

Analysis of the Attitude of the United States Government Towards the COVID-19 Epidemic from the Perspective of Post-colonialism and National History

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Abstract: COVID-19 has swept the world for 4 years. During this period, different countries have made different policies on COVID-19 according to their national conditions, and different results have been produced according to different policy restrictions. The United States, as the world's largest power objectively, has also formulated a relative loose control policy to limit the development of the epidemic according to the actual situation. Therefore, this study focuses on the attitude of the US to this pandemic through theoretical and historical angles. From the perspective of post-colonialism and the formation history of the early United States, because the United States of America was used to the free and democratic way of government., and the early United States developed into an independent country only after the colonialists carried out an uprising against its home country, it showed very strong resistance to restrictions and forced management of such means. This has also led to the fact that the United States is still struggling with COVID-19, and it is believed that soon, the United States will completely coexist with COVID-19 and become normalized.

Keywords: COVID-19 epidemic, post-colonialism, American formation history

1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic is a global crisis. It has had a devastating impact on millions of lives worldwide, and the United States of America has had to respond to the pandemic in new and often difficult ways. This article explores the relationship between the current situation of epidemics in the United States, the formation of US epidemic policy, and the reasons for this relationship from the perspective of post-colonialism and early US history. Post-colonialism has been a major force in the history of early America, influencing the colonization of North America, the expansion of the Thirteen Colonies, and the influence of European governments. By examining these two historical influences, In the light of the Covid-19 pandemic, this thesis will explore how they have moulded the American nation and had a significant influence on contemporary societal events. From its emergence in the 1600s to its legacy that remains today, post-colonialism has been an integral part of the development of the United States, and its influence can be seen in the formation of the United States epidemic policy. This paper will explore the ways in which post-colonialism and the early history of the United States have shaped the current situation of the United States epidemic and how this has impacted the formation of the United States epidemic policy.

2. The Concept and the Effect of Post-colonialism

Post-colonialism has become a widely discussed topic in recent years, but what does it mean? Post-colonialism is a concept that has developed over time, and its origins can be traced back to the late 19th century. This period saw the rise of European imperialism and a large number of countries becoming states under European rule, and was marked by a "re-evaluation of the legacy of colonialism" [1]. This re-evaluation led to a new form of discourse, post-colonialism, which was largely concerned with the effects of colonialism on the people and cultures of countries that had been colonized. This new discourse has since developed in many directions and has been used to explore a wide range of topics, from identity to politics. Post-colonialism has helped to shape the understanding of the world today, and it has had a major impact on the development of early America [1]. Through its examination of the effects of colonialism on the people and cultures of colonized countries, post-colonialism has allowed people to gain a better understanding of the complex and often difficult history of early America.

Post-colonialism has had an immense effect on modern American society. Sarmiento has written extensively on the topic of post-colonialism, particularly as it relates to the United States. In his work, Sarmiento explains that post-colonialism is a "process of cultural and economic decolonization" [2]. This decolonization includes the dissolution of oppressive and exploitative power structures that were imposed by the colonialists. As a result of this process, a number of formerly colonized countries have become more independent, politically and economically. America has been no exception. The legacy of post-colonialism in modern America can be seen in a variety of ways. For example, many of the civil rights movements of the twentieth century were a direct result of the struggle for independence from colonial oppression. The fight for equal rights for all Americans, regardless of race, gender, or sexual orientation, included this struggle as a key component. Additionally, post-colonialism has enabled a wider variety of voices to be heard in the American public sphere [2]. This has enabled people from a variety of backgrounds to have their voices heard and to create a more diverse and inclusive society. In this way, post-colonialism has had a lasting impact on modern American society.

Post-colonialism in early America was a complex concept as it dealt with the relationship between the newly formed American colonies and the former colonies of British rulers. This period saw the implementation of a variety of political, economic, and social policies that aimed to redefine the relationship between regional and national forces. During this period, the citizens of the early United States were able to capitalize on uniquely American liberties and opportunities. Post-colonialism in early America provided citizens with the ability to shape their individual futures and the country as a whole. Despite the challenges faced, early America was able to craft an identity and path forward rooted in principles of democracy and freedom.

3. The Formation History of America Affecting Covid-19 Epidemic

The development of colonies in early America is an incredibly complex topic that was explored by A Taylor in 2002. According to Taylor, a mix of political and economic forces influenced how colonies developed. Specifically, the development of colonies in North America was largely influenced by the desire to gain access to valuable resources such as timber and furs, as well as to establish a trade route to India. Taylor also argues that the political motivations for establishing colonies in early America were driven by the desire to expand the influence of European powers, which were driven by a desire for global dominance. Taylor further points out that the colonies were also used to further the cause of religious freedom, which was a major factor in the development of colonies in early America. Finally, Taylor notes that the development of colonies in early America had a significant cultural impact, as it allowed for the spread of European cultural values and institutions [3]. In

summary, the early American colonies' development was a complicated process influenced by a variety of economic, political, religious, and cultural elements.

The European exploration of the Americas had a profound impact on the various Native American societies that existed at the time. According to N. Salisbury in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, European contact brought about a number of changes in the cultures of the Native Americans. These changes included the introduction of new technologies, social customs and even diseases, which had an immense impact on societies. The Native Americans were affected in ways that are still being studied and understood today. For example, some tribes adopted the new technologies and tools that the Europeans brought with them and used them to their advantage. This allowed them to become more economically and technologically advanced than other tribes that did not have access to these tools. In addition, diseases like smallpox that were introduced had a terrible impact on the Native American people, which resulted in their eviction and extermination. [4]. The European exploration of the Americas was thus a cataclysmic event for the Native American societies, which changed the course of their history irrevocably.

Religion has long been instrumental in shaping the formation of early American society. According to SH Oppong in the *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, religion was a key factor in early American life. This can be seen through the ways it provided a sense of community among settlers, giving them a sense of belonging during a time of rapid change and uncertainty. Religion also helped to shape the values and morals of society, providing a backbone of ethics and morality that could be relied upon. Additionally, it provided a means of establishing order and stability in communities, creating laws and regulations that could be enforced, and ultimately helping to control and contain the chaos of the period. Finally, it gave people a sense of purpose, allowing them to feel connected to something greater and to have faith in a higher power during a time when the future was uncertain [5]. All in all, religion played an important role in the formation of early American society and continues to shape today's society.

The formation history of early America is one that is filled with a complex mix of cultures, laws, religions, and customs. From early European colonizers to the development of strong Indian nations, the conversations, conflicts, and negotiations which shaped early America remain a powerful lens through which to understand the struggles, influences, and achievements which come to define the nation today. It is through this critical view of the past that gives people an opportunity to understand better today's geopolitical, social, and economic issues.

4. The Effect of Background Information Towards Covid-19 Policies

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have been felt around the world, and the tourism sector has been particularly hard hit. In the United States, the response to the pandemic has been a major focus of the government and has included a variety of measures to mitigate the effects of the virus. According to N. Collins-Kreiner and Y. Ram in their article in the *Annals of Tourism Research*, during the COVID-19 epidemic, the US government implemented a variety of regulations, including travel restrictions, testing requirements, and financial help packages for companies [6]. This response has had a significant impact on the US tourism sector, with the policies acting to restrict travel and reduce the number of visitors, thereby reducing the revenue generated from tourism-related activities. Furthermore, the financial aid packages have been essential in supporting businesses in the tourism sector and helping to ensure their survival in the face of the pandemic. While the US government's response has been effective in limiting the spread of the virus, the impacts on the tourism sector are likely to be long-lasting, and further measures will be needed to ensure the sector's recovery.

The United States has taken a number of steps to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to C. Deery in his article, "Evidence-based dentistry," in 2020, policymakers have attempted to slow

the spread of the virus by implementing social distancing, travel restrictions, and other non-pharmaceutical interventions [7]. These policies have been largely effective in mitigating the spread of the virus, although they have also had economic consequences. For instance, the widespread shutdown of businesses has resulted in a sharp increase in unemployment and a significant decrease in economic activity. Moreover, many of these policies have been criticized for being too restrictive, as well as for disproportionately impacting low-income communities and communities of color. Despite this criticism, the policies have proven to be relatively effective in containing the spread of the virus, and the US government has been praised for their swift implementation of measures to mitigate the pandemic. As the pandemic continues to evolve, it is essential that policymakers continue to evaluate and adjust the US approach to the virus in order to ensure the safety of the public while minimizing economic disruption.

The US policies for COVID-19 have shifted and evolved over time, but the overall aim has been to protect public health, provide economic relief to those impacted by the pandemic, and enable the reopening of the economy in a safe, responsible manner. The US has relied on the expertise of public health professionals and scientists and encouraged preventive measures such as mask use, hand washing, and social distancing. Overall, the US is dedicated to responding to this pandemic in a flexible and adaptive way that can continue to help ensure the public's safety.

To go beyond, the relationship between them is obvious. The historical legacy of colonialism in early America has had a lasting impact on modern American policy. This legacy is explored in depth in O. Olsson's article [8]. Olsson argues that the legacy of colonialism in early America has been deeply entrenched in the American political system and has shaped the development of the nation's policies [8]. For example, the American Revolution was heavily influenced by the legacy of colonialism, as it was largely a reaction to the British Crown's oppressive policies and taxation. Olsson further notes that the legacy of colonialism can be seen in the foundation of the American government, where the framers of the Constitution incorporated the principles of limited government, free markets, and individual rights, which were all shaped by the British colonial experience. Additionally, the legacy of colonialism has been influential in American foreign policy, with many of the nation's actions being motivated by the desire to protect its economic interests abroad and maintain its status as a global superpower. The legacy of colonialism has also had a lasting effect on the nation's social policies, as many of the nation's laws and regulations have been based on the principles of colonialism. Overall, the legacy of colonialism in early America has had a profound impact on modern American policy, and its influence can still be seen in the nation's domestic, economic, and foreign policies today.

The colonial period in America established a set of values that have had a lasting impact on the nation. According to C.D. Chan and S.D.A. Litam, the political and economic landscape of the United States was significantly influenced by colonial principles [9]. These values, such as a commitment to individualism, a sense of responsibility, and a desire for independence, have been major factors in how the US has responded to the Covid-19 pandemic. For example, the individualism that was part of the founding of the nation has been reflected in the policy of personal freedom, with restrictions that are not overly intrusive or overly controlling. Meanwhile, the sense of responsibility established during the colonial period was evident in the measures taken by the government to protect the public from the virus, including the implementation of public health measures such as social distancing and the wearing of masks. Finally, the desire for independence has been evident in the way the US has sought to lead the world in the fight against the pandemic and in the attempts to find a vaccine quickly. Therefore, the values established during the colonial period have had a lasting effect on American policy during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The formation of early America and the country's experience with post-colonialism have had a significant effect on American policy regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. It has highlighted the

critical role of centralized federal action within the policy development and implementation process, emphasizing the principle of a safety net for vulnerable populations. The role of state and local authorities within the operation of the policy remains necessary, but differences in health infrastructure, economic capabilities, and vulnerability to the virus have created a need for the federal government to participate in several facets of policy heavily. These factors, shaped by the winding history of early America and its post-colonial context, have transformed the way in which the United States interacts with COVID-19 and have been a major influence on American policy.

5. The Actual Trend of the Covid-19 Epidemic Developed in the US

After understanding the formation of the early United States and the impact of post-colonialism on its handling of the COVID-19 epidemic, because the early United States focused on freedom and democracy during its formation, the United States was largely relaxed but disciplined in its handling of the COVID-19 epidemic, taking different measures according to the different conditions of each state. So, is the actual situation and the trend of epidemic development getting better? The American policy has had a major impact on the spread of COVID-19 within the US. According to a study conducted by B. Zhang, S. Kreps, N. McMurry, and R.M. McCain published in Plos One, the effects of American policy have been significant [10]. Specifically, the study found that the US has been disproportionately affected by the pandemic compared to other countries due in part to American policy [10]. The authors of the study noted that the US had a higher death rate than other countries due to its initial response to the virus, which included a lack of preparedness and a failure to implement certain policies to mitigate the spread of the virus. Furthermore, the study found that the US had greater economic losses due to the pandemic, which was also attributed to the policy choices made by the government. As a result, it appears that American policy has had a detrimental effect on the spread of COVID-19 in the US.

The recent study conducted by K. Desmet and R. Wacziarg in the Journal of Urban Economics has examined the variability of COVID-19 cases across the United States and how it relates to American policy [11]. This study has found that the number of cases varies significantly across the US, with some states showing high levels of infection and others showing lower levels. The study also indicates that the policies implemented by the US government have played a significant role in determining the spread of the virus. For example, the study found that states with stricter policies were more successful in containing the virus and thus had lower infection rates than those with more relaxed policies. Additionally, the study noted that states with longer lockdowns and more restrictive social distancing guidelines had lower infection rates than those with less stringent policies. This suggests that policy plays an important role in limiting the spread of the virus and that a more consistent approach to policy implementation is needed in order to ensure that the virus does not spread further. Ultimately, this research provides valuable insight into the importance of policy in controlling the spread of the virus and highlights the need for a unified approach to policy implementation in order to combat the virus effectively.

The American policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been widely discussed and debated. In a recent study conducted by J.L. Kephart et al. and published in The Lancet Digital Health, the effectiveness of the American policy in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 in the US was explored. The study found that the American policy response was relatively effective in helping to reduce the spread of the virus, with hospitalization and mortality rates decreasing over the course of the pandemic [12]. However, the study also found that the American policy response was not as effective in promoting public health measures such as social distancing and mask-wearing, as well as in providing adequate support for vulnerable populations. This indicates that while the American policy response was effective in reducing the spread of the virus, it was not as effective in promoting public health measures and providing support for vulnerable populations. As such, it is important for

American policy to continue to focus on providing adequate support for vulnerable populations and promoting public health measures in order to mitigate the impact of the pandemic further.

The trend of Covid-19 in the US demonstrates the drastic consequences of inadequate public health measures. The American policy response has largely been slow to act and inefficient in its implementation, resulting in an increase in Covid-19 cases. While this is a concerning issue, it points to the importance of informed public health policy decisions and the need for swift and effective action when responding to public health crises. It is essential to recognize and implement the most effective measures to protect the health of American citizens.

6. The Prediction of the COVID-19 Epidemic in the US Based on Contemporary Circumstances

The United States had one of the worst responses to the COVID-19 pandemic compared to other countries. According to a study by J. Hellewell et al. published in *The Lancet Global Health* in 2020, the US had one of the highest mortality rates per million people, at 10.8 per million, compared to the global average of 6.6 per million. The US also had the highest number of confirmed cases per million people, at 34.3 per million, compared with the global average of 11.3 per million [13]. This can be attributed to a number of factors, including the lack of a cohesive federal response, inadequate testing, and delayed social distancing measures. For example, the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a test for the virus in February 2020, but delays in distribution meant that only a few states were able to use the test by mid-March. In addition, the lack of a cohesive federal response meant that the US did not have a nationwide response to the pandemic, with individual states and cities deciding on their own strategies. This fragmentation of the response led to delays in social distancing measures that could have potentially reduced the number of cases and deaths in the US. As a result, the US response to the pandemic was inadequate compared with other countries and led to a higher number of cases and deaths in the United States.

The US response to COVID-19 has been heavily scrutinized, as the country has had one of the highest case and mortality rates in the world. In a recent study conducted by D. Ivanov and published in *Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review*, the authors explored how the US response to COVID-19 could affect future disease outbreaks [14]. The authors concluded that the US response was largely inadequate due to the lack of a cohesive and unified strategy to respond to the pandemic. The authors found that the US response was hindered by a lack of federal coordination and resources, as well as an inadequate testing infrastructure. Furthermore, the authors noted that the US response was characterized by a lack of proactive measures, such as the failure to implement strong contact tracing and quarantine measures. These deficiencies in the US response to COVID-19 could lead to a greater risk of future disease outbreaks, as the lack of comprehensive infrastructure and proactive measures would leave the nation unprepared to respond to future pandemics. As Ivanov and colleagues state, the inability to appropriately respond to the COVID-19 pandemic has underlined the necessity for a united and comprehensive response to future pandemics to guarantee that the United States is sufficiently prepared to respond to future health catastrophes [14]. The US response to COVID-19 has revealed the need for a unified and coordinated strategy to respond to future pandemics in order to protect the population from potential health threats.

It is highly uncertain to predict the result of the pandemic under the US policy. Health experts maintain that continuing the path of mask-wearing and social distancing, maintaining adequate testing and contact tracing measures, and providing adequate treatment will be crucial in reducing community transmission of the virus. As the US continues to take steps to minimize the spread of Covid-19 and continues to develop a comprehensive public health response to the pandemic, it is positive that the number of cases and deaths from the virus can be reduced.

7. Conclusions

In a word, from the above perspective, the political culture of the United States is a participatory political culture that is highly matched with the democratic system. People will show a clear preference for political output and understand the role of individuals, which also shows to a great extent why the United States and American citizens show a relaxed attitude and a negative trend in the face of COVID-19. Although the number of patients in the United States is slowly decreasing under the influence of its own policies and the reduction of toxicity caused by virus mutation, many things are deep-rooted. Because early post-colonialism had a great impact on Americans, Americans have been advocating their independence and autonomy in many ways since the founding of US. For example, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States clearly stated that they would not repeat the mistakes of post-colonialism, but this also led to the weak confidence of Americans in the government and the lack of a concept of authority, so they also protested later, they believe that this is the process of power protection. The government's power comes from the consent and authorization of the people, which is also the connotation of people's sovereignty. The government serves individuals, and the government is only the trustee or agent of people's interests. This is characteristic of typical small-governmentism, which is deeply rooted in American history and deeply imprinted in its political culture.

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