



**GIVE A HAND TO
THE U.S.A.**



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1. SECRETARY GENERAL'S LETTER

Dear Participants,

It is with great enthusiasm, pride, and excitement that I cordially invite you to the 2026 United Nations Conference, MAFENMUN'26. I would like to share my excitement and pride at serving as your Secretary-General for MAFENMUN'26. This conference, through simulated diplomacy, international cooperation, and approaches to addressing global issues, not only prepares delegates for the challenges they will face in the future but also serves as an inspiring event that fosters an objective perspective on events, problem-solving skills, and analytical thinking.

This perspective will enable you to develop different approaches to global issues. Regardless of your country or background, our goal is to ensure you have unforgettable experiences and create wonderful memories within your field.

As a team, we will be by your side in every way and in every area where you need us throughout these three days.

MAFENMUN'26 will be a space where friendships are formed, characterized by moderation and mutual support, and fostering a broad perspective. On behalf of the entire team, I welcome you all once again and wish you a joyful event. Watching your passionate arguments throughout the conference will be an unforgettable moment for us.

A quick note: The G20 committee is one that I wholeheartedly embraced. In this study guide I've written for you, I hope the global significance of the G20 and the committee's forward-looking, entirely fictional structure have laid the groundwork for an experience you'll find enjoyable.

Best Regards,
Secretary-General
Özge ÖZÇELİK.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

2.1. General Procedure

This committee has convened to manage the global crisis that has emerged following the unprecedented political, economic, and social collapse in the United States and to discuss possible actions. The committee's primary objective is to determine aid strategies for the American people while respecting sovereign rights.

This Committee's Functioning:

Throughout this committee, discussions will be conducted based on the designated agenda items and their respective sub-topics. All delegations are expected to thoroughly examine and prepare responses to the questions listed under the "Questions to be Considered" section, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the issues that will be addressed during motions and General Speakers' List sessions.

The solutions, recommendations, and policy proposals presented throughout these discussions will serve as the foundation for the draft resolution to be prepared and subsequently voted upon by the committee. Delegates may contribute to the drafting process individually, in groups, or collectively as a committee, under the supervision and guidance of the Chair.

Accordingly, the committee's deliberations will focus on the agenda items, sub-topics, and the questions outlined in the "Questions to be Considered" section.

Key issues to be discussed: Delegates are expected to propose solutions in accordance with the subheadings provided.

Resolution Paper and Voting

A resolution paper must be drafted that clearly and comprehensively outlines the aid package for the U.S. and the associated action plans.

- Drafts that meet the required number of signatures are submitted to the committee.
- Delegates may submit motions to make necessary changes, additions, or deletions to the draft resolution.
- The resolution takes effect upon a majority vote.

2.2. The General Functioning of The G20 Committee

The G20, or Group of 20, consists of 19 countries among the world's largest economies, the European Commission, and the African Union. It is more commonly known by the acronym G20, which stands for the English term "Group of 20."

The G20 comprises Germany, the United States, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, France, South Africa, South Korea, India, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the African Union, and the European Commission.

All 19 member countries of the G20 rank among the top 31 economies in the world. Switzerland, Norway, Taiwan, and Venezuela are not part of the G20, even though their economies are larger than some members. Many European Union countries are also represented in the G20 not as independent nations but solely through the European Commission.

In 1975, a meeting was held in Rambouillet, France, attended at the level of Heads of State or Government by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan. In 1976, the G7 emerged in San Juan, Puerto Rico, with the addition of Canada.

Between 1977 and 1991, the number of members remained constant; after 1991, Russia—which succeeded the Soviet Union—began meeting with G7 members under the name "Post-Summit Dialogue," and following the 1994 Naples Summit, they began holding meetings under the name "Political 8."

At the Denver Summit, Russia participated for the first time in discussions on topics other than financial and economic issues, and the G8 was fully established at the 1998 Birmingham Summit.

Initially, the agenda focused on macroeconomic management, international trade, and cooperation with developing countries; later, it expanded to include East-West economic relations, energy, and counter-terrorism. Political and security-related issues such as employment, the environment, crime and drug trafficking, human rights, regional security, and disarmament were also brought into the discussion.

Meanwhile, meetings on Assistance to Russia in 1993, Ukraine in 1994, the Global Information Society in 1995, Crime in 1997, and Energy in 1998 were addressed at Support Forums comprising certain ministers. Similarly, working groups were established on issues such as Money Laundering, Nuclear Security, and International Organized Crime.

Following the economic and financial crises that emerged in East Asia, Russia, and Brazil, the G7/8 countries quickly realized that solutions to problems directly affecting them lay in cooperation with emerging market economies. The G22, G24, and G33 were established for consultative and broader purposes; however, as the number of members increased, their effectiveness diminished.

G20 countries account for 85 percent of the global economy and 80 percent of world trade. The population of G20 countries represents two-thirds of the world's population. At G20 meetings, discussions and efforts are underway to enhance international financial stability.

The G20, comprising finance ministers and central bank governors, has convened at the heads-of-state level only seven times to date. G20 heads of state gathered for the tenth time in the city of Antalya, Turkey.

2.3. The Importance of the G20 Ahead Of 2030

Following Donald Trump's election, the global economic policy system was thrown into question. By adopting the "America First" principle and punishing his most important trading partners—China and the European Union—with tariff hikes, Trump effectively abandoned G20 rules. Trump never hid the fact that he prioritized U.S. interests over multinational cooperation and the work of international organizations.

At the 2017 G20 summit in Hamburg, Donald Trump ensured that the failure to reach consensus on key issues was included in the closing statement.

The U.S. President made it clear in Hamburg that the G20 could not succeed without the support of the world's strongest economy. For the first time, a closing statement noted that no consensus had been reached on trade, tariffs, and the responsibility to protect the global climate, and that views diverged on climate policy. German Chancellor Angela Merkel had stated at the summit, "Where there is no consensus, the lack of consensus must be stated."

The summit in Argentina coincides with a period where trade disputes are showing a tendency to escalate into trade wars. The severe accusations the U.S. has leveled against its trading partners suggest the summit could be stormy. High-level representatives who drafted the joint statement on behalf of heads of state and government say it would not be surprising if no joint statement is issued following the Argentina summit. However, host Argentina and some other G20 members hope the risk of a "summit without a statement" can be averted.

2.4. General Topic (The period from 2026 to 2050)

Twenty-four years from now, in 2050, the once-superpower United States will have lost its former strength, grappling with a crumbling economy amidst skyscrapers and a social life engulfed in unrest. This process, of course, did not happen overnight. Years of economic inequality and social polarization have led the country to a major disintegration.

In 2026, disagreements between the US and China, particularly regarding the closure of the Strait of Hormuz during a potential war with Iran, disrupted economic relations between the two countries. This damage to bilateral relations culminated in China imposing economic and labor sanctions on the US, resulting in significant financial difficulties for the US.

Economically, by 2050, the US economy will have transcended capitalism as we know it, becoming fragmented into a feudal structure, with the dethronement of the dollar cited as the primary cause. Towards the end of 2030, the economies of China, India, the EU (with their digital currencies), and various trade blocs began to undermine the dollar's status as a global reserve currency. Chronic hyperinflation first destroyed the dollar and then hit the states.

In order to weather these crises and get back on its feet, the U.S. believed that selling a state, much like it did when it acquired Alaska from Russia years ago, could help its domestic economy and war expenditures. It discussed this idea with the State and Interior Departments, and as a result of these discussions, some information was inadvertently leaked to the press. This information, once it became known to the public, accelerated internal unrest and even led to uprisings by the people and the states.

The replacement of nearly half of the workforce by artificial intelligence and robots has led to increased unemployment and public unrest. The government attempted to quell the unrest by providing salaries to the people, but these salaries were gradually eroded by inflation and could no longer be paid regularly by the government. The convergence of these factors has caused further divisions within an already fragile social structure.

In fact, these divisions paved the way for secession in some of the United States' largest states, with certain states breaking away from the central government system and transitioning to a form of self-governance. Leading the way among these states was Alaska, the largest state with an area of 1,723,000 square kilometers. Purchased from the Russian Empire on October 18, 1867, and incorporated into U.S. territory, Alaska announced that it had transitioned to a form of autonomous governance by taking advantage of internal unrest.

In 1741, a Russian expedition led by a Danish explorer claimed the region for the Russian Empire. In 1799, the Russians established the Russian-American Company to conduct fur trade in the area. However, Russia, having suffered heavy economic losses in the Crimean War, feared losing the region to Britain, and its remoteness from the mainland made it logistically difficult to defend, ultimately leading Russia to relinquish Alaska. In 1867, a treaty officially ceded Alaska to the United States, with the US purchasing a vast territory of 1,518,800 square kilometers for \$7.2 million. American public opinion and the press considered this a waste of money on such unsuitable land for agriculture, and the deal became a subject of ridicule, being referred to as "Seward's Refrigerator." Despite this, Alaska became the 49th state of the United States in 1959. The discovery of large gold deposits in and around Klondike in the late 1890s changed the region's destiny. Tens of thousands of gold prospectors flocked to Alaska, and with the discovery of vast oil reserves in 1968, the region became an indispensable element of the American economy. While all these processes were ongoing, Russia saw how much the vast territories it had given away had increased in value and began to resort to various means to regain power in these lands. During the Iran-US war in 2026, it displayed pro-Iranian behavior, supporting Iran during the war, and in this period, sought ways to weaken America's hand and reclaim Alaska within its borders. By 2040, when America was preoccupied with internal conflicts, it sent agents to Alaska to emphasize that Alaska had the economic and political power to be self-sufficient,

ultimately leading to Alaska declaring its independence as the largest state in the US in 2050, during a period of turmoil when the US could no longer control its territory.

This movement toward autonomy in Alaska subsequently spread to Texas, California, New York, and Kansas, with a total of five states declaring their independence and taking the first necessary steps toward the division of the United States. Four major technology and defense companies based in Silicon Valley and Texas are more powerful than the federal government; their structures—which include private armies, cyber infrastructure, communication networks, and even their own currencies—have strengthened the states' positions during this process of dissolution and liberation, enabling them to secede more easily and successfully.

Across the United States, where all these developments have taken place, the security system has become inadequate; while the gated communities where the wealthy live are protected by autonomous drones and private military companies, the suburbs and rural areas have fallen under the control of local gangs and militia groups. The central government, meanwhile, has been expending immense resources to both reclaim the seceding states and maintain control over those that have not seceded. States that have seceded from the central system have rushed to form new alliances by uniting with neighboring states, as well as to bring cities with strengths in fossil fuels, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, agriculture, heavy industry, and finance under their control. California, for instance, has sought to form a new structure it calls the Pacific Alliance by bringing states like Oregon and Washington into its fold.

The Governor of California, backed by tech giants, made the following statement during a live broadcast: "Washington no longer represents us. We will not spend our own resources to pay off the debts of a collapsing empire. As of today, we hereby declare our economic independence." At the same time, Texas made similar statements. The U.S. has entered a slow and painful process of disintegration, not due to an invasion by an external enemy, but because it is rotting from within due to its own internal inequalities and greed.

In addition to the impact of these developments on the country's economic structure, issues such as the inability to access food—due to organizational problems like the failure to plan agricultural activities caused by internal unrest—have begun to arise. This situation has further exacerbated social problems such as a general food crisis and the onset of looting. The G20 nations, closely monitoring and assessing this process, have begun discussing how they can support the U.S. in areas such as general financial aid or food assistance. Here too, disagreements have begun to emerge regarding whether aid should be channeled through the central government system or extended to all regions, including those that have declared independence.

On Friday, June 12, 2050, it was decided that a meeting would be held in Samsun, a city in northern Türkiye, to discuss the internal turmoil in America, the states that declared independence, and the content of the aid that G20 countries would provide. All countries were present at the meeting. Host country Turkey greeted the guests and opened the session, stating that the first words of the G20 countries were the necessity of ensuring that aid to the US during this period was provided in the most appropriate way, without affecting

the country's integrity or negatively impacting its already fragile social life. The meeting was scheduled to last three days to discuss, debate, and reach a decision on possible actions.

3.1. SUB-TOPICS

1. In the ensuing chaos, laboratory investments and the protection of scientists were crucial.
2. Measures that could be taken to help protect the territorial integrity of the United States.
3. Discussion of the decision to provide military support to the United States of America.
4. Regulations required to secure nuclear assets during a period of internal unrest.
5. Recognition of the autonomy of states that have declared their secession from the United States by G20 countries.
6. the appropriateness of states that have declared autonomy participating in the G20 summit.
7. Proper management of financial support funds

3.2. Explanation of the Sub-Topics

- First Topic: Discussions regarding the measures that must be taken to ensure that investments in the healthcare sector, research, and scientists are not harmed during the chaos, social unrest, and civil unrest currently unfolding in the United States. Discussions about the steps needed to protect the work environments of scientists and their families, ensure the proper storage of scientific data, and prevent its loss, as well as the importance of all these measures.
- Second Topic: Discussions and debates regarding the declaration of independence by certain states following political and social divisions. Discussions and debates on whether these secessions are reversible, as well as what must be done to prevent further secessions from the remaining states.
- Third Topic: Discussing and debating the increase in the number of states declaring independence as a result of social, political, and financial breakdowns. Discussing and debating the security vulnerabilities arising from the resulting social crisis, where the desire to access food and healthcare leads to looting and the emergence of gang-infested streets.
- Fourth Topic: Steps to ensure that military supplies do not fall into the hands of civilian gangs during a period of internal unrest. Specifically, discussing and debating the measures needed to secure and protect nuclear assets, and determining what

must be done to prevent attacks not only from within the country's borders but also from external sources.

- Fifth Topic: The global recognition of the five states that have gained independence from the United States. However, the discussion should first focus on whether these five states will be recognized by G20 countries, and whether supporting them—out of fear that they might lead the way for others—is the right course of action.
- Sixth Topic: The five states that have declared independence have applied to participate in the G20 summit, and their applications have been accepted. We should discuss and debate whether it is appropriate for these states to participate in the summit, as well as the events that have unfolded during this process.
- Seventh Topic: Making the necessary preparations to ensure the funding of aid for the United States and to verify that these funds will be used appropriately and effectively. Planning the necessary steps to ensure that these funds are distributed equitably to meet social needs.

4. QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

1. In the midst of this chaos, what measures should be taken to ensure that investments and scientists in Silicon Valley and biotechnology laboratories are not lost?
2. What measures should be taken to prevent damage to or secure nuclear assets during periods of financial and social upheaval?
3. Considering the general situations in the 5 states that seceded from the US, what measures should be taken to avoid the same problems as in other states and to protect the territorial integrity of the US?
4. Should military support be provided to the U.S. to help restore order amid the current chaos?
5. Given the United States' internal security and national unity, should a country intervene in another country's political and economic affairs, even if it is for the purpose of providing assistance?
6. How can the chain reaction of crises that countries receiving aid from the U.S. will face once that aid is cut off be prevented?
7. What should our immigration strategy be in the face of a potential wave of refugees triggered by the economic collapse in the United States?

4.1. WARNING

There is no single correct answer to these questions. When answering them, you should take into account your country's foreign policy, geographical location, financial strategies, and the role you intend to play politically in this process.

5. KEY COUNTRIES AND STATES

5.1. UNITED STATES

The United States, as the world's largest economy until 2030, was also one of the founding members of the G20. Within the G20, the US's role was to shape and control economic policies, trade rules, and financial regulations. It positioned itself as a leading force in managing financial crises and sustaining global economic growth. The US is one of the main actors determining protectionist policies, tariffs, and free trade balances that affect global trade networks and supply chains. While the US held powerful roles in many platforms, including the G20, until 2030, it began to gradually lose its power, particularly after the 2026 Iran-America-Israel war, and with the dollar ceasing to be the global reserve currency, it lost its leading role in many organizations.

Following these processes, the successful aid it had provided globally, especially economically, has become a thing of the past, and it is now compelled to maintain its own order within its borders. The gradually escalating financial difficulties from 2030 onwards, and its involvement in wars, have highlighted the US's role as a global problem rather than a global power. This process, slowly progressing until 2050, has led the US to become a country that needs aid from many of the platforms it once spearheaded. Unable to manage this process effectively, the US has struggled to survive as a country grappling with internal turmoil, a struggling economy, a fragile society, and a need for assistance. A new era has emerged for the US, characterized by seeking support, dealing with economic processes, addressing the problems of states that have declared independence, and working to prevent other states from declaring independence and to preserve its integrity. During this period, the US, particularly through representatives of the Presidency and the State Department, has begun to seek new avenues by maintaining good relations with G20 countries and holding separate meetings with all G20 nations.

5.2. UNITED KINGDOM

Known as the country on which the sun never sets, Britain, with its economic and social structure, has been one of the leading countries in the G20, both as a founding member and due to its power. It has played a critical diplomatic role in ensuring global financial stability and coordinating economic policies between developed and developing countries. The fact that London, one of the world's largest financial centers, is located in Britain has given the country a direct sphere of influence in shaping global monetary policies and trade rules. It

has taken an active position at the G20 table on issues such as global economic growth, climate change commitments, and international development. Beyond what is visible, many agreements and collaborations exist between America and Britain, and secret policies regarding Britain's former colonies are beginning to emerge in 2029.

These policies have brought to light many well-known truths that have already made headlines in the global press, particularly in the vacuum created by America's unconditional support for Israel in its war agenda. During this process, the British government was forced to issue statements that ostensibly condemned the U.S. while denying the reports, with the aim of both protecting its own reputation and preventing public unrest. As concrete steps following these statements, it was noted that the UK had cut off the financial aid and open support it had been providing to the U.S. as war assistance. An agreement was also reached between the Royal Family and the official government, and it was explicitly announced that aid to the U.S. had been suspended. This process laid the groundwork for numerous issues, including the weakening of the U.S. currency, although it is believed to be the cause. The UK has stated that by 2050, it will address the situation of the U.S.'s weakened political and financial condition—and even its potential peril—at a three-day meeting to be held with other G20 countries. In doing so, it aims to salvage its globally declining credit rating.

5.3. TÜRKİYE

Türkiye has been among the founding members playing an active role in global economic governance as part of the G20—a group of countries that serve as intermediaries between both developed and developing markets and represent approximately 85% of the world economy. With its geostrategic location and large economy, Türkiye took its place on the platform and held the presidency from December 1, 2014, to November 30, 2015. At the leaders' summit held in Antalya, critical political and economic issues such as the refugee crisis, terrorism, and inclusive economic growth were discussed. Within the platform, Türkiye served as a bridge among non-Western countries. Its young population, high GDP ranking based on purchasing power potential, and ability to implement G20 decisions formed the foundation of its strength. Although Türkiye, which holds a strong position among G20 countries, earned praise for its mediating stance during the U.S.-Iran war in 2026, it experienced some strains in its political relations with the United States.

In 2019, Türkiye's acquisition of S-400 air defense systems from Russia triggered a crisis between Türkiye and the United States that lasted for years. The U.S.-Israel-Iran conflict and Israel's declarations of war against Türkiye after 2026 led to political rifts between the United States—which supported Israel—and Türkiye. The turbulent political relations experienced up until the 2030s were replaced by a period of more stable and moderate relations between 2030 and 2050. During this process, the United States' political, economic, and social upheavals led it to adopt a policy focused on its domestic affairs, leaving it with no capacity to address issues such as war, Iran, Israel, and Türkiye. The dollar's gradual loss of its status as a reserve currency began to affect Türkiye, which has a

dynamic economy, and significant efforts were made until the 2040s to establish a solid economic foundation. As a G20 member, Türkiye has announced that it will be prepared to participate in a three-day meeting to discuss issues related to supporting the United States.

5.4. CHINA

China is one of the founding members of the G20, established in 1999. Within the G20—founded in Asia to ensure international financial stability in the face of global financial crises—China has secured a leading position thanks to its growing economic influence. In 2008, following the global economic crisis, the G20 was elevated from the level of finance ministers to that of heads of state and government. China has solidified its position as one of the countries least affected by this crisis and as a key pillar supporting the global economy. By 2026, China has become one of the leading actors within this group—which holds a significant portion of global GDP and trade—particularly advocating for the interests of Southern nations. China, which holds a strong position among G20 countries, drew the ire of the United States in 2026, particularly due to its pro-Iran stance during the U.S.-Iran-Israel war.

The United States' indirect role in the closure of the Strait of Hormuz during the war with Iran has caused disruptions in China's trade routes. As the war dragged on, the opening and closing of the Strait of Hormuz continued intermittently until 2030. During this period, China, which faced difficulties, blamed the U.S. for the problems caused by the war, leading to financial and political tensions between the two countries. Over the 20-year period between 2030 and 2050, efforts to repair relations continued with fluctuating success; while a surface-level atmosphere of peace prevailed, underlying tensions persisted. These negative developments have had repercussions in the U.S.'s financial and political relations, and their effects—though not entirely, at least partially—have been felt in the current situation. As of 2050, regarding the political, social, and financial situation the U.S. faces, China—one of the most significant powers among G20 nations—has announced that it will be present at the meeting to be held in Türkiye to discuss “what steps the U.S. should take without harming its fragile social structure.”

5.5. ARGENTINA

Due to its economic and geopolitical influence, Argentina has been a member of the G20 and is even one of its founding members. With the inauguration of Argentine President Mauricio Macri in 2015, a period of strong political alignment with the Washington administration began. The two countries have demonstrated a strategic partnership, particularly in the areas of trade, security, and balancing China's influence in the region. Security agreements covering the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime have been signed between the two countries. The United States ranks among the top countries with which Argentina maintains trade relations, following China and Brazil. The United States has been Argentina's greatest ally in overcoming financial crises. Along with NATO, the United States and Argentina are among the two most important allied nations. Although

there have been tensions in U.S.-Argentina relations throughout history, relations began to improve as of 2015. Since 2026, there have been no major issues between Argentina and the U.S.; in fact, it has become evident that the U.S. has taken a keen interest in Argentina's rich uranium deposits. As the year 2050 approaches, the U.S. has indicated that it will be present at a three-day meeting to be held in Türkiye to discuss potential measures regarding both its fragile social fabric and its financial situation.

5.6. ALASKA

The first Europeans to set foot in Alaska in the 18th century were Russian fur traders and explorers. Harsh climatic conditions, characterized by constant snow and cold, caused Alaska to remain a land that was neither visited nor inhabited. During the Crimean War, Russia suffered severe economic losses and feared losing the region to Britain. Additionally, due to its great distance from the mainland, Russia was unable to establish a military defense there. For these reasons, Russia decided to sell Alaska. Under a treaty signed in 1867, Alaska was ceded to the United States for a total of \$7.2 million, at a rate of two cents per acre. Initially viewed by the American public as an unnecessary investment—and even mocked as “Seward’s Icebox”—the territory eventually became one of the United States’ largest sources of revenue. The discovery of rich gold deposits in Alaska in the late 1890s led to a mass migration of tens of thousands of people to the region, and the subsequent discovery of oil reserves cemented Alaska’s status as an indispensable part of the United States. Alaska, which makes significant contributions to the U.S. economy, was officially declared the 49th state of the United States in 1959. In the early 2000s, as Russia’s situation improved, it began exploring ways to reclaim these territories upon realizing how much their value had increased, even going so far as to send agents to Alaska to assess what could be done.

By the 2030s, the problems the U.S. was facing in domestic politics and its financial situation were further exacerbated by these agents in the state of Alaska, leading this landmass—the largest state in the U.S.—to declare its independence. Ultimately, since Alaska is the largest state by land area—a region geographically separated from the mainland that was once even unwanted by the public—and one that sustains a significant portion of the U.S. economy, this secession was not particularly difficult. Leaked reports suggesting that selling one of the states might be necessary to resolve the economic crisis sparked the view in Alaska that “if we’re going to be sold off anyway, we might as well leave on our own.” It officially declared its independence in 2049. After separating from U.S. territory, Alaska began to establish its own internal dynamics and applied to receive aid from the

G20 nations as well. They sought to send delegates to the upcoming three-day G20 meetings to voice their aid requests and explain their situation.

5.7. TEXAS

As one of the largest states in the U.S., Texas has developed a distinct way of life shaped by its geography and culture, setting it apart from other states. Historically, Texas was first a Spanish colony and later a French colony. The region came under the control of Mexico after it gained independence in 1821, and Mexico allowed a large number of American investors and settlers to migrate to the area in an effort to develop the region. However, over time, tensions rose due to pressure from the central government and cultural conflicts; the settlers rebelled against Mexico and declared independence on March 2, 1836, establishing the Republic of Texas. Between 1836 and 1845, Texas existed as an independent nation with its own army and government for nearly 10 years. However, heavy debts and the threat of invasion by Mexico pushed Texas to seek annexation by the United States. Texas's request was initially rejected by the U.S., but unable to risk the region becoming a British colony, the U.S. annexed Texas on December 29, 1845.

Texas became the 28th state of the United States. This admission was the primary cause of the Mexican-American War, which was set to begin shortly thereafter. With a history marked by uprisings, a period of self-rule, and colonized territories, Texas, emboldened by Alaska's declaration of independence, rose up by leveraging its self-sufficient economy. Recalling its past as a country with its own army and economy, Texas went down in history as the second state to declare independence after Alaska. Texas announced its request to participate in the G20 summit to be held in Türkiye, stating its intention to send a delegate to explain its situation and seek assistance, and its participation was accepted by the G20 countries.

5.8. KANSAS

The first person to set foot on Kansas soil was a Spanish explorer searching for gold in 1541. Then, in the 1700s, French fur traders began arriving and eventually completely encroached upon the region. Kansas has been a long-established agricultural center, from the homeland of nomadic Native American tribes to the struggles over slavery that led to the American Civil War, and finally to the intersection of railroads. In the 1800s, the region passed to France, and in 1803, under the title "Louisiana Purchase," a massive 2,144,000 square kilometers of land was sold to the United States for \$15 million. A major Civil War took place in Kansas between 1854 and 1861, a war that determined the fate of the United States. Following the end of the Civil War, Kansas was recognized as a state in 1861, and railroad construction began. With the construction of the railroads, the state grew rapidly, and the city of Wichita, in particular, eventually became the heart of America's aviation industry. The original inhabitants of Kansas, the tribes, gradually retreated to certain regions; one of these, the Kansa Tribe, gave Kansas its name. Bloody wars throughout history, tribal conflicts, and development policies have played a significant role in Kansas's development. With Alaska and Texas declaring independence, groups seeking independence in Kansas, building on the already fertile ground, revolted. Internal unrest led to the state's declaration of independence in a short time. The central government viewed the state's independence with concern, given its strong position in terms of the aviation industry, but the lack of military and financial intervention meant the movement went unanswered. This process

was completed towards the end of 2049, and Kansas, like other newly independent states, sought to participate in the G20 summit to discuss its status and aid conditions. Accepted by the G20 countries, Kansas announced its participation in the three-day meeting.

5.9. CALIFORNIA

The first person to set foot in the region was a Spanish explorer in 1542. The Spanish began to settle in the region, and missionaries established numerous churches and settlements. When Mexico gained independence from Spain, the region came under Mexican rule. In 1846, Native Americans and immigrants declared independence, establishing the short-lived Republic of California. With the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War, the region was ceded to the United States. In the same year, the discovery of gold in California triggered a gold rush. Thanks to hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world, the state's population rapidly exploded. The rapidly growing region was officially accepted as the 31st state on September 9, 1850. The presence of Hollywood and Silicon Valley in this state has made California one of the most popular states in modern times. After 2030, the decline of the central government's material, political, and social power has begun to create favorable conditions for this state. The independence movement that began with Alaska continued with California. Following discussions between the governors of Alaska and California, California, believing it would receive the necessary and sufficient support, declared its independence. It also expressed its desire to attend the G20 summit, along with Alaska, which was accepted. It announced its intention to attend the G20 summit in Türkiye to explain its situation.

5.10. NEW YORK

Following the British, who first explored the region, the Dutch settled there to trade furs. The Dutch named the region New Amsterdam. When the region came under British rule, its name was changed to New York. New York became one of the original 13 colonies that rebelled against British rule and started the American Revolutionary War. In 1788, New York ratified the United States Constitution, becoming the 11th state to join the Union. The Erie Canal, opened in 1825, connected the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes, enabling the rapid development of New York's interior. This economic and commercial boom earned it the nickname Empire State, and by the end of the 19th century, it had become one of the world's largest metropolises. Historically known as a successful and reliable state, New York supported America during its political and financial decline, doing everything in its power to help. Alaska, Texas, Kansas, and California united to try to weaken the central government by persuading New York to declare its independence. Although the process was somewhat painful, four states came together, made promises to New York, and spent considerable time trying to persuade them. When their efforts began to bear fruit, particularly thanks to the persuasion efforts of Texas and Alaska, New York declared its independence. While the US was dealing with successive declarations of independence, it was shaken by the betrayal of one of its oldest states, New York. At the beginning of 2050, New York, instigated by other states, applied to participate in the G20 summit and was accepted by the G20 countries.

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