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Q NO. 2

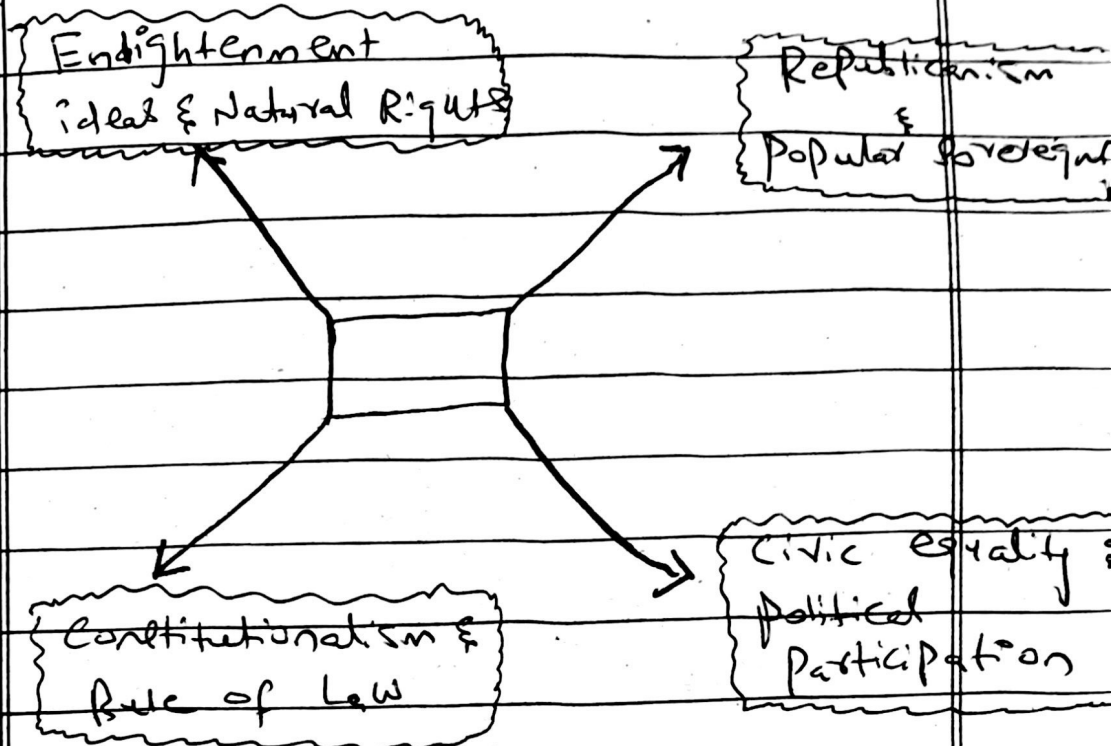
Introduction:

American Revolution is often portrayed as a colonial uprising against British imperial rule. However, its deeper significance lies in the fact that it articulated and institutionalised a new political philosophy based on popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, individual rights and limited government. This philosophy not only shaped the United States but also became a foundational reference for modern democratic practices across the globe.

Historical foundations of a New Political Philosophy

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A) Enlightenment ideas & natural rights

American Revolution
was deeply influenced by
Enlightenment thinkers, particularly
John Locke, who emphasised:

- 1) natural rights to life,
liberty and property
- 2) government by consent
- 3) right of people to
relieve tyranny

These ideas were explicitly

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expressed in Declaration of Independence.

B) Republicanism & Popular Sovereignty

The Revolution rejected monarchy in favour of republicanism - self government. That authority was vested with people and those were to be held accountable and removable. This was institutionalised through state constitutions and later the US Constitution, which established an elected government based on representation.

C) Constitutionalism & Rule of Law

The American Revolution produced one of the world's first written constitutions.

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grounded in:

- i) separation of powers
- ii) checks and balances
- iii) Federalism

The Constitution along with Bill of Rights, 1791, limited state power and protected civil liberties such as freedom of speech, religion and due process. This framework became model for world's constitutional democracies.

D) Civic Rights & Political Participation

Although the Revolution initially excluded women, enslaved people and Red Indians, it nonetheless introduced the radical principle that legitimate political authority rests on equality of citizen before law. Over time, this principle fuelled abolitionism

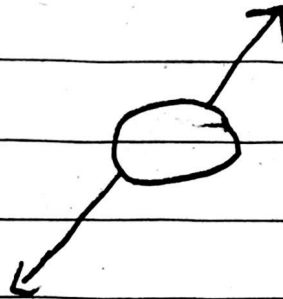
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Women's Suffrage and Civil
rights movement.

Global influence of Revolution

Inspiration for
other Revolutions



The Rise of
Constitutional
Democracies

1) Inspiration for other Revolutions

American Revolution
influenced many other revolutions
across the globe.

For example; French
Revolution (1789),

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Independence movements
in Latin America, Asia
and Africa

2) The Rise of Constitutional democracies

Modern states adopted
written constitutions, bill of rights,
and federal or de-centralised
structure, reflecting American model.

For Example; Countries such
as India, South Africa and
Germany incorporated constitutional
safeguards influenced by America.

Contemporary democratic trends shaped by Revolution

Contemporary trends shaped
by American Revolution are
following:

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Contemporary
democratic
trends

Liberal Democracy &
Individual Rights

Constitutional Governance
and judicial Review

Popular Sovereignty &
democratic accountability

Democratic movements &
Protect culture

1) Liberal democracy &
Individual rights

Modern democratic
rights emphasise freedom of
expression, religious liberty, protection
of minority and rule of law.

For example; Universal
Declaration of Human Rights,
1948 echo Philosophy of
American revolution.

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2) Constitutional ^{Judicial} Governance & ~~democratic~~ Review

The principle that law must conform to supreme constitution - and that courts can strike down unconstitutional laws - remain central to American contemporary democracy.

For example; Judicial Review, developed in US Marbury vs Madison case.

3) Popular Sovereignty & democratic accountability

Modern practices such as elections, peaceful transfer of power, legislative oversight reflect the revolutionary idea that government exists to serve the people and can be

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challenged when they fail to do so.

4) Democratic movements & protest culture

Contemporary democratic movements such as Arab Spring to global pro-democracy protests frequently draw upon the revolution. Even when ^{these} US ^{is} falls short of its ideals, the ideals born of revolution continue to inspire global democratic aspirations.

Conclusion:

The American Revolution was far more than a colonial rebellion; it marked the birth of political philosophy centered on popular sovereignty, constitutionalism and individual rights.

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Q No 3

American Civil War: Causes & Consequences

Introduction:

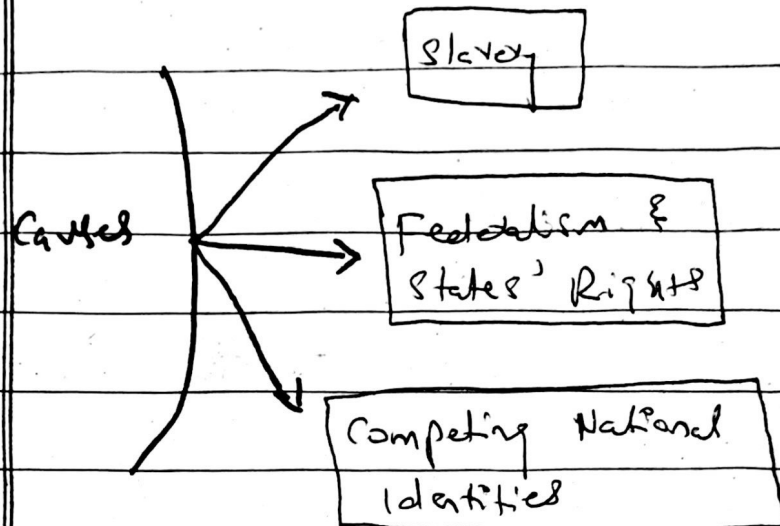
The American Civil War (1861-1865) was not merely a military conflict between North and South; it was the culmination of deep structural conflicts over federalism, race and national identity. While the Union's victory preserved the United States as a single nation and abolished slavery, many of the underlying debates were left partially unresolved. These unresolved issues continue to shape present-day American politics, particularly in areas such as voting rights, racial justice and

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balance of power between federal and state governments.

Cause of American Civil War



A) Slavery

The central cause of civil war was slavery, which lay at the heart of southern economy and social order. The southern states viewed slavery as essential to their agricultural system and racial hierarchy. Northern states increasingly saw slavery as morally wrong and politically dangerous, especially its expansion.

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into new territories. These conflicts were not simply economic but ideological.

B) Federalism and States' Rights

A long-standing debate existed over distribution of power between federal government and the states. Southern states argued that states had the right to nullify federal laws and secede. The federal government, under Abraham Lincoln, asserted the supremacy of Union and Constitution.

This clash ~~was~~ became a defining issue leading to Secession.

C) Competing National Identities

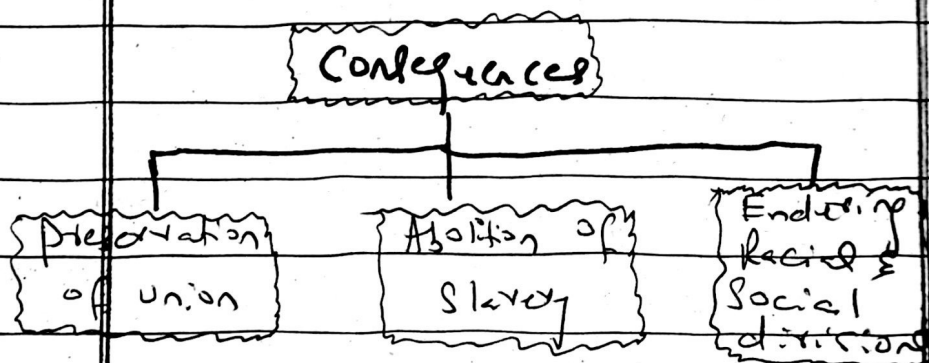
By the mid-19th

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Century, Americans increasingly identified as Northern or Southern rather than as members of a single national community. The Southerners emphasized a distinct cultural identity tied to plantation society and white supremacy. While Northerners promoted an identity centered on free labor. These conflicting identities made compromise increasingly impossible.

Consequences of Civil War



A) Abolition of
Slavery

The civil war

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resulted in abolition of slavery.

For Example; 13th Amendment abolished slavery; 14th Amendment guaranteed equal protection under law; 15th Amendment prohibited racial discrimination in voting.

B) Preservation of Union

The Union victory decisively settled the question of secession. The federal government emerged stronger, asserting supremacy over states.

C) Enduring Racial & Social divisions

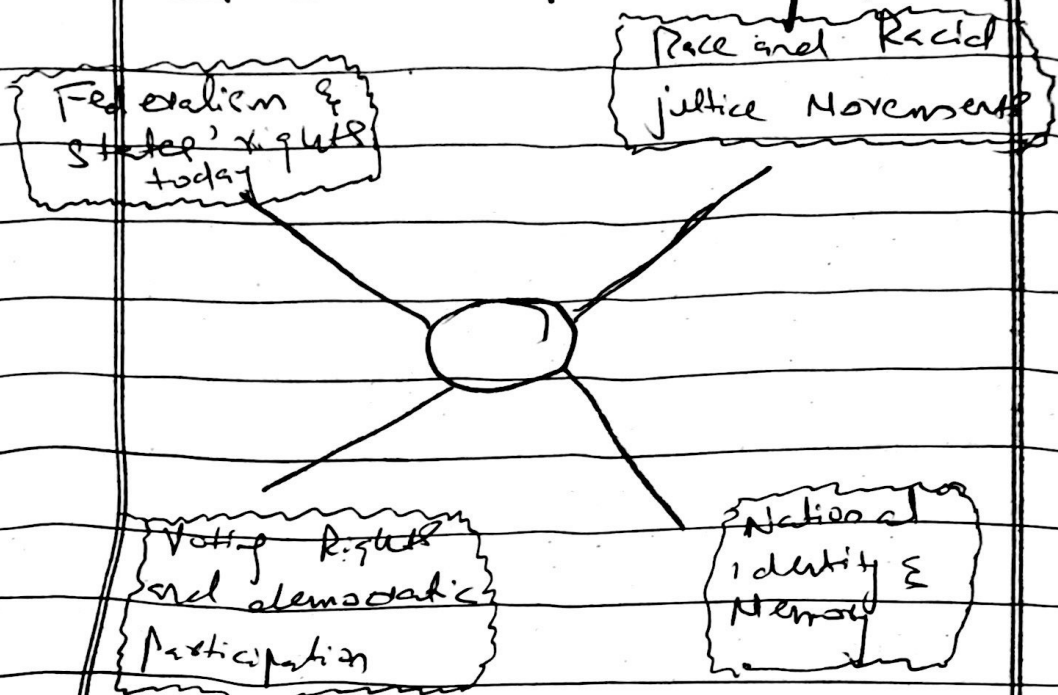
The war left lasting scars. It resulted in economic devastation in South, unresolved racial tensions and competing

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historical narrative. These narratives shaped American memory and identity for generations.

Unresolved debates and their influence on Present-day politics



1) Federalism and States' rights today

Civil war-era debates over federalism remain visible in contemporary conflicts such as Voting Rights and Civil Rights

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Enforcement.

For Example; Supreme Court 2013
decision weakening the Voting
Rights Act revived long-standing
conflicts over federal authority

2) Race & Racial justice movements

The legacy of Slavery
and Reconstruction directly
inform modern racial justice
struggles.

For Example; Movements like
Black Lives Matter highlight
systemic racism in policing,
housing & criminal justice.

3) Voting Rights & Democratic Participation

The Promise of

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Political equality remained
uncontested after Civil War.

Contemporary disputes over mail-in
voting, felon disenfranchisement
and gerrymandering disproportionately
affect racial minorities.

4) National identity and memory

Debates over Confederate
monuments, school curricula and
national symbols reflect ongoing
conflicts about how Americans
understand their past and
define their national identity.

Conclusion:

The American Civil
War resolved the question of
national survival and abolished
slavery, but it left unresolved
fundamental debates over
federalism, race and identity.

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These unrelated issues continue
to shape American political today.

Q No 4

Introduction

The Monroe Doctrine (1823)
and the ideology of Manifest
Destiny (19th Century) were not
isolated historical doctrines but
formative ideas that shaped
America's worldview, strategic
culture and global behaviour.
Together, they established
principles of regional dominance,
expansionism, exceptionalism and
interventionism which continue to
influence US foreign policy in
21st century.

Monroe Doctrine

Monroe's Doctrine was enunciated

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by then - US President James
Monroe in 1823.

Core Principles:

Monroe Doctrine

stated that:

- i) Western hemisphere was closed to European colonization.
- ii) Any external interference would be viewed as a threat to US security.
- iii) US would not interfere in European affairs in return.

Although, initially defensive, the doctrine gradually evolved into a justification for US dominance in the Americas.

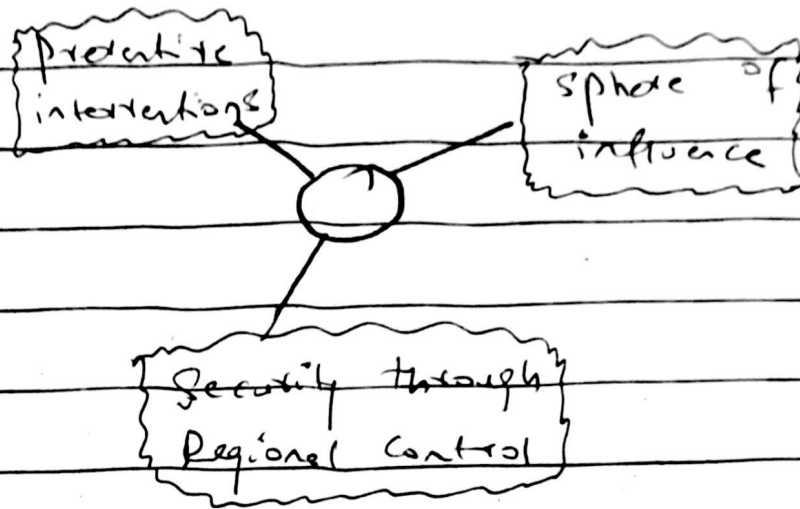
Long-term FP Foundations

Monroe Doctrine had laid long-term foundations for

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US Foreign Policy



A) Sphere of influence

The doctrine established the idea that great powers are entitled to exclusive influence in their regions.

B) Preventive interventions

Over time, US assumed the right to intervene pre-emptively to prevent vital powers from gaining influence.

For example, US

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intervention in Cuba, Panama
and Venezuela.

c) Security theory Regional Control

US Security was
linked to controlling its
surrounding geo-political environment.

Manifest Destiny

Core ideas:

Manifest Destiny was the belief
that:

i) US was divinely destined
to expand territorially

ii) American political values
were superior and
universal

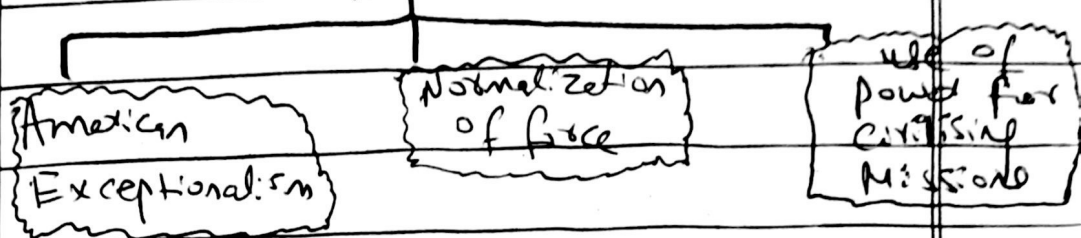
iii) Expansion was both
inevitable and justified

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Foreign Policy Implications

Implications



1) American Exceptionalism

The belief that US had a unique mission to shape global order.

2) Normalisation of Force

Military and economic power were accepted tools to achieve national identity, destiny.

3) Use of Power for "Civilising" Missions

Expansion was framed

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as spreading freedom, democracy
and progress - often making
coercion.

Contemporary applications

Applications

Indo-Pacific,
Quad, Aukus
against China

Middle East,
interventions in Iraq,
Afghanistan, military
bases in ME

Latin America,
opposed China, Russia