

QUESTION # 2

"The Revolution was affected before the war commenced. The revolution was in the hearts and mind of the people". With Reference to American Revolution

Revolutionary thought had penetrated into the minds of people way before the military encounters between British army and militia of confederation of 13 colonies started. Revolutionary theorists and writers impacted the mindset of the people of confederation. This revolutionary mindset reinforced by the British torments over the people living in colonies through different acts and denial to self rule. War that people of British colonies fought against British govt happened way after the revolutionary thoughts penetrated the society and revolution began. This revolution was already in the hearts and minds of the people when they faced British on military front.

Evidences of Revolution :-

Evidences of the revolution are presented in the following ways: the philosophers of the enlightenment era presented ideas on the rights of people in their colonies based on the demands of the people. This impacted the revolutionary mindset of the people. When people of the British colonies stood up for their rights and demands,

Enlightenment Era and Revolutionary Thought :-

Revolutionary thoughts of people from colonies were provoked by the work of many philosophers of enlightenment era. It was the era where people started to think instead of believing in the divine rule.

→ John Lock and Rousseau :-

John Lock and Rousseau believed in individualism rather than divine rule. It was their work that led people to form the government and held government accountable for its wrongdoings. They

awaked for the establishment of an institution that could protect their life, liberty and property. These thoughts changed the people's views regarding their obedience to monarch who they haven't even seen.

→ Monteguse and his separation of power :-

Montesquieu, a French philosopher, opposed the idea of the single ruler and proposed the role of institutions that would govern the people. He believed the separation of power among governing institutions for proper check and balances and opposed monarchy.

Thomas Paine in his booklet Common Sense called monarchy disgraceful and gave the idea that societies should be governed by systems and those systems should be backed up by the people of those societies.

All of these brains, shaped the minds of the people of British colonies. Idea of revolution in the mind of the people, shaped mindset of people way before the revolt of people.

Tyranny of British Monarch and idea of Revolution:

British monarch tormented the people of the colonies in many ways and it inculcated the idea of complete succession from Britain in the mind of the people of colonies.

↳ Mercantilism :-

Theory of Mercantilism supported the idea of colony. People of the colonies in America did not consider themselves as the American. They thought themselves to be British. This was not the same case with British rulers as they used their colonies to extract resources and taxes.

Many acts were formulated to exploit the people of the colonies. Navigation Acts, Enumerated act, Hat Act, Iron Act, Woolen act are the name of the few discriminatory acts against the people of colonies. All of these acts slowly and gradually

reinforced the thought of separation from Great Britain.

→ Anglo-French War

British ruler demanded help from British colonies to defeat the French people. People of the colonies demanded self rule in exchange that was promised to them. War was fought for 7 years and it took 2 more years to sign the treaty, but the promise stayed a promise.

Instead of fulfilling demands of the people of colonies, they were further tortured with the proclamation of monarch in 1763. Now they were not able to claim any other American territory. War had cost Britain a lot and that economic loss was tried to extract through Stamp act in 1764. It was an act that demanded tax on any transaction made by people of the British colonies. This act fueled the anger of the people. It also led the way for separation.

→ Boston Massacre

People of the British colonies held a peaceful protest regarding discriminatory policies and acts of the

King. This protest was met with violent resistance and 8 people died in this protest.

→ Boston Tea Party

Colonies were self-sufficient and also exporter of tea. British Ruler banned tea production and forced colonies to buy tea from British merchants. It impacted the economy of colonies. They attacked the British ship in 1773 and floated around 20 tea chests into the water as a revenge.

Continental Conference; a demand of self rule

People from colonies get together and demanded self rule along with the revokement of the acts enacted after 1763, regarding taxes. Their plea was denied by King George. This fueled people and gathered them together to fight and free themselves from British Rule.

On the 2nd Continental Conference, George Washington was assigned the task

to gather and train the militia against British army. Till and continental differences, people of colonies wanted reconciliation with British but they wanted their rights and liberty. They determined that and wished to separate themselves by fighting a war for independence.

Conclusion :-

People of the colonies fought British army to gain independence in 1775 to 1783. The time of revolution dates back to a century before. Revolution was in the mind of people of colonies, when they were forced to face the discriminations by British rulers. The denial of self rule, cruel acts provoked the idea of separation and people revolted to separate from the tyranny of British ruler.

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QUESTION # 04

Amongst the Congress, the Judiciary, and the Executive branches of US government which one of the government branches is more powerful and why? Elaborate through separation of power.

Government of United States of America has three branches, the Congress, the Judiciary and the Executive. Of the three branches, it seems like that executive branch along with the president is more powerful but that is not true. There is perfect manifestation of the theory of separation of power of Montesquieu, a French philosopher. Power is divided among the three branches of government. Checks and balances system is introduced to check the balance of power among the three branches of government. Power is properly distributed and all the branches are equally powerful along with the checks and balances from the other branches.

The Congress

Congress of United States has two houses. Upper house is called Senate, while the lower house is house of representative.

Powers of Congress :-

Congress of United States is assigned the work of legislation. Legislation can be initiated from any house. Legislation, initiated from any house, should be passed by both houses to become the law. Money bills can only be proposed by lower house though

Budget is passed by the congress. It is widely said that congress is the jealous guardian of the purse of nation.

Controls on Congress :-

Laws that are passed by the congress requires the consent of president to be implemented. The president can veto the bills passed by legislature.

In order to overcome president's veto, congress requires

two-third majority to pass the bill, and it is not an easy task.

The Judiciary

Judiciary of United States is powerful and independent. It enjoys its powers independently.

Power of Judiciary :-

Judiciary has the power of judicial review. It reviews any law passed by the legislature and check if it is constitutional or not. If judiciary finds any law unconstitutional, it can revoke the law unilaterally and asks for further legislation.

Judiciary of United States interpret the laws and constitution. Judiciary is also the guardian of rights of the people of United States.

Another powerful aspect of the judiciary of United States is that, once appointed, judges do not require to retire. They can work for life.

Checks and Balances on Judiciary :-

Judiciary exercises a powerful role in United States. This powerful play is checked by the other government branches. The biggest check on judiciary is that all of its judges are appointed by the president with the help and consent from senate.

THE EXECUTIVES

President along with its cabinet form the executive branch of the government. President is the head of government as well as the head of state.

Powers of the executives :-

President enjoys a lot of power in United States. President can appoint his own cabinet and can appoint anyone in his cabinet. He can also fire the executive. He is the ultimate hiring and firing authority. President is the commander in chief of arm forces. He is also responsible for law and order.

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situation in the country. President makes the internal policy for the state and develop the country. He makes all the developmental plans for the people.

President holds the power in foreign policy. He can make foreign policies and sign the treaties. He can also appoint ambassador to other countries.

President along with all these powers, holds the power of appointment of supreme court judges. He can also pardon any criminal of his charges.

checks and balances on executive:

President enjoys power but his power is checked by other government branches. By keeping a proper check on president, it is possible to avoid the concentration of power in one person.

Though president is the commander in chief of armed forces, he requires the consent of Congress to send troops out of country. President is responsible for development in the society but it is met with congress' check being the one to propose budget.

President appoints the ambassadors and makes foreign policy of United States, but these appointment and treaties should be ratified and allowed by senate. Appointments of judges by the president requires the ratification of senate too.

If president is not doing as demanded by the people, congress can impeach the president. It should be accepted by house of representative with simple majority and by senate with two third majority.

Conclusion :

It might seem by looking at the power of president, that president enjoys most power among all the three branches of government. This is no true if looked through the lens of check and balances. There is a perfect separation of power among the branches of government. This separation of power is kept in checks through different control systems over each other powers. This system does not concentrate power in one branch or two, but it equally distribute it.

QUESTION # 5

Critically evaluate the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt with reference to his accomplishments and failure.

Franklin D. Roosevelt said, 'The only thing that you need to fear is fear itself'. Life of Franklin D. Roosevelt was the practical manifestation of his saying. Fighting in war, running away from prison camp and surviving by struggling with the police for 8 years made him shine in difficult times. He rose to power in the era of economic depression. His biggest achievement was helping United States come out of the economic depression. His idea of New Deal helped with this economic depression, but he could not isolate America from the world war two. The event of pearl Harbor was on his hands too. His era is marked with the best achievements along with the ghosts of world war II.

Achievements of Franklin D. Roosevelt :-

The greatest achievement of Franklin D. Roosevelt was to fight economic depression and set America out of this depression. Even before becoming president, he collected a group of the best economists of the time to fight the depression. He named these economists as 'Brain trust of Roosevelt'. This was this idea of stabilizing the economy that won Roosevelt presidency.

↳ 100 day plan :-

Roosevelt announced 100 days plan in his first presidential address. He termed it as **New Deal**. It was based on 3 Rs, Reforms, Recover. He planned relief, reforms and recovery in his new deal.

↳ Concept of Fireside Chats :-

Roosevelt presented the idea of fireside chats. It was a radio program where he told the story of economic depression and describe the stories of different workers fighting it. It was channeled to him by his wife. And its purpose was to lift the moral of people.

↳ Employment and development Plans

Roosevelt started many projects to curb unemployment. Some of those plans are:

- i. Federal Emergency Relief Administration
- ii. Roosevelt Tree Army
- iii. World Progress Administration

Roosevelt established Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). Its purpose was to provide loans to companies, so they stop firing people and laying off. It helped people in short term.

Roosevelt Tree Army was established by Roosevelt too. It was to save public park, preserve historical places and plant trees in return of food. It was a kind of employment that was paid in forms of food and shelter.

Work Progress Administration was a project in which strong people were selected and appointed to work on constructing roadsides or constructing new roads. It was a win-win for people and government.

↳ Labourers Reforms :-

Roosevelt changed working hours to 8 hrs per day.

and 40 hours a week. Through reforms, Roosevelt ensured rights of factory workers.

↳ Establishing Security and Exchange Commission

Franklin D. Roosevelt established security and exchange commission. It was to stop the fake companies and it ensured the companies pay basic payment to government. This commission was to seal the floor and ceilings for companies.

↳ Women Integration in economy :-

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of Franklin D. Roosevelt, held only women conferences. The reporting of these conferences became an issue because of all man staff. News Channels had to hire female staff for the coverage of all women conferences. It helped to raise the economy and economic position of women.

↳ Rise of Performing Arts

During his 2nd term, Franklin Roosevelt applauded the performing arts and incorporating the arts to increase employment.

Failures of Roosevelt

Roosevelt Franklin succeed in providing escape out of economic depression. His policies did great and well in helping the whites of United States. But, his policies did nothing good to the Blacks and Red Indians. Moreover, United States lost Pearl harbour attack.

↳ Impacts on Blacks

Best reforms of Franklin D Roosevelt could only change the fate and life of the whites. Black could not get much out of Roosevelt reforms and recovery.

↳ Impacts on Red Indians :-

Red Indians could not get much out of New deal of Franklin D Roosevelt.

↳ Attack of Pearl Harbour : utter destruction

United States let its policy of isolation go in the era of Roosevelt. Roosevelt requested Hirohito not to disturb and to respect neutrality of United States.

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In 1941, on 7th December, Japanese forces conducted suicide attack on Pearl Harbour in Hawaii.

Five out of six war ships were destroyed. Two hundred and fifty aircraft were destroyed. It was a devastating destruction and four thousand and five hundred people were either killed or seriously injured. This devastating attack against United States was an open call to war but it was a failure to diplomacy and the Monroe doctrine of neutrality.

Conclusion

Regime of Franklin D. Roosevelt is marked with the economic achievements while shined with diplomatic failure also. Franklin D. Roosevelt fought with economic depression and led to the economic prosperity in the society of United States. On the other hand, his time of presidency witness the discrimination against Black and Red Indians. His era has also remembered for the troubled pearl harbour attacks. His era is full of achievements with few failures.

QUESTION # 6

Foreign is an essential instrument of US foreign policy. Analyze with authentic and proper evidences that how this tool was used by US after WWII on journey of becoming a sole super power.

United States has successfully used foreign assistance as an instrument of its foreign policy. It was especially used after World War II during cold war. It was the time when it stood against Russian communism and provided foreign assistance to other countries against communism. This process of foreign assistance against Soviet Union stopped when Soviet Union divided into several parts and new states emerged out of it. After the fall of Soviet Union, America became a sole super power of the world. So, foreign assistance is an instrument of US foreign policy used during cold war on a journey to become a sole power of the world.

Scenario after Second World War :-

After second world war ended, United States of America found itself in better shape than other war-rigged countries. Soon after America, Soviet Union stood up too. Communism was at its peak and quite appealing in this era.

Communism promised food, health, shelter and job opportunities for all. At the same time, it promised to provide free education too. No property and no privileges were at the base of the communism. People would not be divided into classes along with equal distribution of food, health, shelter, jobs and opportunities for all.

This agenda of no property (classes), no privileges and no poverty was followed by a lot of people. Moreover, communist Russia propagated it among other states and tried to make those states communist states with a promise to help them.

This agenda was opposite to democratic and capitalist norms of United States of America. In order to stop communism from prevailing in the world, United States of America took many measures. United States of America took Soviet Union as its rival and tried its best to curtail it. United States of America assisted and funded the countries either monetarily or militarily to fight the Soviet union indirectly.

Foreign Assistance; a tool of US foreign policy during cold war.

United States used foreign assistance as a tool of United States foreign policy during cold war. This foreign assistance was either monetarily or militarily or both.

↳ Truman doctrine :-

Greece was under British control, but British were going to leave Greece soon in 1947.

By the financial situations and hit of Greece, it was clear as day that Greece will fall under the communism ideology and will become a communist state.

President Truman rushed to pass the bill that would allow the United States of America to help Greece economically / financially and militarily. This bill passed and get the name of Truman doctrine or Containment policy of United States of America.

↳ Berlin Airlift:-

After the fall of Berlin, it was divided among four countries United States, United Kingdom, France and Russia. In 1948, United States, United Kingdom and France decided to free Berlin. Russia opposed the idea and blocked the city. United States started a mission of supplying foods and medicine to the capital of Germany.

It was done to resist the Russian invasion of Berlin, but, in the end, Berlin was divided along with Germany.

↳ Concept of Marshal Plan

Post war Europe was hit financially and was struggling to cope up with it. It was believed that if not assisted, it would fall under the shadow of communism. The rigged economy and prevailing poverty was taking a toll on the life of European.

In order to support the economy of the country of Europe, United States announced the aid of \$13 billion. To distribute this money equally and properly, European economic community was made. This plan of helping the countries of Europe financially is called Marshal Plan.

↳ Korean War :-

Korean war started in 1950 and ended in 1953. War started when north Korea attacked the south Korea. South Korea asked for help from United States.

United States helped south Korea militarily. Around fifty four thousand American

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soldiers died in this war. But, a demilitarized zone was created to avoid any more conflicts.

Conclusion :

United States of America has used foreign assistance as the tool of its foreign policy. Foreign assistance was at its peaks during cold war era. America used this foreign assistance against communist soviet union. This foreign assistance was either financially, militarily or both. It started with Truman doctrine and ended at the break of soviet union. Now a days, foreign assistance is still the part of the foreign policy of United States.