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QUESTION No. 2

U-S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

INTRODUCTION:

The U.S. Presidential election is a complex process that includes multiple stages: the primaries, the caucuses, the Electoral College, and the National Convention. Each component plays a significant role in determining the next president. While designed to ensure balanced representation, the Electoral College, has been the subject of debate due to its perceived flaws in reflecting the will of the people.

ROLE OF PRIMARIES & CAUCUSES:

Primaries and caucuses are held by each state to determine the political party's candidate for the presidency. In a primary voters cast ballots, while in a caucus participants engaged in discussions and votes. These events influenced party's nominations by shaping delegates counts.

IMPORTANCE OF DELEGATES:

Each state holds a number of delegates based on its population. The goal of primaries and caucuses is to secure delegates for one's candidate, ultimately

determining who will represent the party at the National Convention. The number of electors are determined according to the congressional representatives (Senate and House of Representatives) by each state.

NATIONAL CONVENTION:

The National Convention is where each party nominates its candidate for presidency. Delegates chosen in the primaries and caucuses vote for the candidate who win their state.

The convention also sets the party platform and prepares for the general election.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE:

The Electoral College is a group of 538 electors who ultimately choose the president. Each state's electors are equal to its number of congressional representatives, and most states follow a winner-takes-all approach.

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN POPULAR & ELECTORAL VOTE:

The Electoral College system can result in a president being elected without winning the popular vote. In 2000, Al Gore won the popular vote, but George W. Bush won the presidency after securing more electoral votes.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS SYSTEM:

PROTECTING SMALLER STATES:

The Electoral College protects smaller states by ensuring that they have a proportionate, though somewhat disproportionate, influence in the election. Without it

candidates might only focus on heavily populated areas.

DISADVANTAGE!

UNDUE INFLUENCE OF SWING STATES:

Swing states like Florida or Pennsylvania receive excessive attention, while states with a predictable outcome (e.g. California or Texas) are often ignored, leading to an unbalanced focus during campaign.

IMPACT ON DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION:

The Electoral College challenges the principle of "One person, one vote". Voters in smaller states have more electoral power than those in larger states, undermining equal representation.

CALL FOR REFORM:

Many critics argue that the Electoral College is outdated and distorts the democracy. Proposals for reform, such as direct popular voting, would ensure that each vote carries equal weight, strengthening the democratic process.

CONCLUSION:

While the U.S. presidential election system has several important components like primaries, caucuses, the Electoral College, the latter's drawbacks, including potential mismatch between popular and electoral votes, raise concerns about democratic fairness. Reforms to make the system more representative

could help align with the principle of one person, one vote democracy.

QUESTION No. 4

WOODROW WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY AND NEUTRALITY DURING WW-I:

INTRODUCTION:

Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy was centered around neutrality, idealism, and internationalism. His aim was to maintain peace and avoid entanglement in European conflicts, but the outbreak of World War-I, and subsequent events tested this policy, leading to a shift in the U.S role on the global stage.

WILSON'S NEUTRALITY DOCTRINE:

Wilson initially advocated for a strict neutrality when WW-I broke out in 1914, believing the U.S should stay out of the European conflict. His goal was to avoid taking sides, keeping American interests and peace intact.

U.S ECONOMIC TIES WITH ALLIES:

Despite official neutrality, American economic interests were deeply tied to the Allies, particularly Britain and France. U.S banks and businesses provided loans and traded goods with these nations, which pressured the U.S to lean toward the Allies.

weakening its neutral stance.

THE GERMAN THREAT: SUBMARINE WARFARE:

Germany's decision to resume unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, targeting civilians ships, was a direct challenge to U.S. neutrality. The sinking of the British Ocean liner "Lusitania" in 1915, killing 128 Americans, heightened tensions, forcing Wilson to respond.

THE ZIMMERMAN TELEGRAM:

In early 1917, Britain intercepted a German proposal to Mexico, the Zimmerman Telegram, offering to help Mexico ret reclaim lost territory in the U.S. if it entered the war against America. This diplomatic incident further eroded neutrality.

PRESSURE FROM PUBLIC OPINION:

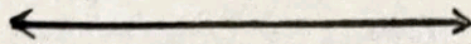
American public opinion, initially divided, became increasingly sympathetic to the Allies due to German aggressions. Wilson faced growing pressure to act, shifting his policy towards eventual intervention.

U.S. ENTRY INTO W.W-I:

In April 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war, citing the need to make the world safe for democracy. This marked a decisive end to American neutrality, as the U.S. joined the war on the side of the Allies.

CONCLUSION:

Wilson's foreign policy of neutrality was tested by economic interests, German provocation, and public sentiment. Despite his efforts, maintaining neutrality became increasingly untenable, leading to American involvement in World War-I, making a shift in the U.S. role in international affairs.



QUESTION NO-5

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA: IMPLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION:

The Louisiana Purchase, made in 1803, during Thomas Jefferson's presidency, was a transformative event in the history of U.S.A. It significantly expanded the country's territory, reshaped its economy, and influenced political debates. Jefferson's decision, while controversial, was pivotal in shaping the nation's future.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION:

The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States, acquiring 83800 miles square from France for \$15 million. The land acquisition included present-day Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, and parts of other 14 states, making the U.S. as a continental continental power.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

The acquisition opened vast new lands for agriculture, crucial for the nation's economy. The fertile land west of the Mississippi River, provided opportunities for settlement, farming, and trade. The Jefferson envisioned an agrarian republic, the purchase directly align with his vision of a nation of independent farmers.

CONTROL OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER:

The Louisiana Purchase gave the U.S. control of the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans, vital for trade. This allowed farmers in the western territories to send goods to international markets, strengthening the nation's economy and its ties to global trade route.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS:

Jefferson's decision was controversial, as he had always advocated for a strict interpretation of the constitution. The purchase seemed to contradict his principle, raising questions about presidential power. However, Jefferson justified that it was necessary move to secure the nation's future and protect its interests.

NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS:

The Louisiana Purchase intensified U.S. interactions with the Native American tribes. As settlers move westward, conflicts

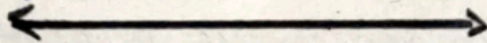
over land increased. Jefferson's policy pushed for assimilation, but they also led to displacement and violence against indigenous population.

LONG-TERM LEGACY:

The Louisiana Purchase set the stage for westward expansion, fueling the idea of "Manifest Destiny". It laid the foundation for further territorial acquisitions and U.S. involvement in the global economy, ultimately reshaping American politics and society.

CONCLUSION:

The Louisiana Purchase was a defining moment in Thomas Jefferson's presidency. It expanded the nation's territory, strengthening its economy, had lasting political consequences. Despite the controversy, the purchase played a critical role in shaping the United States into a continental power.



QUESTION No. 8**PART (a)****GO WEST, YOUNG MAN****INTRODUCTION:**

The phrase "Go west, young man" is a famous slogan in U.S. history that encapsulates the spirit of westward expansion during the 19th century. It was popularized by newspaper editor Horace "Greeley" and encouraged Americans to move westward in search of new opportunities.

WESTWARD EXPANSION:

The slogan reflected the growing movement of settlers heading west, motivated by the promise of fertile land and prosperity. This movement was supported by policies like Homestead Act of 1862, which granted 160 acres of land to settlers willing to farm it.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY:

Settlers, often farmers, miners and entrepreneurs, sought new economic opportunities in the west. The discovery of gold in places like California and Nevada spurred migrations, such as the "California Gold Rush" from 1848 to 1855.

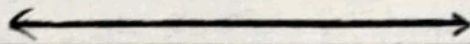
IMPACT ON NATIVE AMERICANS:

The westward expansion led to significant displacement and conflict with the Native American tribes. As settlers moved west, they encroached on Native

lands, resulting in violent confrontations and forced relocations, such as the "Trail of Tears".

CONCLUSION:

"Go West, Young Men", symbolizes the ambition, promise, and challenges of Americans' expansion during the 19th century. While it led to the growth of the nation, it also created profound social and ethical issues, particularly for Native Americans.



QUESTION NO. 8

PART-(b)

U-2 INCIDENT:

INTRODUCTION:

The U-2 Incident of 1960 involved the downing of an American U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union, severely damaging U.S.-Soviet relations and impacting Cold War diplomacy. Pakistan played a crucial role in this event as a key location for the U.S. reconnaissance flights.

THE INCIDENT:

On May 1, 1960, an American U-2 spy plane, was shot down by the Soviet Union while conducting a reconnaissance mission. The plane launched from a U.S. base in Peshawar, Pakistan, was gathering intelligence on Soviet military capabilities.

ROLE OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan served as a strategic ally to the United States, providing a base for U-2 flights aimed at monitoring Soviet activities. The use of Pakistan as a launch site was a pivotal success of U.S. intelligence operations in the region. The covert nature of these operations remained hidden from the general public until the U-2 incident exposed it.

PUBLIC EXPOSURE OF U-2 WRECKED:

When the Soviet captured power they publicly presented the wreckage of the U-2 and forced the U.S. to admit its involvement in espionage. The incident embarrassed the U.S. and significantly impacted relations with both Soviet and Pakistan.

IMPLICATIONS:

The U-2 incident led to the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations and the cancellation of a planned summit. It also strained U.S.-Pakistan ties, as Pakistan had unknowingly allowed its territory to be used for espionage operations, placing the country under security.

CONCLUSION:

The U-2 incident highlighted

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The delicate nature of Cold War alliances and covert operations. Pakistan's role as a launch site for U.S. spy planes became a point of international tension, showcasing the complexities of Cold War diplomacy.

