

US - History

Q # 1

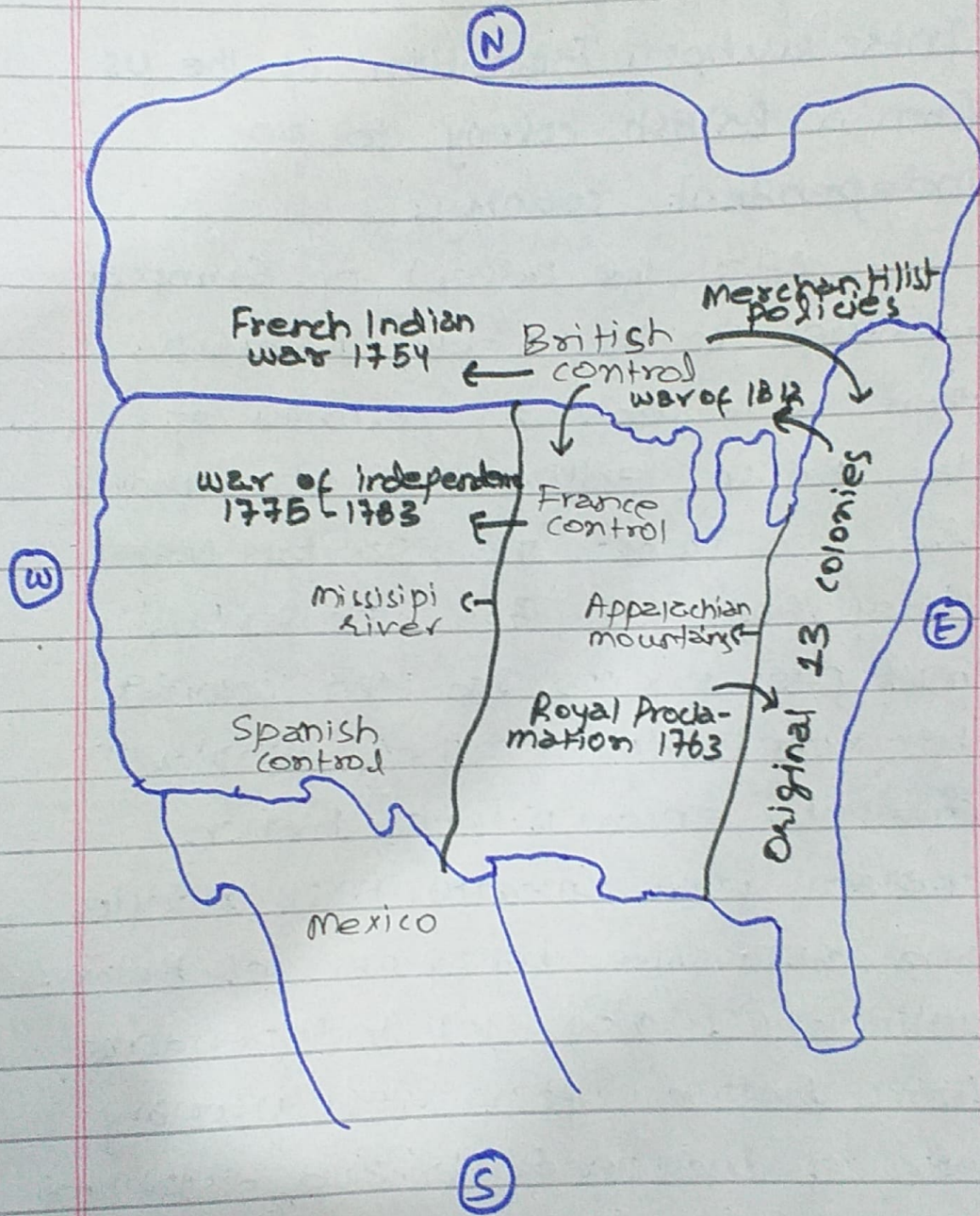
1- Introduction: Transition of the US from a British colony to an independent country:

After the advent of European countries in the North America, there were only 13 colonies of the British. Initially, they enjoyed freedom under the salutary neglect policy from 1606 - 1763. However, multiple events led the colonies to rebel against their mother country, encompassing French Indian war, merchantilist policies and repressive behaviours of Britain. Ultimately, they got independence from Britain after revolutionary war of independence and established United States of America.

2- Events that marked the transition of the US from a British colony to an independent country:

Multiple events are responsible

for this transition.



Map showing events that led to British colonies to get independence

3

"It is the time that try
men's soul"

- Thomas Paine 'The American
Crisis'

(2.2) French Indian war 1754 - 1763:

A turning for for the great
awakening of the British
colonies:

British colonies wanted
to control land towards west
which was under French control.
Therefore, the British government
sent Benjamin Franklin in
Albany Congress 1754 to unite
colonies for support in war
against France. In return,
they would be given land
for westward expansion.

(2.2) British imposed Royal Proclamation
act 1763 on colonies after
winning war:

Instead of giving colonies
access towards westward, British

resisted them to remain on appalachian mountains. under royal proclamation act. It was a blow for colonies as they did not expect it.

(2.3) Repressive merchantilist policies of British on colonies for compensation of war:

After war, huge debt was mounted on British. Therefore, they imposed various taxes on colonies for reparations.

Merchin-
tilist
policies
on colonies

- Navigation act 1651: Restricted colonies trade with other countries
- Staple act: All ships that bound for colonies must first pass through British.
- Stamp Act: All papers for magazines, license and other use must buy from British

- **Quartering Act:** British soldiers can live in colonies homes.
- **Townshend Act:** High taxes were imposed on tea, paper, paint, glass and lead.
- **Tea Act:** High taxes on tea and colonies are compelled to buy only from British.
- **Coercive Acts after Boston tea party:** They had to compensate for loss. Further, more intolerable taxes were imposed on colonies after which they protested.

(2.4) Boston massacre and Boston tea party 1773 led to war of independence:

After repressive taxes, the colonies protested. A secret group in Boston known as

Sons of Liberty threw all tea into the sea. came from British. It was a turning point after which colonies united against British government.

(2.5) First continental congress

1774: Colonies made continental army for war of independence against British:

The representatives of 12 colonies, united in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where they decided to wage war against British. They declared independence on 4 July, 1776.

(2.6) Battle of Yorktown in 1781:

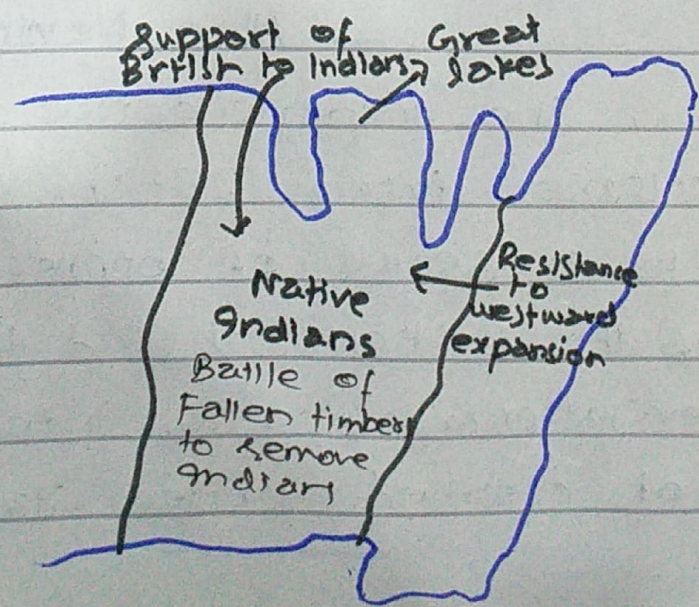
Colonies defeated British and got independence:

Under the leadership of George Washington, colonies won the war and got access to Mississippi river. Treaty of Paris in 1783 had ended the

war and British gave colonies land to Mississippi river.

(2.7) Continuous Intervention of British after war: Support of British to native Indians to stop westward expansion of colonies:

Although British seceded land to colonies, it assisted native Indians to stop westward expansion of colonies. However, George Washington fought war with native Indian known as battle of Fallen timbers. After this battle, native Indians were defeated. It removed Britishers from Great lakes.



(2.8) War of 1812 with British: Second war of independence:

To completely remove British control from the great lakes, war was fought in 1812 under the presidency of James Madison. US won and considers it the second revolutionary war. After this war a permanent boundary was created between USA and Canada.

3- Conclusion:

"The planting of a new nation in America was no holiday undertaking. It meant grim, dirt and toilsome dangerous work"

— Allen Nevins

The independence of British colonies from British government was a result of oppressive policies of the British. It led to the revolutionary war of independence that created United States of America.

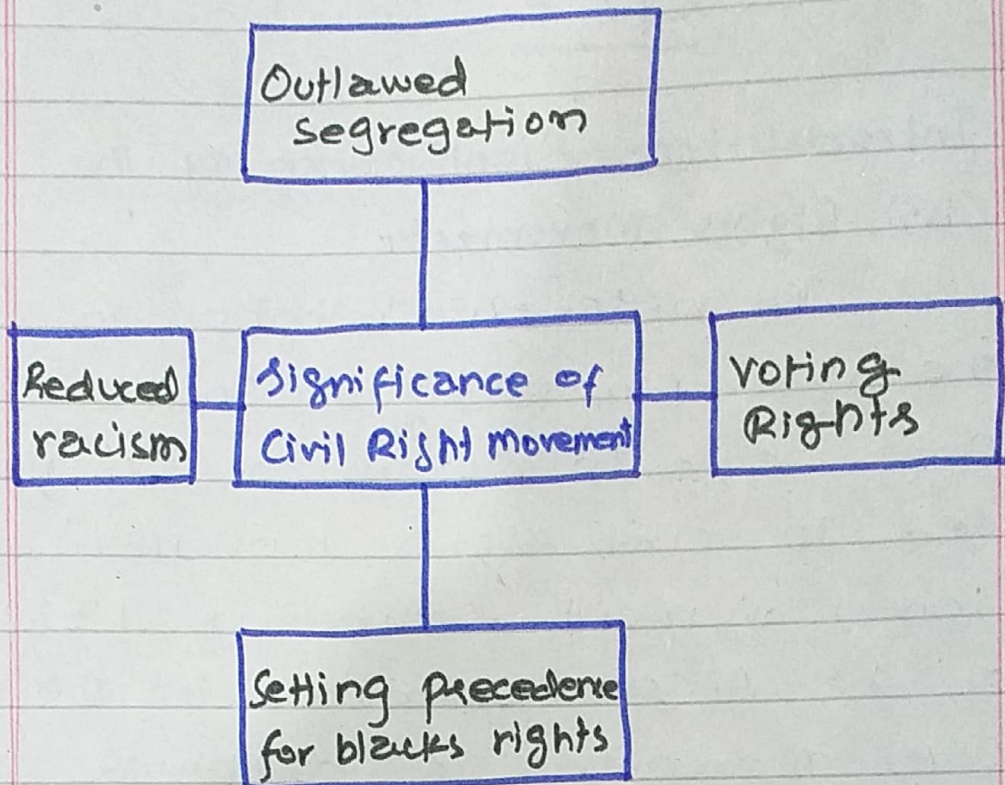
Q#7

1- Introduction: Significance of the Civil Rights Movement:

The racial discrimination in the USA, particularly in Southern States due to history of slavery led to civil rights movement. This movement secured rights of the African Americans in the USA. Moreover, it outlawed segregation in all sectors. After industrialization adverse impacts on the USA, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson introduced reforms such as Social act and environment conservation policies which led to sustainable development in America.

2- Significance of The Civil Rights Movement:

"There comes a time when people get tired... tired of humiliating and oppression"
- Martin Luther King



(2.1) Civil Rights Movement outlawed segregation: Ended century of Jim crow laws:

In the result of this movement, Civil Rights Act 1964 passed which prohibited segregation at public places and in all sectors. Moreover, it ended repressive Jim crow laws.

(2.2) First time voting rights were given to African Americans:
After this movement,

Voting rights act 1965 passed which banned literacy test before voting. It gave voting rights to all black men and women with 'one man one vote' policy.

(2.3) Reduced racial discrimination in the USA:

"I have a dream - that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin, but by the content of their character"

- Martin Luther King

The historical civil right movement paved way for alleviating racism by given African American their fundamental rights to vote and work with white Americans.

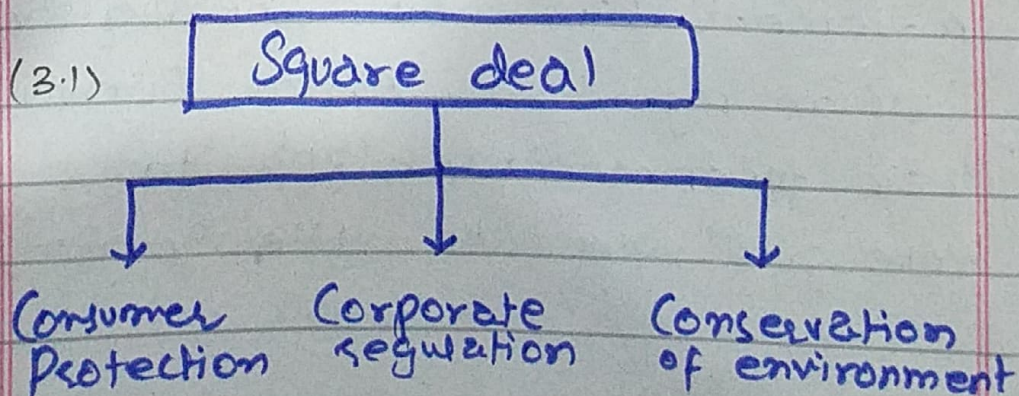
(2.4) Civil rights movement set precedence for blacks' rights in all sectors:

Before movement, they were highly segregated and discriminated with separate schools for whites and blacks. However, after this movement, awareness prevailed among African Americans to safeguard their rights. For instance, Barack Obama was the first black president of America.

3- Reforms introduced by Theodore Roosevelt during the Progressive era:

"Believe you can, and you are half way there"

- Theodore Roosevelt



Theodore Roosevelt gave his famous square deal to bring reforms in progressive era. These reforms have protected civilians rights, regulated elite businesses and conserved environment through sustainable practices.

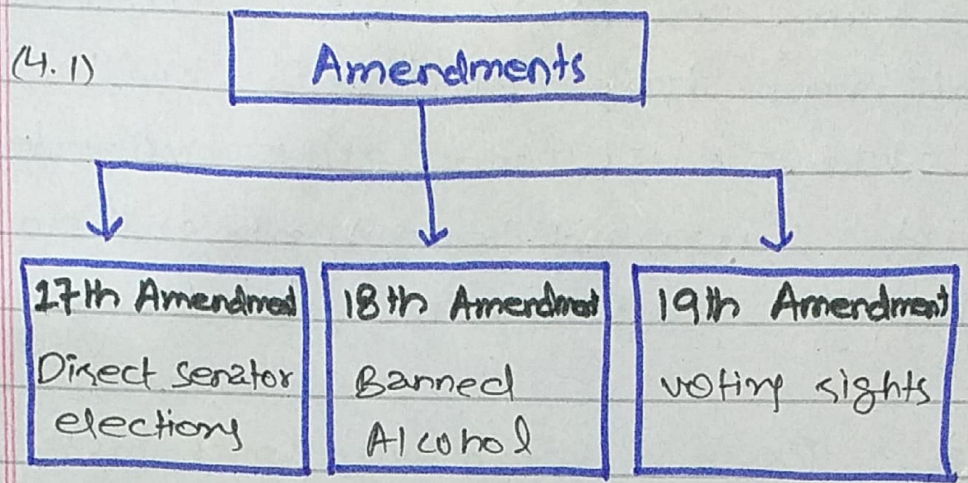
(3.2) Passed Sherman's anti-trust act to monitor industries:

As during industrialization, inequality was greatly increased. Therefore, he passed this act to control prices of commodities and high taxes on citizens.

(3.3) Brought reform in food and Sanitation act to prevent adulteration of food:

This act protected masses from diseases. Moreover, many diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and typhoid have been controlled through the enforcement of this act.

4- Reforms introduced by Woodrow Wilson during Progressive era:



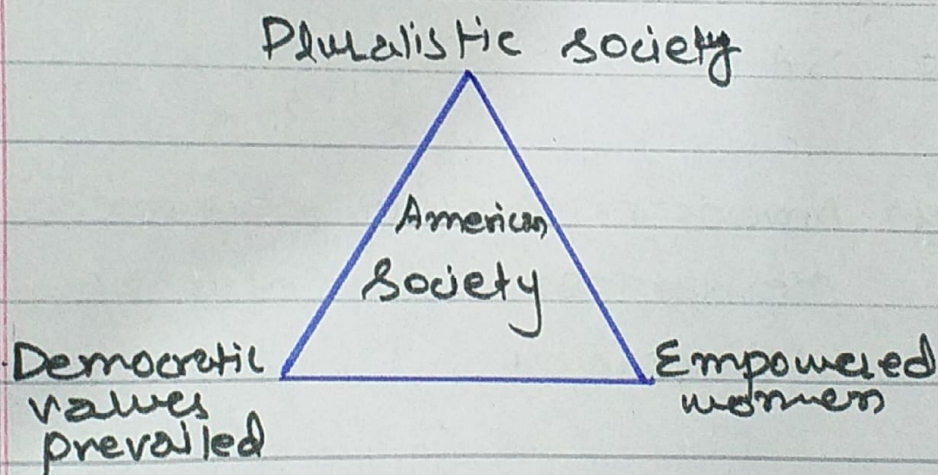
Woodrow Wilson played crucial during progressive era by passing these amendments which further gave rights to only men but also women. Moreover, alcohol was banned as it was considered the roots to evil that had exploited many men.

14.2) Passed federal reserve system act:

Federal reserve system act included banking charters into federal system to ensure secure financial system.

(4.3) Clayton anti-trust act controlled unregulated taxes on citizens: Woodrow Wilson ensured through this act the variable prices of commodities and controlled taxes on different products.

5- How did these movements shaped American society?



(5.1) Progressive movements paved way toward pluralism in America:

"America is a melting pot with different cultures"

After these movements, in American society toleration, regard for different cultures and races prevailed.

(5.2) Bolstering equality for women through the provision of legal rights:

Through the provision of voting right for women and equal pay act rights, gender discrimination reduced in the USA.

(5.3) American society became the largest advocate of democracy:

"The world must be made safe for democracy"
 — Woodrow Wilson
 'Democratic Peace Theory'

Many progressive leaders have safeguarded democratic

Ideals in the American society such as Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and many others. Its striking example is the formation of League of Nation after first world war.

6- Conclusion:

The wave of civil rights movement was a stepping stone for preserving rights for blacks in America and alleviating racism. Moreover, progressive reforms have brought many socio-economic changes in society that changed the way of lives of people in the American society.

Q #3

1- Introduction: Impact of industrialization on the US:

With the invention of electric bulb, telephone and steel revolution, industrialization boosted in the USA. However, it impacted the country both negatively and positively such as increased urbanization and pollution. Moreover, its westward migration was also increased due to industrial growth. Ultimately, it helped the US to increase trade ties throughout the world which made it world hegemon with integrating its economy throughout the world.

2- Positive impacts of industrialization on the US:

After industrialization, US has seen growth in all

sectors of life.

(2.1) Accelerated westward expansion of the US: with the completion of transnational railroad network, the population that was densely populated in eastern side had migrated towards westward. In this way, agriculture, forestry and mining have further increased in the USA.

(2.2) Boosted economic growth through integration of US economy globally: with increased industrial growth, US has integrated its economy throughout the world. For instance, US was the leading trading partner of the world in 20th century. It was the result of industrialization.

(2.3) US became the global hegemon:

with increased economic growth, US became empowered in all other sectors as well and became the world power.

“Economic stability brings peace and development”

- John Maynard Keynes

3. Negative impacts of Industrialization on the US:

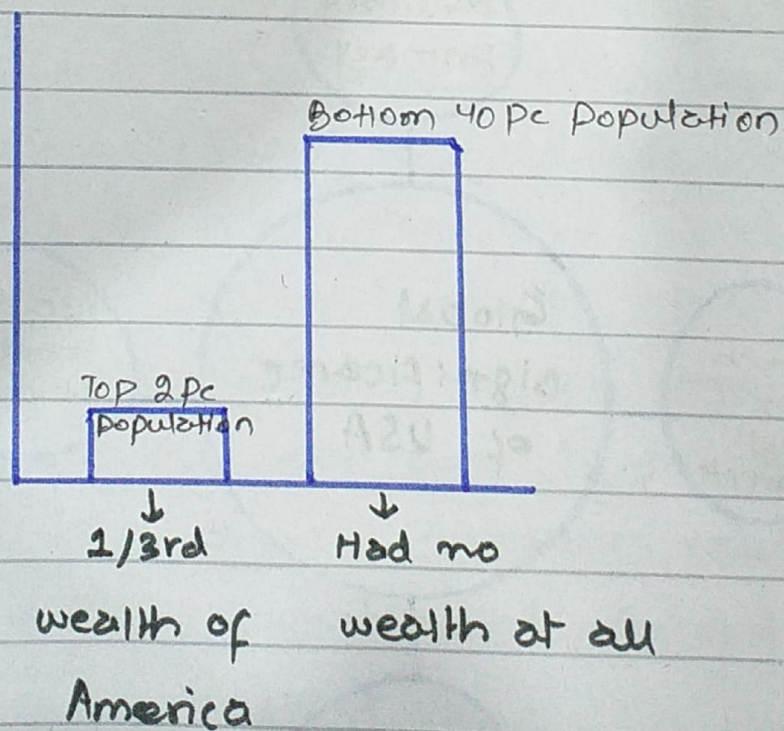
(3.1) Unbridled population growth and urbanization:

The population increased greatly during industrialization due to which most of the people migrated towards cities. According to 1920 population census, about 1/6th American population lived in urban areas in 1860. In 40 years, the urban population increased four

Times while rural population became doubled.

(3.2) Widened gap between rich and poor: increasing power of robber barons:

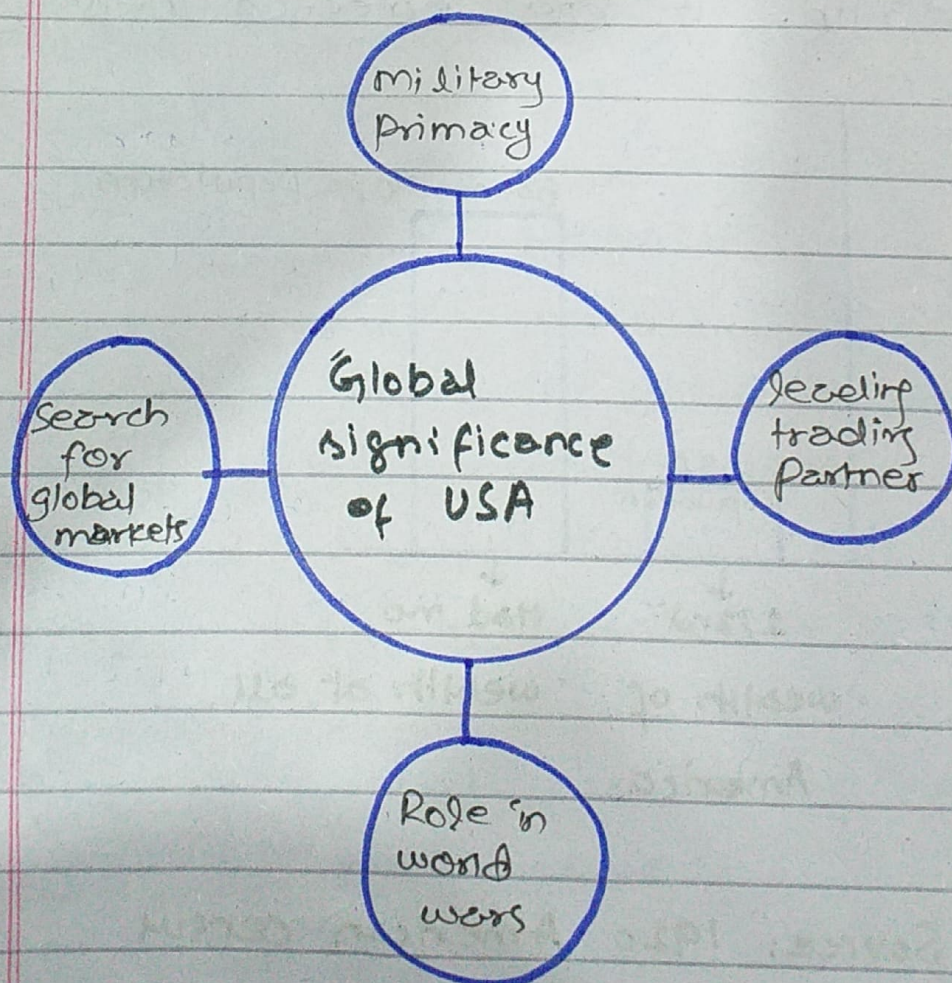
Big business tycoons such as John D. Rockefeller and Thompson Houston of oil and electric industries have used unscrupulous means to amass wealth. It has increased inequality.



Source: 1920 American census

(3.3) Environmental degradation during industrialization era:
Increased population has exploited environment such as water pollution, unregulated sewer system and many diseases had born at that time.

4- How did industrialization make USA as a world leader?



(4.1) Industrialization helped USA to boost its economic ties globally:

Due to high industrial growth, USA exploited other countries for raw materials and global markets, it improved ties with other countries. For instance, USA's GDP is the world's largest gdp due to spur in economic growth.

(4.2) Supremacy in military power:

After industrialization era, America's military power increased. It increased investment on military arsenals. Its striking example is the investment of USA on military is larger than the nine European countries combined investment according to IAEA report.

(4.3) USA's role in world wars:

Industrialization compelled

USA to retain bilateral trade with its ally countries during world wars as well. It increased its global significance. Ultimately it became world power.

(4.4) Industrialization compelled USA to explore for new markets which increased its significance:

USA has supported many countries in their struggle for independence due to its economic growth and search for global markets. For instance, USA annexed in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Haiti and Dominican Republic.

5- Conclusion:

During industrialization era, US made progress in every arena of life which increased its global position. It expanded its economic strength throughout the world and became super power in 20th century.

Q#5

1- Introduction: Dynamics of the cold war:

Cold war was started in 1945 post world war II after USA and USSR emerged as two global powers. The manifest destiny of the USA compelled it to use containment policy against USSR to resist spread of communism. Therefore, both countries had started war against each other to suppress each other's expansionism.

Multiple events during cold war such as arms race, space race, intervention in other countries and alliances have shaped USA as global power.

2- Role of the Cold war in making USA the super power:

After WWII, USA, USSR and Britain have convened

different conferences in which they established multilateral institutions. For instance, the UN was established in the San Francisco Conference in 1945. It also shaped the global position of the USA due to its dominant role in it.

(2.1) Truman doctrine of containment policy in 1946: Starting point of projection of power of the USA throughout the world:

Harry S. Truman had explicitly declared the containment policy to congress. Its evidence is the Marshall plan given by the US for the reconstruction of Europe. Its sole purpose was that the USSR might extend its power in Europe due to its vulnerability after WWII. Therefore, it projected the power of USA during cold war.

(2.2) USSR blocked territorial access in Berlin which intensified cold war:

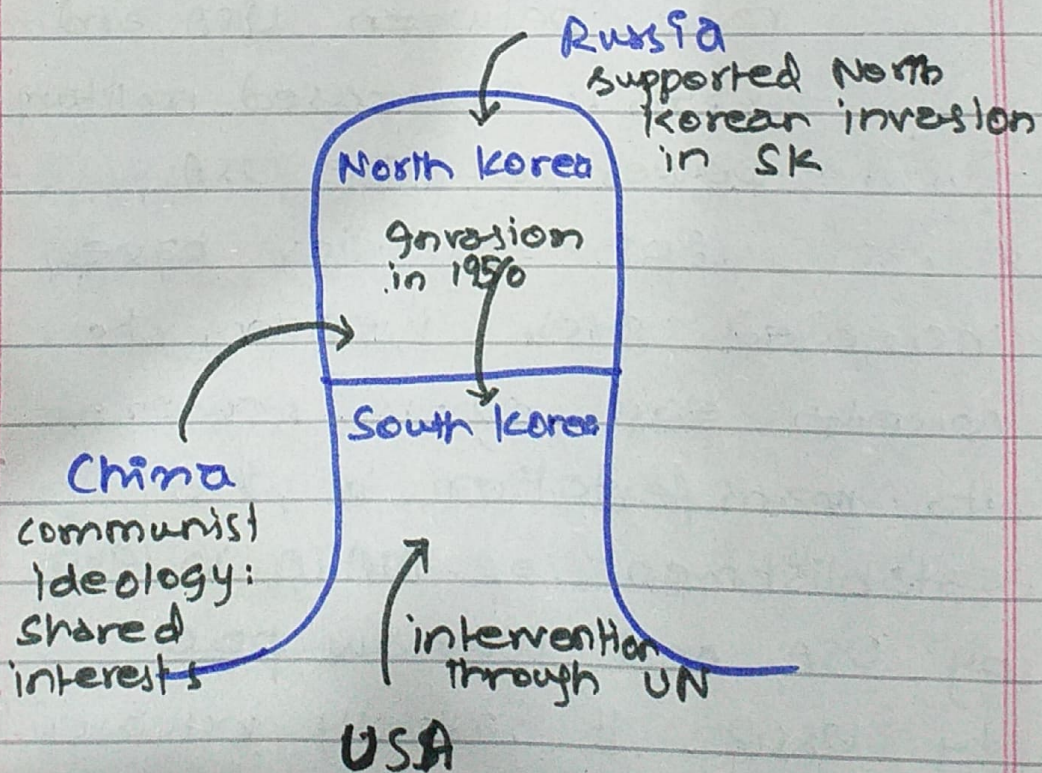
In 1948, USSR blocked trade of Britain, France and USA through road into Berlin due to which Berlin Airlift occurred, that intensified tensions among them.

(2.3) Security dilemma was created due to arms race between USA and USSR: Increased military power of the USA:

Both countries have increased their weapons to counter each others power. Its manifestation is the establishment of NATO in 1949 by USA and Warsaw pact by USSR. It largely increased their power.

(2.4) USA intervention in Korean war has strengthened its position:

After communist revolution in China in 1949, USA was frightened about the spread of communism. Therefore, when North Korea invaded in South Korea in 1950, USA intervened and ended this war by signing armistice with China in 1953.



Korean War 1950-53

(2.5) USA formed military alliances with Asian countries to expand its power: fear of domino effect of communism

USA also strengthened its ties with Asian countries during cold war. For instance, formed SEATO in 1954 and CENTO in 1955 which increased its power ~~that~~ played crucial role in leading USA to becoming world power.

(2.6) USA negotiated with African countries during Suez canal crisis which strengthened its position in Africa:

In 1956, during Suez canal crisis between Egypt and Britain, USA calmed the situation and ended the crisis. It also shows USA's power during cold war to influence other countries.

(2.7) Space race between USA and USSR further empowered USA to become global hegemon:

During cold war, USSR launched Sputnik I in 1957. In response, USA launched NASA in 1958 to counter USSR in space race. It further compelled USA towards becoming global power.

(2.8) Period of detente during cold war has portrayed positive image of USA throughout the world:

After Cuban missile crisis, USA and USSR signed Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) in 1963 to prevent arms race and nuclear weapons proliferation. John F. Kennedy through its flexible policies further strengthened foothold of USA globally.

(2.9) US and China rapprochement in 1972 improved its bilateral ties with China: Stepping stone to expand its global power:

Under the presidency of Richard Nixon USA extended cordial ties with China so that it can counter USSR in spreading its power.

(2.10) USSR invasion in Afghanistan in 1979: Setting stage for the USA to become sole super power of the world:

The USSR invasion in Afghanistan was a turning point for the cold war. USA helped Afghan Taliban to fight against USSR. Therefore, they defeated USSR in 1989 and USSR disintegrated in 1991 which ended the cold war and USA was emerged as the sole superpower of the world.

3- Conclusion:

The rising power of the USA in military, economy, space arms, and political during the cold war led it to become the superpower. It defeated USSR through its strategic ties throughout the world. It weakened the power of USSR due to which it disintegrated in 1991.

History of USA Paper

1. Trace the key events that marked the transition of the United States from a British colony to an independent country, highlighting the critical turning points from 1606 to 1819.
2. Examine the salient features of the United States Constitution. How did it shape the political landscape of the nation, and what enduring principles does it establish?
3. Analyze the impact of industrialization on the United States, exploring how it propelled the nation into a position of global significance by 1916.
4. Evaluate the contributions and implications of the United States' involvement in both World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945) on the global stage.
5. Explore the dynamics of the Cold War and its role in propelling the United States to the status of the sole superpower. Assess the key events that defined this period.
6. Examine the United States' engagement in the War on Terror post-9/11, and specifically, discuss the role of Pakistan in this global conflict up until 2012.
7. Analyze the significance of the Civil Rights Movement and the reforms introduced by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson during the Progressive Era. How did these movements shape American society?