

Part - II

Q. no. 2

Answer:

1. Introduction

The statement "The American Revolution was not merely a colonial revolt but the birth of a political philosophy that continues to shape global democratic practice today," is a compelling argument that elevates the American founding from a localized political struggle to a foundational moment in the history of liberal democracy. The Revolution's true significance lies in its successful translation of abstract Enlightenment ideals into practical, functioning system of governance, providing a global template for self rule, human rights, and constitutionalism.

2. Historical Developments: Codifying a Political Philosophy

The political philosophy born from the Revolution provided the ideological

justification for serving ties with Great Britain and the foundational blueprint for the new nation.

A. The Philosophy of Natural Rights and Sovereignty:

The core philosophical break-through came with the Declaration of Independence (1776). Penned primarily by Thomas Jefferson, it made several universal claims rooted in the philosophy of John Locke and other Enlightenment thinkers:

i). Natural Rights:

- It asserts that all individuals are created equal. Rights include Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These rights are unalienable and exist prior to government authority.

ii) Popular Sovereignty and Social Contract:

- Popular sovereignty means "governments derive power from the consent of the governed."

- Political power shifted from monarch to people.
- Introduction of the social contract, wherein the people grant power to the government.

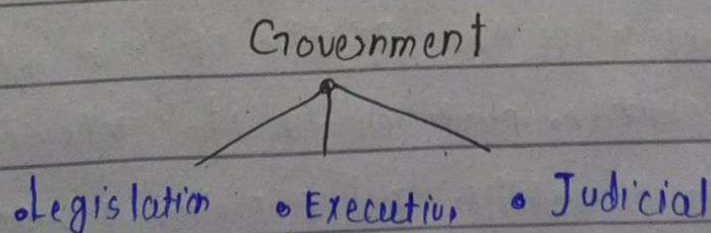
b. The Institutionalization of Limited Government:

The philosophy is embedded in the U.S. Constitution of 1787. It serves as a concrete written example demonstrating the execution of democratic republic.

i) Republicanism:

Republicanism replaced monarchy with a large scale republic and provide self governance at large scale.

ii) Separation of Power:



- The constitution formalized the separation of powers. Inspired by Montesquieu.

This system includes checks and balances to prevent concentration of power. Aim to safeguard against tyranny.

iii) Constitutionalism:

It involves a single, supreme written document defining government power. This concept grants and limits governmental authority.

• It serve as the gold standard for nations pursuing stability and rule of law.

3. Global Ripple Effects

The American success provided a potent model for revolutionary movements worldwide.

i). French Revolution (1789):

American principle influenced the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the citizens, particularly its emphasis on liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty.

ii) Latin American Independence:

Throughout the 19th century, leaders

like Simon Bolivar drew inspiration from the American example in their struggles to overthrow colonial power.

iii) 20th century Decolonization:

The foundational principle of self determination, this principle allows a people to choose their own form of government.

- This provide philosophical basis for ~~country~~ movements.

4. Contemporary Democratic Trends: The Enduring Legacy

The American Revolution impacts modern democratic debates and continues to influence contemporary discussions, primarily focus on equality which is frequent seen as incomplete.

A. The Expansion of Rights and Inclusion:

Modern democratic movements aims to expand the concept of "consent of the

governed.

It focus on the inclusivity for all citizen.

i) civil Rights and suffrage:

- Global struggles for universal suffrage focus on women, racial minorities, and economic class.

- Focus on civil rights movements worldwide.

- Emphasizes the principle that all people are equal under law.

B. Safeguarding Democratic Norms:

In an era of rising authoritarianism and populism, the philosophical architecture of the Revolution remains highly relevant.

i) • The Rule of Law

Maintaining Judicial independence and Preventing executive overreach is vital.

ii) Freedom of Expression - The First amendment's protection of speech, press, and assembly remains a vital.

Conclusion:

The American Revolution transformed Enlightenment thought into concrete political system. These ideas laid the foundation for subsequent democratic movements. Ongoing global discussion on equality, liberty, and government roles trace back to this 1776 philosophy.

Q. No. 3.

Answer:

1. Introduction:

The American civil war occurred from 1861 to 1865. It was fought between Union (North) and the Confederate state of America (South). The primary conflict was over the economic and moral issue of Slavery, which drove political disputes over the balance of federal and state Powers.

2. Causes: The Crisis of slavery and Power

The collapse of political compromise was largely driven by two interrelated factors: the defense of slavery and the assertion of states' right to up-hold that defense.

A. Slavery as the Economic Foundation

In 1860, the south was an economic system built on 4 million enslaved people, valued at an estimated \$2 billion.

B. Federalism and the Right to secede:

Southern states championed states' rights, including governing institutions like slavery.

A North led by Abraham Lincoln, viewed Union as permanent, asserting federal sovereignty.

C. Political Catalyst:

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, a Republican, aimed to stop the expansion of slavery, triggered the

secession of Southern states, who saw it the final step toward abolition.

3. Consequences: Constitutional Transformation and Unfinished Freedom

The Union victory led ^{to} the preservation of the nation. It caused a radical constitutional shift. This face immediate challenges.

A. Abolition and New Amendments:

The civil war fundamentally redefined American citizenship:

i) Thirteenth Amendment (1865):

- Formally abolished slavery throughout the United States.

ii) Fourteenth Amendment (1868)

- Granted birthright citizenship and provide Equal Protection and Due process under law.

iii) Fifteenth Amendment (1870):

- Granted voting rights to Black men.

B. The Rise of Jim Crow:

◦ The promise of Reconstruction failed after federal troops were withdrawn in 1877.

◦ Southern states enacted Jim Crow laws and used violence and political tactics to strip Black citizens of their rights.

4. Influence on Present Day American Politics:

A. The Enduring Fight for voting Rights (The 15th Amendment)

Modern debates over voting laws are a direct echo of the post-civil war struggle against Jim Crow disenfranchisement.

i) The Shelby County vs. Holder Decision (2013):

The supreme court invalidated section 4 of the Voting Right Act.

- Section 4 mandated federal preemption for voting changes in discriminatory jurisdiction.
- The ruling referenced federalism and equal sovereignty among states.

B. Race, Inequality, and Identity (The 14th Amendment)

The legacy of economic and social structures established under slavery and Jim Crow continues to manifest in persistent racial inequalities.

i) The culture wars:

- Culture wars involves disputes over identity, including the removal of Confederation monuments.
- These disputes represent two competing narratives: the Lost Cause myth and the push for social justice.

5. Conclusion:

The American Civil War resolved the issues of Union permanence and slavery

abolition. However, the fundamental constitutional question of freedom and equality enshrined in the 14th and 15th Amendments. Modern U.S. political conflict waged in the Supreme Court and state legislatures demonstrate that arguments over federalism, race, and identity are current mechanism of discourse.

Q. No. 5

1. Introduction:

The transformation of the American economy from the Gilded Age (late 19th CE industrialization) to the 21st Century Digital Economy presents striking continuities and discontinuities across labour, inequality, and corporate power.

2. Labour:

Feature	Gilded Age	21st Century
Continuity	◦ Vulnerability of unskilled Labour:	◦ Vulnerability of Low skill/ Gig Labour:
	◦ Factory work was often low-skill, repetitive and exploitative.	◦ Many jobs are precarious, lack benefits and are easily replaced by automation.
	◦ Demand for high skilled workers	◦ Demand for High skilled workers.
	◦ Skilled crafts people, Foremen.	◦ Tech workers, data scientists and engineers.
Discontinuity	◦ Nature of work	◦ Nature of work
	◦ Physical labour	◦ automation
	◦ worker organization	◦ worker organization
	◦ industrial labour union	◦ structural hurdles.

2. Inequality:

A. Continuity:

i) Gilded Age (Industrial Economy)

- Extreme wealth concentration:

◦ The role of Technology:

◦ railroads, steel, oil

ii) 21st century:

◦ Extreme wealth concentration:

◦ Tech Titans have amassed unprecedented fortunes (Bezos, Musk, Gates)

◦ The Role of Technology:

◦ software, internet, data

B. Discontinuity:

i) Gilded Age:

◦ Mechanism of inequality:

◦ Physical assets, capital

◦ Policy Environment:

Laissez faire

ii) 21st century

◦ Mechanism of inequality:

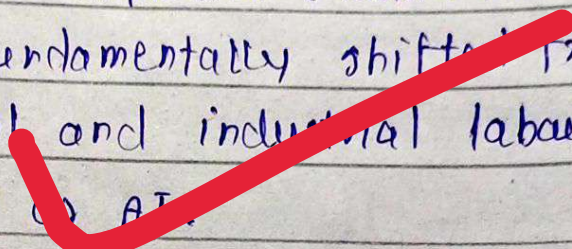
Driven by control over intangible assets (e.g. data, intellectual property) and global market dominance.

◦ Policy Environment:

◦ Tax structure and regulations exist.

Conclusion:

The American economic transformation demonstrate a powerful continuity in pattern period of massive technological innovation led to explosive growth. The economy has fundamentally shifted from physical capital and industrial labour to automation or AI.



Explain things properly

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Address all parts of your answer
Understand the demands of the
examiner properly