

Q No # 2

Introduction: The American Revolution was the child of enlightenment owing to various factors such as economic, political and social. It has brought great awakening to the hearts and minds of colonists that lead them to independence.

"Revolution was in the hearts and minds of Peoples"

(John Adams)

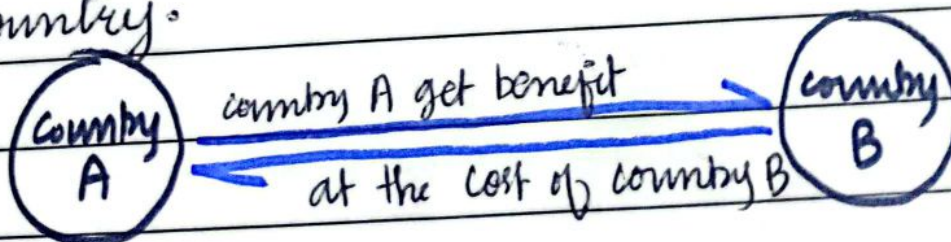
The American Revolution was the child of enlightenment due to following Reasons:

1) Economic Reasons:

The Economic Reasons that leads American Revolution are:

1.1) Mercantilism:

↳ Mercantilism is the economic version of Realism, in which one country gets economic benefit at the cost of other country.

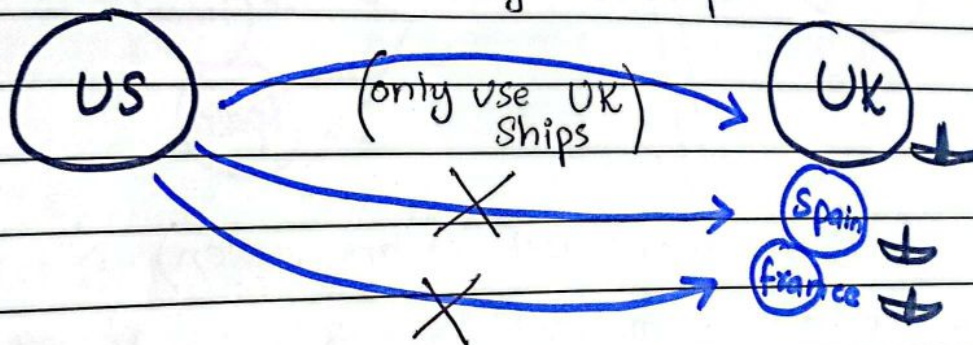


The trade policies of country A are such that Country B will in fact-

The different Mercantilist policies that were made by UK are:

1.1.1) Navigation Act of 1651:

- ▶ This Act was Passed by UK Parliament.
- ▶ This Act suggests that all the ships that were used by colonies shall be of UK.
- ▶ Previously, US was using ships of Spain, Portugal, and Netherland but this Act bound US to use only UK ships.



→ This Act was benefitting UK in @ ways:

Economic Benefit
↓

by using all the ships of UK, UK was getting economy.

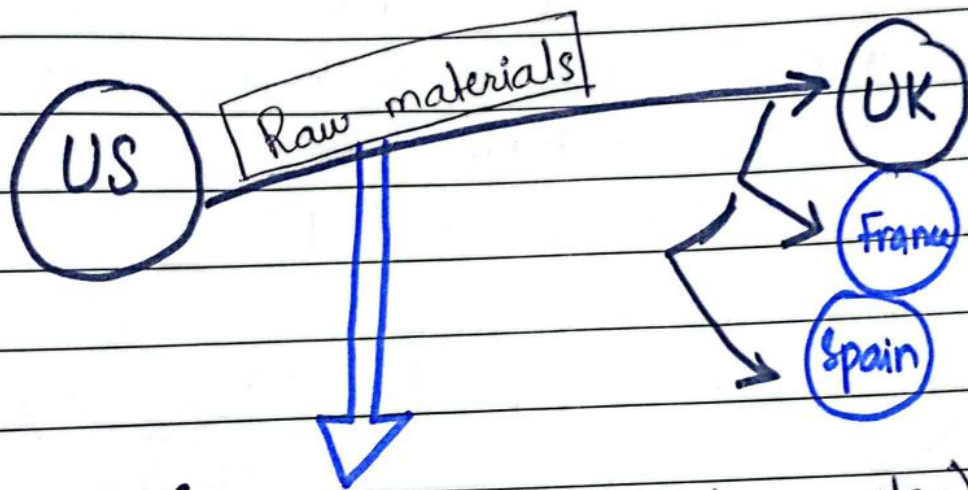
Strategic Benefit
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UK was increasing its synthesis of ships therefore its Navy, and Army was getting strong.

This Act proved Mercantilism because UK was getting benefit at the cost of colonies.

1.1.3) Enumerated Act 1660:

- ▶ This Act was Passed by UK Parliament.
- ▶ According to this Act, All the raw materials shall be given number by UK for its trade to France, Spain, Portugal and Netherland.



(Sugar cane, wheat, cotton, woolen etc.)

→ All the Raw material was of US, but UK was creating its monopoly on trade with other countries.

→ Therefore this Act of Enumerated was a kind of mercantilism in which UK was getting benefit at the cost of colonies.

1.1.3) Staple Act (1663):

- ▶ This Act was passed by UK.
- ▶ This Act suggests that all the raw materials or finished product of US shall be go through the process of tariff and non-tariff barriers that will be imposed by UK.
- ▶ UK was getting benefit at the cost of colonies.

1.1.4) Duty Act (1663):

1.1.5) Enforcement Act (1693):

- ▶ These both Acts were passed by UK.

- to stop smuggling from UK colonies

1.1.6) Molasses Act:

- ▶ Passed by UK.
- ▶ This act elaborates that the Molasses that will be passed from France west Indies to US its tax price shall increased by 3 cent to 6 cent.
- ▶ UK was getting benefit at the cost of colonies.

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→ 2) Political Reasons:

→ UK was giving a kind of political shield to US. However, UK was in this way using US colonies. One of such reason in seven year war was plan (1756-1763).

2.1) Seven year war (1756-1763):

↳ This war was fought between UK and France.

↳ But UK → manipulated colonies and asked them that fight war against France because France shall conquer your land.

↳ In this way, colonies supported UK in this war. UK succeeded in this war because of colonies.

2.1.1) UK after war demanded colonies to pay 60 million pound Debt:

↳ UK colonies refused to pay this heavy debt because UK colonies were not directly involve into the war.

2.1.2) Expansion of UK toward Red Indians:

↳ Red Indians were a threat when UK was expanding its land.

2.1.3) 1763 → Crown proclamation:

↳ In 1763 → King George became new king of UK, he asked colonists not to expand their colonies to west, but colonies

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3) other Reasons:

3.1) Sugar Act (1764)

↳ Passed by UK, in which UK imposed tax on Sugar.

3.2) Currency Act (1764):

↳ currency of US was Paper and UK currency was Euro. UK changed the paper currency.

3.3) Stamp Act (1765):

↳ UK imposed heavy taxes on each printed Document.

↳ This act created protests all around the US colonies called Stamp Act Crisis.

3.4) Quartering Act (1765):

↳ to stop the crisis and protests in newland, UK imposed Quartering Act in which it was declared that Stamp Act troops shall be given shelter in night time in the homes of UK colonies.

3.5) Declaratory Act (1766):

↳ UK withdrawn all the taxes that were imposed previously during Stamp Act.

3.6) Townshend Act (1767):

↳ King George imposed heavy taxes on Building materials.

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3.7) Boston Massacre (1770):

↳ owing to Townshend Act, protests were started all around in the US - Due to which 5 protestants were killed by troops that is called as Boston Massacre -

3.8) withdrawal of all Taxes by UK:**(1770-1773):**

↳ All the taxes were withdrawn by UK -

3.9) Boston Tea party (1773):

↳ in which UK get 90,000 pound tea from East India company and imposed tax on it for colonies, when the tea was getting overload at Boston port Samuel Adem with other mans camuffage and through whole the tes in Atlantic ocean -

3.10) Intolerable Act (1773):

↳ UK closed Boston port in this Act -

3.11) First continental congress (1774):

This congress was made by colonies in which they wrote a petition to King George and asked for representation -

"No Taxation without Representation?"

(George Washington)

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King George does not give them a positive response.

3.13) Second continental Congress: (1775):
↳ was made by colonies in which George Washington was made commander in chief.

3.13) Declaration of Independence (1776):
↳ on 4th July 1776, under the leadership of George Washington US got independence.
"we are not 13 colonies, we are 13 States of America" (George Washington)

→ Conclusion: The American Revolution was the child of enlightenment and had faced many hurdles in the form of mercantilist acts. However, with the unity of colonies together they got independence and made their 13 states until 17th century.

"America is the nation of nations".
(Obama).

Q No # 2

Introduction: Treaty of Paris were signed two times between US, UK and France. These both treaties have their significant impact on land and territory. These treaties were signed in response to the war of US, UK and France. "Revolution was in the hearts and minds of people" (John Adams).

1) → Treaty of Paris 1763 was signed in response to Seven year war:

→ This treaty of Paris 1763 was signed between UK and France, in which UK with the help of UK colonies won the war. While, France got victory.

1.1) **Seven year war (1756 - 1763):**

→ Seven year war (1756 - 1763) was occurred between England and France.

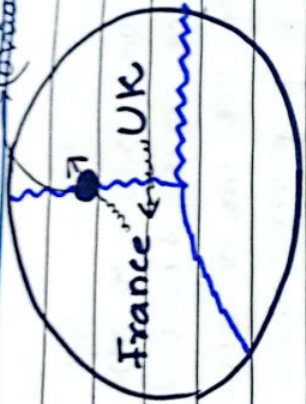
→ In this war France started settlement at Ohio region because France wants to expand its territory.

→ UK in the same way wants to expand its territory. therefore this was the reason of the war to occur.

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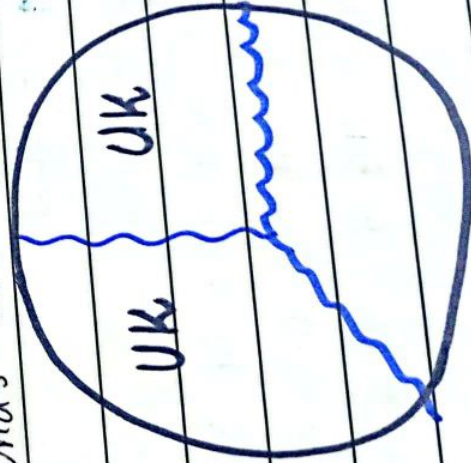


1.1.1) UK started its propaganda to convince colonies to start war against France:

→ UK had made up the minds of colonies by saying them that France want to expand its land in this way colonies land will be gone. Therefore you shall start war against France. UK colonies supported England.

1.1.2) UK won the war with the help of colonies; France defeated:

→ In this war France got victory while UK with the help of colonies has won the war and lands were given to UK.

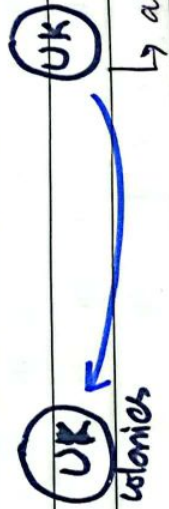


3) Treaty of Paris 1763 was signed in which land was given to UK.

After this seven year war, the land that was previously claimed by France was given to UK, as per treaty of Paris 1763.

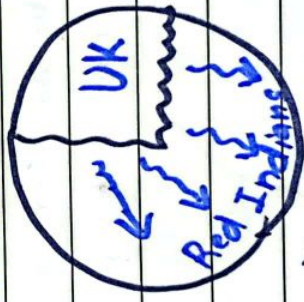
3) Analysis of Seven Year War:

3.1) 60 million pound ^{war} debt:



↳ asked UK colonies to pay 60 million pound war debt, but UK colonies refused.

3.2) By expanding the territory of UK, Red Indians were threats



→ Red Indians were already existed tribes on this territory while UK expand its territory towards them. It was a threat to UK.

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3.3) 1763 → Crown Proclamation:

→ On 1763 → George III became the new king of UK. He asked UK colonies not to expand their territory to west but UK colonies refused.

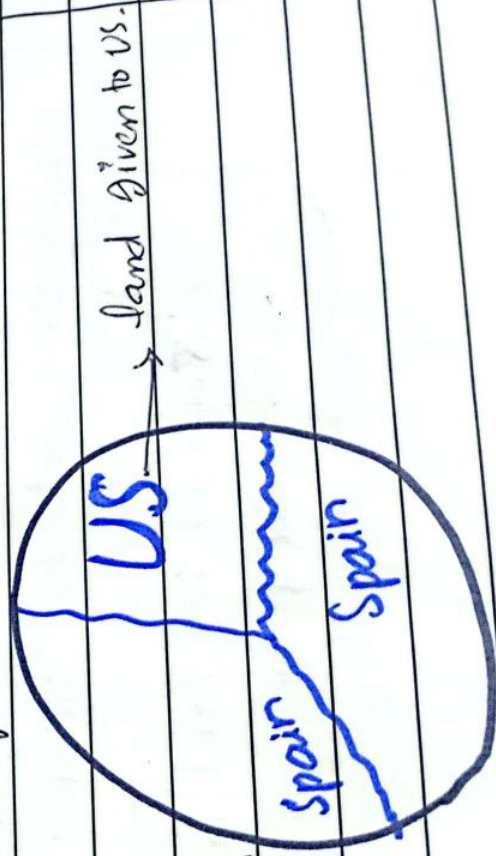
4) Impact of this seven year war on colonies:

- A kind of confidence was build up between colonies.
- UK colonies taste the victory.
- Colonies unite together.

5) Treaty of Paris 1783 was signed in between US and UK:

→ Treaty of Paris 1783 was signed in between US and UK. France and Spain helped US in the war of (1776-1781) to US, therefore US won this war.

→ Treaty of Paris after war was signed in which land that was previously of UK was given to US.



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5.1) war between US and UK (1776-1781):

• The main reason of this war was US

Commander in Chief → George Washington

declared their independence on 4th

July 1776. UK was against them.

• France helped US in this war:

⇒ France has signed treaty with US in

which France said that they will help US-

• Spain helped US in this war:

⇒ Spain in the same way asked US that they shall help them.

• US has won the war with the

help of Spain and France:

⇒ US has won the war, UK was defeated-

• France: France recognized US in 1778-

• Spain: Spain recognized US in 1779-

5.2) Treaty of Paris was signed in

which UK land was given to US:



→ get this land in this treaty.

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→ **Conclusion:** Both the treaties i.e. Treaty of Paris 1763 and 1783 has its repercussions on UK colonies. The First treaty in which UK won with the help of colonies. While in the second treaty US colonies won with the help of France and Spain - on the first treaty land was given to UK and on the second treaty that previously held land was given to US.

“Treaty of Paris: both treaties had its repercussions on colonies of UK.”

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Q No # 3:

Introduction: Stamp Act of 1765 has its drastic and negative impact on US society - This Act has imposed heavy taxes on printed documents therefore US society has started protests by slogans that they want representation.

"No taxation without Representation"
(George Washington)

1) Stamp Act of 1765:

↳ This Act was passed by UK. According to this Act, tax shall be imposed on each printed document. UK colonies refused this act and started protests.

1.1) UK colonies started protests against

this stamp act:

→ A large chunk of peoples gathered together and started protests against

this stamp Act called "Stamp Act

Crisis".

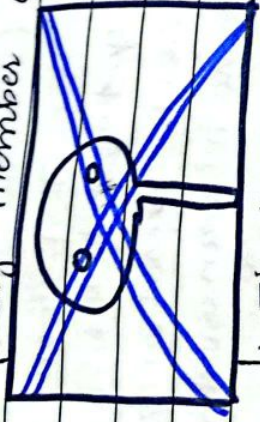
1.2) Stamp Act congress was created:

→ Peoples started protests all around the US society and they made congress called stamp Act congress. In this

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congress they made John Adams as a senior party member of freedom of liberty

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→ This stamp was made by colonies, they declared that no taxation without their representation in the UK parliament.

1.3) UK colonies slogan: First give Representation in the UK parliament then take taxation:

→ John Adams was the member of the party called sons of liberty. He gathered all the peoples and said that they want representation in the UK parliament.

a) Quartering Act (1765) was Passed:

→ Protests around the US society was increased day by day. to stop these protests UK send their troops to US society.

→ According to this Act, these troops of Stamp Act crisis, they shall be given shelter to UK colonies homes at night time.

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3) Declaratory Act (1766):

- ↳ This Act was passed by UK Parliament.
- ↳ In this Act, it was declared by UK, that tax that was previously imposed on printed document shall be withdrawn. but at any time tax can be imposed.
- ⇒ UK colonies did not accept this act and again protests were started.

4) Townshend Act (1767):

- ↳ This Act was passed by King George III. He imposed heavy taxes on building materials. UK colonies protests became increasing day by day.

5) (1770-1773) → withdrawal of all thetaxes by UK:

- In this period of (1770-1773) UK has withdrawn all the taxes that was previously imposed by UK Parliament.

→ Stamp Act repercussions on US society:

- US society had united together and they all were against this act.

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- US society has increased their protection.
- US society has created their congress during stamp act crisis called Stamp Act Crisis congress.

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→ **Conclusion:** UK has passed stamp act because UK want to collect tax to pay the debt of seven year war. However, this stamp act has created drastic effect on UK. US society united against stamp act crisis and they started their slogans to give them representation without taxation. UK then withdrawn all previously imposed taxes.

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QNO # 3

Introduction: The constitution of US was formed in 1789 through Conventions. Its structure is rigid and brief. Its amendment process is also very lengthy. "Constitution consist of the rules that distributes and determines various functions among different organs of the government"

(Oxford Dictionary)

Formation of the US Constitution:

The constitution of USA was formed during Philadelphia convention in 1787.

(i) Philadelphia Convention (1787):

In this convention, different officers of the US government gathered at New York city and agreed to pass for the written constitution of USA.

(ii) Abrogated Articles of confederation (1781):

Articles of confederation was followed after the US got Independence but these articles of confederation consist of various loopholes. Therefore James Madison called Articles of confederation as "woefully made/water".

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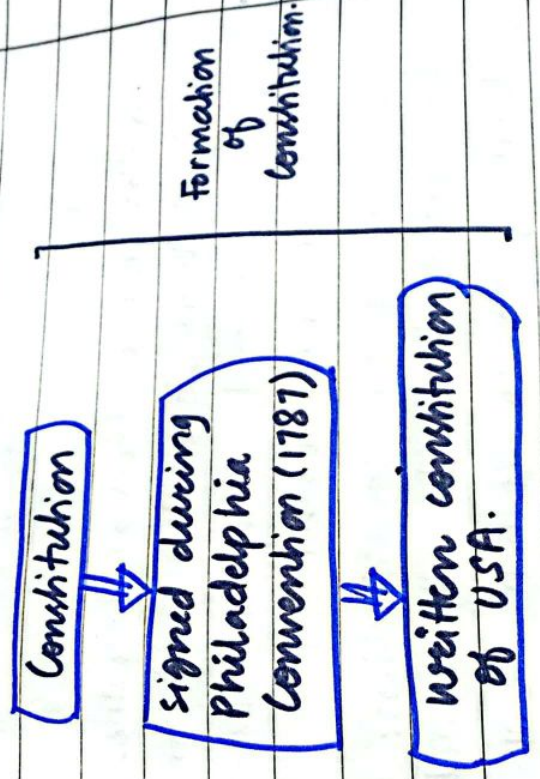
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Reasons to Abrogate Articles of Confederation:

- The various Reasons for the abrogation of Articles of confederation are:
- a) No Independent Judiciary
 - b) Only one House → Legislative was there.
 - c) No executive.
 - d) No central Trade system.



Structure of the US Constitution:

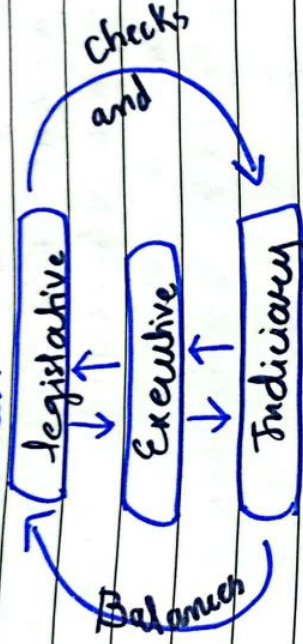
- The structure of the US constitution is:
- i) It is a **Brief Document**: The constitution of US is very short. It only contains seven Articles, therefore it is a Brief Document.
 - ii) It consist of **Bicameralism**: There are two Houses in the USA Constitution → ① House of

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Representative and House of Senate. Both of the Houses have different functions.

(iii) The US Constitution is based on checks and Balances:



legislative has its checks on Executive, Executive has its checks on legislative and in the same way legislative and Executive have its check on Judiciary and vice versa.

(iv) Supremacy of the constitution: The constitution is the supreme document, all the rules and regulation of the constitution shall be followed accordingly.

(v) Presidential form of Government: The US Constitution consist of Presidential form of Government in which President has the supreme authority to run the state.

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US constitution is written constitution. The constitution of US is written and contains seven Articles.

Universal suffrage: All the citizens of US who become 18 in age can have the right to vote called universal suffrage.

US Constitution is the rigid constitution: US constitution after 10 amendments i.e. Bill of Rights only amended 17 times. because it is very difficult to make any amendment in the US Constitution.

Bill ⇒ Passed by Legislature House ⇒ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority

Amendment Passed of ratified ⇒ $\frac{3}{4}$ th majority of States shall ratify it ⇒ President

Conclusion: In the making of US Constitution it was series of processes in which various persons put their efforts. After Philadelphia's convention US constitution was put forward. In this constitution there are various of its salient features which makes the structure of its constitution.

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Q No # 2:

Introduction: The various organs of the US government such as legislature, executive, and Judiciary has its different functions in a state. No any organ is independent working, each organ is dependent over another and has its checks and Balances -

"US Constitution is the most rigid Constitution in the world."

US System of Checks and Balances:

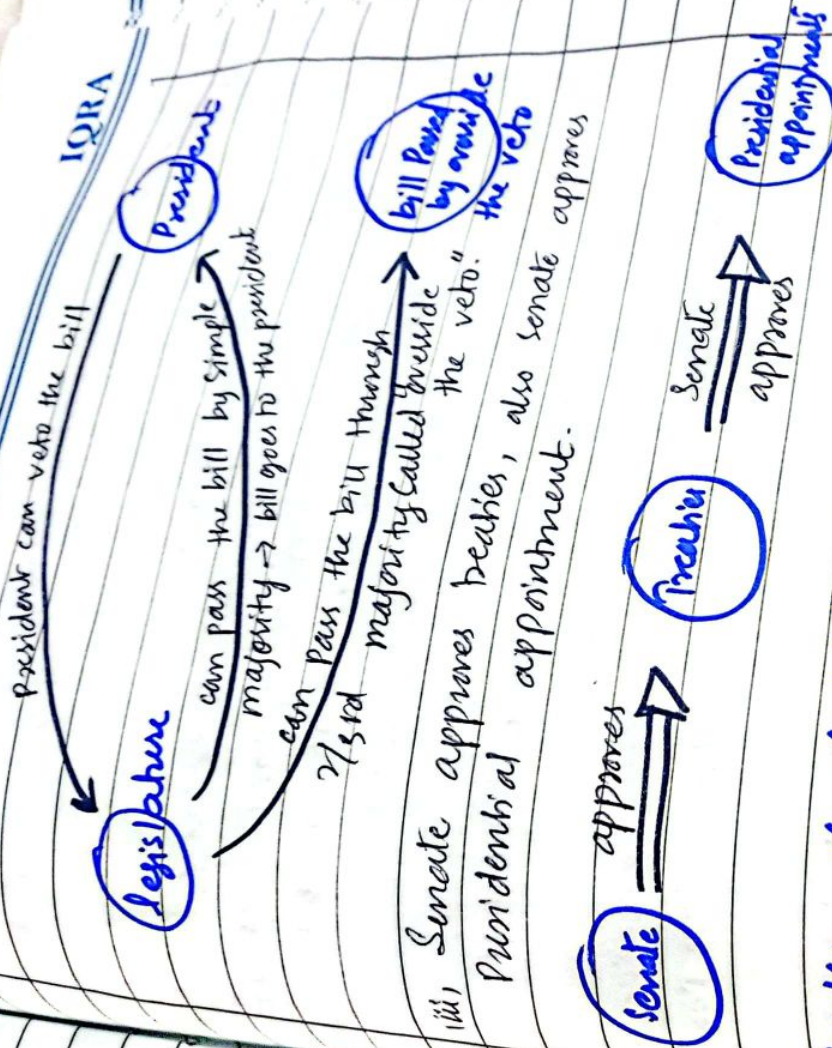
No any branch of the US Government is more powerful because each branch has its check on another called checks and Balance system of US -

(i) Legislative Branch of US Constitution:

The legislative Branch of US Constitution can make laws. It is the prime role of US legislature however, It has some checks on Executive and Judiciary such as:

a) Check of legislature on Executive:

- (i) It can override the veto of the president.
- (ii) It can impeach the President



iii) Senate approves treaties, also Senate approves Presidential appointments.

Checks of Legislature over Executive

- Branch of Government can appoint lower courts.
- Branch of Government can impeach Judges, they have authority to impeach them.
- Branch of Government can appoint Judges -

Government has again

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c) Checks of Executive over Legislature:

(i) can veto the law, also gather special sessions of congress.

(ii) can recommend legislation.

d) Checks of Executive over Judiciary:

(i) President has the power to appoint Supreme

Court Judges and federal court Judges.

e) Checks of Judicial Branch over

Legislature:

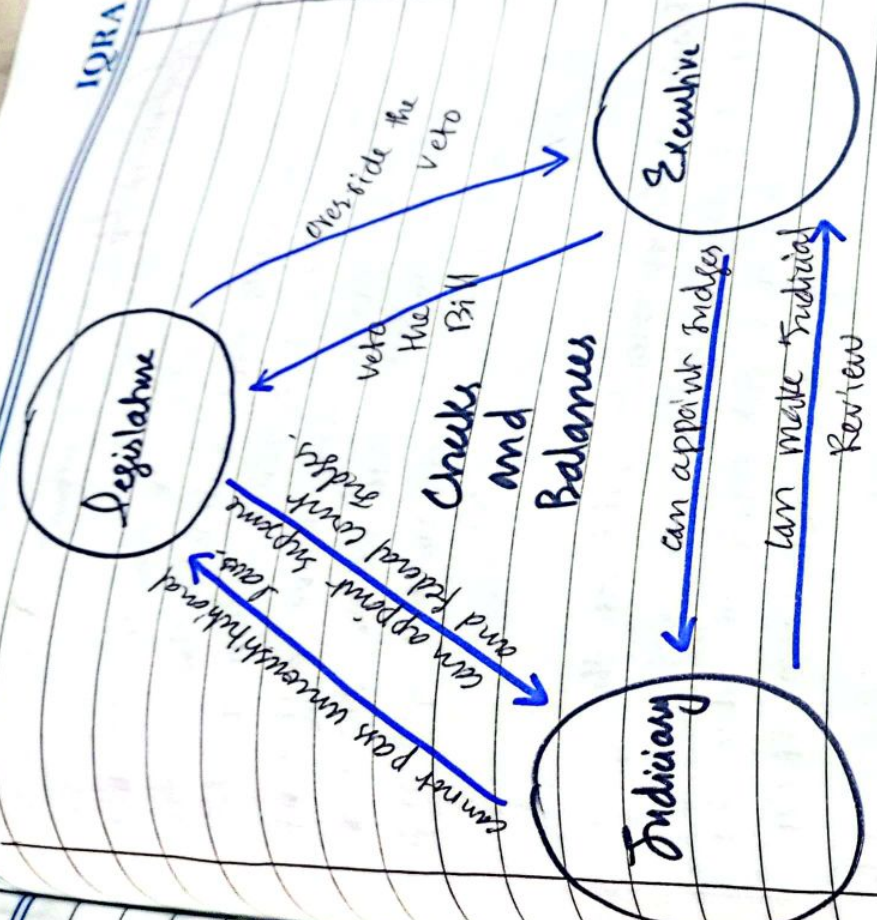
- If any law that is made unconstitutional, Judges can abrogate that law.

f) Checks of Judicial Branch over Executive:

- Judges once appointed then they are free for life time.

- They have a power called Judicial Review, it means they can Judge Executive actions.

Analysis: From all the power mentioned above, it is clear that each organ of the Government has its checks on another organ of the Government. Therefore, it is observed that no one organ is too powerful in its constitution. Each organ has its checks and Balances over another.



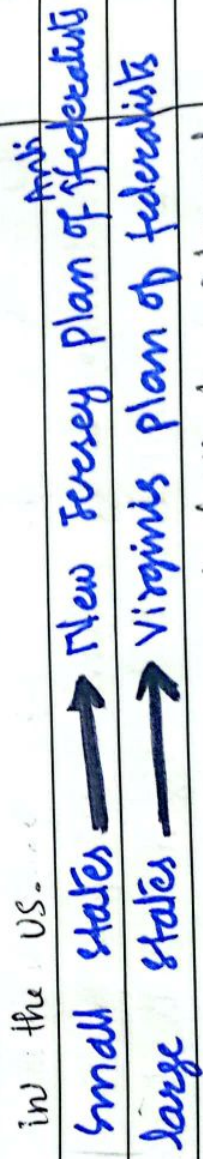
Conclusion: No one organ is too powerful in the US Constitution. Each organ has its checks and Balances over another i.e. Legislative, Executive and Judiciary over Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

Q No # 4

Introduction: The theories of government held by the federalists and anti-federalists were two in nature, 1) Virginia Plan and 2) New Jersey plan both have different arguments in nature. one was a plan for small states while other was a plan for large states.

Theories of Government held by the federalists and Anti-Federalists:

The two theories was put forth to solve the problems of small states and large states in the US.



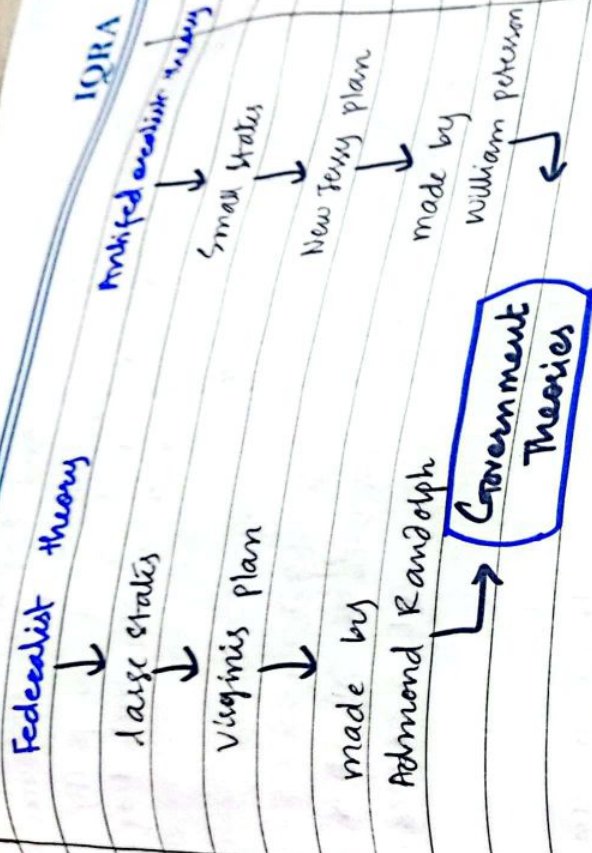
Federalists plan was put forth by Admond

Radmolph -

Anti-federalist plan was put forth by William

Peterson -

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Federalist view

Antifederalist View

(i) Plans followed:

- They followed Virginia plan which was made by Admond Randolph.
- They followed New Jersey plan which was made by William Peterson.

(ii) Representation:

- They believed that Representation shall be given on the basis of population.
- They believe that Representation shall be given Equal.

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iii) Land and Property:

- Federalists view of the view that land and property shall be distributed by states equally.
- Anti federalists believes that land and property shall be distributed equally.

(iv)

Federation:

- They believe in strong center and weak states.
- They believe in strong states and weak center.

(v) Presidency:

- They believe in strong presidency.
- They believe in weak presidency.

(vi) Population:

- They have larger states therefore have more population.
- They have small states therefore have small population.

vii) Houses:

- Bicameral House → It means 2 houses are in federalism.
- Unicameral House → It means only one house in Anti federalism.

Conclusion: The two theories of government

both have differences in every point. federalists believes in strong federation while Anti-federalists believes in strong confederation.

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Date: Q No # 3 → (USA History) (2022)

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Outline only:

- 1) Introduction:
- 2) Philadelphia Convention:
- 3) Articles of Confederation:
- 4) Delegation for new constitution:
- 5) Draft for new constitution:
- 6) Reasons for abrogating Articles of Confederation:
 - 6.1) No Executive
 - 6.2) No Judiciary
 - 6.3) No Central Trade:
 - 6.4) No Strong Military:
 - 6.5) No common currency:
- 7) Bill of Rights:
- 8) Salient features of new constitution:
 - 8.1) Written constitution
 - 8.2) Supremacy of the constitution
 - 8.3) Rigid constitution
 - 8.4) Presidential form of Government
 - 8.5) Bicameralism
 - 8.6) Universal suffrage
 - 8.7) Brief constitution
- 9) Conclusion:

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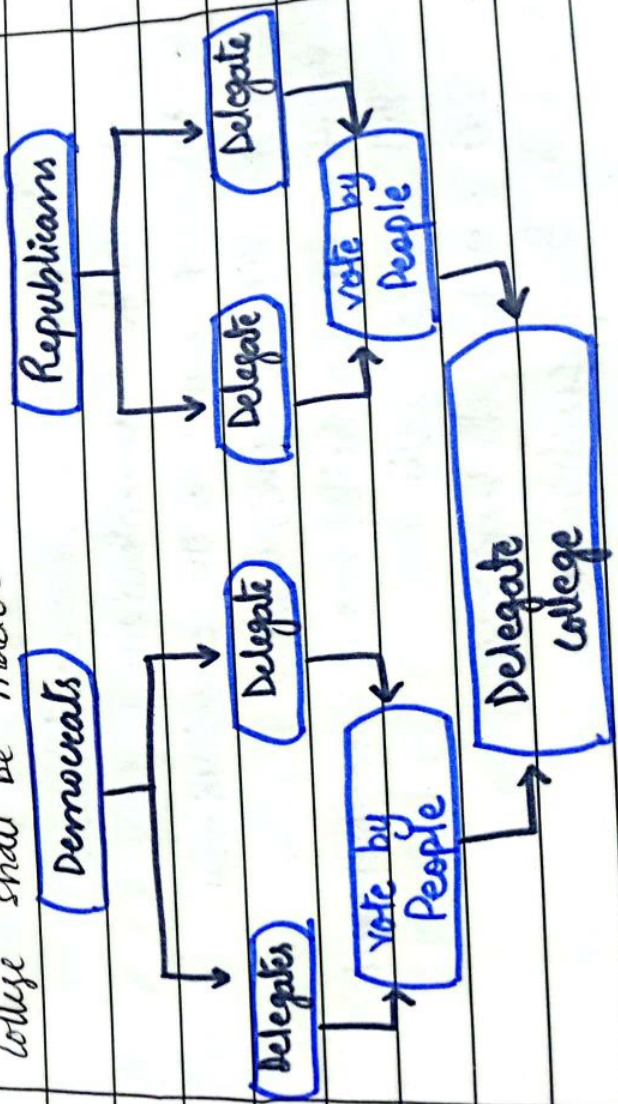
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Q No #

Introduction: The Presidential System of US to select a president consist of several Merits and demerits. It is a process that takes two years to complete. This is an indirect way to select a president. "Winner takes all, and loser takes nothing."

Merits of US Presidential System:

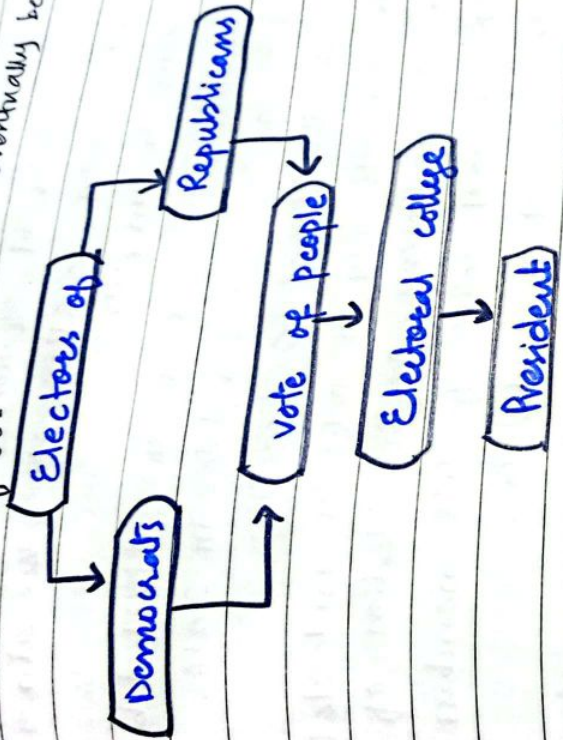
- US Presidential System has several merits, such as:
- (i) **People can vote directly to Delegates:**
In US Presidential election system the two parties: Democrats and Republicans delegates come and people can vote them, through which delegate college shall be made.



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1) **People can vote For Electors:**
 Peoples can vote directly in Presidential elections by voting for electors in the making of electors college of 538 members, after their votes electors can select a candidate, which eventually become a President of US.



2) **Delegates can make their speeches in front of common Peoples and Media:**

After National campaigns, Delegates or Nominees can come in front of local participants and media and deliver their speeches directly to them.

Delegates

Delegates

Speeches

Speeches

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→ **Demerits of US Presidential System:**
US presidential election system has several demerits such as:

(i) **It is a very lengthy process:**

The US presidential election system to elect a president is very lengthy. It takes almost two years to complete.

For example: 2016 elections were started before one year in 2015, to complete in 2016.

(ii) **President is elected indirectly:**

Peoples can vote only to delegates and electors in the election. However, for the election of president electoral college of 538 members is responsible to select a candidate.

(iii) **It is a lengthy process; therefore media has huge involvement:**

The process of US presidential election is very lengthy, it took almost two years therefore media is involved in making the minds of peoples for the selection of delegates and electors.

(iv) **Administration is disturbed:** owing to a very lengthy process of elections, Administration system of US is affected.

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Conclusion: The US Presidential Election system is done on popular votes as well as electoral votes. Peoples are involved only on the selection of Delegates and electors in popular vote. However, these elections are very lengthy, it took almost two years to complete. owing to that the media is entirely involved in making up the minds of Peoples and Administration of the US is affected.

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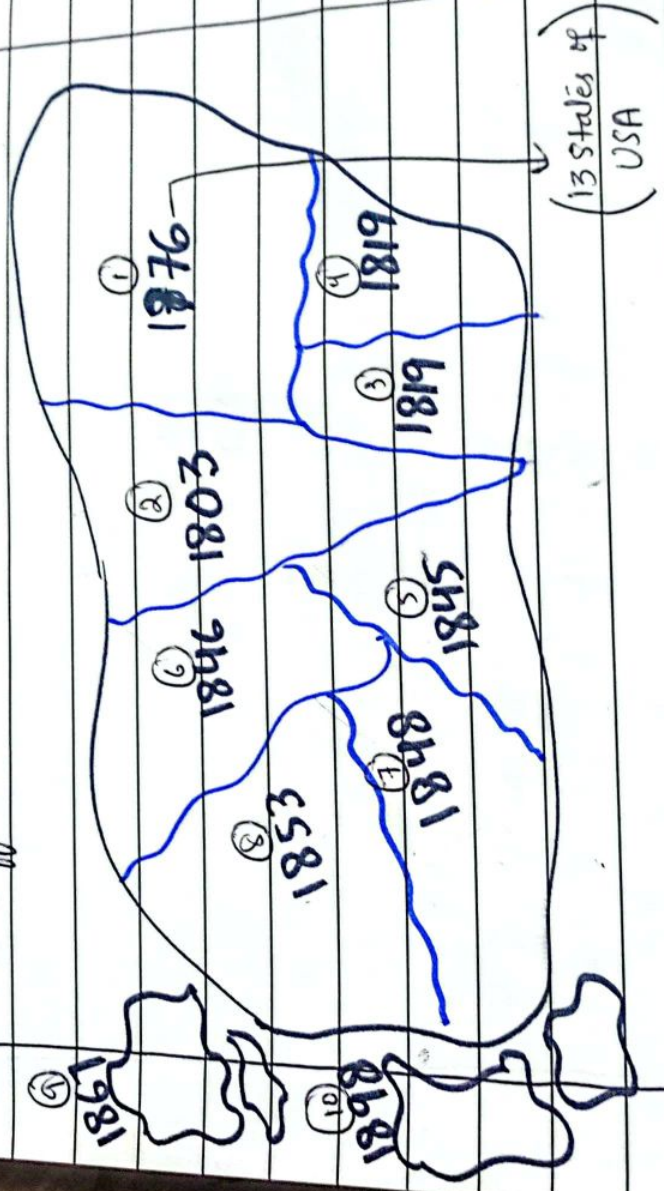
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Introduction: The westward expansion is a story of settlements, annexation, agreements, purchases and concessions after the independence of U.S. "America is the nation of nations" (Obama)

The story of westward expansion:

Expansion of United States of America was due to different purchases, settlements and concessions with different other states such as:



1. 1776 → 13 colonies of USA after the war of Independence became 13 states of the United States of America.

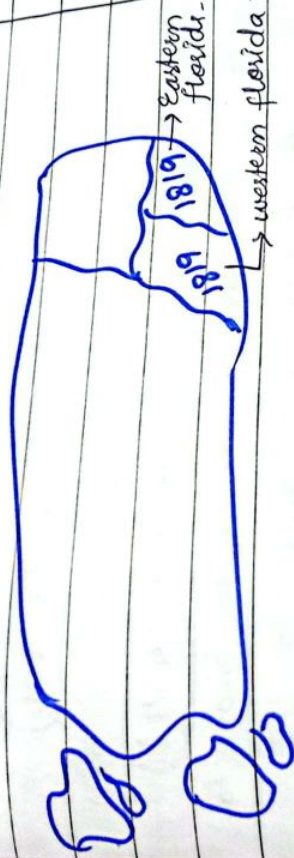
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2) 1803 → Louisiana Purchase:

→ In 1803 → America asked Louisiana from France to purchase this land.

→ France sold this Louisiana land to US at the cost of \$15 million. This agreement between two countries is called Louisiana Purchase.

3) 1819 → western Florida and Eastern Florida from Spain:



→ These two parts were won by US during war with Spain, Spain gave these two territories to USA → Western Florida and Eastern Florida.

4) 1845 → Texas Annexation from

Mexico:

→ In 1823 Mexico got an independence from Spain, and Texas were become a

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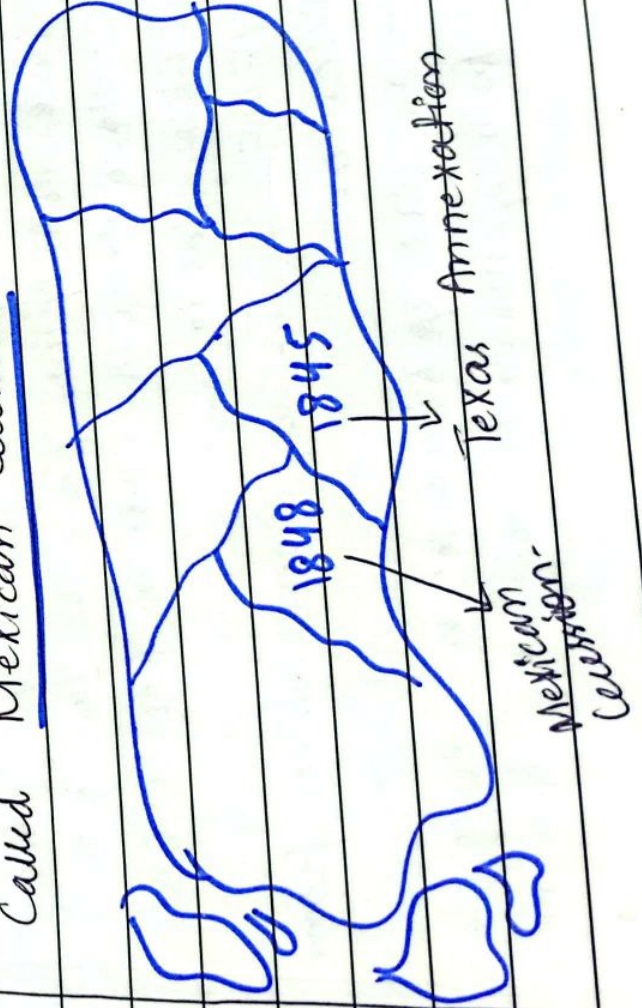
territorial land of Mexico. In 1836 → Texas become "Lone Star Republic".
→ US started its settlement at Texas land. owing to this situation US and Mexico war was started called Mexican war.

↓ ↓
During this war, US settlement was started on the land of Texas

↓ ↓
US won the war

↓ ↓
Mexico was defeated

→ After this war Texas was given to US
US also Mexico was given to US
Called Mexican Cession.



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5) 1846 → Oregon Settlement:
 → US started its settlement on the Oregon line is to the view that 54° 49' this Oregon is in the territory, therefore United States.

6) 1853 → Gadsden Purchase from Mexico:

→ In 1853 → United States purchased Gadsden from Mexico by giving them \$10 million. After this deal Gadsden became the land of United States.

7) 1867 → Alaska purchased from Russia:

→ In 1867 → United States purchased Alaska by Russia at the cost of \$5 million. Later, this land became the territory of United States.

8) 1898 → Hawaii Annexation:

→ In 1898 → Hawaii which was on the near side of Pacific Ocean. It was annexed by United States from the Queen of Hawaii.

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Conclusion: The expansion of United States of America was a story that is full of annexations, settlements, and purchases from different states. Owing to these circumstances, United States of America was expanded from thirteen states to Fifty states.

(2019) (USA History)

↑ (2021)

QNO#6, QNO#4

→ Introduction: The American civil war has created a clash between North and South Peoples - Abraham Lincoln was the man who abolished the slavery during civil war. It lasted almost for four years. "I cannot see half Americans as slaves, and half Americans as free?" (Abraham Lincoln).

⇒ Bloodiest Civil war between North Americans and South Americans:

The American Civil war has created unanimously drastic effect on the lives of peoples - It happens owing to various causes, few major causes of American civil war were:

1) Social Reason of American Civil war:

North ⇒ Free Peoples

South ⇒ Slaves (not Free Peoples)

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→ In north they were in south were in women

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→ In north peoples were doing labour and they were living their lives freely. However, in south, peoples were mostly slaves and they were not free peoples.

2) **Economic Reason of Civil war:**



North



Industries

Free man

South



Agriculture

Slaves

→ The Economic Reason of civil war was that the Peoples of North were dependent on Industries, However, on the other hand in South, the Economy was all dependent on Agriculture and Slaves.

3) **Political Reason of Civil war:**



North



American peoples are free, America is made on the basis of life, liberty, and property of free man.

South



The Property of South is Slaves and North has no right to take this property from South.

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1) Ideological Reason of civil war:

Ideological Reason

South

Consist of plantation

Each plantation has 800 peoples and governed by a king therefore King has all the authority of life, liberty, and property of slaves -

North

Consist of Industries

run by peoples who we free and get their wages according to their work -

Abolitionist Movement was started to

End Slavery in America:

→ A person called Lloyd Garrison (he was a white) → he made a newspaper called "Liberator" in which he highly emphasized to an end on slavery -

→ A book was published called "The North star" to end slavery in the South -

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→ **Consequences of the civil war.**
The consequences of the civil war were:

Physical Devastation in America

Civil war has negatively impacted human lives. It killed 6,20,000 lives in America in which many young, adults, and children were killed.

Civil war has negatively affected human healths and spread Diseases:
The peoples all around the America were highly in grief of infectious Diseases and the diseases were affecting one person to another.

→ **Positive Impacts of civil war to North Americans:**

→ The positive effects of civil war to North Americans were:

1) Economic Impacts:

- Civil war has created second wave of industrialization in North America.
- Agriculture was defeated and industries were grown.

2) Social Impacts:

- Four million Peoples left South America and came to North America.
- Four million Peoples were added to American citizens.

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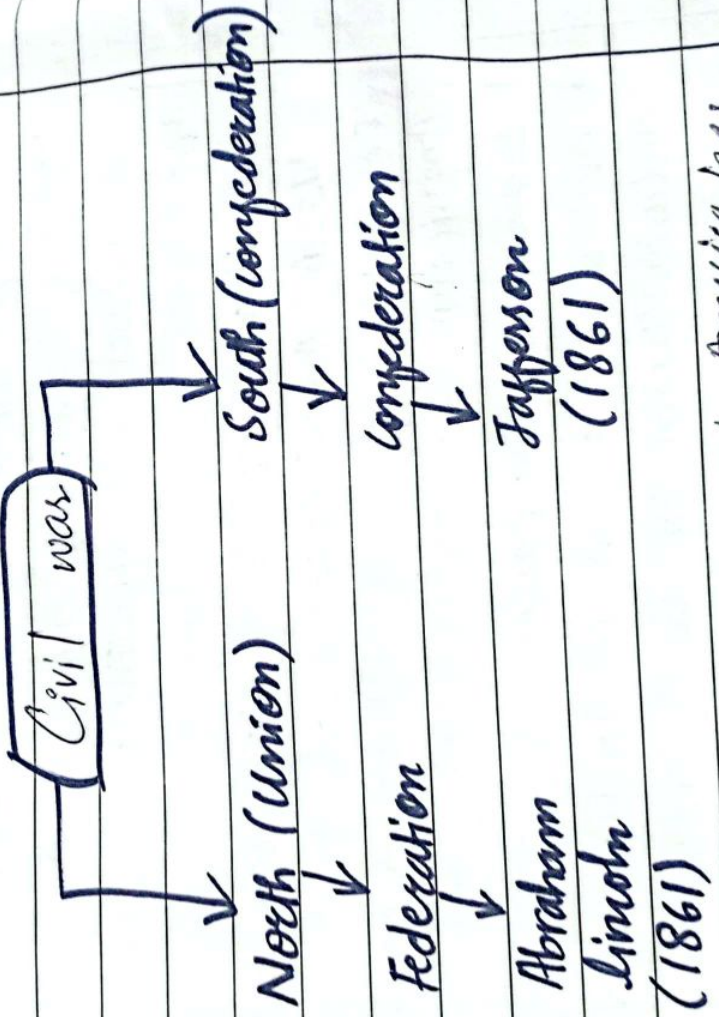
Political Impacts:

After the End of the civil war, some Amendments were passed such as:

13th Amendment: Slavery is no more, it is ended completely.

14th Amendment: Rights are given to Blacks.

15th Amendment: Voting rights are given to Blacks.



Conclusion: Civil war in America has drastically affected the lives of peoples, spread highly infectious diseases. However, civil war has largely ended slavery in south America and give Blacks their rights.

(no 16) Date: Q no # 9m of Am two Adm adm Heu hu =

Date: (20/16) (USA History)

Qno# 4.

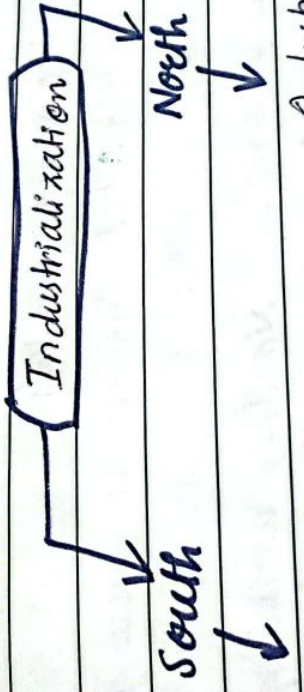
→ Introduction: Urban life in United States of America was badly affected during the first two stages of industrialization - owing to first Administration, Capitalism was spread and it adversely affected the business of smaller scale. However, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson has created reforms to cope that situation.

⇒ The life of Urban was badly affected during the first two stages of industrialization:

→ Stages of industrialization has affected the lives of United States peoples in many ways such as:

(1) Industrialization has created ferocious

Capitalism:



↳ there were no checks and balances in industrialization. It spreaded ferocious capitalism.

(1) Corrupt Administration has further affected the lives of Peoples:

↳ During the period of AKER (1865) to (1900) → the Presidents that were coming were all corrupt and they further badly affected the lives of Peoples.

(3) Bad Business Practices of owners:

→ The owners of steel industry and oil industry companies were following Bad practices to attract larger chunk of Business man- owing to that, Monopoly was created and small businesses were not working.

(4) Exploitation of labour: low wages were given to them:

→ The labour was doing work all the day but the wages that they were getting were very low. Therefore, the system was highly Exploiting workers.

(5) No accidental insurance were given to south slaves:

South → came → North → working in
slaves to Industries

South working fairer India were →

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South slaves had no previous experience of working in industries therefore they were facing many accidents while working in industries with no accidental insurance were given to them.

→ **Impacts on the lives of people due to two stages of industrialization:**

The following impacts have observed during the two stages of industrialization:

(1) **Inequality was created: the rich gets all and the poor got nothing.**

→ Industrialization has created ferocious capitalism in which all the money were concentrated in the hands of owner and the poor gets nothing.

(2) **Crime rates were increased:**

→ As the poor was exploited therefore crimes were increased.

(3) **Unregulated Drugs were highly increased.**

→ Unregulated Drugs were adversely affected the lives of the people. Alcohol, smoking, unauthorized drugs, opium was increased.

Date: _____

→ **Reforms by Theodore Roosevelt:**

→ Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) has passed several acts such as:

- 1) Food and Drug Regulatory Act-
- 2) National Conservation Commission on Environment-
- 3) working men compensation-

→ **Reforms by Woodrow Wilson:**

→ Woodrow Wilson has passed several Amendments such as:

- 1) **16th Amendment:** To Impose federal taxes.
- 2) **17th Amendment:** Direct election of Senators.

3) **18th Amendment:** to ban on Alcohol production and on Import of Alcohol-

4) **19th Amendment:** → 1920 → to give voting rights to women

→ **Conclusion:** The two stages of industrialization has badly and unmaniously affected the lives of Peoples. It created a gap between the rich and poor owing to that ferocious capitalism was generated. However Theodore Roosevelt and woodrow Wilson has made reforms to the conditions.

- putting _____
- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

Date: (2017)

QNO#8(a). → (Outline)

→ outline.

1. Introduction:
2. Woodrow Wilson as American 28th President.
3. Wilson's role during WWI.
4. Wilson's 14 points addressed during the session of congress to achieve peace.

1.1 Abolishment of Treaties.

1.2 Protection of Religious sovereignty.

1.3 Removal of Barriers on trade.

1.4 Freedom of Seas.

1.5 Formation of League of Nations.

1.6 Reduction of Armaments.

1.7 Evaluation of Russian territories.

1.8 Preservation of Belgium sovereignty.

1.9 Restoration of French territory Alsace Lorraine.

1.10 Readjustment of Italian frontiers.

1.11 Division and autonomous development of

Austria Hungary.

1.12 Limitations on Turkey.

1.13 Establishment of an independent Poland.

1.14 Adjustment of colonial claims.

Conclusion

Date: → (USA History)

IQRA

→ (outline)

Qno# 3 (2016)

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Causes of Great Depressions:
 - a.1) Dust Bowl Drought
 - a.2) High war debts of WWI
 - a.3) High tariffs (taxes) on industrial products
 - a.4) Over production in industries -
 - a.5) over production in farms -
 - a.6) stock Market crash: Black Tuesday
- 3) Effects of Great Depressions:
 - a.1) unemployment was increased
 - a.2) people lost their life savings,
 - a.3) Prop in Gross National product.
 - a.4) Federal welfare or social programs were started.
 - a.5) Increase taxes -
 - a.6) change ⁱⁿ stock market
- 4) Conclusion.

Date: →

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1) Intro

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Date: → (USA History)
→ (Outline)

Q No # 4 (2017)

IQRA

1) Introduction.

2) The factors that led USA to emerge as a big power after WWI were:

2.1) The Geographical Reason of USA: The land is between Pacific and Atlantic Ocean.

2.2) Beginning of Arms Race after WWI between Russia and USA.

2.3) Space race begins after WWI between USA and Russia.

2.4) Domino Policy of USA (1950 - 1980):

2.5) Sino Soviet Split of Russia and China (1962):

2.6) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949):

2.7) Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (1979),

~~2.8)~~ 2.8) World becomes Unipolar from bipolar and Soviet Union was divided into 15 countries.

3) Conclusion:

(USA History)

IQRA

Date:

Date

Q NO # 6 (2017)

Q NO # 6 (2020)

1) Introduction:

2) Role played by USA in some major international conflicts:

2.1) Role played by USA in WWI:

2.1.1) Military and economic aid was provided by USA to Europeans-

2.2) Role played by USA in WWII:

2.2.1) USA supported its allies countries by providing loans and military support.

2.2.2) Atomic bomb invasion in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to stop WWII.

2.3) U-2 crisis:

2.4) Cuban Missile crisis:

2.5) Korean war (1950-1953),

2.6) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979-1980):

3) Conclusion-

Date:

Q No H 8 (2018)

Q No H 6 (2022)

IQRA

1) Introduction:

2) Beginning of the cold war (1949)

2.1) Ideological differences b/w USA and Russia -

2.2) Berlin Blockade of West Berlin by East Berlin (USSR).

2.3) Nuclear arms race was increased between USSR and USA -

2.4) Korean war (1950-1953) - and

2.5) Space Race begins between USA and USSR.

2.6) Domino policy of USA -

2.7) U2 crisis

2.8) Cuban Missile crisis -

2.9) Sino Soviet split -

3) End of cold war:

3.1) De escalation (1970)

3.2) USSR invade Afghanistan (1979-1980)

3.3) Emergence of USA as a big power -

4) Conclusion:

Date:

IQRA

6 NO # 5 (2020)

1) Introduction:

2) Failure of woodrow wilson to convince Congress for the League of Nations;

2.1) Mid term elections of Senate -

2.2) Henry Cabot Lodge had some personal issues with woodrow wilson.

2.3) Treaty of Versailles; no bringing of any senate member with himself (woodrow wilson).

2.4) Public attitude towards woodrow wilson was unfair -

2.5) Division of senators into three Groups:

2.5.1) The Reservationist

2.5.2) The Reconciliable

2.5.3) At the side of woodrow wilson -

2.6) 1920 Elections and Republicans won.

2.6.1) League of Nations become party politics -

3) Conclusion:

Date:

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1) Intro

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Date:

Q No # 3 (2020).

IQRA

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Closer of Europe and America in the later parts of 19th and 20th centuries:
 - 2.1) WWI and the Europe:
 - 2.1.1) US supported UK because of same ideology of Democracy.
 - 2.1.2) US supported UK because of emotional Reason as they have double loyalty.
 - 2.1.3) US supported economically to UK.
 - 2.1.4) US supported militarily to UK.

3) Conclusion:

Date:

IQRA

Notes

- 1) Introduction:
- 2) After civil war:
 - 2.1) 4 million blacks migrated to North.
 - 2.2) 4 million new citizens added to the North.
- 3) Factors led Black to start Civil Rights Movement:
 - 3.1) Not education was equal to whites.
 - 3.2) Not voting rights were given.
 - 3.3) Employment opportunities were not same to whites.
- 4) Role of state and courts:
 - 4.1) Role of John F. Kennedy to enforce civil laws -
 - 4.2) Role of Richard Nixon to pass different acts for blacks;
 - 4.2.1) equal employment opportunities (1971).
- 5) Conclusion -

Date:

Q No # 8 (2022)

IQRA

- 1) Introduction,
- 2) Nixon as President,
 - 2.1) Economic Stabilization Act 1971.
 - 2.2) Provide Equal Employment opportunities
 - 2.3) Comprehensive Child protection Act 1970 -
 - 2.4) Space program; successful landing of Apollo to Moon.
 - 2.5) New federation.
- 3) Nixon's foreign policy:
 - 3.1) Peace maker of Vietnam war.
 - 3.2) Started First visit to China to make good relations.
 - 3.3) Maintained good relations with USSR.
 - 3.4) Yom Kippur war and helping of Israel.
- 4) Nixon's water scandal,
 - 4.1) Illegal activities between 1972 to 1974.
 - 4.5) Five men were arrested.
 - 4.6) Resignation of office.
- 5) conclusion,

Date:

IQRA

Q No # 7 (2022)

- 1) Introduction:
 - 1) Domestic Policy of Harry S. Truman;
 - 2) Truman Doctrine:
 - 2.1.1) Economic and military support to Greece to fight Communism.
 - 2.1.2) send Economic and Military support to those countries whose political stability was threatened by communism.
 - 2.1.3) Henry Wallace called it a "Aggressive foreign Policy"
- 3) conclusion:

Q No # 7 (2016) - (2021)

- 1) Introduction:
 - 2) The Bush Doctrine:
 - 2.1) Pre-emptive strike.
 - 2.2) No difference between Terrorism and countries sponsoring Terrorism.
 - 2.3) we are the champions of Democracy.
- 3) Conclusion:

Date:

Q No

- 1) Intro
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Date:

IQRA

Q No# 8 (2016)

- 1) Introduction:
- 2) US incident:
 - 2.1) Flying of US plane by US.
 - 2.2) Using base Peshawar of Pakistan.
 - 2.3) US plane as a spy plane to collect information of Russia.
 - 2.4) Hijacked by Russia.
- 3) After math of US incident:
 - 3.1) Strained relation of USSR and USA.
 - 3.2) Leads to Cuban Missile Crisis

4) Conclusion:

Q No# 8 (a) (2016)

- 1) Introduction:
- 2) Term of Dollar Diplomacy coined by Roosevelt-
- 3) Benefits of Dollar Diplomacy:
 - 3.1) Introduce Dollar as an International currency.
 - 3.2) Gain Dollar currency more power.

4) conclusion.