

Read the question carefully and answer exactly what is asked, noting the time period and scope.

Begin with a clear, context-setting introduction relevant to the question.

Structure the answer logically: introduction, main discussion, and a brief conclusion.

Introduction:

Maintain chronological order where appropriate to show historical understanding.

Focus on causes, events, and consequences, not just narration of facts.

Use accurate dates, names, and events (e.g., Reconstruction, New Deal, Cold War).

Link events to broader themes such as federalism, democracy, capitalism, civil rights, or expansionism.

Support arguments with relevant examples and evidence from history.

Mention key personalities (e.g., Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt) only where relevant to the question.

Show analysis and interpretation, not mere memorization.

Present balanced viewpoints and, where relevant, include differing historical interpretations.

Mock-Exam
Question: What are the major accomplishments of the initial federalist administration?
The initial federalist administration, spanning from 1789 to 1801, represents a decisive phase in the development of the Federalist regime. It made a strong central government, stabilized the economy, and asserted national authority. Key figures like George Washington and John Adams were instrumental in this period. The primary achievement of the Federalist administration was the implementation of the Constitution of 1787.

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
- The 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

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)

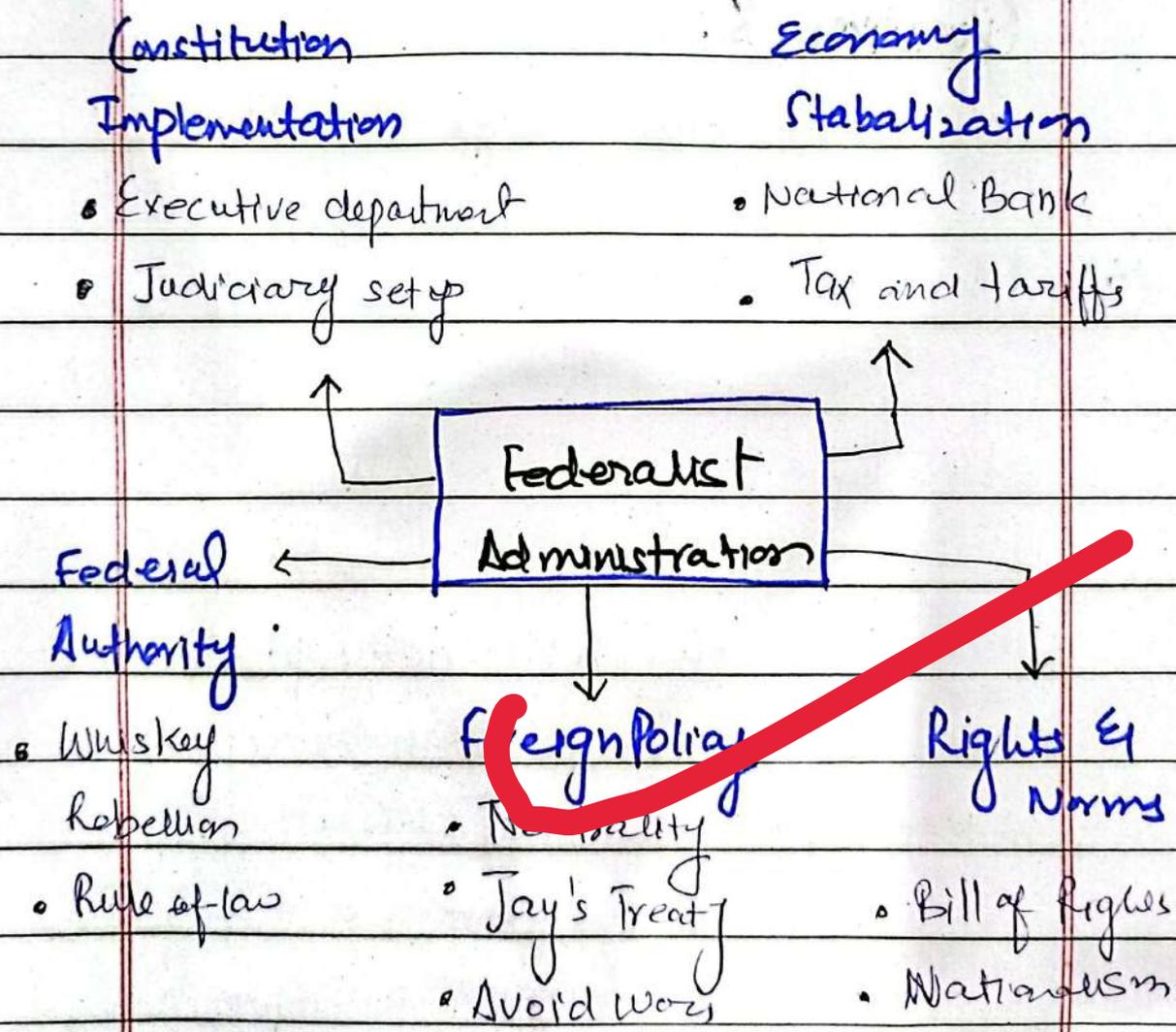
Federalists accepted Bill of Rights, proposed by Anti-Federalists due to the fear of centralized tyranny. It institutionalized civil liberties into the constitution. It showed political flexibility.

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



Conclusions :

The central 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.

1)

"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 in 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

a)

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

"The government is best which governs least"

Thomas Jefferson

Impact

- * Strengthened 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 African American society. For the construction purpose different

plans appeared ranging from leniency towards south to strict measures to secure the 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 rights
- 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 freedmen.

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 ~~was~~ couldn't address deep-rooted ~~at~~ 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 Klux 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 gains. Federal troops withdrawal allowed Southern states to enact Jim Crow laws. It institutionalized racial segregation.

Conclusion

The southern reconstruction was shaped by three plans. Presidential Reconstruction was lenient and favored 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 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 turnout - earned him the title of 'President of common men'.

2) Strengthened the Executive Power:

Previous Presidents used limited executive powers, mainly ceremonial power. In Jackson's era, he used veto for Bill of Rechartered Bank because he thought it was unconstitutional.

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It is 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 depended on theory of Manifest Destiny.

Critical Analysis:

Taksonian era

was known as rise of common white man in democracy.

Although some policies

were not as effective but

overall it strengthened common man.