wins the election. The popular vote means citizens' vote, that is organized to vote for list of Presidential electors from both parties. So, the popular vote is not the final round in the game of choosing the president, actually the popular vote through the secret vote, called "Ballot" is a vote added to the party's votes. The number of the electors in the lists of presidential electors altogether is 538, equals to number of Congressman and other three Congressman from the District of Columbia. In order to win the vote at this level, a candidate must win 270 votes that will insure him to move to the next stage (Pauwels 15).

2.4.4. The Electoral College:

The electoral college is the last step, which designate who will be the president of the United States. A group of representatives from each of the states who meet and vote for a particular candidate. In this step, the presidential electors of each party, meet together and form the electoral college consists of two nominees. When it is month of December, in Washington, the electoral college formed by the winner party, are expected to be the next President and Vice President of the United states (15).

The Electoral College system, a unique method of choosing a chief executive, this system was created by the founding fathers for the new Republic as compromise and moderate solution for the method of choosing a president. Many view contrasted about

the issue, there were those who sought to elect the president through popular vote, meaning that people decide directly for a president. As said before, direct election may not pick the appropriate person for office (Keech 16).

Others viewers claimed that Congress is the only institution who can make the last decision. Moderation would be the righteous solution, the electoral college combines the two views, because it comes after popular vote, in which people vote for candidates, and the process of electing the president does not proceed unless Congress votes (16).

According to Wagner, a president is officially elected I regard to the quotient of votes in the Electoral College. He wrote: “Presidents are elected based not on the number of popular votes they receive, but on the number of Electoral College votes. Each state has a certain number of electors (representatives to the Electoral College) who cast votes for that state. The number is based on the number of senators from the state (always two) and the number of U.S. representatives (which varies from state to state based on population). In the presidential election, the party whose candidate has won the most popular votes in a state wins all the electors of that state. There is an exceptions of two states , they are Maine and Nebraska. Two electors are chosen by statewide popular vote and the remainder are chosen by the popular vote within each congressional district”(34).

2.5. Election Day:

Election day is set by law (Nobleman 5) on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November in any given presidential election year. On election day , voters in the state are not voting for presidential candidate himself. They are actually voting for a slate of electors (democratic, republican or third party), once the votes have been tallied, each state (except Maine and Nebraska) will certify the entire slate of electors for the party that won a majority of that state’s popular vote. A “certificate of Ascertainment” with the names of these electors is forwarded to Washington D.C (Tara 25).

According to Pauwels, people go to vote on the first Tuesday in November for many reason. First of all, it is a historical consideration. When America was a rural and agricultural country, farmers were able to finish the harvesting of corps only by then. So farmers can go easily to vote (14). Nobleman added that Election Day was put in November because farmers were not as busy then as they were the rest of the year. Farmers planted crops in spring and summer. Most gathered their crops in September or October (13). Second it gives a full day travel before the election day and it is in the first Tuesday after the first Monday so that election never parallel with court business at the country seat (Pauwels 14).

According to Nobleman, In 1845, the U.S. government decided by law saying when each Election Day would be. Election Day was set on a Tuesday for many considerations:

- to give voters enough time to get to the vote centers. At the time, people had to walk or ride horses on rocky dirt roads to get to where they voted.
- Some people needed to spend more than one day to get to the nearest polling place.
- Most people would not leave their towns on a Sunday because they went to church.
- People could leave on a Monday. So the government chose Tuesday for Election Day. That gave people plenty of time to travel to vote (11).

2.6. Choosing the President:

The house of representatives is where the decision for choosing the president is made, there each state delegation is given one vote. The vote is granted equally, in this process, neither the population number nor the geographical districts of a state is taken in the account. Even the number of congressman of each state is not important, For example,

though California has 53 congressman in the house of representative, whereas, South Dakota has 1. Both of them is granted only one vote. A president is elected when one candidate wins a majority of the votes of state delegation. State delegation may vote for any one of the top three presidential candidate in the electoral vote (Pauwels 14).

Conclusion:

The electoral system in America is a very complicated process. It is consisted and organized in such way, to convince the principle of an real, organized and honest elections. The elections in USA are a real manifestation which intend to express the popular decision, that will be considered the final and which reflects the people interests. The American electoral system does not give way to corruption to get into it, because it reflects the people through secret ballot of the popular vote and congress through the electoral college.

Introduction:

Alternation in power means to change the incumbent executives, after they serve a limited and concise term in duty. The alternation in power is the basic element in leading a wise, peaceful and successful political system. America has an alternative framework, which indicates that the system is always in a “Reborn” track. The alternation in power, proved its efficiency during the decades of crisis and problems. America is leading the world now because it has the largest history of frequent alternations in presidential power. This record is associated with the emergence of better governance, since each president rules according to his new sight to leadership and governing of the nation, helps insuring progress; through overcoming crisis during decades of depression and international disagreement, and spreading democracy; because every president is case in history of nation, for his deeds and achievements during a term.

3.1. Alternation in Power:

Alternation in power means to change officeholders, after they terminated their constitutional limited term. It is to replace an executive by putting in charge new person, who is selected because he fulfill all requirements to the office. The alternation is expected to have a positive effect on nation policy, economy, foreign and domestic affairs. This is true, because the differentiation in views and policies; taken by each president is the basic element for the changes that overcome crisis and mistakes done by former president. In the United States, these major institutional reforms as the direct election of the Senate and the limitation on presidential terms were made by constitutional amendment and articles (“Political Systems”. Encyc. Britannica).

The alternation is realized through two main circumstances. According to Bartolini is represented by the "*possibility*" of alternation and making change in government or the structure of a government. He wrote in an article entitled “Collusion, Competition and

Democracy: Part II.”: *“the possibility for an incumbent government to be ousted and replaced or otherwise modified in its composition as a result of changes in voters’ choices”*(34).

3.2. The American Constitution and the Concept of “Alternation”:

The principle of Alternation of power is defended by the American constitution. The constitution restricts and puts limits on the term of the American officials, congressman and executives.

3.2.1. The Executive Power:

The term of a president and vice president, who represents the executive branch of the United States, is limited by the Article II, Section I of the Constitution to four years.

3.2.1.1. Article. II.

Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term (The World Encyc. 25). President is not also permitted to serve more than two terms of four years. This is guaranteed by the constitution texts in the Amendment XXII, Section I. The context of the amendment is:

3.2.1.2 Amendment XXII (1951)

Section 1.

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not

apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who maybe holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term (41).

3.2.2. The Legislative Power:

The constitution guarantees that the legislative branch is due to alternation, through limiting the term of service of members of Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives.

3.2.2.1.The Senate:

a senator duration in service is limited to six years, as a senator of a state. This was legislated in the amendment XVII.

3.2.2.1.1. Amendment XVII (1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures (38). And by the Article I, Section 3:

3.2.2.1.2. Article. I.

Section. 2.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,] for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote (20).

3.2.2.2. The House of Representatives:

a representative finishes his duties in term of two years according to the Article I, Section 2 of the American constitution:

3.2.2.2.1. Article. I.

Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature (19).

3.3. Comment:

The American constitution is putting limits on the terms in duty of each official in the U.S government. This is the way that it gets its power and strength, because since each official is commanded by the articles and amendments of the constitution-which is above all- can never project the constitution to be changed or altered in its principles. Also, the restriction of the terms makes an official truthful to his job. An official works hard and honest during his short term in office, so that he can be recognized for his deeds and character when he candidate for higher position in the political scheme.

3.4. How Does the Alternation in Power help?:

The alternation according to the limitation issued by the American constitution is a distinctive characteristic of the American framework. According to Przeworski et al:“the possibility that incumbent politicians will be removed from their office constitutes a distinctive characteristic of modern representative democracies”. This is a typical feature of the American political system, because it is a system that insures this principle, for it restrict the monopoly of offices and powers, so an official is aware with the fact that he

will be removed from his occupation, after a period of time in office (Przeworski et al. 15).

This fact, increases the degree of competitiveness of a political system strengthening the relation of accountability between voters and elected officials. Furthermore, Horowitz stated that *“the effective occurrence of government alternation makes the threat to be removed from the office real”*. Here, there is an indication that the alternation of power play a great role in overcoming threats formed by the serving for long terms in power. Which, instead of regulating nation sources and preserve its political strength, guides it through corruption and splits it into anarchy (Horowitz et al 109).

America is a two political parties system, in which only two parties; with absolute different ideologies and ideals, alternate on governing the American nation. Democracy finds way to a nation only through alternation in power between political parties. According to Karla Hoff, Shale Horowitz and Branko Milanovic, whenever the occurrence of alternation between parties is high, the more democracy is achieved. They argue: *“Instead of putting democracy in jeopardy, these orderly transitions between political parties of different ideology gave an air of stability to the new democracies, entrenched the democratic transition, and—we argue—improved governance”* (2).

Whereas, nations and countries that did not experience an alternation in power; generally become much worse than they currently are. They stated that: *“thus low political alternation in the past may contribute not only to poor governance, but also to actions that make future political alternation less likely”*(2).

3.5. The Alternation In Power Versus Corruption:

The alternation in power is the most workable extermination of state and nation political and economical corruption. Corruption happens when an official who occupy political position or economical office, that position which is defined to serve public interest, works to achieve private rather than public interests (Philp 45). Hoff et el. claim that this use of political power in enlarging personal gain can be controlled by the alternation in power, in their study conducted to analyze the effect of alternation on political corruption, they found:

Whenever a democratic institution is weak, the more public officials are able to use the power of their office to obtain a private gain for themselves and their business partners. If this is the case, then most direct way to break the cruel circle of weak institutions and strong particular interests is through government alternation (1).

According to Huber and Shipan, the alternation in power can have a major role in constraining corruption. They articulate that the lack of alternation and political changes, helps increasing corruption interaction between corrupted politicians and groups they deal with (Huber and Shipan 2). Which means, the more a government witnesses political alternation, the more a government succeeds in overcoming corruption and the vice versa.

Alessandro Pellegata, a PhD in political studies, concluded that the alternation of powers plays a great rule in constraining corruption, stabilizing nation political health and keeping order. He proved right his hypothesis about the relation of alternation in power and confronting corruption, as he also argued that countries with long history of alternation are likely to be politically healthy and developed. He wrote: *“First, institutional structures that offer a more concrete possibility of alternation help to constrain corruption; second, countries that present higher past levels of alternation are related to a better capacity to control corruption”* (1).

Hoff et al. reached a final conclusion that the frequent alternations in power do not cause political instability or interrupt the decision-making process. They stated that the opposite would happen when there will be frequent organized process of alternation. According to them alternation in power is associated with improvement in governance (4).

3.6. Leadership Alternation:

One kind of political alternation is “Leadership alternation”. According to Karla Hoff, Shale Horowitz, and Branko Milanovic leadership alternation is “*a personnel change in the control of the executive, whether or not the leader is from the same party as his predecessor.*”(2). This means the changes that occur within presidential political system, which requires changing the incumbent president with new elected one, the latter could be from the same party as his predecessor, or from another party (2). For example, in a presidential system, such as in the United States, leadership alternation involves a change in the executive power that is the president. Presidential alternation in America is between Democrats and Republicans, such as the change from Bill Clinton to George Walker Bush to Barak Obama.

3.7. The Success of the American History of Leadership Alternation:

Since each president makes up his own way in governance, set up his own strategies and frames to work with, the alternation in presidential power seems to benefit the political system in every respect. Each president has own convictions and opinions he constructed about policy, though, sometimes many presidents share the same convictions but being they do not express or achieve them the same way make them differ, and when they differ they contribute with newness perspective for the system. Franklin D. Roosevelt once said: “*all of our great presidents were leaders of thought at a time when certain ideas in the life of the nation had to be clarified.*” And he stated that “*Washington personified the idea of federal union, Jefferson and Jackson personified the idea of*

democracy, Lincoln union and freedom and Wilson -according to him- was a moral leader. Each one of them used his way according to requirement of his time used the presidency as a platform to act in way which correspond to his beliefs“ (qtd. Dallek xvii).

Leadership alternation is valuable. Why? Because each president brings changes, that is why it is. Stephen E. Ambrose wrote stated in his books the greatness of leadership alternation because as he said: “One of the measures of greatness in a president is the change he brings about that is permanent and that affects every citizen’s life forever after” (573). He celebrated some achievements and changes made by some American presidents; he wrote:” *with Theodore Roosevelt, it was conservatism; with Woodrow Wilson, it was the Federal Reserve System; with Franklin Roosevelt, it was Social Security; With Eisenhower, it was the Interstate Highway program”* (573). He added: “*Each man did much more, of course, but these are the innovation that were unique to them and that will always be associated with their names”* (573).

3.8. The Leadership Alternation in America During Great Depression:

America has a long history of leadership alternation. Since the establishment of the United States. But to show the effectiveness of alternation in power, the most appropriate period to tackle the issue is a period when there is a crisis. Thus, the period of the great depression and the Cold War seems to be the best.

3.8.1. Hoover in Presidency:

President Robert Hoover was the 31st American president. He was a republican who run the presidency from 1929 until 1933, during the eve of the Great Depression. Hoover was originally a professional mining engineer and author. As the United States Secretary of Commerce in the 1920s under President Calvin Coolidge, he promoted partnerships between government and business (Donaldson 23).

As a president, Hoover made the idea of “intelligent cooperation” his main focus in governance to save the American economy from falling in crash of depression. Hoover urged states to enlarge their spending because he believed that national government spending would get the economy riddled with inefficiency and waste, and that economy could be improved by experts who could identify the problems and solve them. Most of his strategies did not give prosperity or relief Americans. One of his strategies was urging employers not to cut wage rates also, asking state and local politicians to hasten and augment their spending on roads and other public works, believing that in various government treasuries there lay “*a substantial reserve for prompt expanded action*”. Depending on people cost, all his plans failed in achieving economical success. Indeed, Hoover’s government showed defaults put pressure on another weak pillar through his plans (26-7).

America witnessed a hard time when Hoover was in governance. It is the Great Depression. During this period, it saw an continual increasing of unemployed people and diminishing in social class. By 1932, 11,5 million Americans had no work and nationwide hardships crossed the lines between urban and rural populations to an extraordinary degree. Unemployment, as a cyclical problem, had plagued cities as long as there had been cities (39-42).

O’Callaghan stated in his book entitled “An Illustrated History of the USA” that the president Hoover during his presidency could do nothing to restore order and prosperity, though he thought of some solutions. O’Callaghan wrote: “*To masses of unemployed workers Hoover seemed uncaring and unable to help them.*”(98).

As a consequence, Hoover, from his fresh start in presidency was unable to recover and fix his corrupted laissez-faire policy. The outcome of his policy was the America fell in a great depression. The result was that he left office with the economy at

the depths of an extraordinary decline and despair, with no recovery in sight after three and a half years, and with unemployment at the terrible and unprecedented rate of 25 percent of the labor force (Rothbard 186).

3.8.2. The Coming of Franklin T. Roosevelt:

The United States foreign and domestic policy witnessed new direction when Franklin T. Roosevelt came to the presidency. Roosevelt, unlike Hoover was sharply influenced by a well-known American figure. The president Wilson who embraced "idealism" from which Roosevelt learned to make it the most important ideology of nation's foreign policy in order to promote democracy and realizing human rights all around the world (168).

From the day of his appointment president Roosevelt gave in his messages, speeches, and interviews an attention for interesting discussion and subject that he made the core of his presidential ruling. These subjects were about trusts, capital, labor, poverty, riches, lawbreaking, good citizenship, and kindred themes which he gave a careful examination and impulse (Beard and Beard 351).

When he became President, he had serious convictions on general principles. *"I was bent upon making the government,"* he wrote, *"the most efficient possible instrument in helping the people of the United States to better themselves in every way, politically, socially, and industrially. I believed with all my heart in real and thorough-going democracy and I wished to make the democracy industrial as well as political, although I had only partially formulated the method I believed we should follow."* It is thus evident at least that he had departed a long way from the old idea of the government as nothing but a great policeman keeping order among the people in a struggle over the distribution of the nation's wealth and resources (351).

When Roosevelt came to the presidency, he gave an impression of energy and determination, and a deep care for the welfare of ordinary people. His main idea centered around main idea that the federal government can take the lead in the fight against the Depression. He told the American people in an addressed speech that: "*the country needs and demands bold persistent experimentation*". Moreover, he promised the American people with his program the "New Deal" (O'Callaghan 98-9).

3.8.2.1. Roosevelt's Domestic Policy:

Roosevelt constructed some program to fight and diminish the Great Depression. It was the New Deal a complex, interlocking set of programs designed to produce relief especially government jobs for the unemployed resulted from the crisis, recovery of the economy, and reform through regulation of Wall Street, banks and transportation. It was a set of laws he proposed to the Congress to establish some agencies in order to assist the nation recover the damages of the Depression era. The agencies he proposed were:

- The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC): which opened the doors for thousands to work.
- The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA): gave money to individual state government to help their unemployed.
- The Agriculture Adjustment Administration (AAA): established to raise the price of crop in order farmers produce less.
- The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): to produce electricity to the poor southern states.
- National Recovery Administration (NRA): set up to supervise the wages and salaries being well paid or not. (O'Callaghan 100).

He also passed the National Labor Relations Act, in which he programmed to reform and renew many aspects of the American institution in order to insure Social

security, labor relations, banking, public utility holding companies, and a wealth (Dallek 105).

3.8.2.2. Roosevelt's Foreign Policy:

Roosevelt also were haunted by the foreign policy. He constructed new foreign policy, "*The Good Neighbor policy*", the last is popular name for the Latin American policy that was taken by his administration. Suggested by the president's commitment "to the policy of the good neighbor". Roosevelt stated that "*[I]n the field of foreign policy, I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor.*"(Hastedt 421). In the first inaugural address, March 4, 1933. This step which had a great effect on foreign policy manifested the American transition from traditional interventionism in the Americas. Through the diplomatic relations, the United States expressed the non-intervention and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Latin America.

It also reinforced the idea that the United States would be a "good neighbor" and engage in mutual exchanges with Latin American countries. in general, the Roosevelt administration expected that this new policy would create new economic opportunities in the form of mutual trade agreements and reassert the influence of America in Latin America (Beard and Beard 383).

Another successful achievement on the foreign policy, added to the record of the United States, by the president Roosevelt is the "Santo Domingo Affair". Dominican republic was sinking in great debt to the European countries. Those last, decided the use of arms in case the debts were not paid. Payment of the debt would be heavy, unless the American government take part in solving the issue. Roosevelt, fearing a well establish European powers, took decision that placed Dominican finances under American supervision (347).

3.8.3. Harry Truman (1945–1953):

By the coming of Harry Truman to preside the United states of America, he worked on making the foreign policy the most important concern to him. During his reign, America was confronting an outside danger that was to threaten it. It was the growing power and influence of the Soviet Union, along the world, especially those countries of interest of the United States such as Italy, which was projected to a soviet political and economic intervention. the Truman Doctrine appeared explicitly in American adviser, diplomat, political scientist, and historian, best known as "the father of containment George Frost Kennan's "X" article, which spoke of the need "to confront the Russians with unalterable counter-force at every point where they show signs of encroaching upon the interests of a peaceful and stable world (Gaddis 57).

Truman administration aimed to insure a strong foreign policy, in which the United States would be actively involved in settling international disputes. Thus Kennan wrote in the summer of 1948: "*The fundamental objectives of our foreign policy must always be*":

1. To protect the security of the nation, by which is meant the continued ability of this country to pursue the development of its internal life without serious interference, or threat of interference, from foreign powers.

2. To advance the welfare of its people, by promoting a world order in which this nation can make the maximum contribution to the peaceful and orderly development of other nations and derive maximum benefit from their experiences and abilities (Gaddis 26).

3.8.3.1. Truman's Foreign Policy:

Truman strengthened the United States foreign policy, through many projects and treaties he made with foreign powers in all aspects, in economics and politics. His main deeds were:

- Truman Doctrine: a plan as funding help addressed to Turkey and Greece, in order to surround the communism and Soviet Union influence there.
- The United Nation: Truman supported the creation of the UN
- Marshal plan: was a plan to rebuild the post war Europe (after the WWII)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Truman joined the NATO in 1949. NATO is an organization that establishes military alliance with Canada and many of the democratic European nations that had not yet fallen under Soviet communist control.

3.8.3.2. Truman Domestic Policy:

In domestic affairs, Truman preferred to proceed with Roosevelt's program of the New Deal. On September 6th, he defined his "*twenty-one-point program to expand many of the New Deal in order to full employment bill, increase minimum wage, national housing legislation, and extension of social security*". In addition, the conservatives in the congress refused most of Truman's proposal because they sought that the country is fed up with the policy of New Deal and that the nation had already passed the Depression period since Roosevelt time (Donaldson 4).

Truman launched the "*Fair Deal*", as a continued commitment policy of the former president' "*New Deal*". It was aimed to increase in the minimum wage, and as an expansion of the social security, national health insurance, federal aid, law cast housing, and a repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Although he faced the rejection by the Congress who did not passed almost of the proposal (20).

As a sum up of Truman term, we conclude that Truman failed in the domestic affairs, because he faced objections by the conservatives and congress, but he achieved a great success on the foreign policy, because he strength the American position in accordance to the world's powers (20).

3.8.4. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

It was dangerous and hard decades in which Eisenhower come to run the presidency. His time was not a time of the Great Depression, neither Civil war nor cold war. with the alternate to Eisenhower, the country was guided to security and safety. Ambrose Wrote: "...*what we do know is that he [Eisenhower] guided his country safely and securely through a dangerous decades.*" (573). He gave the United States eight years of peace, which made him the only president who arrived with the country to a prosperous period during his two terms.

When Eisenhower come to the office, in 1953, he rejected all former New Deals of previous presidents Roosevelt and Truman's Fair Deal policies. He instead replaced them with the laissez-faire policy. He believed that the ex-programs were useless and not beneficial at all, he argued that they dedicated the establishment of bureaucracy and against American capitalism but towards socialism. Eisenhower new attitude of governing aimed to cure the weak and miserable domestic economic situation by controlling the economy and labor conflicts (Clack 264).

In the domestic affairs, Eisenhower found support by his secretary of the treasury, George M. Humphrey. His passion to help spread prosperity in the nation, reflected in his administration's domestic program, which came to be labeled "modern Republicanism". The latter called for reduced taxes, balanced budgets, a decrease in government control over the economy, and the return of certain federal responsibilities to the states. Controls over rents, wages, and prices were allowed to expire, and in 1954 there was a slight tax revision ("Eisenhower, Dwight D."Encyclopedia Britannica).

Eisenhower also created a new cabinet office, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. To promote the development of the postwar economy, he successfully lobbied Congress to pass the "*Federal Aid Highway Act*" in 1956. This

project launched the biggest peacetime construction program in the nation's history ("United States". Encyclopedia. Britannica).

Eisenhower's military experience also proved invaluable in determining his style of presidential leadership. Based on techniques that had served him well in NATO, he used a chief of staff to keep track of the day-to-day operations, freeing him to maintain an overview of all of the administration's business. The President Eisenhower was concerned with the continuity of the international peace that had been his focus in his years with NATO (www.whitehouse.gov).

In December he proposed the Atoms for Peace program, which aimed that nations would use their atomic information and weaponry for peaceful purposes, an initiative that led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957. It was also during his first administration that the United States and Canada worked together in the joint project to build the St. Lawrence Seaway. Trying to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union, in 1955 he proposed the Open Skies plan that would allow the United States and the USSR aerial inspection of each other's military bases.

In 1957 a series of Near Eastern crises led to the Eisenhower Doctrine, in which Eisenhower promised American aid to any Middle East nation that asked for help against Communist attacks or intervention. However, relations with the Soviet Union deteriorated during Eisenhower's administration. His doctrine was carried to check and control increased Soviet influence in the Middle East. The result was supplying arms to Egypt by communist countries as well as from strong communist support of Arab states against an Israeli, French, and British attack on Egypt in October 1956. Which pushed him to insist on supplying American help to the Middle East countries in order to seize the soviet danger("Eisenhower Doctrine." Encyclopedia Britannica).

3.9. Analysis:

The alternation in power played a great role in American development and success during years of Depression and Cold War. It reformed many damaged aspects of the American life then.

First of all, after Hoover did sink the country in depression, with his policy of failure “laissez faire”, the rate of unemployment raised to reach 2 millions, those who keep another 2 million alive. This resulted in economic depression and collapse in the United States. The situation got worse and worse by the spread of starvation and lack of welfare state, which was a result to the preceding factors.

By the coming of Roosevelt to the presidency, the problem got solved. Thanks to the new policies taken by the new president to confront the disaster. Roosevelt policy of “New Deal” which sought to seek public, social and economical reforms gave birth and hope to the United States. Roosevelt built many agencies in order to make thousands of people work, as a way to constrain unemployment, gave monetary aids to unemployed people in order to fight hard times and bitterness. He also issued many acts that its main concern was public security. The new president also gave attention to foreign policy by interfering to solve many international cases, which preserved the United States its powerful position in the world. Indeed, the alternation to Roosevelt prevented the U.S to fall in economical corruption that can weaken it in every aspect.

Roosevelt’s twelve years in presidency created public disagreement with his too much “New Deals”, which were sought to turn the United states of America into socialist country. People were fed up and this means that alternation is become necessary.

When Truman succeeded Roosevelt, his attention was captured by reinforcing America’s foreign policy. Thus, he led the country to be an effective member in many international treaties and organization, the one example is the NATO and UN

organizations. He also reinforced the nation foreign policy by his doctrine which handed America to contain the most frightening and dangerous threat, the soviet unionism. Truman also gave care to domestic policy as he reformed the former president policy into “Fair Deal” policy which conserved social and public advantages.

When Eisenhower succeeded Truman to the presidency, his policy was captured by fighting bureaucracy formed by former president’ policy. Instead, he sought to launch the laissez fair policy. The main focus of his policy was economy, which-according to his vision- can get the country out of its miserable situation if, it was structured on solid ground.

The alternation in power brings changes, fixes the broken policies and strengthen the nations in all aspects: politically, economically, socially, foreign and domestic policy as well as nation health.

Conclusion:

When America witnessed the economic decline during the great depression, in which the president Hoover's policy was the basic cause. The alternation to new president brought success, social progress and culminated the violent atmosphere. The new presidents played great role in moving with the nation ahead far away from corruption. The alternation then, was the savior of the American nation, because it always gave America the hope as new president come to the scene. It also was the reason behind the American dominance, because the American presidents served to reinforce its foreign policy during the Cold War.

General Conclusion :

Political alternation led America to be the most powerful nation through the decades of depression and wars. Since it witnessed many distinct policies took by different presidents to get up with the nation to be the highly developed, organized, secured and influential. To reach this point of accomplishment, a nation should consider two main points: a nation should have a respected constitution which can never be put in service of officeholders, or interrupted by people or public influence. Meanwhile, it should be the constitution that preserves their rights and duties. Second, the electoral system in a nation should be as honest as possible in a way it reflects the real interest of public. The election should be organized and truth, it should not be projected to forgery and serving officeholders interests. If these two major requirements were combined together, the constitution would guarantee a public competence and preventing the monopoly of the power, as well as the elections would produce public agreement on officeholders, which will spread democracy, stability and brings success, as many peaceful alternation occurred, with new visions on the success and development of the country.

The American constitution is the most workable framework on earth. It guarantees public liberties and do not ties freedoms, as well as it does not give hand to people to add or delete from it. It is not hampered by political influences or political corruption, thus this continual respect given to it, insures that all its contents will continue in harmony. This harmony creates a model governance based on stability.

The elections in America are complex system which prevents the interference of officeholders and political figures to make it work their own interests. Direct elections are condemned to be misleading and serving corrupted group instead of the whole country.

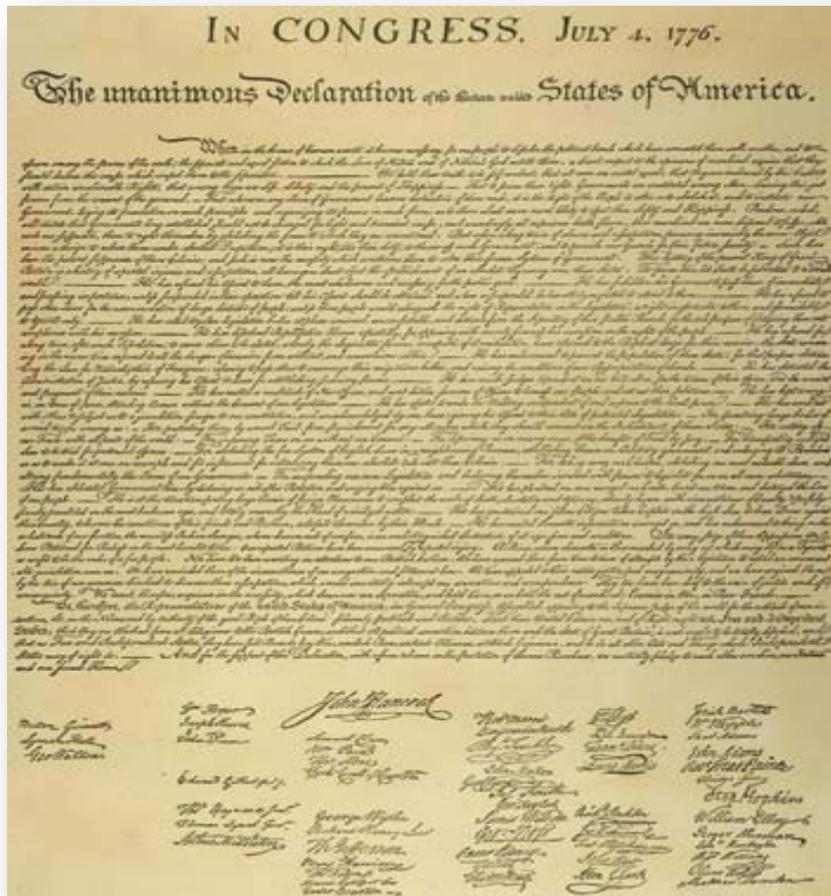
When a powerful constitution and honest elections are combined together, the alternation in power becomes really achieved, in terms it reflects people opinion and choice. The result will be modern governance that captures pillars of development and success.

Indeed, the conducted methodology of this investigation which is the descriptive method, is one way to treat the importance of alternation in power. however there are other types that can be applied to this research for further investigations such as surveys and case study, which may give more opportunities and Knowledge in the American success and dominance in the world, through alternating its leadership power and their distinctive accomplishments.

Appendixes:

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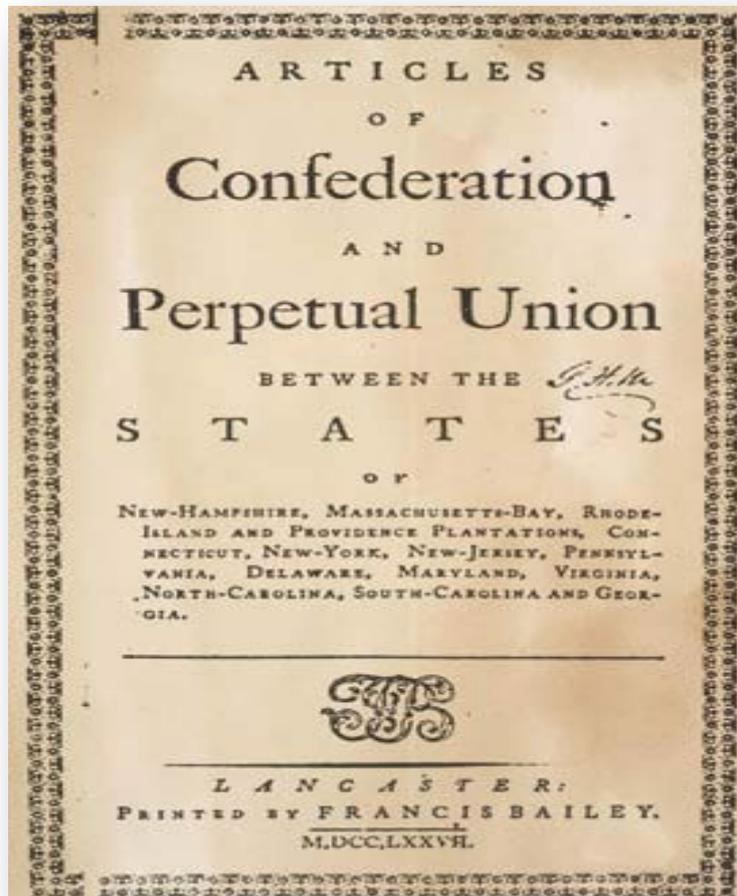
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Appendix 1: The Declaration of Independence

The Granger Collection, New York

The United States of America' Declaration of Independence signed by the founding fathers. The original copy that shows the its ratification by signatures.



*Appendix 2: The Articles of Confederation were printed for everyone to read.
The Granger Collection, New York*

The Articles of Confederation, the first constitution that governed the relation between the 13 colonies. It established a weak government.



Appendix 3: U.S. Bill of Rights, 1791. Encyclopedia Britannica.

The American Bill of Rights, calls for liberty, freedom of press and pursuit of happiness. Adopted to the constitution 1791.



Appendix 4: U.S. Constitution, housed in the National Archives in Washington, D.C

The original copy of the United States constitution. It was a result of critical thinking, long debates resulted in powerful and democratic framework.

Acknowledgement

I am indebted to my teachers Mr. Temagoult, Mr. Basher, Mr. Bokhama, and all the staff of English Department for their help during this year. I would like to express my gratefulness to my supervisor Mr. Temagoult, teacher of Civilization for his help and support by guiding me with his valuable instructions. He has been severe in making us work but his severeness masked by his charming smile and keenful sight which breaks the hearts in order to content him and reach the level he wants.

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A special gratefulness and thanks to my parents. Thanks for the priceless gift when I call you mum and dad, sharing me my pain, joy, and dreams.

There are people in everyone's lives who make life worth to live and to share. My dear brothers and sisters.

I need to express my gratitude and deep appreciation for the sincere prayers and blessings to my family.

My lovely friends who had stood beside me during my campus life and educational career....

I will never forget the amazing rides you offer, the heavy burden you carry and the long walks you take, thanks for being my savior in the hard days and the dark nights my precious dark pearl.

Dedication:

For my parents

Brothers

Sisters

Pearl!

Everyone who helped me

Making this work right.

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Abstract:

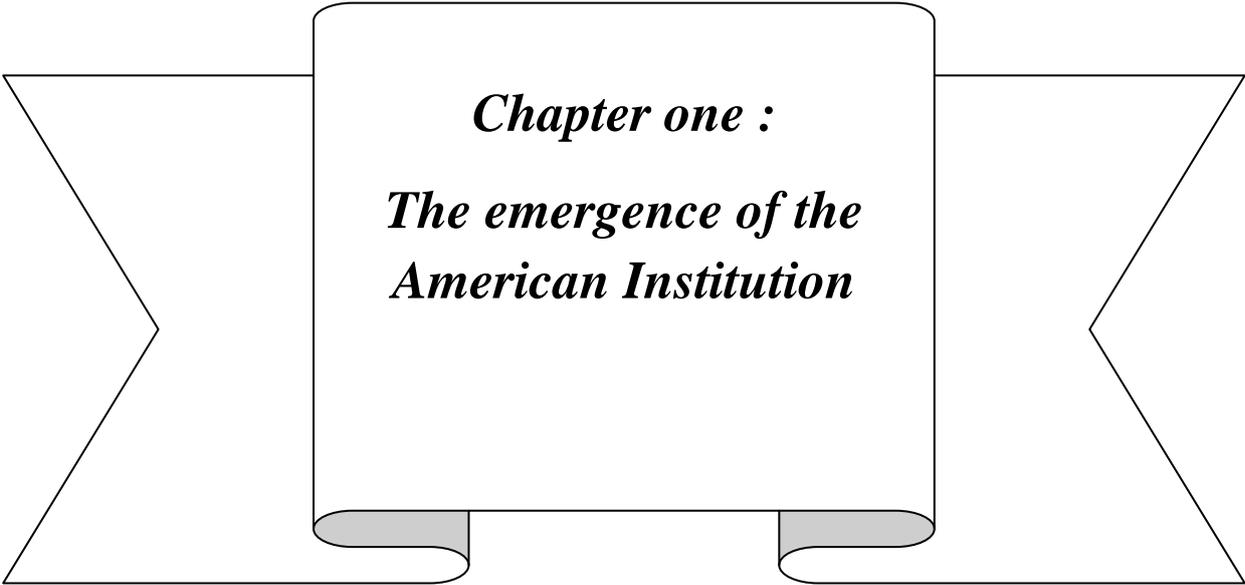
The American system is considered as one of the most unique institution in the world. Since the emergence of its seeds from the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Bill of Right, and the series of the ratifications, it draws the basic skeleton of the American Constitution which offered a balance distribution of power under the system of *Check and Balance*. Indeed, the American Institution is not chosen randomly, but it goes through organized procedures. Election regarded as the political process in which all incumbent members of the government, cabinet, even the president are appointed by this compulsory step. In addition, this political process goes through complex progressive electoral scheme that held by electoral system which empowered by limits of each member's, issued by the constitution. Moreover, the chosen leaders should lead the nation into stable political and democratic country. The only thing that guaranteed that condition is the alternation in power which also insures progress, political health, and democracy. The main purpose of this study is to show how the alternation in power through peaceful shift, which is election leads America into performance and power. Indeed, the investigation proposes that the development and progress of the American nation is related to the alternation in the political power, then the United States is the highly developed and model nation.

Key terms: Alternation in power, elections, limit of power, development, stability, political corruption.

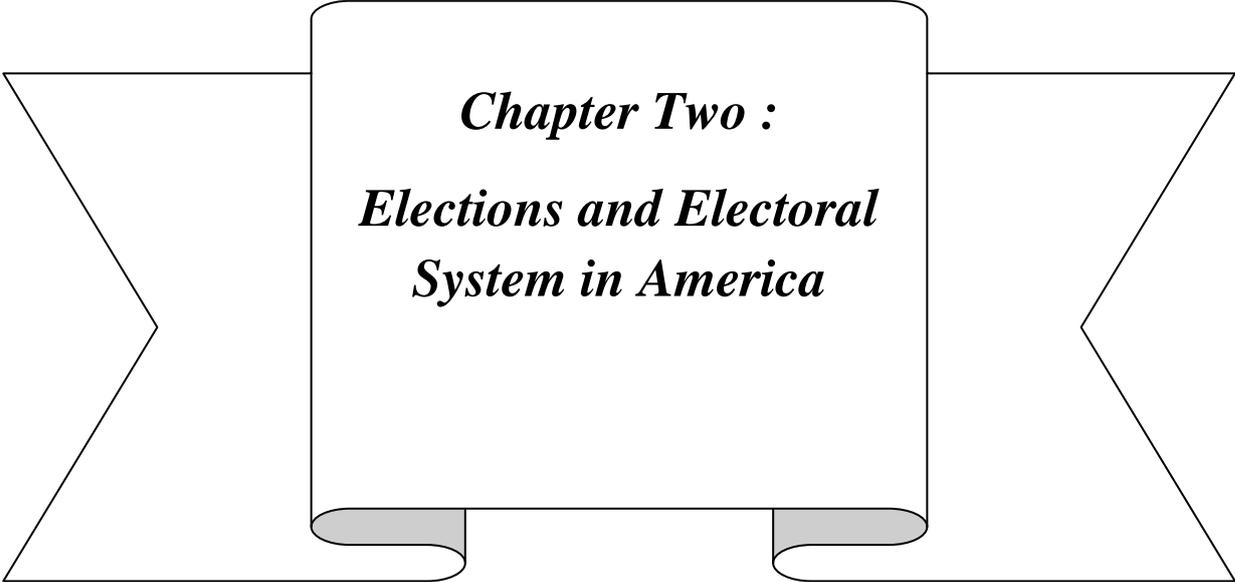
ملخص

يعتبر النظام الأمريكي من الحكومات المثالية المنقطعة النضير. فمند أولى بداياته و التي تعنى بظهور أول بدوره و التي تكمن في بيان الاستقلال عام 1776 و "البيل أوف رايتس" و سلسلة المصادقات و التي ساهمت في إنشاء الدستور الأمريكي والذي فحواه موازنة السلطة السياسية بين فروع الدولة تحت مبدأ تفقد و موازنة عمل السلطات التشريعية، التنفيذية والقضائية. إن الدستور الأمريكي و بحق لم يتشكل عشوائيا وإنما كان نتيجة لخطوات منظمة و مدروسة . إن الانتخابات الأمريكية خطوة مهمة في تنصيب الزعامة الأمريكية، فمجلس التشريع الأمريكي " الكونغرس"، أعضاء الحكومة و السلطة التنفيذية و المتمثلة في الرئيس الأمريكي يعينون عن طريق هاته الخطوة. زيادة على هذا، الخطوة تجري وفقا لمخطط انتخابي تقدمي اقل ما يلاحظ فيه هو التعقيد الذي يميزه والذي يضمن نزاهة الانتخابات الأمريكية و كذا استمراريتها كونها مدعمة بالقوة الدستورية التي تحدد مدة خدمة أفراد الحكومة. و الجدير بالذكر أن القيادة الأمريكية تعمل على حفظ النظام في الولايات المتحدة و تهدف للرفي بها إلى الديمقراطية وما يضمن هذا الأخير هو مبدأ التداول على السلطة و الذي يضمن تقدم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية و الانتعاش السياسي و كذا الديمقراطية. تهدف هاته المذكرة إلى إبراز دور التداول على السلطة عن طريق التغيير السلمي الذي يكمن في الانتخابات النزيهة ساهمت في رقي و قوة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ، العمل يتحقق من أن النمو و التطور الأمريكي مرتبط بمبدأ التداول على السلطة في أمريكا و القائم على أسس و ركائز متينة جعلت من النظام محط أنظار العالم.

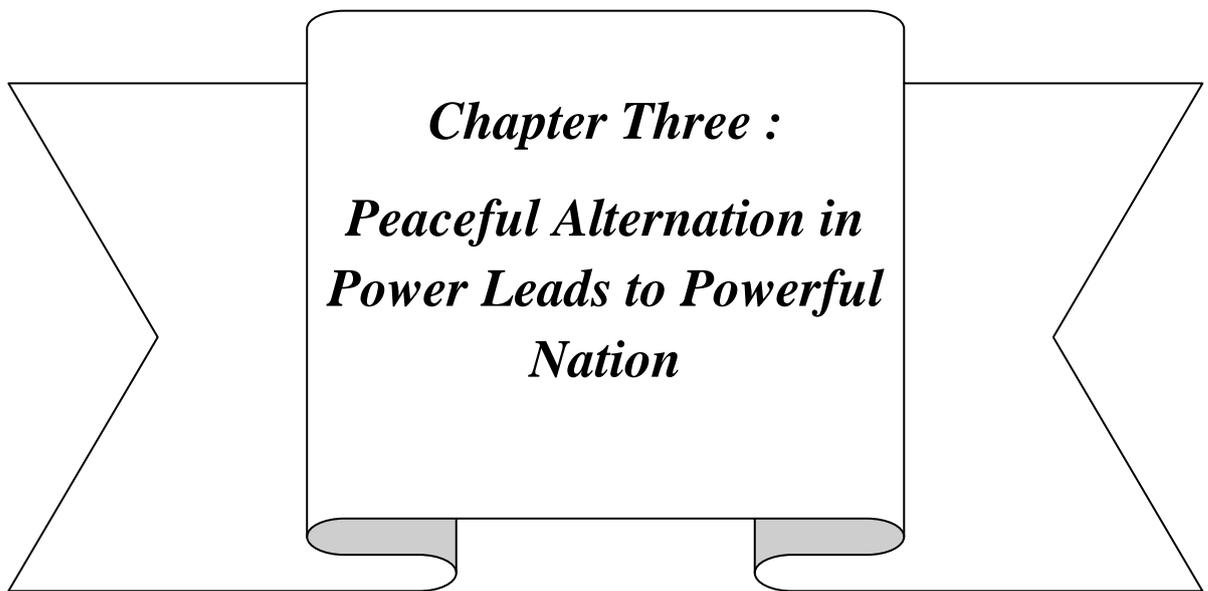
المفردات الرئيسية: التداول على السلطة، الانتخابات، التطور، الاستقرار، الفساد السياسي.



Chapter one :
***The emergence of the
American Institution***



Chapter Two :
Elections and Electoral
System in America

A decorative banner with a central rectangular box containing text. The banner has a white background with a black outline. The central box is white with a black outline and rounded corners. The text inside the box is in a bold, italicized serif font. The banner has two pointed ends on the left and right sides, and two small rectangular tabs at the bottom center.

Chapter Three :
Peaceful Alternation in
Power Leads to Powerful
Nation

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