

④ Introduction (★) AmSCA

American revolution also called as war of American independence was a war fought by American colonies in 1775 to overcome the monopoly of Britain over their land. There were various reasons for American revolution as it was outcome of long century old annihilation of ^{am} Americans ^{colonies} from colonist Britain. It traces its roots due to new patriotic American generations, imperialist expectations of Britain, tightening of control over colonies for trade and resources and absence of local representation in the affairs of America. American non-cooperation in seven years war with France exacerbated the situation further as Britain tightened control over colonies in the form of Sugar Act 1764, Stamp Act 1765, Boston Tea Party, Royal Government to control colonies which resulted into declaration of independence finally paved way for American revolution.

★ Patriotic new generation of American Colonies ~ Loyal to their home rather than their ancestors country.

Britain colonized the American continent in 1607 first through Virginia Company for commercial reasons and later on it expanded to 13 colonies in mid seventeenth century due to various social and religious reasons. Mostly colonies were formed due to immigration of Britain. These local were loyal to their homeland. They proclaimed royal charters to govern their affairs in new colonies. They did not pay heed to tight control of British Empire on their trade and resources.

with passage of time, century later their successors were more loyal to their born land; so they agitated century old strict laws on their internal affairs which created tensions between colonies and colonizers

- ① The navigation Act of 1651
- ② The commodity Act of 1660
- ③ Staple act of 1663.

Britain's expectations from colonies to promote colonists benefits in America ~ tightening of rules.

Britain expected colonies to serve their interests. Once they saw the new generation's agitation, British empire tightened their control by strict implementation of century old rules to overcome revenue losses. This strict implementation of laws further created resentment in new American generation - following laws were tightened

- (1) Molasses Act of 1733 strictly enforced in 1738

- (2) Tightening of commodity Act of 1660 added further items in list 1702-22 such as sugar, tobacco, cotton & indigo.

- (3) Staple act of 1663 strictly implemented in 1696 to check smuggling

This created further resentment due to strict implementation without taking them into confidence

French - Britain war of 1763 ~ Britain asked colonies support which was assured but on certain conditions which Britain denied

During war of 1763 between Britain and France, British thought to raise revenue and armed militia for fight from Britain colonies. They sent

Benjamin Franklin to persuade colonies to help britain. The colonies arranged a meeting in Albany city to decide and help britain in war. They agreed to assist britain on certain conditions

- ① They would raise their own army and funds for it to fight french
- ② This newly raised army would continued to leave colonies after war

Britain rejected second demand and entered into war and emerged victorious. Treaty of Paris 1763 decided end of war through proper treaty

* Britain emerged victorious ~ Increased control over colonies to recover war expenses :-

(1) Policies of Greenville Greenville was appointed to govern the affairs of colonies. He introduced several derogatory acts to tighten control over colonies and to recover the expenses of seven years war. These acts were introduced without consent of the colonies that's why situation aggravated

(i) Sugar act of 1764 He introduced act that Americans will import sugar from britain and banned import from french and other european powers

(ii) Stamp Act of 1765 He introduced stamp act on all the legal papers to recover huge sum of money as revenue from these stamps

④ Agitation to Greenville policies ~ Formation of Son of Liberty revoked Stamp Act.

Locals agitated through Stamp Act as they formed a local militia named Son of Liberty to stop violently the imposition of Stamp duties. These movements lead Britains to revoke Stamp Act in 1766 as ^{moment} mobs turned violent even burnt effigee of Governor of Massachusetts who was appointed to collect Stamp duties. The Governor said that burning of effigee was visible from Illinois.

⑤ DeLatory Act by Townshend administration and American agitation by passing four laws.

New prime minister in England changed Chancellor. Townshend was nominated to control Colonies. He further tightened imports restriction, custom duties due to DeLatory Act which were resisted by Colonies.

① Letters of Samuel Adams

Samuel Adams wrote a letter in which he openly criticized Townshend programme. This letter was endorsed by colonists. King was infuriated by this letter and cancelled charter of Colonies.

② Boston Merchants 1769 non importation agreement ^{of British goods}

Boston merchants retaliated to Townshend programme by passing an agreement of all merchants to stop importation of British goods. This also created further enmity between Britain and Americans.

(*) Boston massacre (1770) ~ Retaliation to Britain's military enforcement

Troops were sent by Britain to forcefully collect revenue and suppress agitation of colonies. On March 5th, mob went out of control while protesting against townshend programme. Captain Preston ordered fire which resulted into killing of three individuals. This event was taken as serious violation of local colonies. They commemorated this event till 1780 which created Anti-Britain sentiments.

(*) Cancellation of Townshend programme by Lord North but imposed several new laws.

(i) Tea Act to sell 15mm unsold tea to colonies ~ Boston tea party agitation.

Britain imposed tea act to ~~sup~~ generate revenue by selling unsold tea of East India Company. This was resented by local so launched agitation against it which resulted into Boston tea party where local militia dumped a ship into sea carrying tea.

Further Acts were

(ii)

(*) Series of Acts to recover Boston tea losses

(1) Boston port bill (closure of port till losses are recovered)

(2) Royal Charter of 1691 given to Massachusetts cancelled

(3) Quartering Act resumed which gave quartering right to Britain soldiers

- (4) Administration of judicial act that British soldiers can only be tried in British courts
- (5) Quebec Act for civil government in Canada

Conclusion:

There were series of events which lead to outbreak of revolutionary war. Few events were indirect which were imposed century ago on new colonies were resented by new generation of colonies. Direct events which exacerbated already created gulf between Americans and Britain are tightening of old laws, policies of Greenville, and Townsend. However Boston tea party acted as catalyst to revolution because of series of events all passed to recover losses were immediate cause of this revolution.

Ans (4)

History of Constitution.

Americans adopted federal constitution in 1787 through declaration of independence. This was drafted by federal founding fathers of America to govern state affairs. They proposed three branches of federation the legislative branch Congress, judiciary and executive president. They elaborated a strict system of check and balances with each branch having check on authority of other. However with passage of time and American involvement into world affairs. The executive branch has become strongest as it has more power than judiciary and Congress.

① Executive Branch is powerful :-

American constitution provides presidential form of governments where all powers are vested in president. Constitution provides indirect election of president but in practise it has become direct. He has few privileges in constitution as constitution only provides guidelines, details there into be filled according to situation.

① Executive powers of President

(i) Conducts Foreign ^{affairs} administration

American constitution has a feature of conventions, George Washington first president conducted foreign affairs of America which gave power to USA president to conduct foreign policy decisions. Therefore we see huge shift in foreign policy of USA with change of executive in Washington. Trump withdrew from JCPOA and Paris climate change agreements which Biden administration reversed by entering into Paris agreement and trying to reinstate JCPOA deal with Iran.

(ii) Commander-in-chief of armed forces

By constitution, president is supreme commander of American armed forces. Although, he needs ^{Congress} Senate approval to wage war. But decision to end war solely lies on president. He has power to end war.

(iii). Controls Federal administration

The president has power to nominate

federal administration in consultation with Congress while lower administration is directly selected by president without any approval. Hence he has control over federal administration

(2) Legislative Powers

(i) suspension or pocket veto

∴ president has power of pocket veto to cancel any legislation through presidential veto which has to be passed again by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of both houses to become law - Franklin D. Roosevelt vetoed 635 bills during his administration. pocket veto is bill cancelled within 30 days of congress cancels its functions.

(ii) Message to pass bills

He can send message to the congress to pass a bill with his suggestion which is obligatory to congress as it is very difficult to ignore presidential message. Monroe doctrine and Roosevelt new deal were outcome of messages

(iii) Special sessions

He has power to call special sessions of congress in any situation one daily session is not in operations. Wilson called special session in 1913 to pass special laws according to his wishes

(iv) Patronage influence over congress

He has patronage over congress as being party head. He bargains with federal congress the federal appointments with passing of federal legislations

He can also enjoy following powers

- (i) Appeal to public opinion
- (ii) Personal influence
- (iii) Delegated legislation

Financial powers

Budget is passed under his guidance

Judicial powers

- He appoints federal judges
- He can pardon convicted offenders.

Checks and Balances on President

Congress checks

- ① Can overrule veto by $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority
- ② Approves presidential appointments
- ③ Senate approves treaties of executive
- ④ Can remove president through impeachment
- ⑤ Judicial checks

- ↳ can declare any act as unconstitutional
- ↳ can declare treaties as unconstitutional

Key take aways

