

## Question - 1:

Even though the Great Britain and the United States of America fought a revolutionary war in 1770s and the war of 1812, how did the two powers come closer in the later parts of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries? Elaborate!

### Answer:

#### 1. Introduction:

Despite the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, during which Great Britain and United States of America were adversaries, the two powers came to establish a much closer relationships in the later parts of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. This shift from enmity to friendship can be attributed to a variety of factors, including changing geo-political dynamics, economic interests, cultural exchanges, and military cooperation.

2. Post-1812 period: Diplomatic efforts to normalize relations

Explain briefly about the war, its causes and everything!

After the war of 1812, both Great Britain and USA were eager to prevent future conflicts. Several key events laid the foundation for close ties:

- Treaty of Ghent (1814):

This treaty ended the war of 1812 and restored pre-war borders. It set the stage for future cooperation by resolving territorial disputes.

- Anglo-American Convention of 1818:



This treaty established the border between U.S. and Canada, reducing tensions over territorial claims in North America. This agreement also included joint occupation of the Oregon Territory, fostering peaceful cooperation in the Pacific Northwest.

### The Monroe doctrine (1823):

Although primarily a U.S. policy aimed at limiting European colonialism in the Americas, Great Britain joined itself largely in agreement with this doctrine. Both U.S. and G.B. benefitted from the absence of European interference in the western Hemisphere, which encouraged a shared geopolitical outlook.

### 3. Economic interdependence and trade:

During the 19th century, economic interdependence began to grow between U.S. and Great Britain. By late 19th century, both nations were major players in global trade and finance which encouraged diplomatic cooperation.



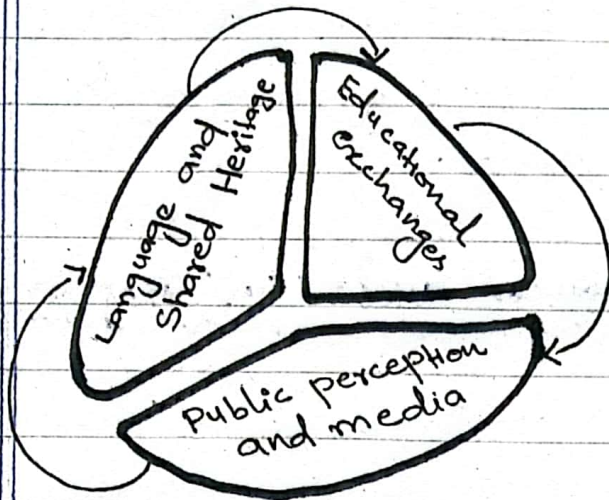
## Trade relations as a bridge between both countries:

Following the war of 1812, British exports to the U.S. remained strong, and American goods such as cotton, tobacco, and grain were crucial for British industry. The economic relationship between the two nations flourished as they became major trading partners.

## Industrial revolution and global financial markets:

As the Industrial Revolution took hold in both countries, particularly in the United States after the Civil War (1861-1865), Britain became an important source of capital investment and technological know-how, while the U.S. provided raw materials and a large consumer market. Moreover, London was the world's financial capital, and the U.S. increasingly integrated into global markets. British investors began to fund U.S. infrastructure projects such as railroads and factories, which further solidified economic ties.

#### 4. Cultural and social connections: Contribution in improving relations:



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U.S. and Britain shared the English language and cultural traditions, which facilitated communication and understanding. This common cultural background helped bridge the gap between both countries. Along with this, many Americans studied in British universities, and British intellectuals visited United States. Moreover, by the late 19th century British and American media began to portray each other less as adversaries and more as partners. The popularity of British literature and art in U.S. reinforced a shared cultural perception. All these factors created a network of relationships that promoted mutual cooperation.



## 5. Diplomatic Co-operation in the 20th Century:

The relationships between U.S. and Britain shifted dramatically with the onset of 20th century particularly in response to global events.

### Anglo-Japanese alliance and U.S. response

The Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 aimed at containing Russian expansion in East Asia. While the U.S. was not part of this agreement, it indirectly aligned British and American interests in the Pacific, where both nations had strategic interests.

### The First World War alliance:

During World War 1, Britain and U.S. found common ground as part of the allies, fighting against the central powers. American entry into the war in 1917 was a crucial turning point, and the U.S. played a significant role in securing victory for the allies. The cooperation of British and American troops, along with financial and military support, laid the foundation for a close relationship.



## 6. World War II and the "Special Relationship"

The defining moment in Anglo-American relations came during second great war when the two countries forged an unprecedented alliance, a partnership that Winston Churchill called the "Special Relationship".

### • U.S. entry into WWII (1941):

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 the U.S. formally entered WWII. Britain already engaged in the conflict was a critical ally, and the U.S. provided essential support in terms of supplies and troops.

### Military Co-operation during war:

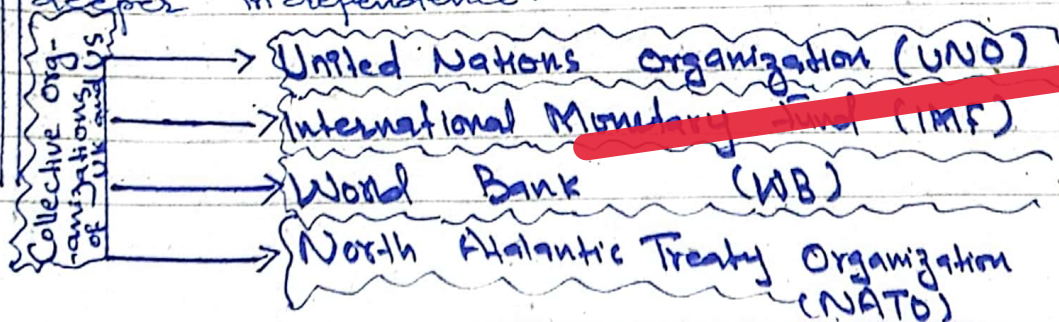
The collaboration between British and American forces was vital to the defeat of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. The two countries shared intelligence, coordinated military strategies, and launched joint operations, such as D-Day invasion of Normandy in 1944.

## • Lend Lease act (1941):

Prior to U.S. entry into the war the U.S. passed the Lend Lease Act, which allowed for the transfer of military supplies to Britain and other allied nations. This act symbolized the deepening economic and military cooperation between the two powers.

## 7. Strengthening of UK-US ties through joint leadership in global institutions:

The cooperation between U.S. and UK significantly enhanced through their joint efforts in creating and leading global organizations. Institutions like World Bank, IMF, UN, NATO and WTO have provided platforms for both countries to collaborate on global issues such as peace, security, economic stability and development. Their shared leadership roles in these organizations have strengthened diplomatic, military, and economic ties, fostering deeper interdependence.





## 8. Conclusion:

The relationship between Great Britain and United States of America evolved dramatically from late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, marked by a shift from rivalry to a strong alliance. This transformation was driven by economic interdependence, shared geopolitical interests, cultural exchanges and mutual cooperation in military conflicts. U.S. and Britain maintained a "special relationship" that continued to shape global politics, trade and security, contributing to stability of western world.

You have got potential  
Handwriting, expression, analysis,  
everything is on point.

Good analysis  
Add quotations, references,  
historical figures, dates, maps  
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