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Q # 7

### Introduction

The American civil war that was fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Confederate states (those state which announce its succession from the centre, and the united states (those 'state which were part of the united America), when Abraham Lincoln became the President the Southern States were certain that the President will abolish slavery as he had promised during his election campaign. Therefore these Southern states decided to secede from the centre because they did not want the slavery to be abolished as their agriculture independent on the free slave labor. The centre won the war and united states of America became united / unified as before. This war had long lasting effects on American society in particular to African American and native

Americans. It also had social, economic and political impacts that shaped the history of United States of America.

## B Main Causes Of Civil War

### 1 Economic Causes

#### i) Industrial and Agrarian Divide

Northern states were industry dominated while southern states were agriculture dominated. So there was no need of slaves in the North as it required skilled labour while southern economy dependent on slaves labour.

#### ii) Economic Policy clash

Northern states were in favour of high tariffs on imports while southern states wanted low tariffs. North didn't want competition with foreign goods.

### 2 Political Causes

#### i) Federalist Vs Antifederalist Conflict

North states were supporters of the philosophy of Federalism in which centre is strong while

South wanted that states should be powerful

## 11) Constitution Interpretation

According to Southern states the constitution secures the property right and slaves are property. whereas for Northerners the American revolution was based on Liberty and equality and the constitution defines every one equal.

## 3 Ideological Reasons

### i) Aristocracy Vs Middle Class Struggle

South had about 800 Plantations and farms which would made the owner as King, whereas in North there was no compulsion of labour. North was more literate and universities like Harvard etc.

## 4. Abolitionist Movement

Movement for abolition of slavery was on the rise under the leadership of Friedrich Douglass. Unions of slaves were formed and people were becoming united for the cause of slaves.

## 5. 1860 Election

The election of 1860 was.

significant because that had to decide the future of slaves and the likelihood of the future civil war. With the winning of Abraham Lincoln it was cleared that slavery will be abolished as he promised during his election campaigns.

## Impacts of Civil War on American Society

### 1. Economic Impacts

i) Second wave of industrialization began.

with the end of civil war and the defeat of south a new wave of industrialization began. Agriculture was defeated and people turn to establish industries.

### 2. Social Impacts

i) 13<sup>th</sup> Amendments

After proclamation of emancipation signed by Lincoln, he was assassinated but his order was implemented and USA made Amendment to the constitution, abolishing the slavery.

ii) 4 million slaves freed  
 4 million New Citizen  
 America freed around four million slaves and grant them equal citizen rights. It changed the social order of the American Society from slave division to freed states.

### 3. Political Impacts

i) Unity of the Nation  
 The centre and state debate was ended. American became one nation.

US society.

ii) Survived a National Crisis  
 The nation survived a national crisis without losing its territory or sovereignty. In the era of colonialism and monarchy a republic survived a huge crisis.

### 4. Reconstruction of the Society

After the war was ended three plans emerged as to reconstruct the American society. These plans

were, ① Lincoln Plan

② Johnson Plan

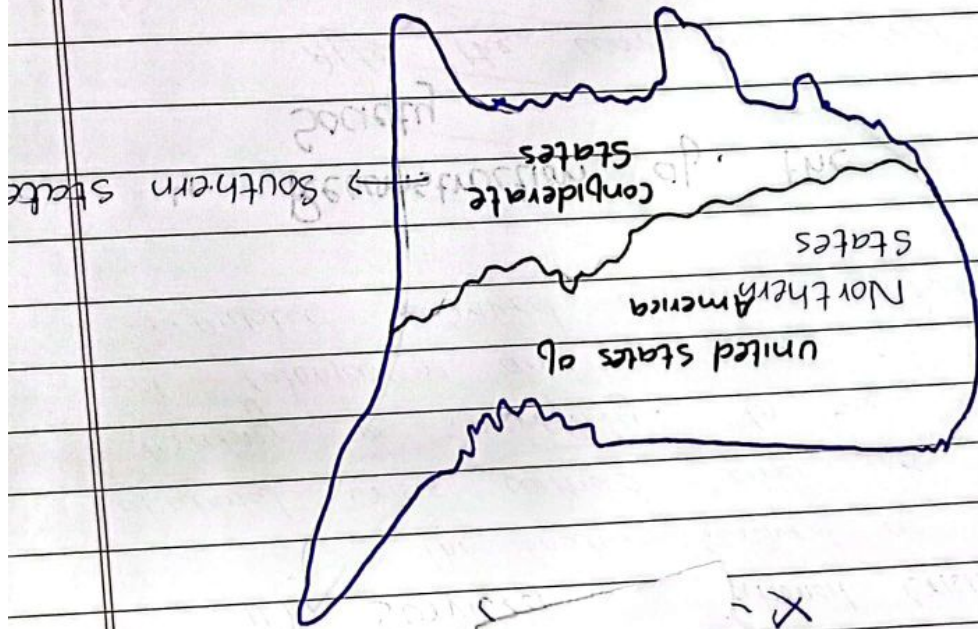
③ Congressional Plan

These plans were made to

to ensure the implementation of social, economic and political rights of the African American.

### Critical Analysis

The civil war is a dark event in the history of America and for the American society who were largely opposing the equal right and human rights of their fellow human, American citizen. On the other hand it is movement of people for the American society that they shed for the right even at the cost of killing their own citizens.



### US - CIVIL WAR

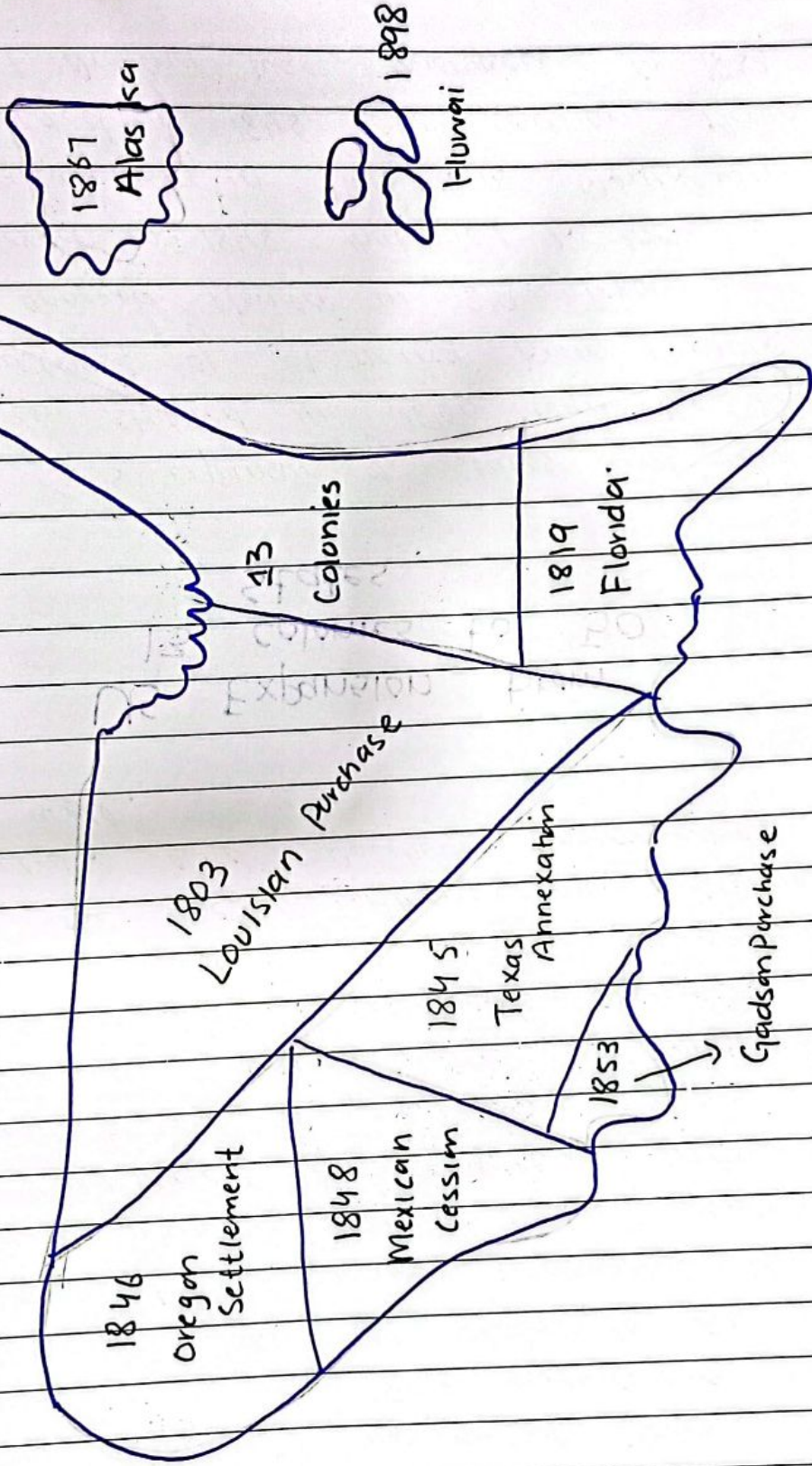
### A Introduction

United States of America decided its independence from British colonization in 4 July 1776. At that time it consisted of 13 independent states. From 1803 to 1853 Americans expanded from 13 states to 50 states. For economic and political reason America expanded westwards and increased its territory up to many folds. This expansion was achieved through purchase, annexations, cession and settlements, and even at the cost of wars. This enlargement of the size of America had economic, social, and political consequences as well.

### B US Expansion from 13 colonies to 50 States

US expansion of states and territories started in 1803 with the purchase of Louisiana from France. It annexed Florida in 1819. Texas was annexed in 1845 that led to the US-Mexican war in 1846-1848. Mexico was ceded in 1845 and southern Mexico and Arizona was purchased in 1853

# US - westward Expansion



through Gadsden Treaty. Oregon was added through settlement with UK in 1846. In 1869 Alaska was purchased from Russia. Hawaii was annexed as 50th state in 1898.

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# Consequences of US Expansion

## 1 Economic Consequences

with the addition of more land, America go there more for agriculture and therefore more economic activity.

Discovery of gold  
 gold was discovered in the west southern part of America that helped boosting the economy of the country.

Increased migration to US  
 People in Europe started to migrate to United state for better opportunities which eventually helped the United states because it had the land and the raw material but it needed people to develop those lands.

Increased Production  
 with more land to produce raw material, industries blossomed and production increased.

Increased Exports  
 with increasing industrial

Production the country had surplus to export to other countries and earn money.

## 2. Social Consequences

### 1) Exploitation of slaves

People had more and land upon which they took the services of slaves. Slaves were mistreated as 3rd class citizen and often as below human. With expansion the trade of slaves rise within the United States of America.

### ii) Rise of middle class

The social order of the society changed as such that a new class emerged. This class emerged from poverty through employment and education.

## 3. Political Consequences

### i) Beginning of US Imperialism

USA degraded British in the war of independence, it degraded Spain in the Mexican war and it survived the threat of other colonial powers.

## ii) Monroe Doctrine

USA became strong enough

to devise its isolationist foreign

policy to concentrate on its economic

progress. Monroe doctrine stated that

No European Powers will meddle in

in affairs of united states nor

any colonial power will expand

their colonies to the regions of the

America.

## iii) Protection of Two Oceans

USA got access to Pacific

through westward expansion and protected

itself from foreign invaders.

## Critical Analysis

US history is the expansion of

13 colonies to 50 states and the

consequence of that expansion on the

imperial power of USA today. America

has to give a huge cost of

that in the 1860s (civil war)

when African American had it enough

at the hands of white Americans.

X — X

### A Introduction

The period of 1929 to 1939 is known as the "great Depression". It

or the great Economic Depression. It was that time in the history of

America when it saw the worst

form of deflation, unemployment and

economic collapse. The exact date

of this economic collapse started

when on 29 October 1929, Americans

sold 33 million worth of shares in

a single day. That day is known

as "Black Tuesday". The major

cause of this depression was US economy

based on war and the over production

of agriculture and industrial goods. Franklin

D. Roosevelt became the president and

brought a deal to take America

out of the depression, this deal is

known as "the New Deal".

### B Causes of Great Depression

#### 1. War Economy

US was depending on

war to support its economy. For example

the world war I helped US economy

as the ~~sup~~ demand of agriculture

and military goods were high

America was producing as many

Products as it had the capacity to, but in normal and peaceful time the demand for food and weapons decreased because the consumption is low. However the production remain the same and very slowly decreases which leads to "Deflation".

## 2. Protectionism Policy

After the Black Tuesday US committed a mistake of increasing the tariffs on trade rather than increasing the tariffs on UK products from 30% to 50%. UK also put tariffs and that affected US exports

## 3. Inlean Banking System

Banks were offering loans for stock market and Real Estate investment and not for commercial ventures that could help generate revenues.

## 4. Federal Reserve

Federal Reserve was established very late in 1913. It allowed the monetary expansion that caused inflation and led to the market crash

Federal Reserve responded to this by cutting the money supply which led to the boom of banks. Banks were unable to pay out and therefore declared bankruptcy. About 600 banks were collapse.

### Reforms of Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced a plan that he called the New Deal. This deal was actually a set of legislations and acts that promised to restore economy. The

### The New Deal

1. 100 Days Plan: 3 R's: Relief, Reform, Recover.
  - Relief: give relief to affected.
  - Reform: reform the system
  - Recover: Recover for future plan.

### Psychological steps

Radio Program was started in which he would chat with people.

3. Role of Mrs Franklin Roosevelt she would go in the public

and tell the president about the progress of the people. Roosevelt said about his wife: She is my eyes and ears

Practical steps:

Acts:-

1 FERA Federal Emergency Relief Agency  
Through FERA government allowed date asks to people

2 CWA Civilian works Administration  
It was part of the FERA that asked people to work for government, by building roads, generate historical sites, school and college buildings

3 CCC Civilian Conservation Corps.  
This gave jobs to people in Rehabilitating the hatched sites and movements.

4 WPA Work Progress Administration.  
It started the market to plant trees, conserve Parks.

5 SEC Stock Exchange Commission  
SEC to regulate the working of stock exchange!

6 AAA Agricultural Adjustment Act

For spec. crops specific lands were allotted to prevent low produc-  
tion

### 2nd Deal

1 Performing Art

creative literature, music, and street theater was promoted. Charlie Chaplin like celebrities were  
banned at that time

2. National Labour Relation Act

40 hrs per week and 8 hrs per day limit was decided.

3 Fair Labour Standard Act

Union rights were given to labors. He was labor supporter. "If I was a labor today I would have gone and join the union"

4 Social Security Act

To aid poor and of also set a retirement benefit of the employees.

## Impacts of New Deal



## 1 Keynesian Economics

The idea that government

should spend even if it goes

deficit: According to Roosevelt

"state is present in people's lives"

## 2. Expectations of American People from Government

America was a purely

capitalist economy and society therefore

the government had little role in

the economy. but the great depression

and the reigns of Roosevelt changed

the views of the people that it is

the responsibility of the state to

take care of its people.

## 3 Shaped US Democratic Party and Politics

African Americans and the

laborers became reliable democratic

vote for the political parties

## 4 Changed way of Thinking

from free market and

limited government to big government

and government intervention in economy.

### Criticism

Crises says that Roosevelt actually extended the period of depression for one decade.  
 University of California study

### Critical Analysis

shaped the future economics and politics of the country. From absolute capitalist country to installing socialist elements like social security etc and government taking responsibility of the people. Although it was not primarily the New deal of Roosevelt that help America get out of Economic depression but the world war II, But the reforms of New Deal reshaped the new economics for the American society.



Government of India