

QNO6)

1) Introduction:

The cold war was triggered when Winston Churchill came to know about different views of Stalin about Eastern Europe. Stalin wanted to grow its influence over the Eastern Europe. So, cold war was precluded between two great powers of that era i.e. USSR and USA. It extended from 1945 and to 1992 with the disintegration of the USSR. It was a period of highly military and diplomatic tensions between the two countries. Each wanted to expand and grow its ideology over the world to become a leading power in the world. There were many factors which were responsible for the provocation of the war between two superpowers of that epoch. Like each side ^{desired} wanted to extend its ideology over the world, Truman doctrine, Containment doctrine, Iron Curtain etc., difference in ideologies, nuclear weapons race etc. were the factors which led to an impetus in conflict between the 2 super powers.

2) Post - Cold War Scenario:

After the aftermath of World War II, the three leaders of the Allied powers including US; USSR and Great Britain held different priorities. Winston Churchill became suspicious of the Stalin's mindset towards the Eastern Europe. Later on, the difference in demands like USSR insistence on reparations from Germany and disagreements

over the Poland's Post-border area created more friction in relationship between the USSR and US.

3) Factors responsible for the outbreak of Cold War

There were many factors responsible for the outbreak of cold war between USSR and USA. Some of them are elaborated below.

a) Difference in ideologies between USA and USSR:

US's market was Capitalistic in nature whereas USSR's was Communistic one. In Capitalism, there's the concept of free market, laissez faire economy (minimum meddling of government in business affairs) whereas in Communism, the property and business belongs to the government not the individuals which creates a balance in society, disallowing any segregations in the society. US desired to expand its' Capitalistic business model and at the same time, USSR also wanted to make it popularize among different countries. So, this created/gave rise to cold war between the two.

b) Desire/hunger to acquire other countries' resources:

USA wanted to acquire the resources of other countries, to make it a colossal power in the world whereas USSR also desired to capture the resources of other countries to increase its strength and economy. So, this was also among factors a provoking factor in the Cold War.

c) Truman Doctrine:

Truman Doctrine was developed by Truman. In this doctrine, he warned the USSR that USA would use military might if it tried to launch war on other countries. So, this was also a factor that led to the outbreak of cold war.

d) Iron Curtain:

Iron curtain was a geographical divide of the Europe between ^{West} USA and USSR. USSR wanted to grow its influence over Eastern Europe while the Western part of the Europe was under the control of West. It was a reminder of the power of the Cold War and the importance of the ideological divide between East and West. It also incited war between the ~~East~~ USSR and USA.

e) Nuclear race:

With the launch of nuclear atomic bombs, in the World War II by the US, USSR also started to create its own nuclear artillery. So, there ^{initiated} started a contest between the two superpowers to increase to its nuclear weapons and generated arms race between them. The nuclear race is also considered a triggering factor that led to the outbreak of the war between the two countries.

f) Containment Policy:

This policy was adopted as US's foreign policy. It said that US should use

containment approach to counter the growing influence of Communism. It should do this by strengthening its allies and to create ^{more} new alliances with other countries. So, this also caused the outbreak of the cold war.

f) Competition to exercise their economic models:
There was a contest between the both super powers. Each wished that the neutral countries should pursue their economic models as they were the best models ever devised. US wanted that Capitalism should grow and USSR desired that Communism should be rampant, to increase their influence and power over other countries. So, this competition to implement their economic models worldwide resulted in the outbreak of the cold war.

g) Spread of Communism:

Another factor which led to the cold war was the US's fear of spread of Communism. At that time, Greece and Turkey were in financial crisis and due to their close proximity to the Soviet Union, the US's President Harry S. Truman feared/was afraid of potential flourishing of Communism in these countries.

h) Critical Analysis:

Cold war was a period of intense military and diplomatic tensions between the two superpowers. In this period,

both powers wanted to expand their influence and power over other countries to become sole and leading power in the world affairs. In this period, both fought at diplomatic ends instead of being engaged in a formal battleground war. It concluded with the ^{subdivision} ~~end~~ of USSR and finally, US won this war.

5) Conclusion:

In the nutshell, the Cold War was fought between 2 superpowers diplomatically. Many factors were responsible for its outbreak like Truman Doctrine, Iron Curtain, difference in ideologies, competition to expand their respective economic models, Containment Doctrine etc. It was a period of intense military and diplomatic tensions between the 2 super-powers.



Q No 5:

1) Introduction:

Thomas Jefferson became the 2nd President of US after George Washington. He was a highly-educated person brought up in the aristocracy while Andrew Jackson belonged to a poor and a common family with no pol. background. He assumed office in the elections of 1828. Both's views were similar in nature but the differences arose in the execution of their beliefs and views. Both wanted a There arose difference between their mental approaches in the areas of exercise of executive versus legislative branch, economic values, aristocracy versus common man, education, although the key objectives were same but dissimilarities in the exhibition of their ideas. Both advocated for democracy, and wanted to hear ^{where} the people of US stand. Both believed that the people were more of a priority than men in office.

2) Jefferson's point of view regarding governance:

He became the president of US after victory in the elections of 1800. He wanted people inclusion in the parliamentary affairs, he wanted to make US an agrarian small republic, he overstated the importance of education in the uplift of US, he ^{wished} wanted to make sovereign states more independent.

and was in disfavor of strong federal government who would override the powers of the independent state legislatures, he was in favor of strict protectionist policies to reduce economic dependence on Great Britain. He believed in the equality of all people before the law.

3) Jackson's beliefs and ideas about governance:

Jackson was the 7th President of US not having ^{formal} education background and he was elected from the Common Man. That's why his era was called the "Era of Common Man". He championed the popular participation in government it means he was also a proponent of Jackson's thoughts. He desired to make US a great country through industrialization, he wanted to make US a type of country in which common people could also get involved in politics, he eliminated the condition of education ~~by~~ to become President of the country.

4) Comparison and Contrast between Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy:

As mentioned earlier, both of them wanted to make US a democratic republic in which common people were the priority and they ~~was~~ had keen interest to hear the voices of people, but the actual dissimilarities arise in their execution of the ideas.

a) Strict Constructionist versus loose Constructionist views:

Jefferson was a strict constructionist about Constitution. Strict constructionist means that Jefferson interpreted the constitution as it was written for the first time with no Elastic clause whereas Jackson didn't wanted a strong state legislature. In fact, he used presidential vetoes many times to override the state's legislature laws. He was not an advocate of strong state and its powers.

b) Aristocracy vs Common Man:

Although Jefferson also called for public participation in government but the procedure he devised for their selection was different. According to him, there should be a free education system from where the people with good mental capabilities should be selected to drive the affairs of the country. On the other hand, Jackson believed that any common man could be elected to get involved in decision-making, and passing of the laws.

c) Difference in education policies:

As Jefferson himself belonged to a highly-educated aristocratic family, he wanted that every people of the US should be educated, he should be aware of the issues of the day, passing of the legislatures and challenges faced by parliamentarians. Paradoxically, Jackson

did not ^{mandated} necessitate the education for all people. Even he removed the prequalifications for voting rights, such as property requirements.

d) Economic policies:

Both pursued different economic policies regarding US. Jefferson wanted to make US an agrarian small republic and he did not deem it the progression of industry for the development of the country. Whereas, Jackson was a champion of industrialisation for US. After the War of 1812, US learned that rampant domestic manufacturing sector was necessary for its survival. So, the people changed their views accordingly. Jackson made ^{mandatory} industrialisation for the growth and development of the US. In fact, his signing of Indian Removal Act of 1830 was also considered a materialization of his this kind of mentality.

e) Executive vs. legislative branches:

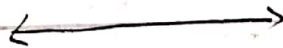
Jefferson's beliefs included strict constructionist, meaning they interpreted the Constitution as it was. This interpretation generally limited the powers of the state federal government, giving more powers to the individual states. Whereas, Jackson in the Nullification Crisis of 1832, outright rejected the South Carolina's authority over the federal authority. So this was ^{abs. one of} the contrast between Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy.

5) Critical Analysis:

Although both were having same ideas and it but there was seen difference / segregation in the exhibition of these ideas. Both were in support of democracy, but both adopted different techniques and pursued different routes to enforce their ideas.

6) Conclusion:

In the nutshell, both adopted different strategies and executed their ideas differently. Both wanted to make us a democratic republic but there was observed variegated execution of their beliefs and perspectives, like concept of natural aristocracy vs common man, strict-constructionism vs loose constructionism, economic values etc.



(Q No 4)

1) Introduction:

After setting independence from the British in 1783, Article of Confederation was drafted and outlined to become the governing document for the US, but due to its weaknesses, it was later ^{under} replaced by the US constitution in 1787. Article of Confederation, ~~the~~ central government was weak and it could not impose taxes on the states. The Federalists including Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, John Adams and George Washington wanted to make central government strong because central government was so fragile that it could not impose taxation on the ^{states} ~~polices~~ and could not counter any rebellion like the shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Whereas the anti-Federalists were opposed to a strong centre and feared that it would lead towards the monarchical rule of the President. The anti-federalists included James Monroe, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams.

2) What led the federalists to demand for a strong centre:

After setting independence, US was highly indebted and it had to pay the debts to the creditors but due to poor coordination and strong states under the Article of Confederation (a first document drafted as the ^{supreme} law of land but later rejected), the centre

was not allowed / granted the authority to collect taxes from the states because the states were independent in their fiscal and monetary matters. So, this need fomented the federalists to call for a strong centre.

3) Anti-Federalists fears over strong centre:

A group of some people including James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Petrick, and Samuel Adams were dissented to the strong centre. They wanted strong states with no foreign influence on its internal matters. They feared that a strong centre would later grow to a monarchical rule and it would breach the powers and authorities of the independent states.

4) Comparison and Contrast between the theories held by Federalists and anti-Federalists.

Federalists and anti-Federalists had difference in opinions about the strong centre and weak states. The comparisons and contrasts are elaborated below:-

(a) Strong Centre vs Weak Centre:

Federalists demanded for a strong centre with centre having the authority to collect taxes from the states which they were barred under Article of Confederation. On the other hand, anti-federalists wanted strong ~~centre~~ states and weak centre and moreover also demanded for decentralization of power among the states and centre.

b) Unification of states vs disunification of states:

Federalists wanted unification of states under strong centre whereas, the anti-federalists ^{called for} desired for disunification of states under weak centre. They feared that through unification of states, the centre will pass on all its' debts to the individual states.

c) Imposition of taxes on the states vs disimposition of taxes:

The "real driving force behind the Federalists' demand for strong centre was that they wanted to impose taxes on the states in order to generate their revenue whereas, the anti-federalists were opposed to the imposition of taxes on the states. They wanted that the states should retain their individual freedom.

d) Favored central banking whereas anti-federalists were ^{dissidents} opposed to it:

Federalists point of view was that many individual and different fiscal and monetary policies led to economic struggles and national weakness.

So, they favored for a strong central banking and financial policies

On the other hand, anti-federalists felt that states were free agents that should manage their own revenue and spend their money as they saw fit.

e) Loose constructionist views vs strict constructionist views:

Federalists wanted a strong centre and for that they were willing to add some amendments under the elastic clause, whereas the anti-federalists wanted the full spirit implementation of the constitution as it was drafted and carved out for the first time. They held strict-constructionist views on the constitution.

(f) Centralization vs Decentralization of authority:

Federalists wished for centralization in which centre is strong and states were relatively weak compared to the centre, whereas the anti-federalists wanted decentralization of power among centre and states.

g) To avoid future rebellions vs. preservation of states' authority:

The Federalists wanted to make centre strong because they wanted to prevent any future rebellion like that of Shay's rebellion that occurred in the Massachusetts state due to the states' inability to tackle it. On contrast, anti-federalists opposed to the strong centre, because they thought that, that revolt arose due to the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation, not because of the state's ineptness to combat it.

So they favored for the preservation of state's authorities.

h) ~~Want~~ To put the image of US strongly: Federalists wanted a strong ^{United} centre because they thought that the states under the strong centre would help to portray the strong image of the US globally. ^{Paradoxically,} whereas, the anti-federalists did not want to sacrifice the liberties and freedom of states under the pretext of strongly putting the image of the US.

5) Critical Analysis:

The rivalry between the federalists and anti-federalists rose due to federalists backing for strong centre and the anti-federalists' opposition to it. Both were having differing views regarding the system of governance in the US due to many reservations expressed by the anti-federalists by making the centre strong.

6) Conclusion:

In the nutshell, due to the fragilities and weaknesses in the Article of Confederation, the federalists were proponent to a strong central government, paradoxically/ironically, the anti-federalists were not subscribers to a strong centre because of many reasons.



(Q No 3)

1) Introduction:

After the weaknesses in the Article of Confederation which was drafted in 1777 to work as a governing document for the newly independent US, delegates met in Philadelphia to amend it because under Article of Confederation, there was a weak centre as compared to the stronger states, centre had no right to collect taxes and regulate state's commerce trade. So, delegates met and instead of amending the Article of Confederation they called for the development and designing of a new Constitution for the US. After much heated debate at Philadelphia Convention, a consensus was reached by the delegates to develop new constitution and the states were given the authority to present proposals which address all the major issues faced in the Article of Confederation. Many plans like Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Hamilton Plan, ^{Great} Compromise Plan were given and ultimately, Philadelphia Convention caused the erection of a new Constitution.

2) Problem with the Article of Confederation:

There were some drawbacks in the Article of Confederation, which became so glaring that the states' delegations met to propose for the development of a new Constitution. There were

Some drawbacks in it like the one-house legislature, weak centre, strong states and no power conferred to the centre to regulate commerce and to collect taxes from the states etc.

3) What was Philadelphia Convention?

Philadelphia ^{Summoned} Convention was a series of meetings held by the states' delegates which were appointed as the nominees of their respective states to amend the Article of Confederation. But, all the delegates in it favored for the creation of a new Constitution. It was headed by the George Washington (1st President of US).

4) How Philadelphia Convention led towards the formulation of a new Constitution?

In 1785, a meeting was convened in Virginia. After the success of that meeting, another meeting was ^{summoned} ~~conve~~ by the delegates of the states in Annapolis, Maryland. In this nine states were invited but only 5 states participated including Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The delegates in Annapolis made plans for another convention in Philadelphia in May 1787. This convention was headed by George Washington.

(a) Events happened during Philadelphia Conventions

The delegates of the states' representatives met and after much heated and ferocious debate and fighting among the delegates, they finally reached a unanimity to devise a new Constitution, instead of amending the Article of Confederation. All the states were given the opportunity to provide best proposals that address all the challenges and issues faced by the Article of Confederation. After, this many plans were presented which ultimately gave birth to the new Constitution for US.

(i) Virginia Plan:

Virginia or Large states plan was presented by Edmund Randolph on May 29, 1787. This plan proposed a bicameral legislature, representation in these legislatures on the basis of population, government is divided into three branches i.e. executive legislature and judiciary etc. But it was rejected by the smaller states who feared that giving more representation on the basis of population would undermine ^{and breach} the rights of the smaller states by the larger states.

(ii) New Jersey Plan:

It was proposed on June 14/15 1787 by smaller states, that's why, it is also called Smaller States Plan, or New Jersey. In this, it was demanded for a single-house legislature,

representation should be given equally irrespective of the population of the states, state's were given the authority / leverage to manage their affairs etc - But it was overridden by the larger states because it again limited the powers of the central government.

(iii) Hamilton's Plan:

It was proposed by Alexander Hamilton. It resembled the British system of government that's why it is also called the British Plan. It called for bicameral legislature, getting rid of state sovereignty etc. But it was also rejected due to its close resemblance with the British form of government.

(iv) Compromise / Connecticut Plan:

It was presented by Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth on ~~June~~ ^{September} 16, 1787 after ferocious debate among the state's delegations. It presented a mid-way path between Virginia and New Jersey Plan, and allowed both plans to work together. It proposed for a central government neither too weak nor too powerful but a balanced one. According to this, there would be a bicameral legislature, with lower house given representation by the basis of

population and the upper house was allocated two members from each state, etc.

(V) Three-fifths Compromise:

It was proposed by James Wilson and Roger Sherman. It proposed that $\frac{3}{5}$ of the population of slaves would be counted for enumeration purposes regarding both the distribution of taxes and the apportionment of members to the House of Representatives.

(b) Signing and ratification of the Constitution:

After the acceptance of Great Compromise and the three-fifths plan, the US's constitution was ready ^{initial} for signing and ratification. After some rejection by some states to ratify it, at last it was ratified by all the states.

5) Critical Analysis:

The Philadelphia convention was actually convened to propose amendments to the Article of Confederation but due to the delegates' demands, a new Constitution was written for the US instead of amending the Article of Confederation. The erection of the constitution faced many challenges but ⁱⁿ at the last, it was ratified by all the states.

6) Conclusion:

In the nutshell, it is true that

that the Philadelphia Convention was convened to amend the Article of Confederation but it gave birth to the new Constitution.

