

Attempt proper questions for evaluation; not notes. They cannot be awarded marks

Past Papers' Short Notes:

1. Watergate Scandal:

(i) Introduction:

The Watergate Scandal was a major political scandal in United States that took place in 1972, involving the administration of President Richard Nixon. The event occurred when several burglars were arrested in the office of Democratic National Committee located in the Watergate Complex of buildings in Washington, D.C. The burglary was connected with President Nixon's re-election campaign, and they had been caught wiretapping phones and stealing documents. Nixon took aggressive steps to cover up the crimes, but media revealed his role in conspiracy. Resultantly, he resigned in 1974.

(ii) The Watergate Burglary:

The origin of the Watergate break-in lay in the hostile political

climate of the time. By 1972 USA was indulged in Vietnam war and public opinion regarding it was divide. Nixon needed a well effective campaign to persuade voters to re-elect him. At that time espionage at Democratic National Committee's Watergate headquarters occurred by CREEP (Committee to Reelect the President).

The attempt was unsuccessful as wiretaps didnot work properly. Again a group of five burglars were caught red handed in Democratic Party's headquarter. Detectives found copies of reelection committee's phone number from burglars belonging. Thus suspicion raised against Nixon. However, he denied the allegations and swore that his White House staff was not involved in the break-in. Most of the people believed him and he was re-elected with a landslide victory.

"People have got to know whether or not their President is a crook. Well,

Keep the description of a single argument brief and increase the number of arguments instead.

I am not a crook. I earned everything I've got".

- Richard M. Nixon -

(ii) Nixon's Attempts to Hinder the Justice:

Nixon abused presidential power after his deceit came into the light. He used 'Hush money' to silence the caught burglars. Moreover, he also tasked CIA to impede FBI's investigation. Meanwhile, seven co-accusers of Nixon were convicted.

"Watergate is an immensely complicated scandal with a cast of characters as varied as a Tolstoy novel."

- Bob Woodward -

(iii) The Washington Post Investigation:

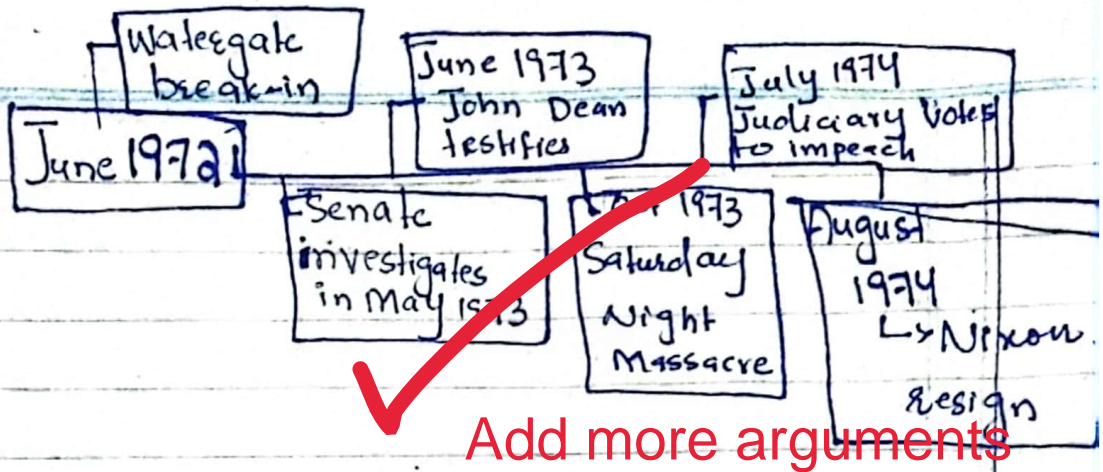
Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, reporters for the Washington Post, investigated the Watergate scandal in 1972, revealing it was part

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

of larger conspiracy involving President Nixon's re-election campaign. Their reporting uncovered a coverup by the Nixon administration, including efforts to obstruct justice. With the help of a secret source known as "Deep Throat," they linked the scandal to Nixon.

(iv) The Saturday Night Massacre:

The Saturday Night Massacre refers to the events on October 20, 1973, when President Nixon ordered the firing of key officials involved in the investigation after they refused to dismiss the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, who was demanding access to White House taps. In July, the Supreme Court ordered Nixon to hand over the taps but he dragged his feet. In response, the House of Representatives voted to impeach him. To escape the insult, Nixon resigned in 1974.



(vi)

Conclusion:

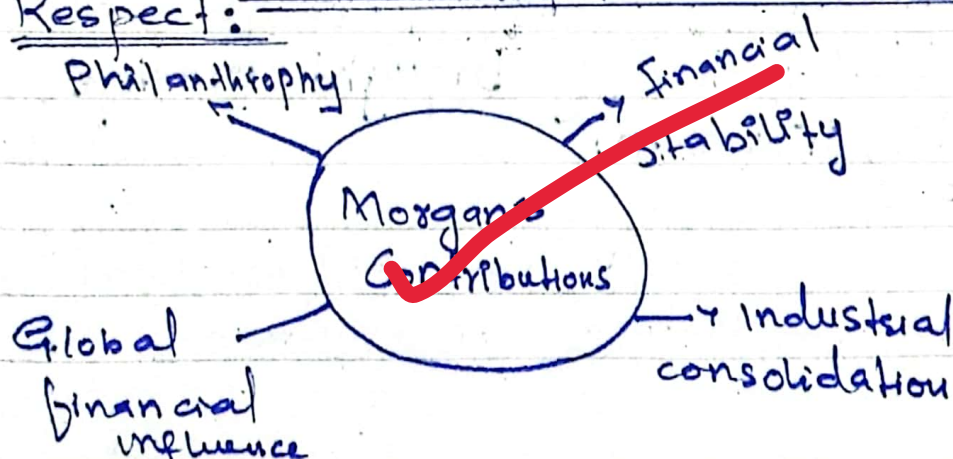
The Watergate scandal was an illegal act by American President Richard Nixon to be selected through burglary in Democratic party's headquarters. He not only committed the crime of break-in but also gave 'hush money' and used presidential powers to obstruct the investigation. However, his deceit was disclosed which led him to resign.

9. Respect and Hate for J.P. Morgan:

(1) Introduction:

J.P. Morgan (1837-1913) was one of the most influential figures in American history during the late 19th and 20th centuries. He financed railroads and helped organize U.S. Steel, General Electric, and other major components corporations. He used his influence to help stabilize American financial markets during several economic crises, including the panic of 1907. However, he faced criticism that he had too much power and was accused of manipulating the nation's financial system for his own gain.

(2) Contributions that Earned Morgan Respect:



(a) Financial Stability:

J.P. Morgan played a crucial role in stabilizing the U.S. economy during 1907 crisis. He intervened to prevent economic collapse as he led a group of bankers to rescue failing institutions preventing a deeper recession.

(b) Industrial consolidation:

Morgan was key in consolidating American Industries. He created U.S. Steel in 1901, the world's first billion-dollar company, controlling 60% of U.S. steel market. He also helped create General Electric and International Harvester, shaping the modern industrial landscape.

(c) Philanthropy brought prestige to Morgan:

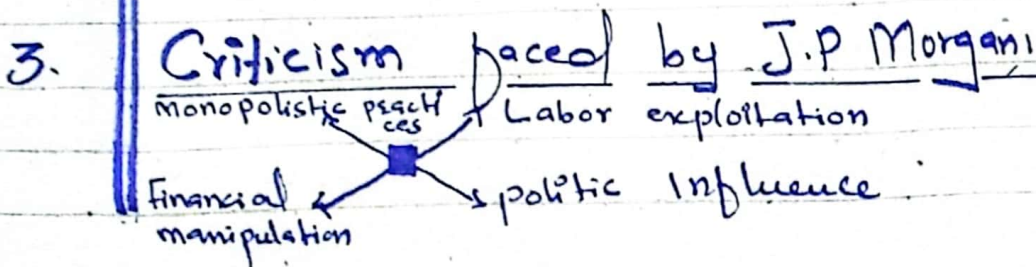
Morgan donated millions to educational and cultural institutions.

institutions. He founded the Morgan Library and Museum and contributed to universities like Harvard and Yale. His philanthropic work left a lasting legacy in art and Education.

"Like many wealthy men of his time, Morgan was a philanthropist. He collected fine arts he donated many valuable works to the Metropolitan Museum of Art."
- The New York Public Media.

4) Global Financial Influence:

Morgan's bank J.P. Morgan & Co was a leading global financial institution, controlling nearly 40% of the capital in U.S. railroads by 1913. He facilitated major loans to foreign governments, including a 500 million dollar loan to Britain and France during WWI.



(a) Monopolistic Practices:

Morgan's merger led to monopolies.

For example: Morgan's consolidation of steel companies into U.S. created monopoly, controlling 60% of steel market.

Critics argue that he reduced competition and raised prices.

(b) Labor Exploitation:

As his companies grew, workers faced poor conditions. For instance: Steelworkers earned 1.5\$ per day and worked in dangerous environment. 'Homestead Strike (1892)' highlighted these conditions.

(c) Financial Manipulation:

Morgan was accused of manipulating financial markets for personal gain. During 1907 Panic, he used his influence to secure favourable terms to his bank and solidify his control over financial institutions, raising question about his ethics.

(d) Political Influence:

Morgan wielded significant political power. He used his wealth to influence policies, such as the reorganization of railroads and trust building. His influence over both finance and politics sparked concerns about the concentration of power in his hands.

Leave a line space between headings for neatness

4.

Conclusion:

J.P. Morgan's Legacy is a blend of respect for his contributions to the financial system and industry, and criticism for his monopolistic practices and exploitation of workers. Although U.S. gained its vaunting market development through Morgan's policies during 1907 panic. He gathered bankers, loaned the federal govt, and reorganized railroads in U.S.A. On the day of his funeral on March 31, 1931, the New York Stock Exchange closed in his honor until noon.

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3. Revisionist views on U.S. Role in Cold war:

1. Introduction:

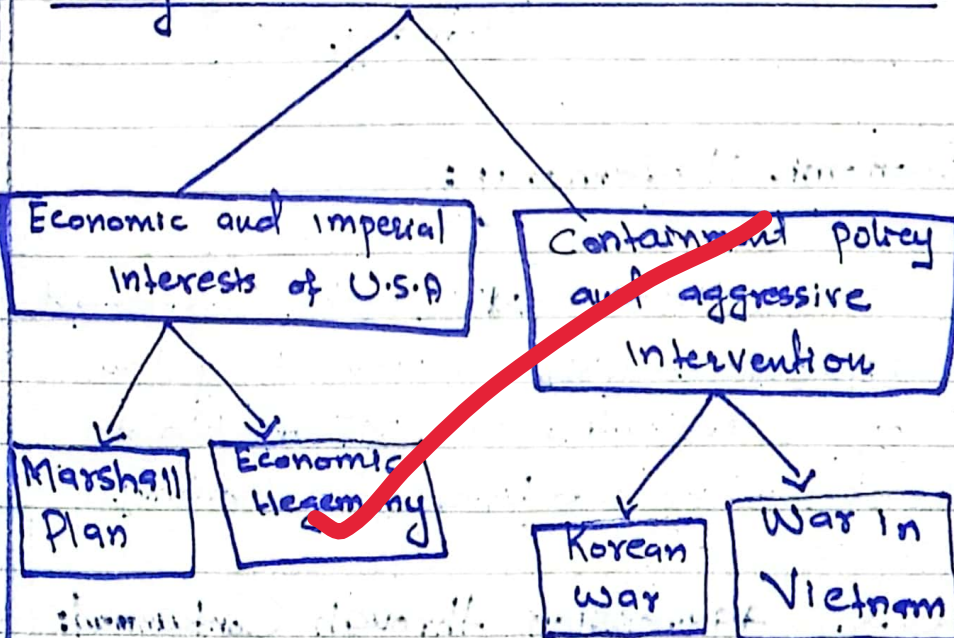
The revisionist view of the U.S. role in Cold war represents a critical assessment of the orthodox narrative that casts the Soviet Union as the primary aggressor. Emerging after the 1960s, particularly in the context of the Vietnam war and the broader social upheavals of the 1960s and 1970s, Revisionist historians argue that the U.S., rather than USSR, was largely responsible for the tensions and escalation that led to the Cold war. This view emphasizes U.S. economic, political, and ideological motives, in shaping global relations post-WWII.

2. Historical Context of the Revisionist View:

The Revisionist perspective developed in response to the "Orthodox"

narrative: that framed the Cold War as the result of Soviet expansionism and the aggressive spread of Communism. Historians such as William Appleman Williams, Gabriel Kolko, and Walter Lafeber argued that U.S. foreign policy was motivated by imperialism, economic interest, and a desire to maintain global hegemony rather than simple need to contain communism. This view circulated around 1960s.

3. Key Themes in Revisionist View:



(a) Economic and Imperial Interests of U.S.A.:

(i)

Marshall Plan 1948:

U.S. aid to western Europe, totalling 13 billion dollars, is viewed by Revisionists not as purely a humanitarian effort but a strategy to ~~secure~~ markets for American goods and investments. As historian William Appleman Williams put it, "United States was not interested in ~~simply~~ stopping the spread of Communism; it was also interested in reordering the world in ways that would benefit U.S. economic interests" (The Tragedy of American Diplomacy, 1959)

(ii)

Economic Hegemony:

After WWII, the U.S. sought to preserve a global capitalist system through institutions like IMF and World Bank which benefitted her economy.

(b)

U.S. aggression through Containment:

U.S. policy of containment developed by George Kennan's is seen

by Revisionists as a tool for expansion, not just a defensive response to Soviet power.

(i) Korean War (1950-1953):

Revisionists argue that U.S. intervention in Korea was about asserting dominance in Asia, with the war costing 30 billion dollars and leading to 3 million deaths, mostly civilians.

(ii) Vietnam War (1965-1973):

U.S. spent 168 billion dollars on the Vietnam war, with over 58,000 American and 3 million Vietnamese casualties. Revisionists argue that the war was driven by U.S. imperial ambitions in South East Asia rather than defense of democracy. Gabriel Kolko, in The Politics of War (1968), argued, "The Vietnam war was not a single confrontation between communism and democracy; it was a reflection of U.S. imperialism and its desire to control South East Asia."

4.

Soviet Defensive Actions:

Revisionists emphasize that USSR's actions, such as its post-WWII expansion in Eastern Europe, were largely defensive, driven by security concerns after losing 27 million people in war.

(i)

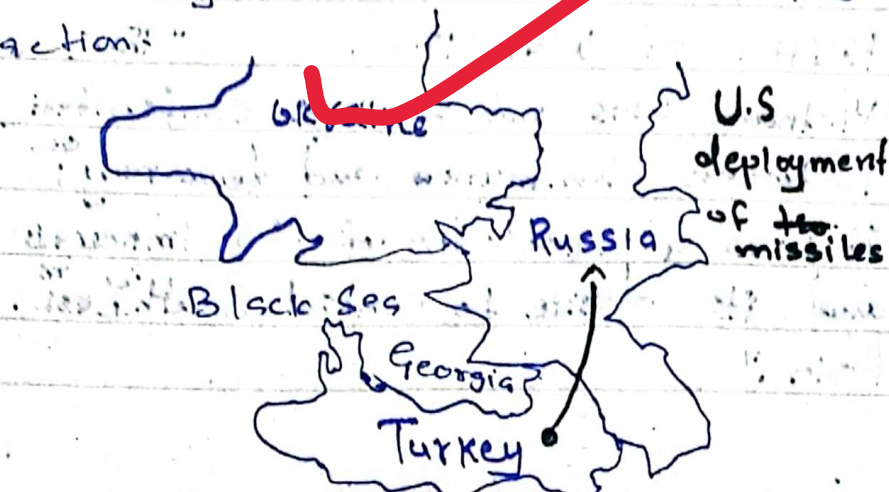
Berlin Blockade (1948-1949):

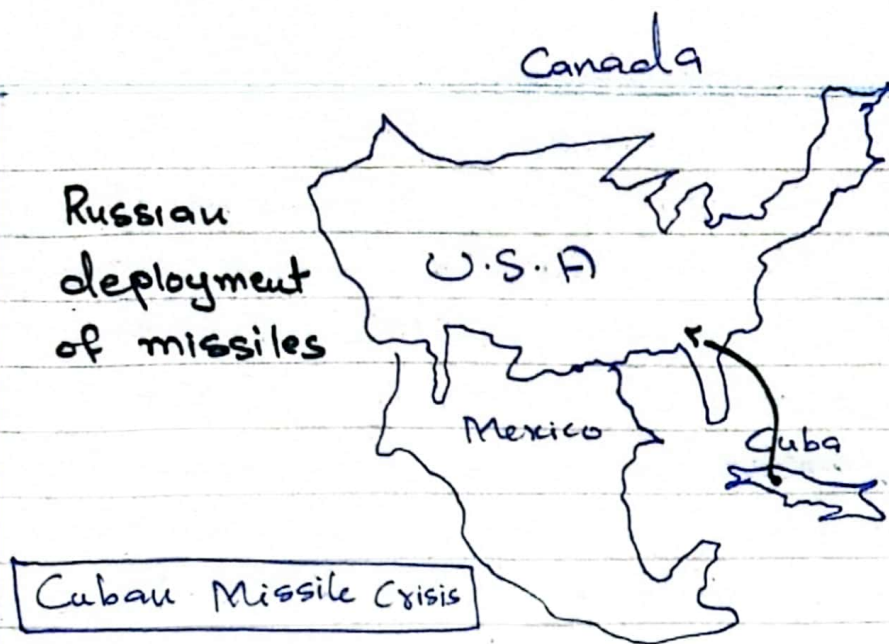
Berlin blockade is seen by Revisionists as a Soviet response to the U.S. introducing a new currency, which the USSR viewed as a threat.

(ii)

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962):

Revisionists view the Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba as a defensive move in response to U.S. missiles in Turkey, rather than an offensive action.





5. Criticism on the Revisionist view:

The Revisionist views have been criticized by traditional historians, who argue that it downplays the genuine threat of USSR expansion and overlooks ideological differences between ^{the} U.S and the USSR. John Lewis Gaddis, in The Cold War (2005), writes that the Soviet Union's internal dynamics and its mission for world revolution were key drivers of the conflict, not just U.S. actions.

6. Conclusion:

The Revisionist view challenges the traditional narrative of the Cold War shifting focus to U.S. economic imperialism and interventionism. It argues that the U.S

Sought to preserve global dominance and was key player in provoking the cold war, rather than merely responding to Soviet aggression. While controversial, this perspective has significantly altered the understanding of Cold war. It has also faced significant criticism from traditional historians of the time.

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