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NOA MOCK (History of USA)

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## Part - II

### Question-3

#### Introduction:

After independence, while drafting constitution, the US politicians divided into two groups. The north-south division led to a great debate in America, called federalist versus anti-federalist debate. The northern states were developed, industrialized and more educated while the southern were mainly agrarian and not so up-to-date. Thus both groups presented their own theories of government. Let us analyze the stance and theory of each group.

Proposed theories of government by federalist and anti-federalists  
Comparison of the federalist and anti-federalist's government are given below.

i) Central government:

## I Views of Federalists:

According to federalist, centre should be strong and state governments should be weak.

### Anti-federalist:

They were in view of a weak centre and strong states.

## II Views on Politics:

Federalist: According to federalist, elite and educated of the north should do politics and represent the US in foreign world.

### Anti-federalist:

Contrary to that, Anti-federalist were believe in politics of common men.

## III Views on Economy:

Anti-federalist: They were farmers and they believe in ~~even~~ distribution of wealth in common hands.

Federalist: They belong to aristocratic

they were inclined that money should with northern elites, As they deserve more.

#### IV Bill of Rights:-

##### Federalist.

They do want bill of rights to be included in the constitution because they said that majority rights will not be entertained other than those included in the bill of rights.

##### Anti-federalist:-

Contrary to that the anti-federalist were strongly favoured inclusion the bill of rights to the constitution.

#### V stance on slavery:-

Federalist:- They were against slavery.

##### Anti-federalist:-

On the other hand anti-federalist was in favour of slavery. As they were

agrarian and that's why favoured slavery to be intact because slaves were useful for agricultural south.

## VI Representation:

### Federalist:

According to federalist representation should be based on population. As the population of north were more and urbanization was also increasing.

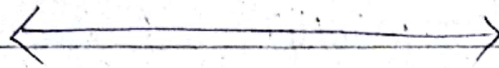
### Anti-federalists:

Contrary to this there demand ~~was~~ of anti-federalist was that representation should be based on states i.e members in congress should be sent according to the states number.

### Conclusion:

In short, there was a huge gap between federalist

and anti-federalist. Their theories of government was entirely different. Thanks to Connecticut plan the huge differences of both groups were resolved but the way of governing and the policies can be show the difference between federalist and anti-federalist. For example, the rule of Washington and Jefferson and they way handling governmental policies were different.



### Question-4

#### Introduction:

The United states of America's government system is based on the principle of separation of powers. The three organs have check and balances among on each other. The framers of constitution

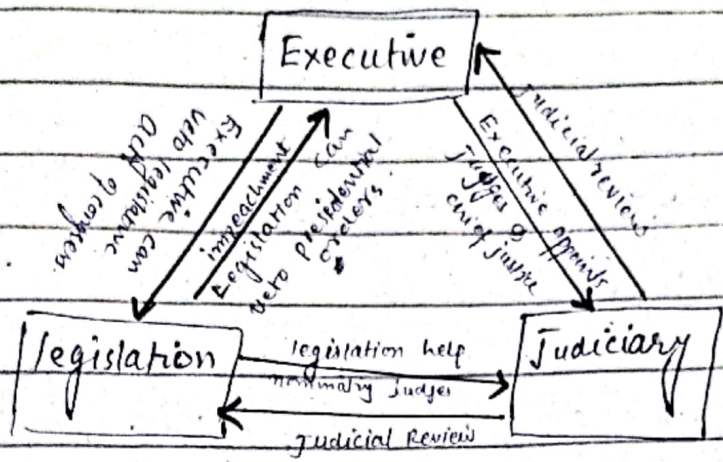
made the check and balances system to stop each organ of government to override other.

Thus if we observe through constitution no one is powerful to each other because each have a check on other. However, due to party politics one can say the president is the most powerful organ when the president and majority of congress are from same party.

To understand this more clearly one has to understand power separation principle.

What is separation of power and checks and balances system in US?

Each organ of government has its own jurisdiction and powers. Additionally some checks and balances on each other. The following paragraph shows checks and balances system in the US constitution.



Executive:

Executive have checks on other both organs i.e

→ Executive can appoint judges and with consent of senate

→ Executive (president) can veto legislative acts

Legislature:

→ It can impeach president

→ It also appoint judges & chief justice and can impeach etc

Judiciary:

→ Judiciary has authority to declare judicial review of any act of congress or president stating it null and void if contradicting to constitution

(B)

From above discussion it become clear that each organ has a check on other. However, due to party politics, the US executive i.e. president can be take as the most powerful organ of the US government.

Following factors show how the US president i.e. executive is the most powerful organ in the US government.

(i) President belongs to majority:-

In the

US usually president belong to majority party. When president and legislative members are from same party, it becomes president to do law making or whatever want because congress can not deny his own president. This lead to executive to become the most powerful organ.

(ii) President has power to bypass congress:-



In some cases to bypass a recalcitrant congress president has power in some emergency case, it can bypass congress.

(iii) President can call special session of congress:-

President has power to call a special <sup>session</sup> ~~power~~ of congress at anytime. This means that executive is powerful.

IV Power of pardon:

President has power to forgive any person who got death sentence from supreme court even. This shows that president is really a powerful man in the US.

Conclusion:

At it should be clear that in the constitution, the framers made no organ so powerful and all organs have equal powers and has some jurisdiction. However, now in practice

and over the time, the executive become more powerful than the other two organs of the government. As the president and legislative members majority usually belong to same party due to which president become an invincible power. As whatever he want he do and the congress members majority being party member of president cannot deny. This way one can say among congress, the judiciary, and the executive branches of the US government executive is powerful.



### Question- 5

#### Introduction:

President Theodore Roosevelt is associated with the progress era

era. His tenure was 1901-1909 A.D.  
He was a conservative, educated progressive man. He introduced his policy which is called square deal. Beside this he also initiated big stick policy in Latin America and many other domestic and foreign policies.

### Square deal of Theodore Roosevelt

The domestic reforms and administrative policies of Theodore Roosevelt is called the square deal of Roosevelt. Some of the important initiatives of his deal are given below.

#### A. Conservation of nature:

He made an army of tree. In his tenure ~~more~~ million acres of land reserved for national forests. He was in view that environment

should clean and clear.

### B- Drug Act:

He passed pure drug Act 1906. As the muckrakers had busted the forgery of drug companies and the food and meat providers. Thus, after that act amalgamation in food and drugs became a crime in United States of America.

### C- Regulation of Railways:

At that time, Railways were taking higher charges from poor farmers. They were exploiting people because there was no regulation. President Theodore Roosevelt passed railway ~~act~~ Act to stop railway from exploiting masses.

### D Reforms in industry:

He also has worked to reform the industries.

Theodore Roosevelt passed many acts and ~~made~~<sup>ensure</sup> better pay and working condition for labours.

### F. Working day:

He made working day 10 hours from 12 hours. In same way he ensure that all the industry and factor honours treating their labours with dignity and giving them required facilities.

### G. Panama ~~canal~~ Canal Construction

Perhaps it was the most important work of Theodore Roosevelt because panam canal was economically vital for the United states of America. He used big stick policy strongly here. Finally, he become able to construct this vital ~~canal~~ passage which is very much important for the <sup>economic</sup> growth of the United states.

H. Finished monopoly of big companies:

At that time America was experiencing the monopoly of big companies. Roosevelt passed many acts and curbed the monopoly of big industries etc.

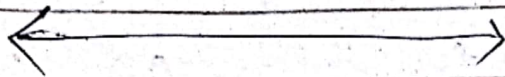
I. Trust Busting:

Through Anti-trust law and other actions, Theodore Roosevelt busted many trusts. Through his this act in time Howard Taft 90 trusts busted, this is called trust busting in American history.

Conclusion:

Theodore Roosevelt's economic policies were very beneficial to the economic growth of America. His era was called era of roaring twenties or affluent 20s. His Three C's formula was a very successful policy in American

history. ~~His~~ Similarly, his domestic policies, the square deal and larger economic policies such as construction of panama canal were <sup>proved</sup> ~~real~~ economic game changers for the growth of American economy.



## Question-6

### Introduction:

Foreign assistance is an essential and useful instrument in the US foreign policy. It has a big hand in making the US sole super power in the world. After world war-II it became an essential component of the US foreign policy. Let us analyze, how much, ~~to~~ ~~the~~ the foreign assistance proved beneficial

for the United States of America.

Evidences of foreign assistance as an instrument by the US foreign policy.

After world war II, the US has made foreign assistance as a tool in its foreign policy making. Some of the important evidences are given below.

(i) Marshall plan:

Just after world war II, the US announced Marshall plan. From this the US given \$13 billion, Today's \$160 billion in add to European states for reconstruction.

This becomes a helpful strategy for America. European countries reconstruct themselves and pay back the US debts which others would not be



be possible for them to pay back to America. Thus American influence, image, relation and economic became stronger from this policy.

## II Development for Allies Agreement

1960.

This was another agreement through which the US announced aid package to Latin American Allies. This also helped American strong hold in world and Latin America particularly.

## III Economic and military assistance to Greece and Turkey;

The proactive role of the US established American strong hold in Greece and Turkey which otherwise could fall to Communism.

## IV Economic Assistance to Israel

for establishing its supremacy

rich Middle East:-

After the independence of Israel in 1948 US has been supporting it economically and militarily because it is one of the most important ally and stronghold of the US for having an eye on middle East.

## V Economic Aid to Pakistan and Egypt during cold war

Through foreign assistance tool of foreign policy, America prey its most important enemy the USSR. Through economic aid to Afghan Mujahidin Pakistan and Egypt and other muslims, America hunted down its enemy number 1 i.e USSR.

One can imagine how <sup>much</sup> this tool was important for the US to become sole super power in the world.

VI US Aid and other funding to different organizations such as World Food Programme, World Health organization, etc.

Similarly, economic funding to different countries and the downtrodden sections of societies through United states Aid for International development (US-Aid) is another tool for presenting the soft image of the US throughout the world.

In same manner, funding to WHO, World food programme and other areas of the United Nation help build image of US being super of the world.

Conclusion:

Cutting long story short, Foreign assistance is an essential instrument of the US foreign policy. A for mention, discussion provide authentic

and proper evidences that this tool was very helpful for United States' journey of becoming a sole super power after world war I. Through this the US strengthened its grip militarily and economically from Latin America to central Asia and from Europe to Africa.



Conclusion