

QUESTION # 02

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

The American Revolution was believed to be affected before commencement of War in 1775, due to many reasons. English bore resentment against British colonizers long before the initiation of war. British colonizers had strict strong over American colonies and led stringent control over them, severely affecting their rights and economic opportunities. The unregulated control of ~~Europe~~ Britishers harbors seed of resentment among American people to revolt against the colonizers and get Independence.

REVOLUTION WAS AFFECTED BEFORE THE WAR COMMENCED.

(a) Widening Communication Gap:

The Americans who migrated from British due to economic opportunities and religious autonomy lived in America for many years and built a strong connection with the land. However, the Britishers failed to communicate with the English people due to widening gap and continue to hold autonomy over them. This created sense of insecurity among English men and struggled to revolt against Supreme authority.

(b) Stringent Actions on Trade:

British believed that colonists were there to subjugate to their laws and wills. They were made obliged to follow the orders and

work for British. However, stringent actions on exports such as Navigation Act, Staple Act, Duty Act created disharmony and severely affected economic health of Americans. In order to collect revenue from Americans, Europeans led many sanctions and tariff laws on export of raw materials. The unregulated strict control by British created tensions between them.

(c) Discontent over strict control:

Many strict actions by British were taken to control American's revolt against the king. British Military Troops were obliged to go to America to hold strong control of colonies and passed "Quartering Act" for the accommodation of soldiers. Boston Massacre - 1770 is clearly indicates severe resentment of English people against Britishers, which led them to confiscate and make soldiers hostage.

d, Removal of french Danger:

There was a long danger for colonists from french and India for possible attack, due to which they had to oblige to British and take assistance from British. However, after treaty of Paris and loss of France, danger from west was averted and thus, led to English people to have their own autonomy.

e, Great Awakening:

Before the war of Independence commenced, American people were awakened to have their self-government outside British boundaries. Strict actions of British created the need for Englishmen to uphold their rights and development, which were severely hampered by regular check by Britishness.

ii. Intolerable Actions:

As the resentment among Americans were growing, further strict actions such as Tea Act and Boston Port Bill, which was promulgated to secure East India company and severely punish English People to pay retribution after Boston Tea Party Incident. This was unacceptable to American and harbored revold among Americans before commencement of War

REVOLUTION BEFORE WAR

- Widening Communication Gap
- Stringent Actions on Trade
- Discontent over Strict Control
- Removal of french Danger
- Great Awakening
- Intolerable Actions:

CONCLUSION:

Hence, it can be concluded that Revolution was affected before the war was commenced. The American people had the severe concerns over strict control, stringent export bills and acts, discontent and intolerance to certain actions of British which halted their individual rights and economic stability of America at the expense of their benefits. These factors contributed to the growing tensions between both states communities and led to revolution and war of Independence.

QUESTION # 03

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

After the war of Independence, Americans faced the need to create constitution for the states. The Philadelphia Convention was commenced to suggest amendments in Article of Confederation. However, the need for Constitution was faced by the Congress. Thus, they worked to create constitution for the confederation of 13 states.

Meanwhile, two contradictory ideologies were generated called Federalists and Anti-Federalists, who challenged each other's notions at various levels in the making of American Constitution.

COMPARISON AND CONTRAST OF FEDERALISTS AND ANTI-FEDERATIST THEORIES:

(a) Political Ideology:

Federalists believe that the hold of Government should be given to upper class and qualified people and common people should not be involved with the government. However, Anti-federalist believed that common people have right to run government and can work better in political arena too.

(b) Economic Ideology:

There was deep sectioning between Federalists and Anti-federalists on economic ideology. Federalists believed that the wealth

should be concentrated within aristocrats and Government should facilitate industrial and manufacturing businesses and corporate interests through subsidies, tariff reductions. However, Anti-federalists were against concentration of wealth and worked for circulation of wealth among people to reduce economic disparity.

(c) System of Government:

Federalists were keen supporters of strong central government. They believed that all powerful actions of Defense, economy, war and many other should be given to central government held by upper class people. However, Anti-federalists believed that strong hold should be given to states and favored for strong states to maintain balance and counter unregulated intervention by Government in internal matters.

(c) Representation to Congress:

Federalists were of belief that representation based on population should be given to Congress. Meanwhile, Anti-federalists opposed this idea and suggested ~~rep~~ equal representation of states within Congress, so that none of state should be devoid of their right.

(d) Bill of Rights:

Federalist challenged Bill of Rights to be included in Constitution. They suggested that it will further hamper individual's right as the rights which were not included in the Bill could be overturned and then they opposed it. However, federalists believed that Bill of Rights should be included in the Constitution, so that every individual get their due rights and opportunities.

(e) Ratification of Constitution:

Federalists were more involved to mobilize people and public perception in favour of their ideology and concerns.

While, Anti-federalists were more focused to oppose and challenge the notion without incorporating public opinion. This led to ratification of Constitution by many states according to federalists regime.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEDERALISTS AND ANTI-FEDERALISTS

- Political Ideology
- Economic Ideology
- System of Government
- Representation to Congress
- Bill of Rights
- Ratification of Constitution
- Construction of Constitution

(f) Construction of Constitution:

Federalists were of belief that Constitution should be interpreted flexibly in order to meet evolving demands and thus were called as "loose constructionists". However, Anti-federalists were of strict idea that strict adherence should be implied on Constitution and only mentioned powers and grants should be permissible to federal Government. Thus were called as "Strict constructionists".

CONCLUSION:

Therefore, there was long-lasting debate between two theories before the ratification of Constitution. But at last, federalists regime was successful to mobilise public opinion and ratify the Constitution despite severe opposition by Anti-federalists.

QUESTION # 04

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

The Government of United States has tripartite system with Executive, legislature (Congress) and Judiciary branches. The separation of Powers between three branches are divided in such a way that no any branch could overpower and attain superiority. Thus, several check and balances have been generated to balance the power and autonomy between every branch of the Government. Executive has certain powers over Judiciary and Congress. Similarly, Judiciary and legislature has powers over Executive.

CHECK AND BALANCES ON EXECUTIVE:

(a) By legislature (Congress):

Congress can check the powers of Executive by overruling the veto over certain laws. They can pass the bill with $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority in both houses (Senate and lower house). Moreover, they can impeach President over misconduct.

(b) By Judiciary:

The powers of Executive branch of US government can be checked by Judiciary. Judiciary could question the standing of Executive orders within lens of Constitution. and thus can overturn Executive orders if found unconstitutional.

CHECK AND BALANCES ON CONGRESS:

(a) By Executive:

Executive branch of United State Government could veto congress laws. Furthermore, the Executive could call special sessions or recommend legislation. The president could also appeal to the people concerning legislation.

(b) By Judiciary:

Judiciary can check the powers of legislature by accounting the standing of enacted laws within domain of US Constitution. Judiciary could overturn the legislature or passed laws by making it repugnant to Constitution.

CHECK AND BALANCES ON JUDICIARY:

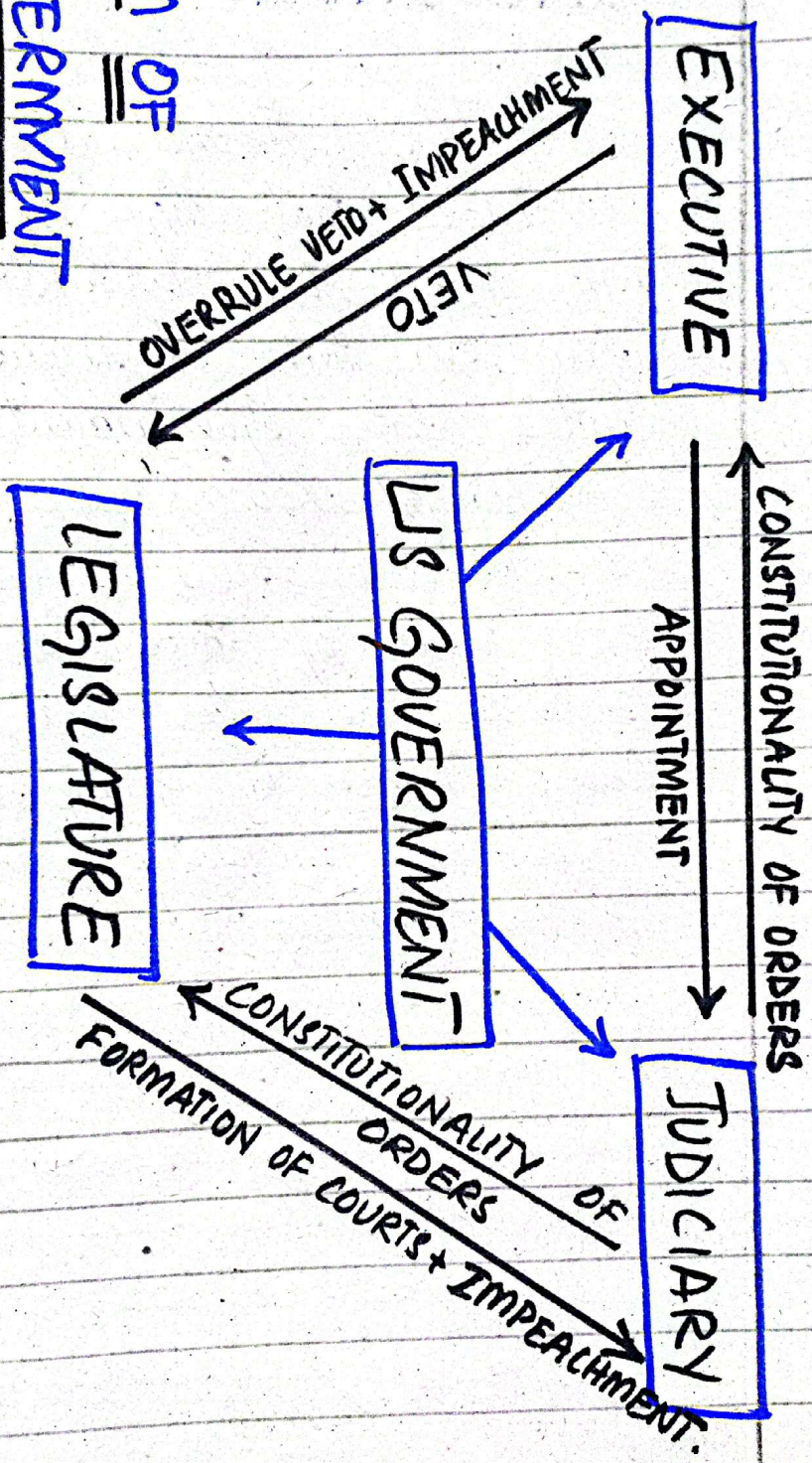
(a) By Executive:

It is on Executive authority to appoint Judges in Supreme Court and Federal Courts. Thus, appointment of Supreme Judges is at the will and power of Executive.

(b) By legislature:

Congress can impeach Judges due to any misconduct or crime. Furthermore, they have power to appoint approve or reject nominations of Judges. and formation of lower Courts. Moreover, they can also ammend the laws and constitution, which was previously considered as unconstitutional by Judiciary.

TRIPARTITE
SYSTEM OF
US GOVERNMENT



CONCLUSION:

Therefore, it can be concluded that there is proper check and balances system over three branches of United States Government. The separation of Powers are devolved in such a way that none of three branch could overrule other branches. Every Branch is given balance power and authority for smooth functioning of the system.



QUESTION # 06

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

The foreign Policy of United States instruments foreign assistance for its national interests. After world war-II United States instruments political, economic, social, cultural and technical assistance to various parts of the world to become sole super power of the world. It generated power hard and soft power to influence states in making unipolar world order after the end of cold war. Many presidents struggled to contain Russia and communist ideology, but they succeeded in making United States as Global power.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AS A TOOL TO BECOME SOLE SUPER POWER AFTER WW-II

(a) Political Assistance:

United States offered much political assistance to many countries such as South Korea, Vietnam, Greece and Turkey to resist the spread of Communism and Containment of Russia.

The "Truman Doctrine" refers to political assistance to challenge Russian hegemony and uphold democratic values and norms.

(b) Economic Assistance:

After the world war-II, devastation in Europe created severe economic and humanitarian crisis, which led to

hunger, food crisis and unemployment. United States found great opportunity to fill the vacuum and enhance its image "Marshall ~~Plan~~ Plan" in 1947 ensured around \$12B financial aid to European countries to rebuilt infrastructure and pave path for industries and manufacturing factories. The amount is equal to \$130B of today's aid. Thus, it ~~is~~ indicates that United States used foreign assistance as a tool to become supreme leader.

(c) Military Assistance:

Considering threats of Russian Aggression and spread of Communism, United States build alliance with European countries called North Atlantic treaty organization or (NATO).

This is defense pact between US and European countries to resist any possible attack invaded

on any member of the organization.

This joint defense pact created a deterrence for the aggressive states for the longest time, and made United States a sole global power after World War-II.

(d) Global Assistance:

United States left all behind when it comes to global assistance in resolving conflicts through peace treaties. The president Woodrow Wilson initiated the creation of League of Nations as international organization to maintain peace.

However, it failed but United States continued to participate in maintaining peace by establishing United Nations in 1945 to prevent war or any potential risks for war around the globe.

(e) Social Assistance:

United States further strengthen its stronghold over the world to maintain its hegemony by cultural and social assistance. Many educational exchange programmes such as Fulbright Programme and Peace Corps Programme established soft power and influenced the perception of United States among states. This sustained the power of United States on international platform.

(f) Nuclear Assistance:

Since United States was a nuclear state and powerful state after World War-II. It emerged as a powerful military around the globe. United States assist European countries by stationing Nuclear weapons (Intermediate Nuclear missiles) on their land against Russian invasion.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AS

A FOREIGN POLICY TOOL

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1, Economic Assistance | → | Marshall Plan |
| 2, Political Assistance | → | Truman Doctrine |
| 3, Military Assistance | → | NATO |
| 4, Global Assistance | → | United Nations |
| 5, Social Assistance | → | Educational Programme |
| 6, Nuclear Assistance | → | Stationing Nuclear Weapons in Europe |

CONCLUSION:

Thus, it can be concluded that United States used foreign assistance as a tool to maintain its superiority. It assist many countries through political, economic, social, cultural, military, educational and global influences, which created a shift of focus from Russia to United States as a sole super power.