

Noa Mock Test

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Batch: 378

Subject: US History

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Part - II

Q4:-

How have the principles of -----
----- Era.

Ans 4:-

Introduction:-

The US Constitution ratified in 1787 establishes a framework for governance based on foundational principles such as separation of powers and checks and balances. The principles ensure a distribution of authority among the branches of government, preventing any one entity from gaining unchecked power. Over time, these concepts have shaped American political culture and governance especially during critical periods such as the Civil War and Progressive

Era. Such principles influenced governance during these periods and continue to shape contemporary political discourse.

1- Separation of Powers:-

I. A Guardian of Federalism and Liberty:-

The separation of powers divides governmental authority into three branches: the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. This design limits the concentration of power using ensuring each branch remains accountable to the others. During the Civil War, President Lincoln's actions, such as suspending habeas corpus sparked debates on executive overreach. As historian James McPherson notes, Lincoln's wartime actions

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tested the limits of presidential authority²⁹

(McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*)

The principle of separation was vital in maintaining a balance between centralization and decentralization for individual freedoms, a tension still present in today's discussions of executive power.

2- Checks and Balance: Preventing Tyranny through Inter-Branch Interactions-

The system of checks and balances allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the others. This principle was especially relevant during the Progressive Era, when efforts for reform challenged entrenched political powers. Theodore Roosevelt, for instance, used executive power to regulate corporations but faced constant pushback from Congress and the courts. As historian Doris Kearns Goodwin emphasizes, Roosevelt understood the delicate

balance of power in enforcing progressive reforms without overstepping his constitutional limits (of ~~the~~ ^{the} Bully Pulpit). The checks and balances system remains a pivotal mechanism in modern political debates on executive overreach and judicial independence.

2 - Civil War and the Expansion of Executive Power: A Constitutional Crisis -

During the Civil War, President Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus and the expansion of executive powers leads to a constitutional crisis. Lincoln justified these actions by invoking the need to preserve the Union even if it meant bending the limits of executive authority. Constitutional scholar Erwin Chemerinsky observes that "Lincoln's use of executive power was both a defense of

the Constitution and a violation of its limits.

(Chamesinsky, The Case Against the Constitution)
The war forced the American system of checks and balances into uncharted territory, leading to the eventual restoration of the balance post-war, but leaving a lasting impact on how future presidents would exercise power in times of national crisis.

3 - Progressive Era and the Reinforcement of Separation of Powers

The Progressive Era marked a turning point in the application of constitutional principles as calls for reform clashed with the entrenched political establishment. The increasing power of the federal government during this period was an essential response to social and economic

inequalities. However, reformists like Woodrow Wilson had to navigate the constitutional system carefully. As historian Robert H. Wiebe points out,

66 Wilson's presidency was a delicate dance between pushing reforms and maintaining respect for the limits imposed by the Constitution.

(Wiebe, *The Search for Order*)

4 - Contemporary Reflections:

The Constitution's Legacy in Modern Governance:

In contemporary politics, the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances is a topic of debate today, especially in the aftermath of the War on Terror and the elections of 2018.

Q6:-

Discuss the
..... American War.

Ans:-

The expansion of US from 13 colonies to 50 states had profound economic social and political consequences.

I-Economic Consequences:-

I-Louisiana Purchase (1803):-

This acquisition of land from France nearly doubled the size of the US providing new territories rich in resources. This purchase gave the control over the Mississippi River vital for trade, and agriculture.

II- Growth of Agriculture and Industry:-

The concept of Manifest Destiny - the belief that it was America's divine mission to expand across the continent

fuelled economic growth and settlement projects like railroads and canals integrated the nation.

III - Gold Rush

Make elaborative heading

After the annexation of California in 1848, the discovery of gold led to the migration of masses to the West triggering town development.

2- Social Consequences

I - Westward Migration and Settlement

As the US expanded westward, it spurred a wave of migration especially from Europe. This led to creation of new communities and a distinctive frontier culture. The Homestead Act of 1862 later formalized land grants to encourage settlement.

II - Native American Displacements

Expansion had devastating

effects on Native Americans. The government's policies forced many tribes off their ancestral lands to reservations through the Trail of Tears following the Indian Removal Act (1830).

III - Slavery and Social Divisions

The expansion intensified the debate over slavery, particularly as new states and territories were formed. The balance between free and slave states became a central issue leading to political crises like the Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Kansas Nebraska Act (1854). Slavery's expansion into new territories was a major social issue that contributed to Civil War.

III - Immigration

The promise of land and opportunity in the West attracted large numbers of immigrants particularly from Ireland and Germany. This migration increased the

US population and contributed to the development of diverse social communities.

3- Political Consequences-

I- Expansion of Federal Power:-

The acquisition of new territories and the integration of them into the Union led to an expansion of federal authority.

II- The Mexican-American War:-

The war resulted in the US acquiring a vast territory through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This acquisition raised the stakes in the debate over the extension of slavery. The war also marked a shift in the US's foreign policy demonstrating its military power and ambitions in North America.

III- Secession and Civil Wars

The tensions over slavery and state's rights exacerbated by

territorial expansion.

You need to work on arguments structure and presentation

IV - Expansion of Voting Rights:-

As the US expanded, it had to determine the political rights of new citizens. Initially, the voting rights were limited to white men.

Conclusions:-

In short, the US expansion from 13 colonies to 50 states only fueled the growth but also deepened divisions which led to the Civil War.

Q7:-

What were the
..... unity?

Ans7:-

Main Causes of the US Civil War:-

Causes of US Civil War

Explanations

1- Slavery & Sectionalism

Conflict between Southern agrarian economy reliant on slavery and Northern opposition.

2- States' Rights

Southern states prioritized state sovereignty over federal authority.

3- Economic Differences

North's industrial economy vs South's dependence on agriculture and enslaved.

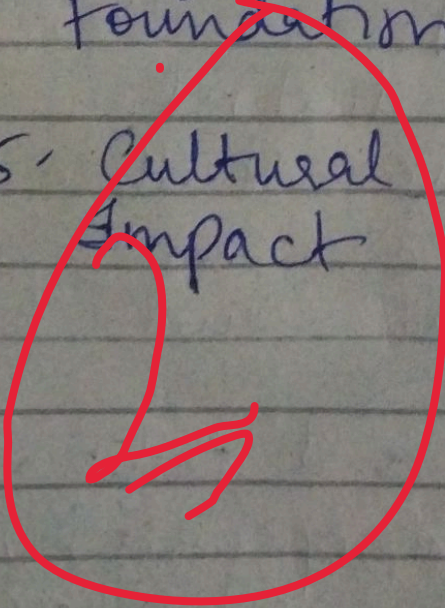
4- Polarization

Cultural and political divisions deepened by propaganda and other events.

5- Lincoln's Election

Seen as threat to slavery.

Long-Term Effects	Explanation:
1- Abolition and Slavery	13 th Amendment ended slavery; systemic racism persisted.
2- Reconstruction	14 th /15 th Amendments granted rights
3- National Unity	Federal authority strengthened; secession delegitimized
4- Civil Rights Foundation	laid groundwork for 20 th century Civil Rights Movement
5- Cultural Impact	War reshaped American



This is not a way to attempt a paper add headings and sub headings

Q8:-

Ans:-

Causes of Great Depression

- 1- Stock Market Crash (1929) led to loss of wealth and confidence.
- 2- Over 9,000 banks failed causing a credit crunch and loss of savings.
- 3- Falling wages and rising unemployment reduced consumer spending.
- 4- The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 hurt international trade as other nations imposed retaliatory tariffs.
- 5- One cause of great depression was the overproduction of agricultural and industrial goods.
- 6- The Federal Reserve failed to provide adequate liquidity, deepening deflation and

banking crises.

New Deal Reforms:-

I- Relief Programs:-

1- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) for providing direct aid to unemployment.

2- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) created jobs for young men in projects.

3- Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) helped in funding large infrastructure projects to generate employment.

II- Recovery Programs:-

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)

III- Reform Programs:-

Social Security Act (1935)
Fair Labor Standards Act (1938)

General instructions for attaining good marks in US history paper

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Impacts of the New Deals

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers when asked. Since this is the history paper, try to link your answer with past events

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Need to work hard on US administration, elections, and constitution with facts to Justify answers

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Economic Reshaping

Infrastructure Modernization

Government as Economic Stabilizer

Social Reshaping

Creation of Social Safety Net

Empowerment of Labor

Inequality Mitigation

Good Luck