

## QUESTION # 04

### ANSWER:

#### INTRODUCTION:

After the horrors of Great Depression, America was at the verge of economic and social collapse. In order to reform and recover the economy from the woes of economic crisis, Franklin D. Roosevelt adopted "New Deal". It aimed to reform, recover and give relief to general population. The social welfare programs of the New Deal filled the people with sanguineness. Moreover, the feeling of self-sufficiency due to more economic opportunities generated optimistic American society.

# MAIN STREAM AGENDA OF

## NEW DEAL:

### i. REFORMS:

#### a. Banking and financial Reforms:

New deal offers many banking reforms such as Emergency Bank Act, which reestablished faith of American in Banking system of the country.

#### b. Wagner Act:

This act proclaims to protect rights of labors, improve their conditions and labor unions.

#### c. Agriculture Adjustment Act:

This act aims to stabilize crops price, facilitate farmers and improve agriculture of the country.

## (ii) RELIEF :

### (a) Civilian Conservation Corps:

Civilian conservation corps was introduced in the New Deal to offer informal economic opportunities to young population. They were offered jobs in establishing forest, beaches and parks. This increased their self esteem and morale.

### (b) Federal Emergency Relief Administration:

This program was initiated in New Deal program to fund public programs. The civil works, building public building engendered various job opportunities for people of America.

### (c) Housing Initiatives:

New deal also prospected for housing deals for people homeless people. Many housing schemes gave roof to people during hard times of America.

## RECOVERY:

a. National Industrial Recovery Act:

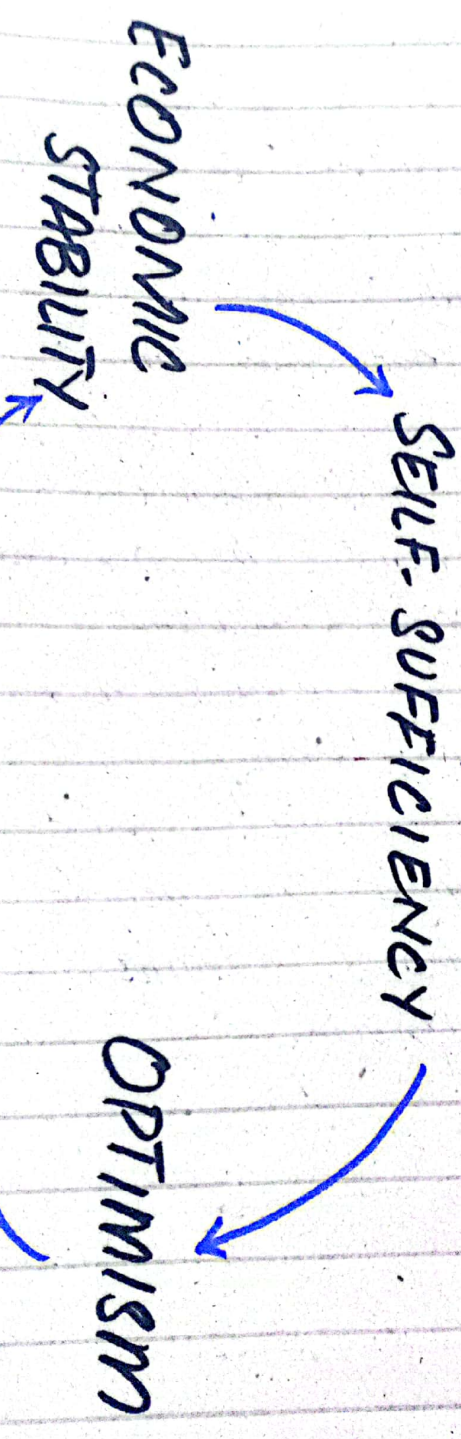
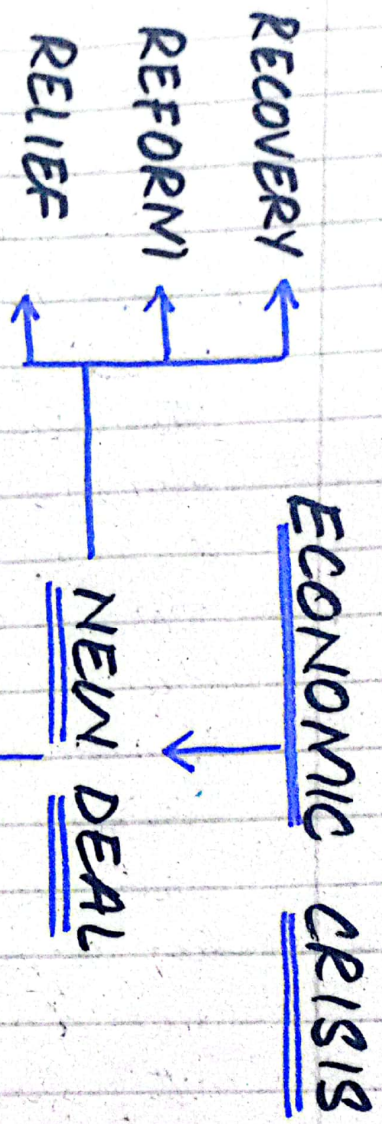
NIRA was an important initiative taken in New Deal, which aims to regulate industrial practices, offers fair deal and set standards. This was later made unconstitutional by Judicial system of America.

b. Encouragement to Trade Unions:

In order to protect the right of labors and recover the regulations on them, New Deal encourage to make trade unions.

c. Reconstruction of Finance Commission:

Roosevelt puts pressure to establish Finance Commission, which will grant loans to industries, railroads and banks. This step helped in recovery of economy and make people self-sufficient.



## CONCLUSION:

The adoption of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal offered a ray of hope for the vulnerable people of America in economic crisis. It harboured self-sufficiency, optimism and self-respect due to economic independence. New-deal created various social welfare programs along with economic liberty for the people of America. Thus, New deal filled the people with sanguineness, optimism and self-sufficiency.



## QUESTION # 06

ANSWER:

### INTRODUCTION:

Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy illustrates several contrasting objectives and events in American Political history. Thomas Jefferson kept his faith in common man and propelled for an agrarian society, with strict construction of constitution. However, Andrew Jackson was popular leader, strove for universal male suffrage and pragmatic about banking system in the America. However, both leader demonstrated faith in democratic system, capacities of common man in agrarian society and strong opposition to stringent economic concentration.

# COMPARISON BETWEEN JAFFERSONIAN AND JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY:

## (a) Key Principles:

### (i) Jacksonian Democracy:

- Universal Suffrage

Thomas Jefferson was of belief in pure democratic political system, where every common man had right to vote. Thus, he initiated universal male suffrage movement.

- Populism:

He was a populist leader, pushing people to resist the injustice. He believed that aristocrats overpower common man due to their political supremacy.

- Rise of Democracy:

During his era, democracy thrived at the utmost with rise of political parties and divergent opinions.



ii, Jeffersonian Democracy:

- Agrarian Society:

Andrew Jackson

was proponent for Agrarian society, based on agricultural economy.

- Limited Government.

He was strict construct of constitution, he believed the government role should be limited and states should be autonomous with limited federal intervention.

## POLICIES:

i, Jacksonian Democracy:

- ~~was~~ "Kitchen Cabinet":

Kitchen Cabinet

usually involves advisory and consulting body of Andrew Jackson.

He appointed his friends for a consulting in democratic policies.

- Spoils System: It refers to policy which prohibits to give government offices to common man. He advocated his followers for government position, later referred to a spoils system.

## ii) Jeffersonian Democracy

- Louisiana Purchase

Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana from France in \$15 million, which almost doubled the territory of America.

- Embargo Act:

Jefferson also proclaimed embargo act in order to prevent economic pressure rather than going into war with the foreign countries.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

### i) Jacksonian Democracy:

- Rise of common man:

Andrew Jackson believed in the power of common man. He exclusively opposed the idea of political power in certain people or aristocrats.

In contrast, he propelled for divolution of power to common man.

- Westward Expansion:

Jackson proclaimed Indian Removal Act, which pushed Native Americans from their lands and expand the territory of America to the west.

- ii) Jeffersonian Democracy

- Agricultural development:

Thomas Jefferson inalienably advocate development of agricultural society. He aims to facilitate and strengthen farmers, which will help America to progress and prosper.

- Education in Democracy:

He believed in order to promote real democracy, education is key player for people to facilitate their social mobility. Thus, he pushed for education for social development.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

i. Jacksonian Democracy.

- Opposition to Bank:

He strongly believed that central Bank abused its power and served in the best interest of aristocrats. Thus, he pushed strong opposition to establishment of second bank.

ii. Jeffersonian Democracy.

- Opposition to Bank:

Similar to Jacksonian democracy, Thomas Jefferson is also resisted creation of Bank and condemn any concentration of wealth by the wealthy people through banking system. He believed that it will abuse the rights of people and poor populace.

## CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, It can be concluded that both democracies prospects right for common man, rise of democratic values and agricultural principles. However certain key principles in social and economic development policies differ from each other. In summation, both democracies strictly adhere to democracy, right of individuals and capacities of people at domestic fronts.



# QUESTION # 02

ANSWER:

## INTRODUCTION:

Martin Luther King led the civil rights movement to resist racism and prevail equal opportunities for coloured people and just society. His philosophy of non-violence was based on Christian values and Gandhi's ideology. He believed that resistance of illegal and unjust policies should be done in the form of civilian disobedience rather violent approaches. He believed in the unconditional love as the answer for all the injustices and tried to uphold moral principles in his struggle.

# PHILOSOPHY OF NON-VIOLENCE

BY MARTIN LUTHER KING:

## (a) Christian Philosophy:

Martin Luther King believed that Christianity promote peace and love. The non-violent reaction of Jesus Christ to every injustice is the ultimate target for every struggle. Thus, his philosophy of non-violence depend on Christian principles.

## (b) Gandhian Ideology:

King followed the footprints of Mahatma Gandhi. He idealizes Gandhi struggle during British colonization of sub-continent. He achieved to get separate state without bloodshed. Thus, King also believed in his values and moral guidelines.

(c) Truth as a weapon:

Martin Luther King pushed for the vocations of truth. He believed that despite all the injustices, truth will ultimately prevail in the world, thus no any violent measures should be taken.

(d) Civil Disobedience:

In order to counter racist policies, King suggested to opt civil disobedience of all unlawful or racist rules and regulation. This will result in calling out all the unjust of the society without any violent measures. Thus, instead of following harsh and immoral principles against discrimination, he opted non-violent path.



## (e) Unconditional love:

Martin Luther King prospected for unconditional love as an answer to every discriminatory action. The philosophy of non-violence in civil rights movement led by King projects that he believed on demonstration of moral and ethical guidelines with the expression of love.

## (f) Preventing Retaliation:

Another philosophy which was inculcated in his struggle was prevention of any retaliation. He kept emphasis on non-violent measure to seek rights and justice. Despite harsh sanctions and punishments, he never retaliated in violent terms. Instead, he propelled people to led huge gatherings and sit-ins.

Christian  
Philosophy

Gandhian  
Ideology

Civil disobedience

PHILOSOPHY OF NON-VIOLENCE  
IN THE STRUGGLE OF KING:

Unconditional  
love

Preventing  
Retaliation

Truth as  
a weapon

## CONCLUSION:

Thus, it can be concluded that Martin Luther King prioritized philosophy of peace and non-violent means to get equal rights without any discrimination. Despite harsh violence faced by him, he opted non-violence methods based on Christian philosophy and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi in his own struggle of life. Thus, he believed in peaceful protest without hindering social structure and jeopardy.



## QUESTION # 07

ANSWER:

### INTRODUCTION:

In 1774, reconciliation between American colonies and British Empire was diminishing due to widening gaps over taxation, Governance, autonomy and lack of communication between both entities. The rapprochement between colonies and Great Britain ~~se~~ was not possible due to huge resentment and escalations among the people of both worlds and thus it led to civil war and independence in 1775.

# IMPOSSIBILITY OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN AMERICAN COLONIES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

## (a) Intolerable Acts:

Great Britain passed many coercive acts such as The Hat act, Iron act, Woolen Act and taxes on tea. These act and sanctions were intolerable for american colonies to bear and thus it was impossible to make a deal with British parliament.

## (b) Colonial Consensus:

Amid huge injustice and coercive actions from great Britain, American colonies found unity, and consensus to retaliate in strong means. Thus, this

sense of unity and colonial assurance to wage war against the Empire pushes them to not consider any further resettlement

#### (c) Deployment of Troops:

In order to concentrate power, British government deployed military troops in American colonies. The military presence in the colonies gave sense of abundance and betrayal from their motherland. The deployment of troops led to further ignition of flames against the Great Britain.

#### (d) Rise in Resentment:

People in American colonies strengthened their resentment against British government due to their harsh rules. The flame of revenge and war against their motherland

prevented any reconciliation between colonies and Britain.

### (e) Public Perception:

The public perception in American colonies evolved over time. They believed Great Britain as against their rights and prosperity. Thus, negative perception bet of British government among the people of colonies kept the resentment forward, resulting in the war of Independence.

### (f) Great Awakening:

During late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the rise of rights, freedom and great awakening saw a tremendous trajectory. That people period pushed people to think rationally and ask for their rights, justice and freedom.

## 9) Self-Government:

American Colonies kept their struggle for self-government without any intervention. This claim for self-government and autonomy was impossible to colonial Empire to accept from its own colonies. Thus, the possibility of reconciliation was impossible between both entities.

### RECONCILIATION BETWEEN COLONIES AND BRITAIN WAS NOT POSSIBLE

- Intolerable Acts
- Colonial Unity
- Deployment of Troops
- Rise of Resentment
- Public perception
- Self-Government
- Great Awakening.



## CONCLUSION:

In summation, any possibility of reconciliation or resettlement between American colonies and British Government was not possible. As described earlier, rising tensions between both entities widened gaps between the people amid high taxes, coercive measures, economic dependence, lack of freedom or civil rights, and autonomy over internal affairs pushed the American colonies to wage war and seek Independence.

