

## Part-II

### Question-2

How does the US Presidential elections works? Critically Analyze the role of electoral college. What the advantages and disadvantages of this system? How does it impacts the overall democratic process?

"Elections belongs to the people. Its their decision. If they decide to turn their back on the fire and burn their behinds, then they will just have to sit on their blisters"

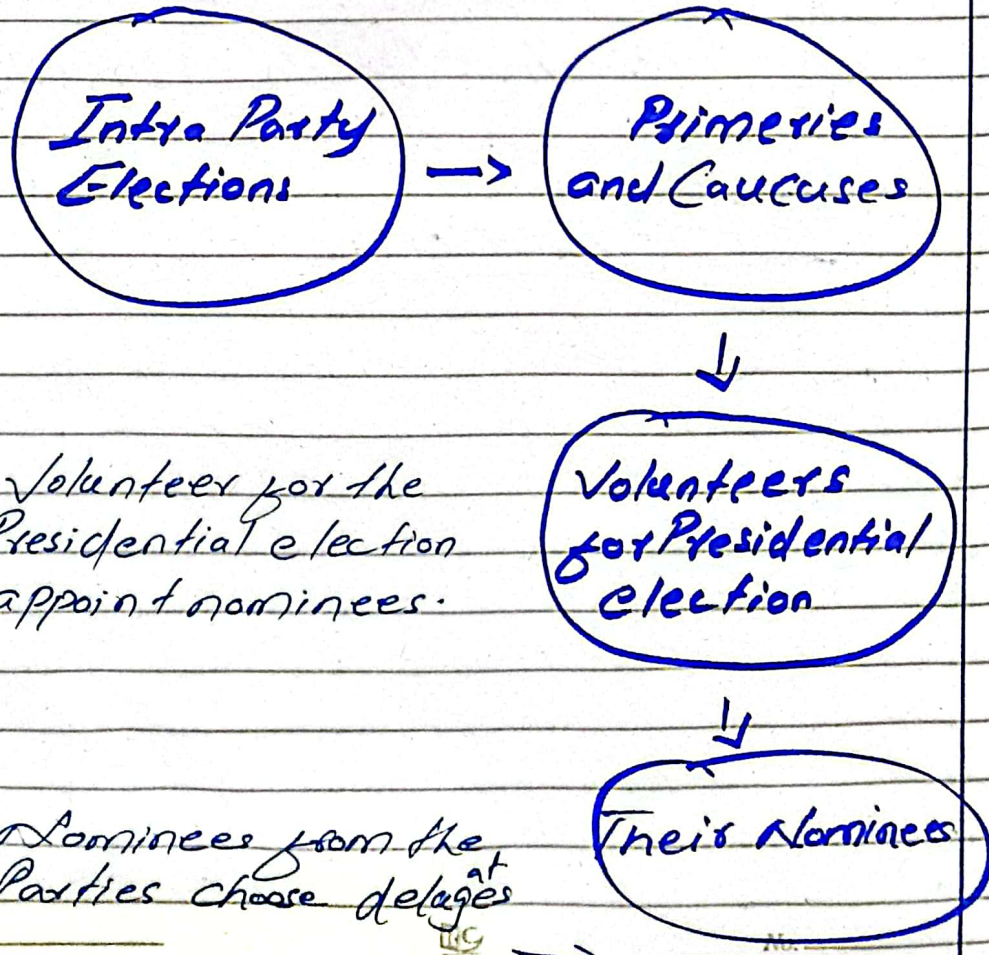
Abraham Lincoln US President

### Introduction:

US is the first state to adopt the democracy and given right to their people to choose the representatives. The US Presidential elections occurs after four held on the first tuesday after the first Monday in November. US has indirect election system during which the Intraparty elections are held which is the key to national democracy. US

has many Parties but there are two main Parties i.e Democratic and Republican. The states which supports the Democratic party called Blue states and the states which supports Republican called Red states. The main Competition held in swing states which either may support Democratic or Republicans. The Election held before one year and end after one year of election.

## Q) US Presidential Election System:



Delegates make the Delegate College.

Delegates

Delegate College during Parties National Convention votes for Presidential nominees.

National Convention

Presidential nominees choose their Vice-Presidents.

Presidential nominees

Both candidates make slogans Campaign ends after Presidential Debates.

Campaign Staff

Presidential debates held by media only 3 debates.

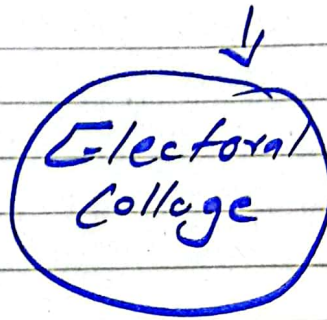
Presidential Debates

On election day two types of votes Popular vote (People vote for electors) Electoral vote

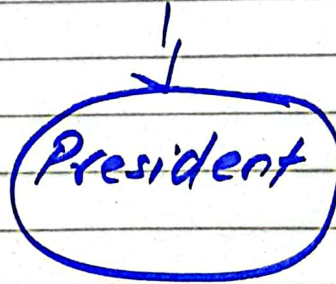
Election Day

Electors.

Electors from both parties makes electoral college. (538).



Electoral college vote for the President rather they have not any participation in legislation.



"In the Presidential elections Winner takes all loser takes nothing".  
How let see?

Washington DC



3 Electors



Republican

Democratic



2



1

Here 3 electors vote will go to Republicans as winner takes all loser takes nothing.

## Role of Electoral College:

The US President is not directly chosen by the the vote of people but are chosen by the electors during process called electoral college. Hence the electoral college have an important <sup>role</sup> in the Presidential elections. Members of electoral college are chosen by the Political parties by Central Committee in each state. There 538 elector in all a candidate need 270 votes of electors. If the candidates wins the popular vote (Hilary Clinton in 2016) but lose the electoral college will lose the elections.

## Advantages of Electoral College:

### i- Preserve Federalism:

ensures all parts of country are involved in the selecting president.

### ii- Encourage Coalition Building:

Candidates seeks support from multiple regions rather than focusing highly populated areas.

### ii- Promotes Legitimacy:

providing clear winner, even

if popular vote is close.

#### iv- Protects Minority Interests:

President is decided by the handful of swing states, ignoring popular vote.

### Disadvantages of Electoral College:

#### i- Gives Too much Power to Swing States -

Ignoring the other states  
Swing states decides President.

#### ii- Rooted in Slavery and Racism:

People argue that system was created to protect the interests of slave holding states and suppress votes of people of color.

#### iii- Contradicts Democratic Principles:

allowing a candidate to win the presidency without receiving most popular votes.

#### iv- Favors rural areas over Urban:

Favoring rural areas and ignoring urban areas.

## Impacts on the democratic System of electoral college:

Electoral College System have significant impacts on the democratic System of US as it preserves the the federalism and unites the all States by the coalition building and moderation. However, critics argue that it is undemocratic, candidate winning the Presidential election without popular votes receiving most.

Additionally, the System disenfranchise voters in non-swing States as their votes may not have significant impact on the out come of elections.

## Conclusion:

US Presidential elections are conducted every after 4 year since the Independence without any halt of military interference. Elections are truly representing the Civil Supremacy of US residents. Promoting the human rights without any racism.

## Question - 4

Explain Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy and difficulties maintaining American neutrality at the outset of WW-I.

"Every man who takes office in Washington either grows or swells, and when I give a man an office, I watch him carefully to see whether he is growing or swelling."

Woodrow Wilson President of U.S.

## Introduction:

Woodrow Wilson was the 28th President of America. He served the two terms and was one who led the America through World War-I. His policies were to promote democracy and peace in the world. During World War-I he play crucial role in the peace making and to end the war. Therefore he was awarded by the Noble Prize for the peace making efforts.



## Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson:

When the Woodrow Wilson became the President in 1913, he tried to take moral approaches to foreign policy which is called moral diplomacy. Key factors of his policy are:

### i- Moral Diplomacy:

Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy was guided by a commitment to moral diplomacy, which emphasized the importance of democracy, self-determination and human rights.

### ii- Democratic Thought:

His ideology was democratic as basic pillar of the US. During the WW-I, US allied with UK on democratic ideology. **Woodrow Wilson says:**

"We are fighting for the sake of democracy."

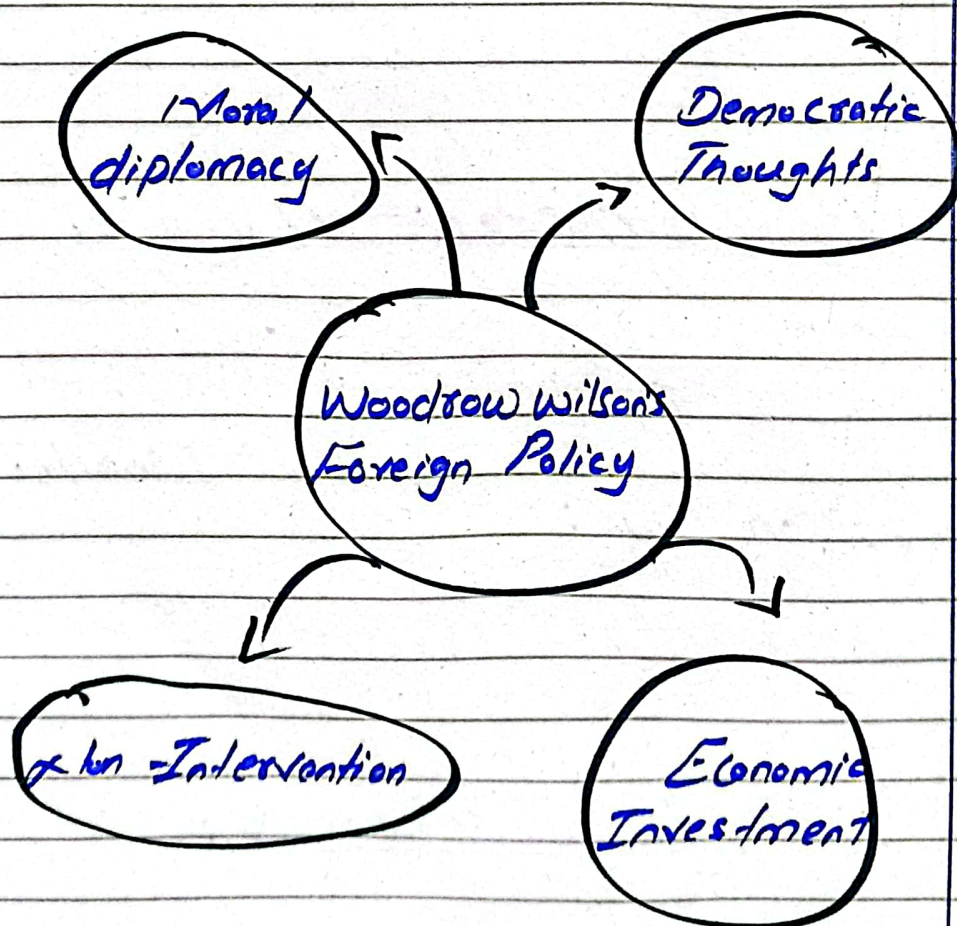
### iii- Non-Intervention:

Woodrow Wilson's policy was Non-Interventionism and neutrality given by the his fellow Presidents. During WW-I remained neutral till 1916 and joined late

due to regional conflicts in 1917.

#### iv- Economic Investment

Wilson wants to strengthen the US economy through trade. His significant achievement was the completion of Panama Canal to facilitate the trade and naval movements from Pacific to Atlantic oceans.



American Neutrality at  
out set of WW-I faced  
difficulties:

Trade relations  
with Europe

Ideological  
Reason

Economic Factors  
with allied Powers

German Submarine  
Warfare

Zimmer Mann  
Telegaph

Russian Revolution

Double  
Loyalty

War Declaration

## 1- Trade Relations with Europe:

US had very good relations with Europe which brings economic factor entered the war

## 2- Ideological Reason:

Woodrow Wilson's ideology of Government Structure was democracy and UK ally of US also believes on the democracy on the other Germany was on the agenda of expansion. There US after 2 and half years Isolationism enters the war.

## 3- Economic Factor:

US had given the huge loans to allied powers as the defeat of allied power would had resulted in the sinking American money. Hence America decided to support allies. Resulted trade with allies to 3 billion dollars b/w 1914 to 1916.

## 4- German Submarine Warfare:

In 1917, German Submarines torpedoed three Unarmed American ship including

famous ship Lusitania, which resulted heavy losses. Britain propagated this news and the German aggressive behaviour was condemned and US was forced into war.

### 5- Zimmer Mann Telegraph

American public opinion was also inflamed by Zimmermann note.

Zimmermann was the foreign Secretary of Germany who sought military alliance with Mexico against United States.

When submarines sank, Wilson abandoned temporary armed neutrality.

### 6- Russian Revolution:

In 1917, the ruler of Russia "Czar" was dethroned in Russian revolution and Communist party led by Lenin was all set to take up new system of Government in Russia. US view Communist revolution will not favourable to US System.

### 7- Double Loyalty:

Brue W. Jentleson writes in his book "American foreign" that "American people had double loyalty". They were loyal to USA and the country from where their ancestors came.

In 1914 30% of American first and second generation was American immigrants. They could not see their ancestors suffering in war and enter war.

## 8- War Declaration:

In his powerful message of 2 April 1917, Wilson condemned the German submarine campaign as "warfare against mankind" and urged Americans to fight in his famous phrase to make the world "safe for democracy".

## Conclusion:

Woodrow Wilson was the non-aggressive leader always wants to promote the Democracy, Trade Economy and peace in the world. But certain factors which influenced him to join the WW-I and he was the one who made peace by ending the WW-I through his 14 points of Woodrow Wilson.

## Question-7

George Washington's Presidency was marked with number of firsts. Critically evaluate his presidency with ref. to his accomplishments?

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all"

George Washington President of US

## Introduction:

George Washington the founding father of United States of America and was first President of America in 1789. He served two terms. During the Presidency George Washington faced several domestic and foreign challenges. He was the man who led the Army of American Revolution.

# Accomplishments of George Washington's Presidency

Domestic Achievements

Foreign Achievements

Hamilton Financial Plan

French Revolution

Whiskey Rebellion

Citizen Genet

Westward Expansion

Jays Treaty

Judicial Act

Proclamation Neutrality

Treaty of Greenville

Pinckney Treaty



## Domestic Achievements:

### 1. Hamilton Financial Plan:

America was in crucial financial crisis after his birth. Alexander Hamilton was appointed Secretary State of Treasury. He gave plan to promote and stable financial condition.

- i- Revenue Generated via Taxation.
- ii- Payment of national and state debts.
- iii- Establishment of national on the basis of New England Bank.
- iv- Establishment of Uniform Currency in all states of USA.

### 2. Whiskey Rebellion:

Pennsylvania farmers refused to pay taxes on the whiskey, challenged the American Constitution and Government. Washington responded federalizing 15000 men in the state of militia under supervision of Hamilton. Act was appreciated by the whole country.

### 3- Westwards Expansion:

Due to Treaty of Greenville and Jays US Government controlled vast lands. Congress passed a Public Land Act in 1796 for rapid settlement of land and selling federal land at reasonable price.

This followed also added a few states in Ohio, Vermont and Kentucky and Tennessee.

### 4- Judicial Act:

Act was passed in 1789 and laid foundation of Judicial System of U.S.

- i- One Chief Justice
- ii- 5 Associate Judges
- iii- 13 Districts
- iv- Federal District Court along with Attorney General.

### 5- Treaty of Greenville:

Native Americans were defeated by the American army lead by General Anthony Wayne and in the battle of Fallen Timber in Northwestern Ohio. which led them to sign "Treaty of Greenville".

## Foreign Achievements:

### 1- French Revolution:

Americans feeling humble towards ~~Russian~~ French because of French Revolution. Decided to be neutral and sidelined from French internal affairs.

### 2- Citizen Genet

Edmond Genet was French minister came to America for assistance as per treaty of 1778. Genet was so outrageous with his conduct. Jefferson asked Washington to remove offending diplomat. Once recalled by French Genet chose to live in US.

### 3- Jays Treaty:

Washington sent his Chief Justice to British that stop ofensive searching and seizing of American ships. After negotiation John Jay sign the treaty.

## Conclusion:

George Washington played important role in shaping the US during his presidency and also given his policy not involve in European affairs, not to form political parties, not make any permanent foreign alliance. US next president followed the policies of founding fathers to bright the US.

## Question - 8

Write a note on any  
Two of the following:  
a - Go West Young Man  
b - U<sub>2</sub> Incident  
c - Middle East Crisis and  
America's Response.

### B - U<sub>2</sub> Incident

The relation between America and Russia were increasingly getting intense following the world war. Russia denied to the "open skies proposal of America" in 1955 which deteriorated the relations even further.

USA instituted high altitude flights over Russia to keep check and balance on their activities because of mistrust between two. U-2 was spying plane, which after numerous successful flights was shot down by the Russian Army on 1st may 1960. The Pilot of the plane Francis Gary was brought down to Sverdlovsk and this incident had lasting negative impact on the relation of two countries.

## Safe landing of Plane:

Various theories were given regarding landing of plane on the Russian soil, but still is a mystery to be solved. Some theories of U2 landing are given below:

- 1- Gary was flying his plane below the high flying altitude and was hit by anti-aircraft fire.
- 2- Gary himself landed the plane in USSR.
- 3- There was bomb on the board of plane.

## Consequences:

It can be said that it was the biggest and important incident to prolong the cold war era. The Paris Summit between Russia and America collapsed because Russia demand apology and President **Eisenhower** was unwilling to give any apology. Gary was convicted of crime and was sentenced three years and seven years of hard labour. This incident lead to **Cuban missile crisis** and US- USSR relation reached an all time low.