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Mock-Jan

1/1/20

Question 2 :-

What are the major accomplishments of initial federalist administration?

Introduction:

The initial Federalist administration, spanning from 1789 to 1801 under President George Washington and later John Adams, represents a decisive phase in American political development. Federalist regime made a strong central government, stabilized the economy and asserted national authority.

Accomplishments of the Initial Federalist Regime [1789-1801]

1) Implementation of the Constitution of 1787

The primary achievement of the Federalist

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administration was the successful implementation of the constitution of the 1787. The Federalists:

- ↳ Established Executive branch with defined Presidential authority
 - ↳ created executive departments such as Treasury, state, war
 - ↳ Passed the Judiciary Act, 1789 set up Federal courts system
- This institutional

framework ensured federal supremacy and separation of powers in US.

2) Hamilton Financial and Economic Reforms

Federalist administration gave Hamilton financial program which became backbone of early US economy. Key measures were:

- Payment of national debt
- Centralized fiscal authority

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- First Bank of the US was established in 1791, that stabilized currency and regulated credit
- Protective tariffs and taxes generated revenue and encouraged domestic manufacturing

3) Assertion of Federal Authority

The Federalist government demonstrated its capacity to govern by enforcing federal laws.

An apt example is Whiskey Rebellion (1794), which was

An armed resistance in Pennsylvania

To crush rebellion, 15000 army was recruited and federal response under Washington proved the supremacy of federal law.

4) Foreign Policy of Neutrality

In an era of intense European conflict, Federalists pursued Neutrality policy named **Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)** which kept us out of Anglo-French wars. Along with this **Jay's Treaty (1794)** resolved issues with Britain.

5) Adoption of Bill of Rights (1791)

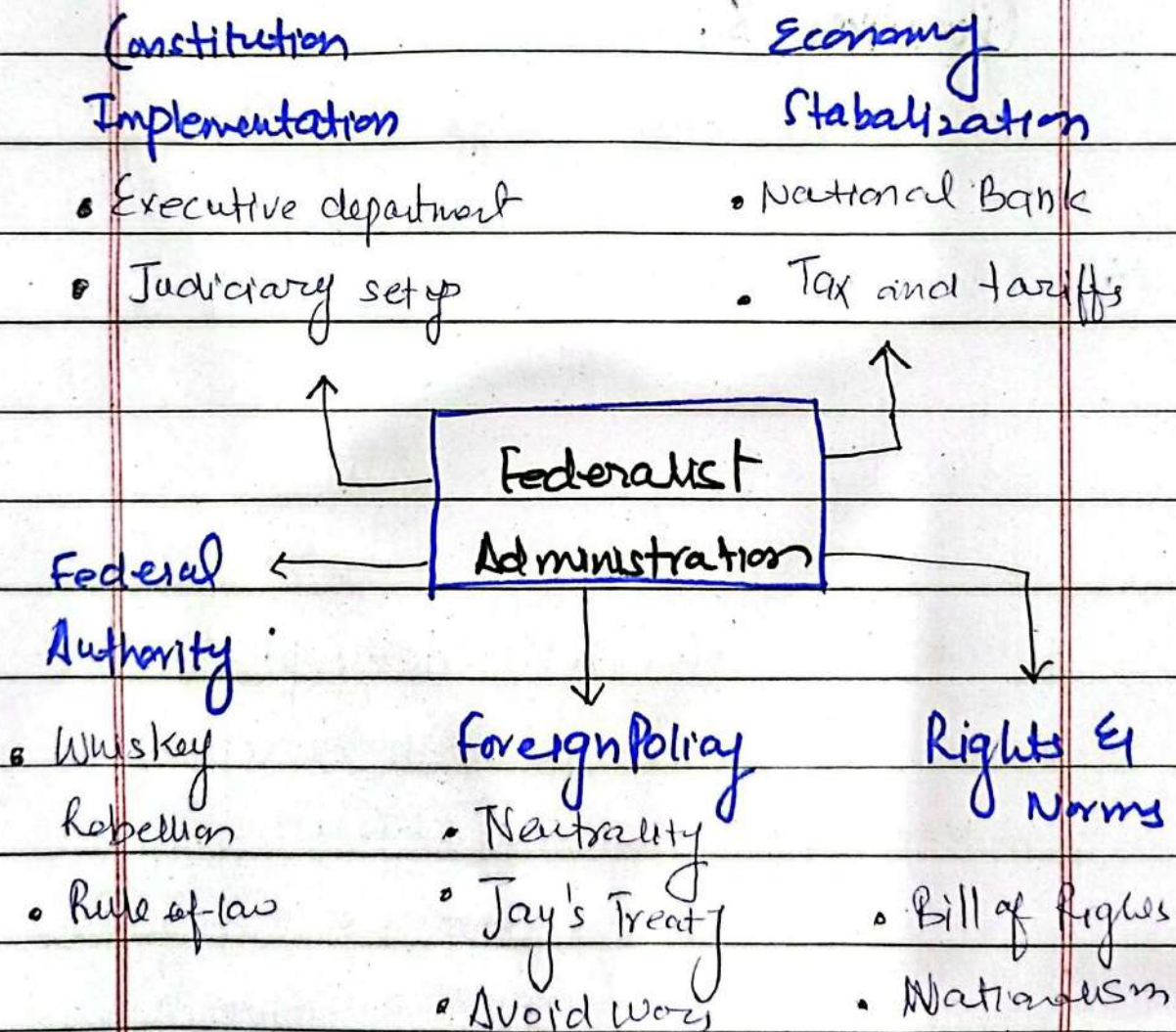
Federalists accepted Bill of Rights, proposed by Anti-Federalists due to the **fear of centralized tyranny**. It institutionalized civil liberties into the constitution. It showed **political flexibility**.

6) Promotion of National Identity

Federalist policies

cultivated a sense of American Nationalism and Loyalty to the Union over states. This strengthened the ideological cohesion of the republic.

An Overview of Federalist accomplishments



Conclusion :

The initial federal administration laid political, economic, constitutional and diplomatic foundation of US. This era transformed a fragile post-revolutionary society into nation state.

Question 8:

Write a short note on following

(A) Monroe Doctrine:

The Monroe Doctrine, articulated by President James Monroe in 1823, asserted that the Western Hemisphere was closed to further European intervention and colonization. Also committed the US to non-intervention in European conflicts.

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"The American Continent... are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

- President James Monroe

Impact of Monroe Doctrine

- Strengthened US influence in ~~the~~ American continent
- Foundation for future US foreign policy of US domination on continent

(B) The Hartford Convention (1814-15)

Hartford convention was a secret meeting of New England Federalists opposed to war of 1812. They criticized federal policies and proposed constitutional amendment to protect their interests.

"The Hartford convention marked the political

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Suicide of the
Federalist Party".

Samuel Eliot

(C) Texas Revolution

was a rebellion by American Settlers against Mexican authority. The reason of dispute was centralized rule, cultural conflict and slavery restrictions.

Impact

- Established the Republic of Texas
- Increased tensions between US and Mexico
- Paved the way for Texas annexation in 1845

(D) Jeffersonian Philosophy of Government.

The Jeffersonian
Philosophy given by Thomas

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Jefferson, emphasized on
limited federal government,
individual liberty and states' rights

"That government is best
which govern least"

Thomas Jefferson

Impact

- * Strengthen states' rights
- * Ensured individual liberty.

Question 4

What were the plans for
the South's reconstruction following
the civil war?

Introduction

After the civil war
(1861-1865), the America faced
a challenge of rebuilding the
South and integration of freed
African Americans. For
the construction purpose different

plans appeared ranging from leniency towards South to strict measures to secure civil rights for freedmen.

1) Presidential Reconstruction

This plan was given by President Andrew Johnson.

Key features of plan were:

- ~~Lenient~~ Lenient Policies towards South States. Most Confederate states could rejoin the Union with minimal requirements
- Pardons offered to most former Confederates, allowing them to regain property & political positions
- State obligations: Southern states required to ratify the **13th Amendment** (abolition of slavery)
- No Protection for African Americans: freedmen were left vulnerable to **Black codes** - which restrict

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movements and civil rights of freedom.

Critical Analysis of Reconstruction Plans

Presidential Reconstruction under Andrew Johnson was too lenient to Confederates allowing them to regain power quickly and undermine protection of freed African Americans. It failed to secure social justice or civil rights as shown by Black codes. This approach created tensions with congress and demonstrated reconciliation alone ~~can~~ couldn't address deep-rooted ~~ex~~ inequalities.

2) Congressional Plan

This plan was given by Radical Republicans in Congress. Key features were:

- Military Reconstruction Act (1867)

Divided South into five military districts, placing states under military to enforce order.

⇒ Civil Rights and Constitutional Amendment:

14th Amendment (1868): Citizenship and equal protection under law

15th Amendment (1870) Prohibited denying the vote based on race, color

Critical Analysis of Congressional Plan

Congressional Plan was ambitious and transformative, providing African American with 14th, 15th Amendment giving suffrage, civil rights and education. However it faced violent resistance from groups like Ku Klan Klan. Its achievements were fragile and reversed once federal troops withdrew.

3) Compromise of 1877.

It resolved the disputed presidential election of 1876.

Rutherford Hayes became president and troops withdrawn from Southern states. Reconstruction

governments collapsed and Southern

Whites regained full control.

Furthermore, Southern states

enacted Jim Crow laws immediately after 1877.

Critical Analysis.

The end of reconstruction marked a failure to sustain civil rights gain. Federal troops withdrawal allowed Southern states to enact Jim Crow laws. It institutionalized racial segregation.

Conclusion,

The South's reconstruction was shaped by three plans. Presidential Reconstruction was lenient and favoured Southern states, while Radical Reconstruction depended on troops for strict implementation of civil rights. The end of Reconstruction allowed rise of Jim Crow laws with ~~a~~ withdrawal of troops.

Question 3:

What are the most important aspects of Andrew Jackson's presidency.

Introduction:

Andrew Jackson's presidency marked a decisive transformation in American politics called 'Age of Jackson' representing the rise of the common man.

(B)

Important Aspects of Jackson's Presidency

1) Expansion of Democracy

Jackson championed the political participation of common white men, weakening elite dominance. Before Jackson voting in states were limited to property owning elites. During his era, such conditions were removed allowing common men to vote that increased voter turn out - earned him the title of 'President of common men'.

2) Strengthened the Executive Power:

Previous Presidents used ^{limited} ~~executive~~ executive powers, mainly veto power. In Jacksonian era, he used Veto for Bill of Recharter Bank because he thought it was unconstitutional.

It maintained balance of power and strengthened executive pillar of state.

3) Foreign Policy of Expansion:

Takson initially delayed but then recognized Texas state. Takson feared conflict at neighborhood with Mexico, as Texas gained independence from Mexico. This showed the Takson expansionist foreign policy deep based on theory of Manifest Destiny.

Critical Analysis:

Taksonian era was known as rise of common white man in democracy. Although, it some policies were not as effective but overall it strengthened common man.