

## **Abstract**

This Thesis analyses the nature of Political Intervention Policies or Political Expansion Policies by applying Keynes' key concepts on how market ought to expand or how state intervenes. Keynes argued that state has to expand/intervene by stimulating demand for goods and services in applied-market (AM) in order to ensure stability and security of the capitalistic market. Similar remark was made by historian J. L. Gaddis, who said that US has to conduct expansive intervention policies in order to ensure stability and security that of political. In political market (PM), where goods and services are ideas, beliefs, values, cultures, identities ought to be stimulated for subsequent consumption in order to sustain stability and order of the political market. In this paper, I argue that Iraq War 2003 was a US deliberate intervention policy done for purpose of expanding its political market. However, I look at the ways how products such as threat/terrorism/war is engineered and sold to American public and how demand for those products are maintained as a result of political expansion policy. I scrutinize how demand for intervention is fabricated by producing specific intelligence. As a result, we can see how identity and threat are interrelated, and how the former shapes the nature of the latter and vice-versa. In Keynesian Economics, it is the crisis that enables the state to intervene, which is similar to PM, where the crisis such as existence of threat/terrorism allows state to intervene and subsequently to expand. I analyze the extent of how production of false intelligence is necessary to justify political intervention policies and how it is related to state's political expansion. I refer to it as Keynesian Politics not as if it is identical to Economics, but because systematically political intervention policies are undertaken for the same reasons that economic intervention polices are; namely, to expand US version of the market.