

# Woodrow Wilson's Foreign Policy.

Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia in 1856. He was the 28th US president. He was nominated as the president of Democratic League in 1912 and campaigned on a program called (New Freedom). He is the 1st of the Four president of America to be awarded Nobel - prize.

## Foreign - Policy.

### → Moral - Diplomacy.

Wilson's Foreign - Policy, known as "Moral - Diplomacy" aimed to promote democratic ideals, self - determination, and peace rather than territorial expansion or economic growth. He delivered his diplomacy based on morality and international law.

## principles:

- Supporting democratic governments.
- opposing imperialism and militarism
- promote global peace and cooperation.

League of Nations proposal  
after WW I.

e.g.

Information in Mexico (1914-1917)  
to support democratic governments  
forces.

advocacy for the League of  
Nations as a means to  
prevent future wars.

# Difficulties In Maintaining American Neutrality During World-War-I.

Wilson declared neutrality at the start of world-war-I in 1914. aiming to keep the U.S out of European conflicts. However, several challenges arose.

## Financial Ties:-

The U.S had stronger trade relationship with allied powers Britain and France. than with central powers.

American - Banks and businesses profited from supplying arms and goods to the allies, creating economic bias.

## ii) Unrestricted submarine war.

Germany's use of submarine to target Allied forces including neutral vessels like US vessels; escalated tensions the sinking of RMS Lusitania in 1915 killed 128 Americans, sparking outrage.

## iv) Propaganda and public opinion.

British propaganda depicted Germany as aggressive, rallying American public opinion.

Cultural and historical ties with Britain and France further leaned the U.S. towards Allies.

# Conclusion

Despite Wilson's initial  
commitment to neutrality, these  
pressures ultimately led the  
US to join the war in 1917.  
declaring the fight to  
"make the world safe for  
democracy" this marked a  
shift from neutrality to  
active global engagement  
in shaping world affairs.

## Q★ US Presidential Election System.

Ans. The US presidential election system is a complex process combining direct voting by citizens and the electoral college system. Here's a breakdown, along with a critical analysis of the Electoral college.

### ① How - System works

#### ① Primaries and Caucuses

Political parties in each state hold - primaries (statewide voting) or caucuses (local-gathering) to choose delegates supporting their preferred presidential candidates.

Delegates represent states at party system

#### ② National Convention

Each party holds a convention to officially nominate their

Candidate for ~~potentia~~ president and vice president.

### iii) General Election

Holds on first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Citizens vote for a slate of electors pledged to a presidential candidate (Indirect-voting).

### iv) Electoral College.

Composed of 538 electors equal to 435 Representatives + 100 Senators + 3 for Washington D.C.

A majority of 270 Electors votes is required to win the presidency.

### v) Counting votes:

Electors cast their votes in December, officially determining the president and vice president.

Congress certifies the results in January.

## The Role of Electoral College.

The electoral college is a constitutional mechanism for indirect election. It aims to balance influence between populous and smaller states.

### Positive Role :-

- Balance states representation in presidential elections
- Encourages candidates to campaign nationwide, not just in populous urban areas
- preserve the ~~of~~ Federal structure of the United States.



## Negative Role:-

Disproportionately amplifies the influence the smaller states.

Allows the possibility of a candidate losing their popular vote but winning the presidency

e.g. - 2000, and 2016 elections.

Reduced the weight of individuals votes in large states, leading to a sense of disenfranchisement.

# Advantages of Electoral College.

i) State Representation.

Ensure smaller states retain a voice, prevent dominance by populous states.

ii) Encourages Stability

Two-party dominance avoids fragmented governance typical of proportional system.

iii) prevent-urban bias.

Balance influence across rural and urban areas.

iv) Historical foundation

Rooted in Revolution, ensuring balance between state and federal interest.

## Dis-advantages of Electoral College.

- I Disparity in Representation  
Smaller states have disproportionately more power.  
e.g. Wyoming and California.
- II Winner-Takes-All System.  
Most states award all electors to the candidate with the majority, ignoring minority votes.
- III Popular-Vote Discrepancy.  
President can win without securing the most votes nationally, undermining the democratic principle.
- IV Swing State.  
Focus attention on a handful of compromise states, marginalizing others.

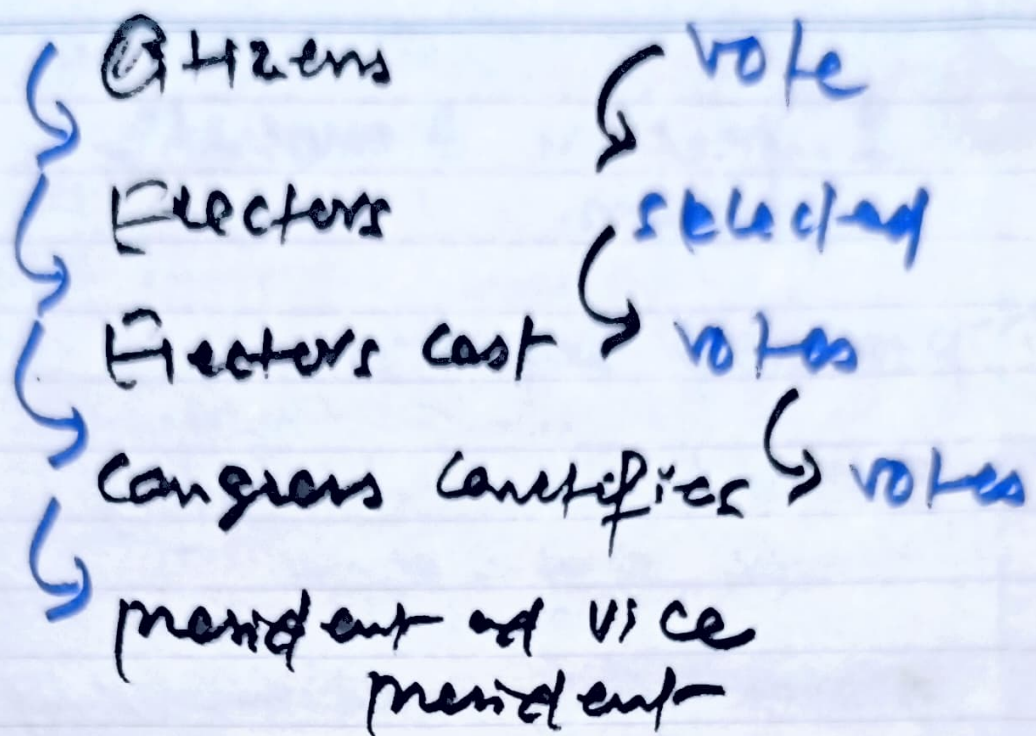
# Impact on Democratic process.

## (1) Positive Impacts.

- Reinforces Federalism by balancing state power.
- Encouraging coalition-building and national campaigns.

## (2) Negative Impact.

- Undermines the "one-person, one-vote" principle.
- Marginalizes non-Swift states, reducing voter engagement.
- Creates the potential for outcomes contrary to the popular will.

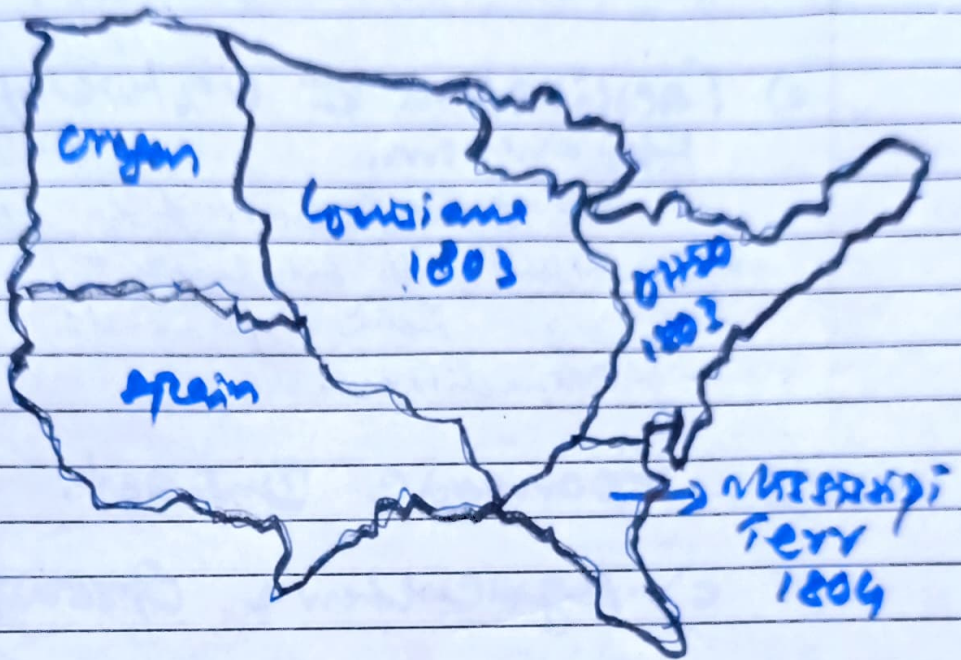


## Conclusion:

The electoral college system of balance state and Federal interest, strengthening Federalism. However, its flaws - disproportionate, being state focus, and potential to override the popular vote - question its democratic legitimacy.

# QAS Louisiana Purchase IN Thomas Jefferson's presidency.

Map



The Louisiana purchase (1803) was a major achievement of Jefferson's presidency, doubling the size of the United States and reshaping its geography, economy and politics.

## 1) Geography Impact

### 2) Territorial Expansion:

Acquired 828,000 square miles of land from France for 15 million stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky mountains.

## b) Control of strategic water ways.

Secured access to the Mississippi river and the port of New Orleans, critical for trade and westward expansion.

## c) Facilitation of westward Expansion.

Created opportunities for exploration and settlement.

e.g. Lewis and Clark expedition.

## ii) Economic Impact.

### c) Agriculture Growth

West - Fertile land on the Mississippi - rain forested agriculture, especially for small farmers aligning with Jefferson's vision of an agrarian republic.

### d) Increase Trade.

Control of new oceans enhanced domestic and international trade.

### e) Natural Resources.

opened access to untapped natural resources.

### iii) Political Impact.

#### 1) Strengthened Federal Power.

The acquisition demonstrated the federal government's ability to act decisively in foreign policy.

#### 2) Constitutional debate

Jefferson, a strict constructionist, feared criticism for acting beyond the Constitution's explicit powers, as it did not explicitly authorize land purchases.

#### 3) Shaping national identity

The purchase symbolized the U.S. ambitions for continental expansion, laying the foundation for "Manifest Destiny".



## Conclusion.

The Louisiana purchase doubled the US territory, boosted the economy, and ensured future growth, it also challenged Jefferson's strict constitutional view, highlighting tensions between principles and practical governance.