

Q. #02: Discuss the role and significance of geopolitical features of Northwest passage and Middle passage in shaping the history of the US.

Answer #02

1. Introduction

Northwest passage has significant geopolitical importance in the history of the United States of America. It connects Atlantic ocean with Pacific ocean through the Arctic ocean. It is considered as the shortest route from the connecting Europe with Asia. It has shaped history of USA in the context of exploration of alternate route. However, Middle passage is the route which was used to transport slaves from West-Africa to America. This route was extremely tough to cross. African slaves used to be subject to harsh weather as well as violence of their masters. This route played the role of the Agricultural revolution in America. Both routes have different features and importance in the history of the USA.

2. Role and Significance of geopolitical features of Northwest passage.

Northwest passage was the one of the reasons which led to the colonization

of the USA.

2.1) Northwest passage Route

This route connected Atlantic ocean with Pacific ocean from the Arctic ocean. This passage was considered as important because of its shortest route that connects Europe with Asia.

2.2) Exploration and Expansion

Northwest route was explored by Europeans for the purpose of trade and commerce. It led to the expansion of colonies of Europeans. It eventually led to the famous thirteen colonies of the USA. The exploration of the route led to the expansion of colonisation of America.

2.3) Trade and Commerce

The route is considered vital in terms of trade and commerce. It can be used to move the goods from Europe to Asia in small amount of time. It can provide geo-economic edge to the USA and its partners in the US.

2.4) Influence of International Relations

Northwest passage's exploration led to the influence of Europeans into American continent. It led to the European's ties with Native Americans at that time. The exploration of this route led to the international relations between the two continents.

2.5) Maritime and Cultural identity

Moreover, this route also provided the maritime identity to the American. Those Americans, who were brought from Europe. Moreover, northwest passage also gave distinct cultural identity to the settlers in the New world.

3) Middle Passage : its Significance, Role and its Features :

Middle passage is blessing in the disguise. It is disguise in a sense that African slaves were subjected to violence while their transportation to America from West Africa. On the other hand, it was blessing for slaves in a sense that it became one of the causes of Abolitionist movement. Moreover, it also became important as it brought agricultural revolution

in the Americas. Besides, this, it also ensured cultural diversity, demographic changes and one of the causes of Civil war and Sectionalism in America.

3.1) Gateway to slavery and Agricultural revolution

Middle passage was used to transport slaves (African). It proliferated slavery in America. Slavery was the main reason behind the prosperity of early America. Slaves were used in Agriculture. It laid to the progress in rural areas of Southern states.

3.2) Cultural diversity: Obama as a President

Middle passage also is the reason of cultural diversity in America. The transportation of slave Africans ensured the distinct cultures. It later became the reason that an African American became President of the US.

3.3) Demographic changes : Sectionalism and Civil war

The use of Middle passage to transport African Americans maintained the demographic changes in the USA, where Black Africans and White settlers lived together. Moreover, this passage, which proliferated slavery in the USA spread the Sectionalism and Civil war.

4) Issue of Slavery and Murder of Lincoln

The transportation of slaves from this route became one of the reasons that intensified the issue of slavery. It also became one of the many reasons of the death of President Lincoln. It has significant impact on the history of the USA.

5) Northwest Passage and Arctic ocean's weather

It is said that voyage from northwest passage is extremely difficult because of the

weather conditions along Arctic ocean. However, according to recent reports, it is expected that the route can be used for commercial purposes. It is because climate change is depleting the icy condition of Arctic ocean.

6) Conclusion

In a nutshell, Northwest passage led to the formation of American colonies and expansion of settlement ~~it~~ along this route. It possesses the importance in terms of economy and geographical significance. It will also have geo-strategic significance also, once, it is fully accessible. However, Middle East passage proved to be the disguise for African slaves. They used to be the subject of harsh conditions of weather as well as violence.

40:50:94

Q#03: Why did President Andrew Jackson sign the Indian Removal for the exchange of land? Elaborate with rational arguments.

1) Introduction

President Andrew Jackson is known as a pro-active leader who ~~was~~ also served as Army General. He was the one who was sent to Florida for resolving the issue. He had instead conquered it. When he became President, his decisions were unorthodox. He signed Indian Removal Act for various reasons. He signed it in exchange of land for political, economic and social reasons. First of all, he always believed in Manifest destiny, he also tried to resolve native American problem. He even tried to integrate native Americans through assimilation. Moreover, he wanted to keep the monopoly of federal intact. Lastly, he signed the act for his popular support among people.

2) Manifest Destiny: Expansion of American territory

First and foremost rational argument

behind signing of Indian Removal Act was the expansion of American territory. Andrew Jackson believed in the manifest destiny. He believed that it was bound on Americans to settle in Western lands. This is why he signed the Indian Removal Act.

3) Andrew wanted to resolve conflict of native American and settlers

Moreover, Andrew Jackson was concerned about the conflict between Native Americans and settlers. He, in order to resolve the conflict signed Indian Removal. He did not want to lose support of settlers. The instability in his presidency would have undermined his decorated career as an army General as well as politician.

4) Economic Interests in the lands of Native Americans or Red Indians

The lands where Red Indians resided, were fertile and rich with natural resources.

He saw economic interest in the lands of Red Indians. This is yet another rational reason behind the Indian Removal Act.

5) Assimilation and 'Civilization Policy'

Moreover, Andrew Jackson was of the view that Red Indians are uncivilized. They can be civilized if they lived with settlers. He wanted to assimilate them. However, the assimilation would have been on the lines of White Americans. Had they been civilized, it would have integrated the Red Indians in America. However, in the later years, Red Indians were brutally murdered as with the expansionist policy of America.

6) State's Rights and Political Pressure

States in South were fighting over the territories and using their power to occupy the lands. It was a challenge to the federal. It was creating

major issues for ~~the~~ Jackson and federalism. So under the pressure of states' conflicts and critical situation, Andrew decided to occupy those lands and resolve the conflicts of states. If not only consolidated position of Andrew but also maintained the monopoly of Federal over states.

7) Populism and Popular Support

The signing of Indian Removal Act was an act of populism. He wanted to portray himself as a person who is adding lands to the territory of America. Moreover, he was sending an impression to settlers that if he is doing this for the betterment of people. Lastly, this act was to send a signal to his opponents that he is reforming the country better than them.

8) Aggressive personality traits of Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson signed this

act to remove Indians. It was because of his aggressive personality. His proactive nature of studying events and taking actions before they happening. Andrew had assessed that the population of America was growing and it would need more population and land and more resources to feed them. He took so many steps during his presidency that were at first criticized, but these proved to be of crucial nature later. His nature also became the reason of his action of Indian Removal Act.

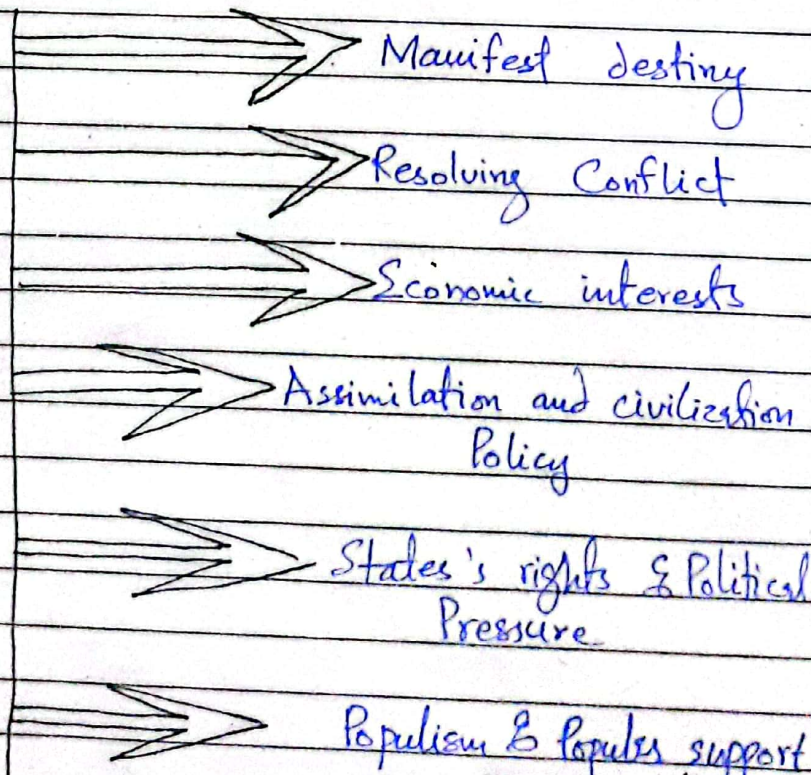


Fig. 03: Rational arguments behind Act

9) Conclusion

There were several rational arguments behind Indian Removal Act. Andrew's personality of pro-active tendencies is also a reason behind Indian Removal Act. Moreover, there were economic interest and his own political interest. He wanted to expand the territory of the USA. So, personal and political reasons of his action behind Indian Removal Act are presented. However, his action of removing Indians proved to be instrumental in the history of the USA.

37:48:06

Q.#07: How the strict-constructionist ideas of Jefferson and the loose-constructionist thoughts of Hamilton created major debates in domestic US politics? Provide Comprehensive arguments.

Answer # 07

1. Introduction

Jefferson is believed to be anti-federalist and Hamilton is believed to be Federalist. Both became presidents. Hamilton was an economist and Jefferson is considered as champion of rights of people.

He ~~to~~ (Jefferson) is considered as ~~loose~~ ^{strict}-constructionist who would interpret constitution strictly. He did not believe to read between the lines. However, Hamilton is believed to loose-constructionist. He loosely interpreted constitution. He believed that there are also many things in the constitution that are implied. There were differences on the powers of federal government, economy, and decentralized/composition of government.

2) Jefferson's strict-constructionist ideas
He believed that government (federal) should have limited

power. It should not assert the limitless power on states. It should have limitations. States should be more powerful in all means.

2.1) Agrarian Economy

Jefferson was of the view that economy of the US should be Agrarian. It would ensure the progress of the country as well as welfare of the people. He believed that an urbanized and industrialized economy supported by the state would exploit people.

2.2) Decentralized Government

Moreover, Jefferson was also of the view that the government should be decentralized. President should not have all powers. One person would exploit people and his powers. Unchecked power of the state will be harmful for the constitution.

2.3) A Formation of National Bank is not mentioned in constitution

Furthermore, Jefferson also pleaded to President Washington that formation of national bank would undermine the liberty of people. Moreover, he also stated that there is no such provision of forming bank in the constitution. This is why the formation of bank would be illegal.

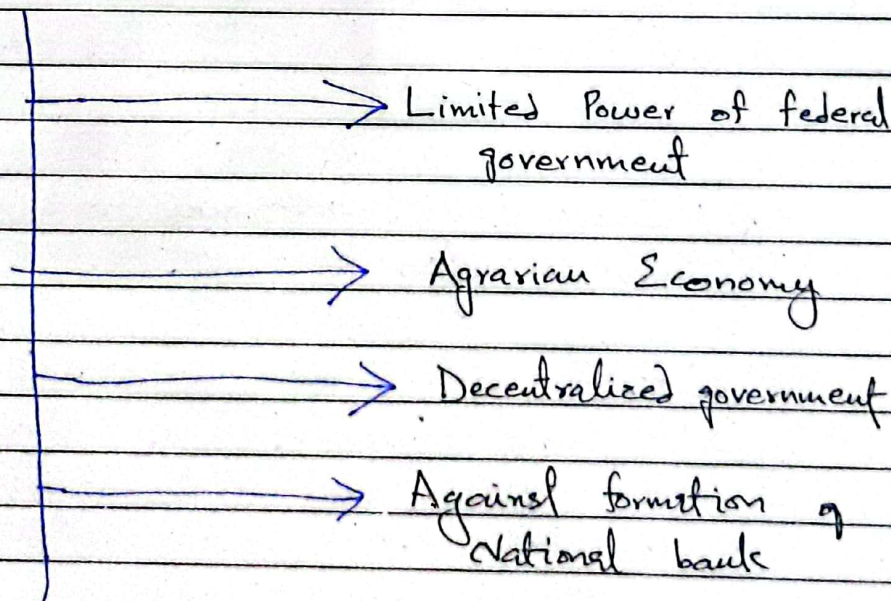


Fig: 07.1 : Holistic view of strict-constructionist ideas of Jefferson

3) Hamiltons' loose-constructionist ideas

He interpreted constitution loosely, he believed that there are many things which are implied in

the constitution.

3.1) Broad interpretation of constitution

Hamilton interpreted constitution in a loose manner. He was of the view that 'one can read between the lines' in the rule book. He believed that everything cannot be written. There are certain things which are implied in the constitution. One can use this for welfare of the country.

3.2) Economic Development and Industrialization.

Hamilton, as already mentioned was an economist. He was of the view that real progress cannot only be achieved through agriculture. It is urbanization and industrialization which can help a country to make sure the welfare of people.

3.3) Formation of National Bank and Public Debt

Hamilton was proponent of

the national bank under the Washington's presidency. He was of the view that a national bank should be established which controls the flow of money in the country.

4) Consequences of the debate

History witnessed that Hamilton's ideas influenced most of the history of America. Hamilton gave America a national economy which has survived two financial crisis and two world wars. The Economic policies of Hamilton prevailed in the end.

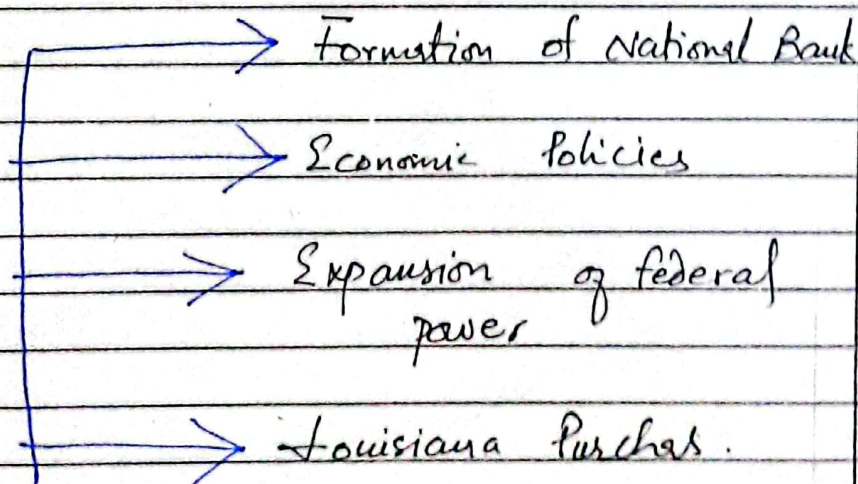


Figure : 7.2: Holistic view of consequences of debate

5) Conclusion

In a nutshell, the debate was regarding interpretation of the constitution. Jefferson strictly interpreted the constitution. However, he was forced to loosely interpret the constitution during the purchase of Louisiana. While, Hamilton always asserted that there are various things which are implied. For this reason, Hamilton loosely interpreted the constitution. Jefferson's loose interpretation during Louisiana purchase and use of National bank formed by Hamilton witnesses that Hamilton's ideas prevailed in the end.

34 : 11 . 84

Q# 08 Write short notes on any two of the following

~~Short Note on Missionary Note~~

Missionary Diplomacy

Missionary diplomacy is considered as the ideas of Woodrow Wilson. He propagative for his narrative of democracy and propagation of Christianity in the world. He always viewed dictatorship with suspicion. Moreover, it was aimed at securing the economic interests of the USA. Lastly, it allowed the USA to intervene in Latin American states.

The missionary diplomacy was also criticised by many states.

a) Promotion of Democracy

The first and foremost aim of missionary diplomacy was to proliferate democracy. American influenced democracy. Woodrow was of the view that this form of governance will bring peace in the world. He considered democracy as the only solution of all problems.

of the world.

b) Christian Morality

Moreover, Woodrow took the responsibility of propagating the Sh American influenced Christian morality. He thought that it was the responsibility of America to propagate the religion.

c) Anti-dictatorship stance

Furthermore, Woodrow Wilson also discouraged the dictatorship governments. Specifically, in American continent, he would act against the dictatorship governments.

d) Economic Influence

Moving on, the purpose of diplomacy was also to discourage socialism. It would not only contain socialism but also preach capitalism. It was later capitalized in the formation of Washington consensus.

e) Intervention in Latin America

Lastly, he also intervened in Latin American states.

On many instances, if intervened in the domestic affairs of other states.

f) Critical Analysis

The missionary diplomacy is often criticized for sponsoring Western or American form of governance system in other countries. Moreover, the demand of interventionism of the diplomacy was the most controversial element. It was also criticized as having double standards.

The reason of this was that it never criticised its own dictator allies either in Europe or America.

Lastly, Woodrow, through the propagation of Christianity wanted to undermine the liberty of other religions in the USA.