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Date 25 - sep - 23

Question number

The Revolution was affected before the war was commenced.....

"America did not invent Human Rights. In fact HR invented America"
(Ronald Reagan)

INTRODUCTION:

The British colonies incited revolution under series of events that took place in few years starting with Proclamation Act of 1763. The French and Indian war ended 7 years of war and ended the hostility with the burden of heavy debt left on Britain. In order to meet the amount and seeing the responsibility on US for their security, UK started imposing various taxes on colonies which enraged them and led to revolution.

No Taxation without representation:

In general the colonies were not upset with the imposition of taxes but their exclusion from

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the right to levy taxes. The
resistance against those taxes came
in the form of revolution.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF PEOPLE

The revolution was implanted
in the heart of colonies due to
following reasons

1: The right of free
born British: The imposition
of taxes on colonies were the act
of depriving British right from
legislative participation. American
colonies were not consulted for
any tax levying. Thus their rights
were infringed as a free born
Britisher.

2: Against the development:
The Proclamation ^{Act} of 1763
was a treaty with Indians to
stop westward expansion of colonies.
In contrast, colonists pursued their
development in expanding towards
the west. Colonies did not regard about
the Act and continued expansion.

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3: Boston Massacre and injustice:

In the winter of 1776 the incident of Boston Massacre took place where British soldiers panicked and fired on crowd that was throwing snowball and killed five of them.

The convicted were tried on British soil and only two of the were prosecuted. This injustice created the sense of resentment.

4: Common sense: Thomas

Pain's essay "Common sense" was a leading event in which he articulated that each individual holds the right to form self-governance. In reality it was an essay against British hold of Colonies. Over 100,000 copies were sold and people came to realize about their rights.

5: Series of taxing Acts:

In order to accumulate revenues to repay debt, British imposed several taxes - Sugar Act 1774, Stamp Act 1775 and Tea Act - under heavy taxes the

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agitation of colonies were prominent where they resorted to non-cooperation movement. An organization emerged by the name of Sons of Liberty that ensured implementation of boycott.

6: Quartering Act: Millions of unemployed soldiers became a real problem and Britain sought to ensure their employment in North America. Under this Act, Colonies were compelled to provide housing, food and salary to these soldiers. Such measures caused infringement of privacy and threat to security.

7/ Currency Act 1776: In order to maintain dominance over colonies and trade, Britain announced common currency and discouraged currency of colonies. This led to limited means of exchange and lack of trade among colonies. As a result, colonists adopted ways of smuggling.

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2/ Executive Branch: This branch is headed by elected president and its cabinet. The main aim of executive branch is to implement the passed legislations and amendments. President and executive branch has also following responsibilities

- a) Formulating foreign policy
- b) Engaging in foreign relations
- c) Recommended judge name

3/ Legislative Branch:

This branch is to ensure the maintenance of law and order and passage of laws under constitutional grid. In USA no one is above the law.

Other powers include:

- a) Checking constitutionality of laws passed by legislature
- b) Law suit between states
- c) mediation between states

Historically, the Judicial branch has played prominent role in ensuring constitutional writ

Example:

Marbury vs. Madison

Case.

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SYSTEM OF CHECK AND BALANCE:

Each branch restricts other two branches through a system of check and balance in following way.

1: Executive Branch:

Executive branch can perform following measures to keep check and balance.

- a) Veto any legislative law or amendment
- b) Appoint judges through nominator.
- c) Challenge nullification of judiciary.

2) Legislative Branch:

Legislative branch holds equal power to keep Executive and judiciary in check

- a) Can reject nomination of judges by president
- b) Ask for justification of presidential veto.
- c) Pass the vetoed legislation by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of both houses
- d) Could impeach president.

3: Judicial Branch:

Judicial branch restricts the power of both executive and legislative branch in following manner.

- a/ Nullify legislation on account of constitution
- b/ Presidential impeachment
- c/ Announce veto null and void.

SOURCE: The American century.

In the book, a detailed account for system of separation of power and check and balance is stated. In fact, legislative branch is the most checked branch due to its power to formulate laws.

CONCLUSION:

American constitution is the shortest and most rigid constitution in the world. Article II, III and IV articulates the responsibility and authority of the three branches. It is this check and balance that non branch has exceeded power which could be a recipe for state's destruction as visible in case of Pakistan.

Question number 6

Foreign assistance is an essential instrument.....

INTRODUCTION:

The end of world war II pulled USA out of isolation and brought on the horizon of world power. The threat of Soviet expansionism altered the US foreign policy in new dimension - Foreign assistance. Cold war was an era of unlimited foreign assistance to save weak countries from the trap of Communism - Turkey and Greece. Pakistan was also under the net of foreign assistance. It was this policy of the US that paved the way for becoming the sole super power.

THE NEED FOR ASSISTANCE:

Many poor countries in Europe were desperate for economic needs. The policy of foreign assistance rose under President Truman to save vulnerable countries from Communism in Europe and Asia.

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Securing offices

Common should not be allowed to secure office of each man to hold public office

Revised the right of each man to hold public office

Constitution

Favoured new constitution Proponents of Article of confederation

Federal court

Supreme court should have jurisprudence own law suits between states dealt by state courts

Internal law suits must be dealt by state courts

Loans

Argued for loan payment

Opined loan should not be paid.

Bill of Rights

Did not see BoR necessary

Advocated proqwest for ratification.

Currency

There should be common currency

States should have different currency

Geography

Supported huge population and industrial economy

Supported agricultural economy with less population.

Foreign policy

Should have good relation with Britain

Was against securing good relation with Britain

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CONCLUSION:

There was a tug of war between federalist and anti federalist on constitution of USA. Federalist supported Constitution with strong center and anti-federalist accounted for self-governance under article of confederation. However, despite strong influence of Federalists and legacy of Banking policy, its power fell after 1800 when Thomas Jefferson - an anti federalist - rose to power until - Andrew Jackson.

Question number 4

Among the congress Judiciary and executive.....

"The truth is that no man with power can be trusted."

(American president)

INTRODUCTION:

American constitution is a system of power separation

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and check and balance. The system of Executive, Judiciary and Legislature was calculated to formulate a system where none hold power over other institutions. There is a balance of power and restrictions. Even the president, the most powerful individual is not above the law. The impeachment of Donald Trump is an example of how thoroughly the system of check and balance and power separation is maintained.

BACKGROUND: The forefathers of revolution and constitution were well aware of the fact that vesting too much power at single institution could lead to regression. In fact, during that time, monarchy was spread around the world. To avoid any authoritative actions, power was distributed among three pillars - executive, legislative and judicial - with a system of check and balance where each state institution keeps check over other two pillars.

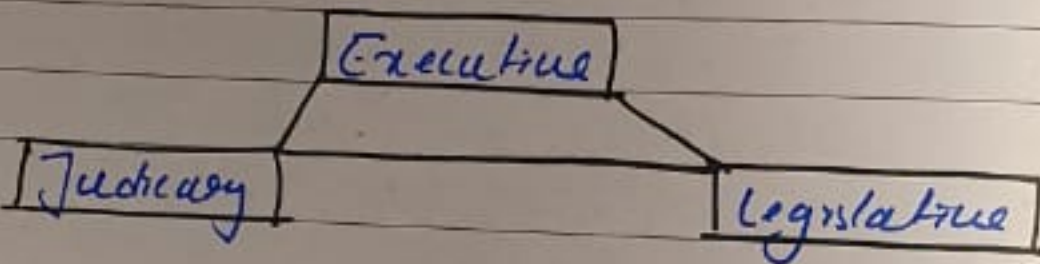
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WHICH BRANCH THE MOST POWERFUL?

Surprisingly, none of the branches are powerful. All holds equal power & distribution due which none power exceeds the other.

SEPARATION OF POWER



1: Legislative: The legislative Branch is composed of two houses
a/ Senate - Upper House
b/ House of Representative - Lower House.

These houses are elected representative of people that formulate laws and regulations. In order to pass a law each house should have $2/3$ of majority. Due to the rigidity of amendment and passing law, in 200 years of existence, only 28 amendments have been passed.

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Declaratory Act: This Act removed all the previously imposed Act after untiring protest and boycott of American colonies. However, this Act also announced that Britain could appoint governors and judges for colonies which meant that it could pass future legislation without even referring to colonies.

First Continental Congress:
 Frustrated colonies arranged a continental congress in Philadelphia where 56 colonists met to discuss ways to repeal unfair legislations. However, before they could meet for second congress, the war had already begun.

CONCLUSION:
 The Book "Painless history of America" articulates in a comprehensive manner how series of events compelled colonies to rise in revolution. In fact it was incited in subconscious mind due to injustice and aggressive behaviour that ultimately led to revolution.

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Question number 3

Compare and contrast theories of ...

INTRODUCTION:

The article of confederation proved to be ineffective during the war of independence. It did not have power to levy taxes, hold forces or even amend without unanimity. All the events pushed the colonies toward new constitution with more power at the hands of federal government. This matter gave rise to two theories - federalist and anti-federalist where the former emphasized on strong central government and the latter with weak central government and strong states.

WHO ARE FEDERALIST?

They were proponents of strong federal government and weak state in order to increase the power of center to levy taxes, raise armies and formulate foreign policies.

Advocates: John Adams and Alexander Hamilton were staunch federalist

ACCOUNT ON ANTI FEDERALISTS:

These advocates were against strong central government fearing that too much power vested at the hands of center would give another monarch. To avoid such situation, they wanted to maintain loose circle of states and supported Article of Confederation.

LACUNE IN ARTICLE OF CONFEDERATION:

Article of Confederation had various loopholes which demanded for amendments. However after analysis it was found that mere amendment would not be enough and whole of article must be replaced with new constitution.

Shortcomings:

-Impossible to amend: required unanimity for any amendment

2/ No power to levy tax by center: The power of levying tax vested in states leaving center with no power to do so.

3/ Could not maintain army: States and not center was to maintain forces for security. The threat in absence of security forces was highlighted in whiskey rebellion.

4/ Independent foreign policy: Under article of confederation, each state could hold foreign policy and establish relations with other countries.

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Federalist

Anti-federalist

Advocated for strong central government

Proposed weak central government

Taxes

Power of taxation must be on center

States should levy taxes

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economy could be developed and
communism hold could be
avoided.

3: Support to Western Germany:

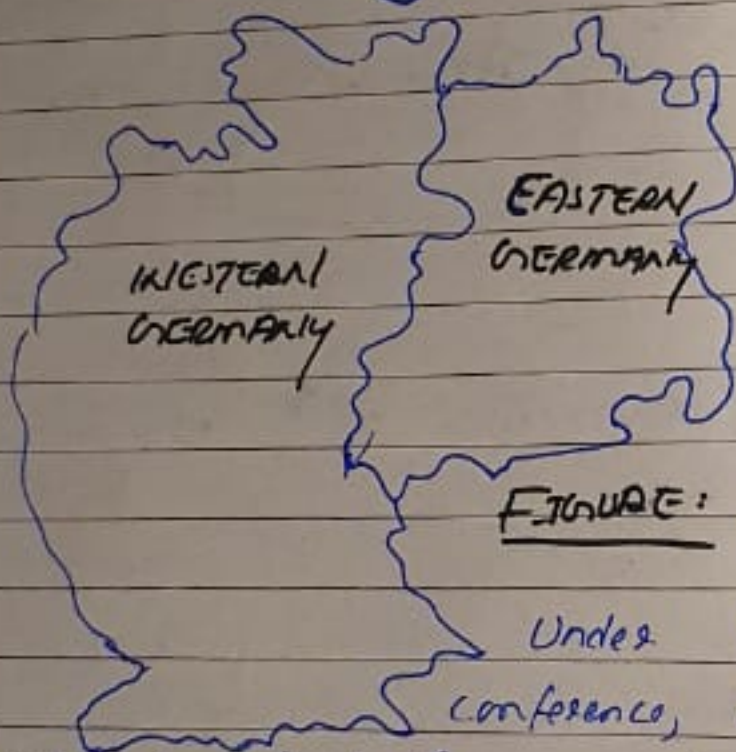


FIGURE: Post WWII
Germany

Under Yalta
conference, it was
decided to divide Germany to ensure
no rise become possible. Cold war
ignited this separation into strong hold
to capitalism and communism. Western
Germany - under US - was heavily
financed to keep away from South
stronghold.

4: The hold of South Korea:

The surrender of Japan gave
the hold of Japanese colony to
Russia and Korea. Resultantly,

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE:

1: Marshall plan:

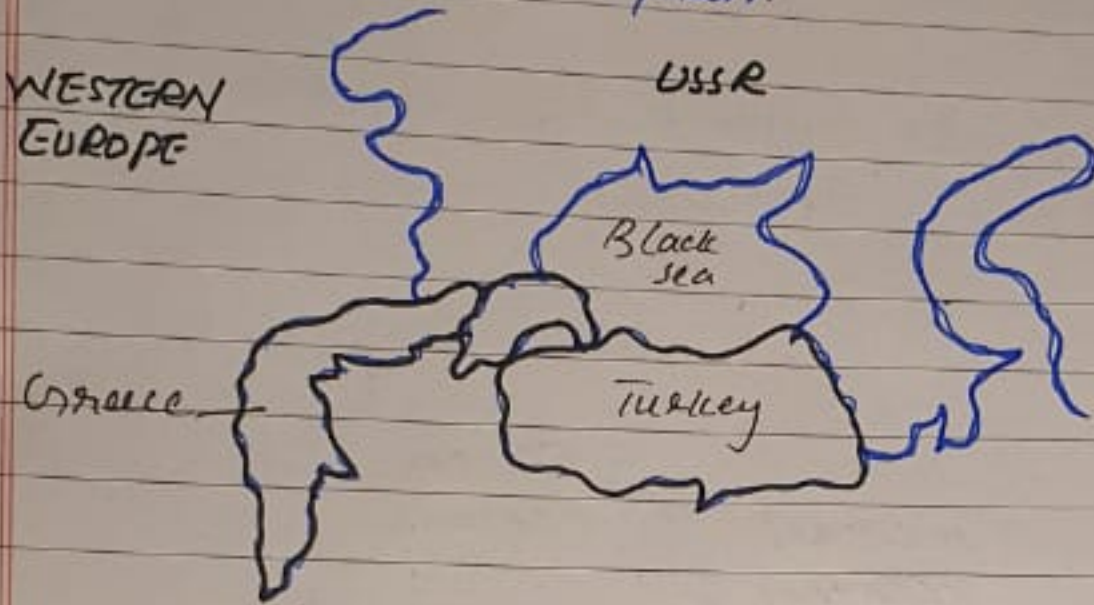
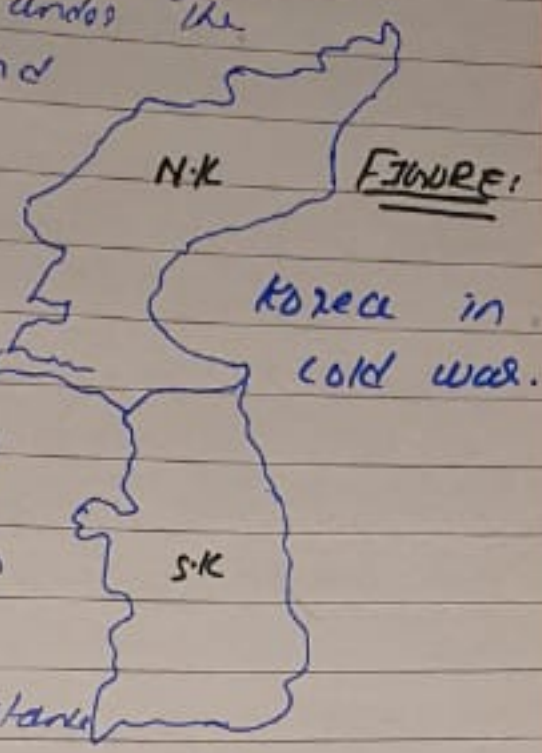


FIGURE: Focus of Marshall plan

Marshall plan was introduced by Truman to support Greece and Turkey financially. Turkey and Greece were the gate way to Western Europe. Communism in these areas meant spread to Western Europe which could threaten capitalist ideology.

2: Truman Doctrine. As evident, was a plan of financial assistance where millions and billions of dollars were distributed for economic development, infrastructure and human development so that

North Korea was under the control of Soviet and South Korea under USA. The war of 1951 made USA realized that economic stability of south Korea was cardinal to secure communism expansion in south. Thus, financial assistance



5: Foreign assistance to Pakistan: Pakistan, due to its strategic location, was included into two western pact.
 a) SEATO - 1954
 b) Baghdad Pact - 1955
 Two other pacts were signed in areas of military assistance. It was these foreign assistance that Pakistan advanced its military power. During cold war.

6: Foreign Assistance to Pakistan 1979:
 After the dismemberment of Bangladesh, relation between the

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USA and Pakistan soured due to lack of support from American side. However, the invasion of Soviet over Afghanistan revived the clientelistic relationship between the former and latter. Under this foreign assistance, mujahideen were trained for jihad against infidels in Islamic territory. Through almost decade of fighting, Soviet power deteriorated and finally in 1991, it collapsed leaving America as the sole super power.

MAIN TENETS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY:

Success of America in becoming sole super power is accumulated to main tenets of foreign policy which include:

- ① Containment of Russia
- ② Marshall plan
- ③ Truman Doctrine
- ④ Combining friendly countries in single platform - NATO
- ⑤ Foreign assistance
- ⑥ Defence pacts.

CONCLUSION:

Decades of indirect
was between two major powers
was to hold dominance over political
and economic spheres globally.
The USA put every effort to subdue
the power and dominance of
Soviet union. The strategic foreign
policy of America through
foreign assistance made it
triumphant because countries were
in dire need of economic
and development assistance. Following
decades, Europe rose from the
ashes of world wars and
became economically independent.
This too undoubtedly, made US
the sole super power.
