



## مراجعة مقال.

نحو عالم مابعد الترامبية وإعادة توزيع مناطق النفوذ في العالم.

مقال للأستاذ الدكتور، حمدي عبد الرحمن، منشور في مركز الاهرام للدراسات السياسية والاستراتيجية،

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## الملخص :

هنالك تحولات طرأت على النظام الدولي بعد مجئ الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب، وظهر تيار يسمى بالترامبية نسبة إلى الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب تيار سياسي شعبي يؤيد فكرة الريادة العالمية ويعيد سياسة أحياء تقسيم مناطق النفوذ في العالم بين الدول الكبرى من خلال انتهاج نمط سياسي يتسم بالانعزالية القومية. الاقتصادية في عالم افتراضي اسماه مابعد الغرب فهي عبارة توحى إلى انتقال . النظام العالمي الجديد باتجاه لا تكون فيه القيادة الغربية كما عهدناها منذ بداية . الحرب العالمية الثانية هي المهيمنة.

إن مؤشرات تصاعد مكانة الجنوب العالمي، بالإضافة لوجود عالما يمكن فيه للصين بناء علاقات تعاون بين دول متباينة ايدولوجيا مثل إيران والسعودية في الوقت نفسه الشراكة مع خصومها فالعلاقات الدولية الحديثة تتشكل بشكل متزايد بمنطق براغماتي تبادلي مدفوع بالمصالح الاستراتيجية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترامبية، مناطق النفوذ، الجنوب العالمي،.

Article Review:

### **Toward a Post-Western World: Trumpism and the Redistribution of Spheres of Influence in the World**

An article by Prof. Dr. Hamdi Abdel Rahman, published by the Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies website, Issue ( ), Year 2025, Egypt.

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### **Related Literature:**

- John Mearsheimer, *Offensive Realism: The Rise of Non-Western Powers*
- Parag Khanna, *The Global Center of Gravity is Shifting Toward Asia*

The author divides the article, from his perspective, into several concepts, including: Trumpism, the post-Western world, global spheres of influence, and the redistribution of influence. The article discusses the global transformations taking place in the international system following the arrival of U.S. President Donald Trump and the impact of Trumpism as a populist political current on the notion of Western leadership of the world. It also analyzes how Trump's policies contributed to creating an environment conducive to reconsidering geopolitical maps of influence, particularly with the rise of powers such as China and Russia. The article forms part of broader studies concerning the West and global spheres of influence. The domestic policies of U.S. President Donald Trump sparked extensive debates due to a series of presidential decrees and executive orders that challenged many traditional American ideas and practices. According to the researcher description, Trump is reviving a policy of dividing global spheres of influence among major powers, based on his belief that each great power possesses its own exclusive sphere of influence. This is reflected in U.S.–Russian rapprochement and in not considering Russia as a primary enemy or principal threat to Europe. Similarly, political manifestations of dividing influence in Asia are evident in Trump's relations with China, Despite Trump's confrontational style, he remains committed to realism as both an approach and a behavior, and is fully aware of Chinese power realities and its technological and military superiority. This awareness has led his administration to signal a desire to reorder relations in a manner that preserves the balance of power without direct confrontation.



## What Is Meant by the Term “Trumpism”?

Trumpism is a political pattern associated with the presidency of Donald Trump, characterized by nationalist economic isolationism and authoritarian tendencies. It is linked to the belief that the president stands above the rule of law. The use of the term “Trumpism” in the article refers to its synchronization with the political and ideological movement “Make America Great Again.” It is presented as an American far-right political form imbued with populist and nationalist sentiments.

The article highlights the importance of the Trumpist phase as a pivotal moment in the structure of the international system, during which the United States partially abandoned some of its traditional roles, allowing other powers to fill the vacuum and expand their influence. Trumpism, therefore, represents a structural transformation in U.S. policy rather than a transient phenomenon.

### **Toward a Post-Western World:**

This phrase suggests a transition toward a new global order in which Western leadership, as it has existed since the end of World War II, is no longer dominant. This shift emerged following Trump’s ascent to power and the isolationist and populist policies of Trumpism, and their impact on the standing of the West under U.S. leadership. The term reflects the decline of Western particularly American and Western European hegemony over the global system politically, economically, and culturally.

### **Global Spheres of Influence:**

The researcher argues that the international balance is no longer shaped solely by the West but increasingly by emerging powers such as China, which weakens the centrality of American dominance. Moreover, U.S. withdrawal from traditional spheres of influence, such as the Middle East, has opened the door to regional and global powers, with China and Russia emerging as the principal



beneficiaries of this redistribution. These powers promote a model distinct from the Western one and fill the void left by the United States.

### **The Rising Status of the Global South:**

Indicators of the rising status of the Global South include The African Union's membership in the G20, China's rise and the expansion of BRICS, doubts about international alliances such as NATO and rapprochement with traditional adversaries such as Russia and North Korea, contraction of the global role of the U.S. dollar, withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement and the World Health Organization, The Iranian nuclear agreement, a profound internal crisis within liberal democracy and declining trust in institutions, Trump's calls to withdraw from international agreements and adopt an "America First" approach, which further undermined the liberal international order, decline of Western dominance, fragmentation of the international system and the emergence of multipolarity.

Through this review, it becomes evident that the article addresses transformations in the international system in light of Trump's return to power in 2025 and raises the issue of the post-Western condition within the context of the rise of the Global South attempting to link historical expansionist U.S. policies with the contemporary strategy of Trump's second administration, as though invoking U.S. history and its presidents and how Trump drew inspiration from their ideas of isolationism, populism, protectionism, and hard power.

This argument is significant because it connects the past with the present, providing historical depth for understanding contemporary U.S. policies. Trump's use of historical figures to interpret the new Trumpism adds intellectual depth to the article. Furthermore, linking the West and the Global South within a broader contextual framework lends the article a realist character and introduces analytical approaches to multipolarity and the post-Western world. The researcher succeeds in establishing a logical connection between U.S. policies and the rise of



competing global powers, offering a rigorous analysis of post Western concepts and the redistribution of spheres of influence. However, the author neglects the economic dimension, despite references to protectionism and the repercussions of Trumpist policies on the global economy, including:

- The United States' immersion in trade wars driven by protectionist policies, indicating that Trump's policies do not represent a departure from American strategic traditions, but rather an expansion in geographical scope.
- The centrality of China in Trump's trade-war strategy, as he seeks to balance exports and imports, eliminate trade deficits, and align state revenues with expenditures.
- The assumption that raising tariffs would increase treasury revenues, without considering that exporting states might seek alternative markets outside the United States.
- Protection of American producers, Trump's policies aimed to support domestic manufacturing in competition with foreign production, as demonstrated by the steel tariffs in 2017. While these measures allowed American producers to raise prices, they also increased costs for domestic manufacturers in later production stages, making U.S. exports less competitive due to higher prices.
- The researcher envisions a world in which China can establish cooperative relations among ideologically diverse states such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, while also partnering with its adversaries. Modern international relations are increasingly shaped by a logic of pragmatic reciprocity driven by strategic interests that reduce deep rooted tensions and reflect a growing trend in which former enemies form new partnerships, with interests preceding ideology and strategy preceding values. Huntington's vision of global democracy and the return of wars in Europe and the Middle East has



faded. Strategic spheres of influence such as Taiwan, the South China Sea, the Strait of Malacca, and Panama have become more securitized and increasingly complex in security crises.

These transformations in spheres of influence reveal the inadequacy of the “End of History” hypothesis and underscore the urgent need for new theoretical frameworks. The transition in spheres of influence which may occur through war is no longer a question of “if” but “when.” The failure of Fukuyama’s theory demonstrates that peace is often conditional and temporary.

A fragile period of superiority within the continuous cycle of violence appears to govern international relations according to the redistribution of global spheres of influence, borders will become porous, economic rivalry will intensify, security will converge, and foreign military interventions will be framed primarily as humanitarian. The world in the twenty first century will be clustered rather than flat.

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