

History of the United States of America (1776-1963)

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Unit - I

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

A Century and a half rolled by since the early migrants planted their settlements in North America. The sprawling and isolated habitation grew into populous and

prosperous colonies. With the attainment of progress in different directions the colonists decided to shape their destiny as an independent nation. Accordingly in 1776 the thirteen Colonies declared their independence and organized themselves into the United states of America.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

The causes of the American Revolution had their origin from three sources-conditions in America, developments in Europe and policy of England. The American and European factors prepared the ground for the Revolution but what rendered the breach inevitable was the uncompromising attitude of extremists in the colonies as well as in England.

Rise of Nationalism: The colonies has been settled mostly by an adventurous and revolutionary section of the European population. Because of the tyranny of kings, they migrated to a strange wilderness, situated beyond the vast seas. In their new home they expected to be free, but what irked them was the determination of the kings of extend their control over their new home land. The descendants of these settlers entertained a bitter memory that their ancestors had been persecuted. They knew little of England except as a distant kingdom, from where the rulers drove away their fore-fathers to the woods of America. The inhabitants of the middle colonies cherished no attachment for England, for they were mostly descendants of the people from Germany, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. Independent in spirit and bitter in their memory of the past, the colonists in general were not prepared to tolerate an alien sway.

Secondly, their strength and resources so vastly increased that the colonists gained a confidence in their ability to manage their affairs, independent of the mother country. Through high birth rate and continuous immigration population increased rapidly. They raised a wide variety of crops, built ships and factories, developed fishing and commanded a large volume of trade. Political training too had been obtained, for the colonies had their own representative institutions. While Spain and France denied to the settlers any share in the administration of their colonies, the rulers of England granted to the colonists an active role

in their government. Under these circumstances the continued control by the mother country of a politically conscious and economically independent people appeared illogical.

Thirdly, the colonists developed a spirit of nationalism. England was separated from the colonies by 3000 miles of tumultuous sea. For want of intimate association, the racial and cultural ties with the peoples England became decadent. The pioneers of the western wilderness lived for long, free from any governmental control. Warlike and adventurous, they were unprepared to accept any kind of authority. The influence of the Indian way of free life and long association with the conditions in America too had their salutary effect. Under these circumstances the colonists developed a distinct culture, marked by individualism, provincialism and a strong faith in democratic rights. They dreamed of their country as a nation, different from the mother country.

Fourthly, the colonists resented the religious policy of England. The Anglican Church was accorded official status in several colonies and was associated with the administration and supported with public money. But the vast majority of the people belonged to other denominations. The puritans of New England bitterly resented the encroachments made by the Anglican Church upon their religious rights. The Presbyterians too raised opposition. The Baptists and the Quakers, who suffered persecution in England, refused to compromise with the restrictions imposed upon their freedom of worship by rulers from abroad.

Added to these, the colonies looked upon the British authority as a check on their territorial expansion. Beyond the Appalachian Mountains, lay vast expanses of fertile lands, drained by the sweet flowing rivers and inhabited by the Indians. The tribals possessed no fire arms except those purchased from the whites, and left their frontier ill defended. The greedy settlers coveted possession of this territory, particularly the Ohio Valley. The intrusions made by the settlers led to the outbreak of Pontalac's Rebellion in 1763. The Indians made a determined but futile bid to check American expansion. For fear of renewal of war, the British administration issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. It reserved all the territory, situated between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi and between Florida and Canada for the exclusive possession of the Indians and forbade the colonists from making purchases or settlement in this region. The Government, by an Act of 1774, proceeded to incorporate all the territory situated north of river Ohio with the province of Quebec. These two acts guaranteed the security of life to the natives in their home land against the white marauders and offered them a hope of survival. But to the colonists these measures appeared abnoxious.

Influence of Europe: Certain causes of the Revolution were European in their origin. Through the works on history, politics and literature, they came under the influence of the

eighteenth century European thought. Many a colonist received his education in European universities. From the history of the long struggle between the ruler and the nobles in England they learned how the people protected their liberties against autocracy. When Parliament itself turned absolute and tyrannical, the people involved against it an unwritten constitution, which guaranteed to every man his rights to life, liberty and property. The colonists drew their inspiration from the writings of Locke, Sydney, Harrington and Milton, who asserted the concept that all the English men, no matter where they lived, had certain fundamental rights, which the government should not violate. Rationalism, as expounded in the works of Isaac Newton and Voltaire, rejected the theological conception that earth was a temporary place of misery but maintained that progress in arts, science and social life was essential for happiness. From these conceptions there emerged the doctrines of the law of nature, social equality, no taxation without representation and the rights to rebel against arbitrary authority. Lawyers, editors and publishers wrote articles on these important issues for general circulation and promoted the growth of an intellectual awakening.

The European was proved favourable to the colonies in their march towards independence. The period was marked by frequent conflicts between England and France for commercial and colonial supremacy. Not only did they extend their conflict to America but also did draw other powers into their wards. While colonists. Thereby, the colonists received training in army and experience in warfare against the Indians and the French. Also they acquainted themselves with the fighting methods of the British troops. In the French and Indian War [1759-1763] many American generals including George Washington acquired experience. This determined struggle waged against a common foe and under a common banner promoted among the colonists a sense of unity. In spite of her victory, the position of England continued pre-carious, for the continental powers remained united and hostile. The removal of the threat of French invasion from America and the pre-occupation of England in Europe left the colonists free to organize resistance against the mother country.

Policy of England: However the fundamental causes of the Revolution were mercantilism, adopted by England in her attitude towards the colonies and taxation enforced by King George III in accordance with it. As a guiding principle of the colonial powers, mercantilism aimed at building strong and prosperous nation states. To attain this objective self-sufficiency in raw-materials was promoted, home industries were protected against foreign competition, ship building was encouraged for creating a foreign competition, ship building was encouraged for creating a powerful navy and more export than import was aimed at in the interest of favourable balance of trade. As an essential part of this policy, the

colonies were required to contribute to the prosperity of the mother country. They were to supply raw material needed for the factories and to serve as market for the finished products.

In accordance with this policy British Parliament enacted three Navigation Acts. The Act of 1651 required that all the cargo imported from the continents other than Europe to England was to be transported only in English shipping at the expenses of the colonies. The Act of 1660 directed the colonies to sell certain specified items, which included sugar, tobacco, cotton and wool only to the mother country. This restriction denied to the colonist an opportunity of gaining from other countries the maximum return for their labour. The Act of 1663 ordered the colonies to import most of the European goods that they required, by way of England and in English ships. This was aimed at securing for England a monopoly in the handling of imports to the colonies and an opportunity of collecting duties on the goods passed through her ports. In addition restrictions were imposed upon colonial manufactures, which came into competition with the English. A protective tariff against colonial products collected duties, as the goods passed through her ports. In addition restrictions were imposed upon colonial manufactures, which came into competition with the English. A protective tariff against colonial products collected for the benefit of home farming. Incentives were offered to the colonists to produce more of those commodities, which were in great demand in England. These measures appeared so abnoxious that the colonies refused to accept the theory that they existed for the benefit of England.

By 1763 England adopted what was called the New Imperial Policy. It was intended to implement rigorously the restrictions that had already been formulated and to expand their scope. Several factors led her to this course of action. The British administration had been annoyed at the attitude of the colonies during the Seven Years' War. While certain colonies adopted a policy of indifference towards the conduct of wars, certain others extended their assistance to the French. As England incurred a heavy expenditure on war, more revenue was needed to enable her to clear the public debt, defend the western frontier against the Indian powers and to prevent the outbreak of hostilities between the colonists and the tribals. The British considered it reasonable to call upon the colonists to contribute towards the payment of these expenses.

Guided by these considerations and supported by King George III, Prime Minister George Grenville in 1763 announced a forward programme. It included a rigorous enforcement of the Navigation Acts. Stationing of a standing army of 10,000 troops in the colonies and collection of increased taxes. The Sugar Act of 1764 reduced duties on sugar for discouraging smuggling, but levied duties on other items like indigo, wine, silk and coffee.

As no adequate revenue could be raised yet, a second measure called the Stamp Act was enforced in 1765. It provided that revenue stamps should be affixed to legal and commercial papers, newspapers, pamphlets and other printed materials.

The new taxes roused wide spread resentment, for they affected a wider section of the population than any of the previous taxes did. To add to the annoyance, they were enforced strictly. The general warrants issued in this connection permitted customs officials to enter private houses in search of smuggled goods. Naturally the colonists feared that the new taxes would check their economic progress and the administration would violate their rights. If they left them unopposed, it was feared that they would be required to pay more such taxes in the years to come. In support of their opposition to the taxation policy, they argued that tax was a free gift from the representation of the people to the king and raised a constitutional issue “no taxation without representation”. They declared that as Parliament did not provide for the representation of the colonists, it was not competent to tax them.

Before long colonial opposition to the British policy found expression in different forms. In the legislature of Virginia Patrick Henry denounced the Stamp Act. The ‘Sons of Liberty’ as the opponents to the law in Massachusetts were called, sacked the mansion of the lieutenant governor. In 1765 delegates from nine colonies met at New York. This conference, called, the Stamp Act Congress, attacked the laws as unjust and drew up a declaration of rights and grievances. In response to its appeal the merchants boycotted import English goods. So vehement was the opposition to the Stamp Act in 1766 and to reduce the duties collected under Sugar Act. However a Declaratory Act, asserted that Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonies.

The situation again boiled up in 1767, when Charles Townshend the minister of George III, turned to the colonies opposition was directed against direct taxation, he decided to levy indirect taxes. A series of measures, called the Townshend Acts, imposed duties on paper glass, lead and tea. The collection were intended to be used for defraying the salaries of English officials, serving in the colonies. But the colonists were not prepared to pay the indirect taxes too. A boycott of British goods was again instituted and at several places the tax collectors were tarred and feathered. The Legislature of Massachusetts sent a circular to other colonies urging co-operation in their resistance to the taxation policy. As mob violence began to spread, the customs officials posted a force at Boston. In what was called Boston Massacre (1770) the British troops killed five Bostonians. As the consequent excitement threatened to lead to more bloodshed, Lord North, the Prime Minister, repealed the

Townshend duties but retained the tax on tea, as a matter of principle to uphold the right of Parliament to tax the colonies.

By this time the English East India company, embarrassed by financial bankruptcy, appealed to the government for permission to sell in America an accumulated stock of tea without paying tax. The request was granted and ships laden with tea arrived at the colonial ports. The resultant fall in the price of tea badly affected the lucrative business of smuggling, carried on by the Boston merchants. The radicals again went into action and flames of opposition flared up. Inspired by John Adam, about fifty men of Boston, disguised as Indians, in December 1773 boarded the British ships, anchored in Boston harbor, and threw into the sea 342 chests of tea, valued at 15,000 pounds. Angered at this incident, called the Boston Tea Party, Parliament in 1774 enacted a series of retaliatory measures, known among the colonists as Intolerable Acts. The port of Boston was declared as closed until the tea was paid for, the elected legislative council of Massachusetts, where Boston is situated, was to be replaced by an appointed council, colonists accused of violence were to be sent to England for trials, private buildings were to be requisitioned for housing troops and the territory, extending from River Ohio to the Great Lakes, claimed by the colonies, was annexed with Quebec. These harsh measures appeared so humiliating that the colonists decided to appeal to arms.

While analyzing the causes of the American Revolution, two significant theories are forwarded. One theory is that King George III and his ministers oppressed the colonists through their taxation policy. The other theory is that the colonists resented the principle of taxation without their representation in British Parliament. Really, there was no substance in these arguments. Even before George III ascended the throne, taxes had been levied in the form of duties. What the King attempted to do was to enforce the laws strictly and to levy a direct tax through the Stamp Act. Still these attempts were given up because of mounting opposition. Regarding the principle of representation, the English argued that the colonists exercised this right through their class representation. Thus the aristocracy in England represented that particular class in Parliament, whether they lived in England or in her colonies as other classes did. Even otherwise the colonies were not serious about representation, for they knew that they constituted so small a minority that they would not have succeeded in changing the decisions of Parliament at their will. Yet their slogan, "No taxation without representation" served their purpose in the context of the movement for independence. In fact the colonies gained confidence in their strength and decided to shape

their destiny, free from external interference. What they needed were some excuses, real or imaginary, to serve the purpose of grievances for asserting independence.

The royal policy on Boston spread resentment throughout the colonies. The radicals, who regained the upper hand, rallied in strength for a united struggle in defence of their rights. Money and supplies poured in for the relief of Boston and the committees of correspondence revived their activity. In September 1774 representatives of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia. This was the first Continental Congress. It drew up a Declaration of Rights and Grievances. In its petition to the King, the Congress professed obedience to him, but rejected the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. It issued an appeal to the colonists for the boy-cott of imports from the exports to England and set up a continental Association to enforce it. The Congress decided to meet again if the grievances were not rectified.

The British government in the mean time appointed Lieutenant General Gage as military governor of Connecticut with instructions to enforce the acts of Parliament. His attempts to capture the arms from the rebels led to clashes at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill through his Resolution on Conciliation. He promised freedom from taxation to any colony that would provide for its own government and defence; yet it had no desired effect. Under the shadow of conflict the second Continental Congress met in may 1775 at Philadelphia. Attended by the representative of all the colonies, it issued a declaration on the causes of conflict and appointed George Washington as commander in Chief of the colonial forces. In a bid to avert a major conflict, Congress addressed a final appeal, the 'Olive Branch Petition' to the King, but received no reply.

The colonists by this time were not yet finally decided on the issue of independence. But the subsequent developments led them to the conclusion that separation was inevitable. Thomas Paine an Englishman, whose radical philosophy had rendered him unacceptable to his home country, presented the case for independence in his well known pamphlet 'Common Sense'. He attacked the institution of monarchy, ridiculed the idea of a small island governing a continent and pointed out the political and economic benefits of completed freedom. These arguments exercised an abiding influence upon colonial thinking. Secondly, in August 1775 King George III issued a proclamation declaring the colonists as rebels, enlisted into his army 20,000 German soldiers to suppress them and instituted a blockade of the colonial ports. These drastic measures hardened the attitude of the rebel colonists. Thirdly, a final break with the home country appeared indispensable for the efficient conduct of war. The colonists were divided into radicals and loyalists, while the moderates were undecided. Certain European

powers seemed prepared to assist the colonists only if the latter decided on total separation. Through a categorical decision on independence the radicals decided to force the undecided colonists to make up their minds to transfer their allegiance to the colonies and if they continued in their loyalty to England, to proceed with the confiscation of their properties.

On the 7th of June 1776 Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved in Congress a resolution stating, "These United states" are, and of right ought to be "free and independence states", Four days later a committee headed by Thomas Jefferson was appointed to draft the declaration of independence. On 4th July 1776 Congress approved the resolution on independence. This declaration contained three parts: the first part mentioned the equality and fundamental rights of all men and asserted the right of the people to alter or abolish the form of government that became destructive of fundamental rights; the second part listed the arbitrary and oppressive act leveled against the English King and the third part proclaimed the independence of the colonies. This gave notice to the world that the white settlers established a nation in the land of the red people in disregard to British authority.

When Congress declared independence of the colonies, it appeared uncertain whether it would be possible for it to gain any definite victory. British Empire, as the greatest naval power, not only commanded the possession of vast resources, but also controlled the seas. It had an excellent army of seasoned troops, which could be reinforced by mercenaries brought from Germany. In America the British were supported by the white loyalists, called Tories and the Indian tribes, who were threatened with the loss of their territories by the colonists. About one third of the colonists remained loyal to the mother country. The Tories belonging to the merchant class, Anglican clergy and landed aristocracy, extended their support and served in the British army. However, the difficulties, associated with the conduct of military operations, neutralized these advantages. The territories were in the possession of the colonists and England had practically to conquer them. When the settlers had a thorough knowledge of the country in which they had to fight, the British forces were strangers to its geography. The rebellious people were so thinly scattered over a vast area that a large army was needed to hold all strategic positions. The troops were to be sent across the sea, 3,000 miles away. The problem of keeping them supplied from a remote base appeared formidable. In the mean time public opinion in England was divided. An influential minority in Parliament, led by Edmund Burke, opposed the war. Their activities together with the unpopularity of George III presented difficulties to the conduct of war. Added to these, fear of rival powers in Europe taking advantage of the situation prevented Great Britain from concentrating her military might against the colonists.

The colonists too had certain advantages as well as disadvantages. They held physical possession of the country, appeared familiar with the geographical features of the land and fought in their own territory. The European powers extended their sympathy because of their opposition to the British. France sent forces and furnished supplies in support of the struggle. The rebels were ably led by their general, George Washington. Yet they faced serious impediments. There were no organized military forces except the militia and no major industrial undertakings to equip a large army. The colonists were so much easy going and freedom loving that they were not amenable to military discipline. This rendered it difficult for the rebel leaders to raise the forces in needed strength for fighting the better disciplined enemy. The colonies were so jealous of each other that it was found impossible to secure co-ordination of military effort and to raise the needed resources. Want of internal unity was marked. At the outbreak of the revolution the colonists, who demanded separation, were in a minority. While of internal unity was marked. At the outbreak of the revolution the colonists, who demanded separation, were in a minority. While New England colonies and Virginia supported the radicals, many of the other colonies remained loyal to England. Only after several victories over the British forces were won, the rebels could convert more of the population to the causes of independence. Thus thirteen unharmonious colonies united by a Congress, which acted as a national government, were required to face the British Empire. Congress, armed with no power to raise funds through taxation, was required to finance the war. Embarrassed by financial problems, their supply system went defective and their public debt assumed increasing proportions.

In 1775 George Washington assumed command of the colonial forces at Boston. He suffered reverses at Bunker Hill and was driven from his forward positions. General Gage, commanded the British forces, but for want of adequate strength, could not follow up his victory. While he remained at Boston, Washington re-organised his army. The colonists sent an expedition to Quebec, but as the Canadians refused co-operation, it ended in failure.

War on a major scale began in 1776 when a British detachment, led by Sir William Howe defeated Washington in the Battle of Long Island. As the colonial forces retreated to Pennsylvania, he advanced to Philadelphia. Reaching the head of the Chesapeake Bay he again defeated Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. The victorious troops occupied Philadelphia and settled down to enjoy pleasures of the society. Meanwhile another British army commanded by General Burgoyne advanced from Montreal to the Hudson Valley. After two reverse, he surrendered to the colonial forces under General Gates at Saratoga in October 1777. The victory at Saratoga marked a turning point in the war. It foiled the British attempt

to isolate New England from the middle colonies and gave a hope to the colonists in an hour of despair.

The French now decided to enter the conflict actively. Supplies of ammunition, advanced by private and governmental agencies of France and Spain, reached the colonies. Saratoga demonstrated that the colonies had a fair chance to win the war. This persuaded France to sign in 1778 two treaties, one political and the other commercial. She recognized the independence of the United States and decided to render military support for the expulsion of the English. Both the powers agreed not to conclude peace with Britain without the consent of the other. The two nations guaranteed to each other the defence of their possessions in America against all hostile powers. This alliance brought the other powers too against the English. Persuaded by the French, Spain and Russia assumed a hostile posture against Great Britain. Charles III of Spain decided to fight along with France while Catherine II or Russia took the lead in organizing the Baltic countries into the Armed Neutrality of 1780 an alliance directed against the naval supremacy of Britain. In April 1782 the Dutch extended formal recognition to American independence. A large loan sanctioned by Holland, averted a financial break down of the United States. These developments created a situation, favourable for the revolution.

While the French forces came to the aid of the colonists, the English drew the Indians to their side. In 1778 the colonial army led by George Clark moved to Illinois and occupied British posts. In 1780 the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis invaded North Carolina. After defeating the colonists at Camden and Guilford, he marched into Virginia and waited at Yorktown for the arrival of the British fleet. But unexpectedly the French navy drove off the British fleet and blockaded the shore, while the combined forces of the colonies and France attacked his forces from the land. In consequence Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in 1781. This great victory left the rebels as the masters of their country.

Treaty of Paris, 1783: The disaster at York town led to the resignation of Prime minister Lord North. Lord Shelburne, who held charge of colonial affairs in the cabinet of the new Prime Minister, Rockingham, sent Richard Oswald to Paris to negotiate with the American Commissioners, John Adams, John Jay and Benjamin Franklin. But the war time alliances created complications. The United States was bound by the treaty with France to continue the war until the later made peace with Britain while France had agreed to stay in the war until Spain received Gibraltar from Britain. Thus for all practical purposes the issue of independence of the United States was tied to the rock of Gibraltar. France made a secret suggestion to the Spaniards to proceed with the occupation of the territory. Situated between

the Appalachians and the Mississippi as compensation for the failure to regain possession of Gibraltar. When the secret revealed itself, the American Commissioners decided to utilize the opportunity to settle a separate peace with England, but in violation of their treaty with France. Accordingly treaty was settled in 1782, while the final treaty, the Treaty of Paris, was concluded in 1783.

Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States and granted liberal boundaries, for they stood to lose nothing giving away the red man's land. The new republic was to extend from the Atlantic Ocean to Mississippi River and from the Great Lakes to Spanish Florida. The Indian nations fought on the side of the English for the preservation of their rights in their in their home land. But when colour and race came into consideration, Great Britain unceremoniously betrayed their Indians allies, assigned their lands to the United States and left them at the mercy of the American. By the third article of the treaty, the Americans were given the freedom to fish in the Canadian seas. The treaty also provided that there should be no persecution of the loyalists by the rebels.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLUTION

The American War of Independence led to the establishment of the republic of the United States. However it is wrong to conclude that this was attained through any decisive military victory. Large and well equipped British armies and their Indian allies held possession of vast territories at the termination of war. The colonial forces found their strength inadequate to crush the military might of the enemy. But the hostility of the European powers a desire to wean away the colonies from French influence and internal opposition in England led the British to their decision to quit the colonies.

The establishment of independence ushered in political, social and economic changes of great consequence. During the two centuries from early colonization to the assertion of freedom, the settlers developed political institutions and legal codes, modeled on those of Britain. Free from the controls and regulations associated with the colonialism of the past, the free Americans now saw ahead unlimited opportunities for promoting their welfare. Freedom in its wake brought in other changes too One ruling class was replaced by another. The Tories who were the dominant group so long lost their ground. As many of them fled to Canada, their properties were confiscated and sold. The rents given the king and the landlords were abolished. The Churches ceased to be branches of the parent bodies in England. Laws, granting religious freedom and abolishing the taxes that were levied in support of churches, were passed.

The victory of the Americans proved a tragedy to the Indian tribes. It marked the beginning of a determined struggle between the white and red races for the possession of the continent. The Indians leading a primitive life, were neither united nor adequately armed. Yet as they were democratic in their out-look and freedom loving, they refused to be enslaved. They possessed the land, that the white settlers eagerly coveted. Determined to hold the Appalachian frontier, they fought against the aggressive colonists first by themselves and subsequently in alliance with the French and the English. To their misfortune not only did their European allies settle peace with their bitter enemy but did betray them. Immediately after the war was over, the greedy whites in wave after wave of immigration moved through the mountain streams and jungle terrains and swept over the Indian territories. The two races fought more than a thousand wars, all provoked by the advancing Americans. In the end the natives were completely suppressed, mostly annihilated and all their lands usurped.

As the result of the Revolution, England lost the best part of her empire and the gain of many of her wars against the European powers. It took a long period to heal the bitterness caused by the conflict. Yet ultimately it proved a blessing in disguise to the English, for the commercial and political relations proved advantageous to either side. Great Britain discovered in the United States a source of strength, which could be relied upon in times of war with the rival powers. Further the territorial loss in the West drove her to the East; leading to the acquisition of vast territories in Asia, Africa and the Indies.

The Revolution gave a severe blow the old theories of imperialism, mercantilism and colonialism.

1. What were the causes for the outbreak of the American war of Independence?
2. Why was the Stamp Act passed?
3. Narrate the course of the American war of Independence?
4. Write a paragraph about The Peace Treaty of Paris?

CONFEDERATION

The American war of Independence was struggle between the 13 American colonies and its mother country England. In the war of Independence the colonies got victory. The old type of government that existed in the colonies came to an end with the victory of the colonists. Therefore the colonies were compelled to introduce a new type of constitution and administration. The American leaders played a dual role for their nation. On the one hand they served their country as freedom fighters. On the right hand they served their country as

freedom fighters. On the right hand they were the makers of constitution. A few constitutional experiments had to be carried out.

The American War of Independence which began in 1776 came to an end in 1781. Though the war ended in the 1781 the official end of the war was carried out by signing the Treaty of Paris in the 1783. After the victory of the colonists, the 13 American colonies formed into a new Democratic Republic Two constitutional experiment were carried out. The Articles of Confederation was the first constitutional experiment. The Articles of Confederation introduced the confederation. The confederation lasted between 1781 and 1789 for a period of eight years. It was the first constitution of the U.S.A.

In the 1776 the Continental Congress was convened at Philadelphia. The main intension of the Congress was to draft a constitution to safeguard the integrity of the colonies. The importance of the constitution was insisted by Richard Lee. As a consequence a constituent assembly was created under the leadership of John Dickenson. The Constituent Assembly recommended the Articles of Confederation. In 1776 a few changes were introduced. In 1777, it was sent for the approval of states. After it was dually approved by the colonies the Articles of Confederation came into being in 1781. Thus the new constitution was introduced during the American War of independence.

Problems of Approval

As mentioned earlier the Articles of Confederation was drafted during the American War of Independence. In 1777 it was approved by the Continental Congress then it was sent for the approval of the states. The approval of the states took four long years. The delay was due to certain reasons. There were two prominent reasons. The one was the course of American War of Independence. The war was not yet over. The other was the problem of the North Western lands. The North Western lands were situated west of the Appalacution mountains. There was difference of opinion regarding the north western lands among the states. The bigger states like Virginia wanted to annex the northwestern territories according to their own devise. It was called the plan of the bigger states or the Virginia plan. The Virginia Plan would enhance the bigger states. On the other hand, Pennsylvania insisted that the north-western territory must be governed as a common property. It was called as Pennsylvania Plan or the Plan of the smaller states. Finally there was a compromise on the question of the northwestern territories among the states. Accordingly new states would be created from the Northwestern territory.

Salient features of the confederation

The Articles of Confederation drafted under the leadership of John Dickenson created a federal government which was not strong. It was called the confederation theory of separation of powers was not implemented in the constitution. The Articles of Confederation had the following salient features.

1. Sovereignty was granted to the states.
2. It created the Confederate government which was a Confederation of the sovereign states.
3. The Confederation government was called the Congress. There was no separation of power in the Confederation. It has the powers of executive, legislature and Judiciary.
4. In the same time, the powers of the Confederation were much reduced. Only a few powers were granted to the Confederation. The Confederation had to manage a defence, external affairs and north western territories.
5. The residuary powers were granted to the states. Finance and interstate commerce were granted to the states alone.
6. The confederacy had to depend on the states for its expenditure.
7. The representatives were elected and sent to the Congress. The representation was on the basis of population. Each state could send two to seven members as representatives to the Congress.
8. The Congress functioned as a legislature. Though the representation on the basis of population, the right to vote was restricted. Each state was granted a vote.
9. The Congress also functioned as the executive. A select committee was elected from the Congress. It functioned as an executive.
10. The Constitutional amendment must be approved by the 13 American States.
11. The right to issue currency, the right to receive loans from foreign countries, postal service and Red Indian Problems were granted to the Confederation.

Achievements of the Confederation

1. Improvements in Foreign Trade

After the American war of Independence, the American states bought of a huge volume of English articles. It affected badly the economy of the newly formed nation. Gold and Silver were drained in America. The Congress found the economic situation was in danger. So, it stopped trading with England. In 1774-1775 the value of American money

declined. But boldly hit the American economy. It was very soon change. There was a good demand for the American tobacco in the European market. The American Articles were also sold well in the Chinese market. Thus the American trade began to develop in the Chinese Market. Thus the American trade began to progress after an initial setback.

Progress in Industry

The American industries began to prosper well after the American War of Independence. The American government backed the American industries. Protective tariffs levied, commercial banks were established in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

North-Western Territories

The northwestern territories situated beyond the Appalachian mountain were granted to the Americans by the treaty of Paris that was concluded in 1783 after the end of American War of Independence. The northwestern territory created some initial problems. To solve the problems the Congress enacted two acts, one in 1785 and another in 1787. Five new states were created in the North-west territories on the account of the acts.

Land Ordinance Acts 1785

The Americans migrated to the north western territories on a large scale after the American War of Independence. In order to solve the problems in the north western territories on account of migration the Land Ordinance Act was passed in 1785. Accordingly new townships were created in the northwestern territories. Each township should possess 36 Sq. miles. Out of the 36 sq. miles 4 sq. miles should be provided by the Government and 1 sq. mile should be provided for public purpose. The remaining 31 sq. miles could be sold for the American settlement. The Act encourage systematic settlement in the North western territories.

North-West Ordinance 1787

In 1787 the congress passed the North-West Ordinance. It provided for the emergence of responsible government in the north western territories. A governor and Judge would be appointed by the Congress. When the population increased to 5000 voters a legislature could be granted. When the population would be increase to 60,000 voters new states would be created and admitted in the confederation.

In accordance with the North-West Ordinance five new states were created. They were Ohio, Illinois Wisconsin and Michigan.

Defects of the Confederation

There were a few defects in the functions of the confederation.

1. The Confederation was not strong. It had to depend on the states.

2. The States were sovereign and powerful.
3. The executive and judiciary were not properly established.
4. The approval of all the 13 states is necessary for the constitutional amendments.

The defects in the constitution of the confederation led to its failure in due course of time.

Failures of the Confederation

1. Problems in the Foreign Policy

The U.S.A., the newborn nation had to struggle in the international problem created by the European national like England and Spain.

In the 1783 the Paris Peace Settlement was signed. In the treaty the English promised to evacuate the troops from the Great Lakes region. In reality the English never kept the Promise. Besides the English were lending support to the red Indians. It was against the American wish. The supply of arms to the Red Indians was a danger to the Americans. Moreover the British earned a very good profit out of the fur trade. Animals were hunted down mostly in the Great Lakes region. The Confederation was unable to face the alarming situations created by England.

Spain created another external problem for U.S.A. There was a very good demand for the products of the Northwestern territories in the European markets. But the transportation was a great problem. The Trade route through the Appalachian mountain was hazardous. The alternative route was transporting the American products through the Mississippi and Missouri river. The products had to be transported through the Florida. Florida which was situated the south of U.S.A. was a Spanish colony. Spain never opened Florida for a commercial route.

To solve the transportation problem the Congress wanted to establish friendly relationship with Spain. Therefore the congress send John Jay to Spain in 1786. He concluded a treaty with Spain. Accordingly Florida was closed for the American trade. The treaty was a suicidal measure.

Economic Problem

The greatest problem of the Confederation was economy. The loans borrowed from foreign countries mounted up. In the same time in the internal debts also increased. The Soldiers who participated for the American War of Independence were not paid. Instead they were granted bonds. But the Confederation was unable to pay back money to the soldiers. In addition the Confederation received large amount of loan from other countries. The value of money issued by the Confederation went down. Besides the states acted independently. They

suppressed the farmers. They forcefully collected the taxes. Tax remissions were not granted. The situation led to a rising under the leadership of Danial Shay.

In to the functions of the Congress was not satisfactory. The interstate commercial problems were not solved. Therefore a convention was convened at Annapolis in 1786. The main intension of the convention was to solve interstate commercial problem. The convention insisted the importance of a new constitution. Therefore in 1787 the Philadelphia convention was convened. It led a birth of a new constitution of Federation.

FORMATION OF FEDERATION

The Articles of Confederation was the first constitution of the U.S.A. It practically failed after a few years. Though the Confederation was in function in between 1781 and 1789 the confidence on the Confederation began to decline. It led to the failure of the Confederation. The U.S.A. was the first Democratic Republic. The European power such as England, France and Spain held enmity over the new born Democratic Republic. The circumstances led to the danger of function of democracy in the U.S.A. The executive and the Legislative functions of the Congress was not satisfactory. Thus the functions of the confederating itself created several reasons for its disappearance.

The American soldiers who participated in the American War of Independence were motivated by the spirit of patriotism. The scholar served well. They were not properly paid in order to appreciate the valuable deed. They were granted bonds. But money was not paid back to the soldiers during the administration of the Confederation. The soldiers suffered on account of poverty. They sold the bonds to the merchants for cheap rates. The merchants was bought the bonds insisted on a strong national government so that they could convert bonds into money.

Secondly the foreign policy of the Confederation recent for its failure. The external policy of the Confederation affected the welfare of the U.S.A. For example the Treaty of John Jay. The John Jay Treaty signed with Spain in 1786 affected the American commerce. A Treaty led to the closure of the harbor of Florida for American Trade and Commerce. It hithard the American trade and commerce.

Thirdly the military officers established orders against the functions of Confederation. They established the orders of Cincinnati. It demanded the establishment of a strong national government.

Fourthly, the Confederation had no constitutional binding over inter-state commerce. There upon the Congress was unable to solve the interstate commercial problems. There was

no uniform internal trade policy. As the states were granted sovereignty there was as number of problems in external trade. These problems affected the internal and external trade of the U.S.A.

Lastly the functions of the Confederation were not satisfactory to the American leaders. John Dickenson, Hones Madison, Alexander Hamilton and George Washington were the notable American leaders who demanded change in the constitution. They served the USA as freedom fighters and makers of the nations. They wanted to put an end to the confederation and establish a strong national government.

Thus the functions of the Confederation were not satisfactory. Under this circumstance, the convention of Annapolis was convened in 1786. The convention of Annapolis was discussed interstate trade problems and their backgrounds. The representatives from 13 colonies realized the importance of a strong national government. They have up their difference and tried to create a strong federation. They had forgotten the reason for the convention but they tried to draft a new constitution.

The real intention of the Convention Annapolis was change. The main focus was Drafting a new constitution. Thereupon it led to the summoning of the convention of Philadelphia of 1787. The states sent 56 representatives to the convention of Philadelphia and George Washington was the symbol of unity. He was elected the leader of convention. Thus the Philadelphia Convention became the constituent Assembly.

Problems Discussed in the Philadelphia Convention

The main intention of the Philadelphia convention was to introduce constitutional amendments in the Articles of Confederation. But the representatives of the convention insisted on the creation of new constitution. Therefore a discussion was conducted for three days whether to retain the constitution or not in the Philadelphia convention. Finally an agreement was arrived at. It was generally agreed to have a new constitution. A drafting committee was created. The Chief architect of the convention and its decision was James Madison. Therefore he has rightly been called “The father of the Constitution”.

Secondly there was a discussion on the nature of the federation. In the beginning there was stiff resistance for ceding the sovereignty of the states. Alexander Hamilation played a leading role in this connection. He advocated in the importance of the principles of Federation. He advocated that the Strong Federal government along could save the USA from external danger and inter-state commerce problems. Finally it was decided to have a strong Federal government.

Thirdly there was a discussion on the rule of majority. The leaders of the USA did not like exploitation of the poor by the rich and the robbery of the rich by the poor. They wanted to safeguard the minority. The main architect of the principle was James Madison.

In addition the Philadelphia convention discussed the theories of separation of powers and distribution of powers. These theories were discussed and accepted.

The constituent assembly discussed the composition of a new federation. Edmund Randolph the representative of Virginia brought forth a plan it was famously called “Virginia Plan” or the plan of the bigger states. It insisted on a bicameral parliament. It also insisted that the representative should be elected on the basis of population. The Virginia Plan was discussed for 15 days and finally it was given up.

William Patterson the representatives from New Jersey introduced a plan just opposite to the Virginia plan. It was called New Jersey plan or the plan of the smaller states. It insisted on bicameral parliament and representation on the basis of equality of states. In order to bring forth a compromise between the two plans of the bigger and smaller states the ‘Connecticut compromise’ was introduced. The maker of the Connecticut compromise was Roger Sherman. It was also called the ‘Great Compromise’. According to it there must be two houses in Parliament. The representation in the Upper House should be on the basis of equality of the states and the representation in the Lower House should be on the basis of population. Thus the convention accepted the principles of minority rule as well as majority rule.

1. Describe the salient features of the confederation.
2. Explain the achievements of the confederation.

MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION

On September 17, 1787, the new constitution was drafted and handed over to the Philadelphia convention. Then it was sent to the states for approval. The new constitution must be discussed and approved in the special convention of the states. In the meantime Alexander Hamilton, James Madison published their writings insisting on the importance of federation. Delaware was the first state to accept the constitution on 7-12-1787.

Pennsylvania accepted following Delaware. Rhode Island was the last state to accept the constitution. The new constitution of Federation was brought into force on 4.4.1789.

Salient features of the Constitution

Written Constitution

The constitution of the USA was the first written Constitution. It is the smallest constitution in the world. There are only 7 Articles in it. The principles accepted in the Philadelphia Convention are included in the constitution.

Federal Constitution

The Constitution of the USA was federal Constitution. There were 13 states on the eve of the formation of federation. There were a federal government and 13 state governments. There is a distribution of powers. Powers are divided into Federal powers and state powers. The residuary powers are granted to the states.

Rigid Constitution

The Constitution of USA are created as a rigid Constitution. There are two methods of Constitutional amendments. By the first method an amendment must be accepted by 2/3 majority in the congress and 3/4 majority in the states. By the second method an amendment must be initiated by the states with 2/3 majority. Then it must be passed by 2/3 majority in the congress and 3/4 majority in the states. Both the methods of amendments have been making the Constitution a rigid one.

Presidential form of Government

The Constitution of the U.S.A. provided for the presidential form of government. The President is elected for a term of 4 years. In the beginning the President and Vice-President were elected in the same election. The one who got the highest vote was declared the president and the one who got the second highest vote was declared the Vice-President. It created an electoral deadlock in 1800 election. Therefore the 12th amendment was passed in 1804. It provided for separate election for the presidents and the vice-president.

Bill of Rights

The fundamental rights were not granted in the Constitution. A few states pinpointed the defects. Besides they declared the approval of the Constitution. There upon 12 Constitutional amendments were introduced. Out of them 10 constitutional amendments were passed by the Congress. They together form the famous bill of Rights. It grants the fundamental rights to the citizens of USA.

Bicameral Parliament

The Parliament of the USA is called the Congress. It has two Houses. The Upper House is called the 'Senate'. Two representatives are elected from every state and sent to the

senate. It is represented on the basis equality of the states. The Lower House is called the 'House of Representatives'. It is represented on the basis of population.

Separation of Powers

The theory of separation of powers of Montesquieu is implemented in the Constitution of USA. Accordingly the powers of the government are separated into 3 wings, namely, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The executive is in the hands of the president. The Congress functions as a Legislature. The Federal courts form the Judiciary.

Checks and Balance

Checks and Balance are accepted in the Constitution in order to check the growth of tyranny in anyone of the departments of power. The treaty signed by the president has to be approved by the senate.

The President has 'Veto power' and Pocket Veto' to control the legislature functions of the congress. The judiciary has judicial review.

Judicial Review

The judiciary has a special right called judicial review. The Supreme Court has got the power say an act passed in the congress as Constitutional or unconstitutional.

1. Describe the salient features of the American Constitution.

GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789-179

George Washington was famously known as the father of the U.S.A. He was born in a rich family in 1732 in the southern colony of Virginia. He became the owner of farms of his father when he was 20 years old. Later he joined the British colonial army. He became a colonel and then the General of the colonial army. He represented Virginia in the Constitutional Congress held at Philadelphia. He was elected the general of the freedom fighters against the British imperialism. He was also elected the President of the Philadelphia Convention in 1787 which drafted the federal Constitution of the USA. He was honest and became a symbol of the American integrity.

George Washington served the USA in several capacities. The seven Years War gave him a very good training as a general of the army. The second Continental Congress or the Philadelphia Convention held in 1775 elected George Washington the leader of the colonial force for its freedom fight. George Washington was the main reason for the American victory in the American War of Independence.

In 1781 the Confederation was established. It was a failure. The failures of the Confederation led to the summoning of the convention at Annapolis in 1786. It was followed by the summoning of Philadelphia convention in 1787. George Washington became the leader of the convention. It was under his leadership that the Federal Constitution was drafted in 1787 which was implemented after the approval of the states.

The federal Constitution came in to force on 4.4.1789. George Washington contested in the first presidential election. He was unanimously elected and he assumed office on 30.4.1789. Though he was from the southern states of Virginia, he was a staunch Federalist. He was elected unanimously twice and he served as the President of USA in between 1789 and 1797. He was magnanimous and refused to contest for the election for the third time. Thus he established a convention that a President should not contest for a election for the third term which was broken only in the 20th century. George Washington was succeeded by John Adams who was in the office of the President from 1797 to 1801. The Period between 1789 and 1801 is generally known as the 'Era of the Federalist'.

George Washington was the most respected of all the American leaders. He symbolized the national integrity. He had no believe in the representative democracy. Yet for the welfare of the people. He assumed the office of the President. As he was so popular, the newly built capital was named after him as Washington in the District of Columbia.

George Washington was quite successful in the domestic and foreign affairs of the Country.

Domestic Policy

Creation of Executive

The Constitution of the USA was brought into force in 1789. The Constitution was given life by George Washington. George Washington the first President and John Adams, the first Vice-President were federalists. Eventhough George Washington was a federalist, he stood above the party politics. The first and foremost work of him was the certain of executive and administrative departments. He appointed secretaries for the newly created departments. It formed the Cabinet which was responsible to the President and not to the Congress. Washington appointed secretaries men of efficiency who were members of both the Federalist Party and Democratic Republican Party. He showed his broad mindedness and he had given importance for efficiency.

1. Alexander Hamilton was the Secretary of Treasury.
2. Thomas Jefferson was the Secretary of state.
3. Henry-Knox was the Secretary of War.

4. Edmund Randolph was the Attorney-General.

They were appointed not on the basis of the political identity.

Creation of Judiciary

As the executive for the Administration was founded by George Washington, he was responsible for the creation of Judiciary. The Constitution mentioned about the structure of the judiciary but it was not crystal clear. Thereupon, the Congress passed the 'Judicature Act' in 1789.

Accordingly,

1. 13 District courts were created, one for every state.
2. The courts of Appeal for the district courts were called 'Circuits Courts'.
3. The highest court of appeal was the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was the highest federal court. 6 Judges were appointed by George Washington in the Supreme Court. John Jay was appointed the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. Thus the Judiciary was established by George Washington.

Bill of Rights

When the Federal constitution of the USA was created and implemented, the fundamental rights were not included. It was pinpointed by five states and they delayed the approval of the Constitution. Therefore under the leadership of James Madison a council was created in 1789. It recommended 12 amendments. 10 out of 12 amendments were accepted in the Congress. They were known as the Bill of Rights. It granted the fundamental rights such as the right to life, the right to liberty, right to property. After the inclusion of fundamental rights there was no problem in the approval of the congress in the States.

Financial Problem-Hamiltonism

Alexander Hamilton served as a Secretary of Treasury under George Washington. He was the architect of American financial policy. The new formed Federal government had to face a number of critical economic problems. The Treasury was empty. The national and state debts were heavy. The paper currency lost its value. There was no national banking systems. There was no internal and external regularized taxation. All this problems were efficiently handled by Alexander Hamilton who was in the office of Treasury between 1789 and 1795. He handled the problems carefully and established a sound base for the American economy. The financial system was well known as Hamiltonism.

There were some salient features in the financial policy of Hamilton which were as follows.

1. Introduction of Taxes

2. Paying back the national debts.
3. Settlement of the state debt.
4. Introduction of protective tariff to safeguard native industries.
5. The creation of centralized banking system.
6. Systematic issue of currency.

Excise Duty: Whisky Rebellion

The first function Alexander Hamilton was to find out sources for a heavy revenue to pay back the nation and state debts, he wanted to establish a method of systematic taxation. Custom duties were collected. Taxes were collected for the sale of lands. Taxes were also levied down on whisky. There was strong opposition from the farmers of the southern states. The farmers of Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia convened anti-taxation convention in 1791. In 1794 the Whisky Rebellion breakout. The rebellion was put down by George Washington with the help of military. The tax system was confirmed.

National Debt

The national debts were the loans received during the time of the war of independence from the farmers, merchants and the states. The debts were further increasing even after the war. Alexander Hamilton felt that it was the responsibility of the federal government to pay for the debts. There was opposition to the policy of Hamilton the opponents demanded the denial of the national debts or the part payments of the national debts. But Hamilton insisted that the national debts must be paid back, even if the treasury would become empty. The dignity and honour of the Federal government could be raised only by repaying the national debts.

The total amount of the national debt was 56 million dollars Hamilton opened a public account. The old bonds were got back and new bonds were issued. The rate of interest was also indicated. The bonds were repaid with interest.

State debts

The states also received debts during the time of war. The total amount of the state debt was 26 million dollars. It was different from state to state. The northern states received more debts comparatively with the southern states. Alexander Hamilton announced that the Federal government was responsible for repaying the debts.

There was stiff resistance for the state debt scheme of Alexander Hamilton. The southern states argued that it was introduced for the welfare of the northern states. The situation was ably managed by Hamilton with the help of Thomas Jefferson who belongs to the southern states. He promised the capital would be shifted to the southern states, if his

scheme was accepted and implemented. Therefore the new capital had to be shifted to the southern state of Virginia which was named Washington D.C.

Protective Tariff

Alexander Hamilton wanted to protect the American industries from the competition of the foreign countries. The American industries were encouraged by the federal government by the protective tariff system. It also safeguarded the welfare of the northern states.

Centralized Banking System

To reform the financial position of the federal government the national banking system was introduced in 1791. Public accounts were maintained and the bonds were repaid through it. The first bank of the USA was modeled on the bank of England. The federal government invested 10 million dollars in the bank of the USA. It was 1/5 of the total deposit. The remaining 4/5 of the total deposit was left for public investments. The first bank of the USA was granted life of 20 years. After a period of 20 years it could be renewed or given up.

Currency

During the period of confederation the state government issued currency. It created confusion the federal government also controlled the currency in circulation. Law was passed to enable the Federal government to issue silver coins. A new mint was opened to issue coins. The currency was issued through the Bank of USA. The silver currency was issued.

Foreign Policy

George Washington was the founder of American Foreign policy. He felt that the American economy would be spoiled if America interfered in the European politics. He established neutrality and non-intervention in the external affairs. His policy was the guiding principle of the USA till the outbreak of the First World War for more than 100 years. In short he laid down the principles of the future of the American Foreign Policy.

Foreign Policies

The Red Indian problems was perennial to the newly born republic. They frequently raided the Ohiovalley. They were also hindrance for the Westward expansion. On the other hand the American settled in the hunting lands of the Red Indians. The Red Indians defeated the American army. To solve this problem. George Washington sent a huge American army under Thomas Wyne in 1795. The Red Indians were defeated at Fallentimbers. The Red Indians received the indirect support of the British. A large amount of British arms were supplied to them.

Relation with France

The Federal Republic of the USA was brought into force in April 1789. In July 1789 French Revolution broke out. The French Revolution which sloganed for Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was welcomed by the Americans. But the revolution led to bloody massacre within a few years. The 'Reign of Terror' was abhorred by the Americans. Though the Democratic Republicans supported the French Revolution and Reign of Terror, the Federalist disliked it. The initial interest in the French Revolution disappeared.

Under these circumstances there were strained relationship between the USA and France. In 1776 both the nation signed an agreement during the American War of Independence. Accordingly if any one of them was attacked by a third power the other power must come for aid. Based on this agreement, France helped America after the battle of Saratoga. The critical situation in France led to a acid test for an agreement. Charles Ghent, the French Ambassador in the USA involved in aggression. Without receiving the permission of the American government, Charles Ghent involved in attacking the British ships with the help of American sailors.

George Washington tactfully handled the situation. He wanted to keep aloof. He requested the French Government to recall Charles Ghent. It was accepted by the French. Thus the USA was saved from involving in the French Revolutionary wars.

Relation with England

There was no cordial understanding between England and the USA. There were some fundamental reason behind it. Firstly the English army was stationed in the Great lake region was not withdrawn as promised in the Paris Peace Settlement in 1783. Secondly the English were lending support to Indians indirectly. Thirdly the American sailors were forcefully employed in the British Army. To solve the problem, George Washington sent John Jay to England in 1794. He concluded a peace agreement with England.

Jay Treaty

In 1794 the Treaty of the Jay was concluded between these two nations, Accordingly,

1. The English promised to withdraw her forces from the Greatlakes region within 1796.
2. A commission for compensation was created to repay the compensation of American articles by the British Navy.

Treaty with Spain

There was a border dispute between the USA and the Spanish colony of Florida. It was added by the commercial route through the Mississippi river. To solve this problem, Thomas Pinckney was sent to Spain. He concluded a treaty with Spain in 1795. Accordingly,

1. 31 North latitude attitude was fixed as boundary line between the USA and Florida.
2. The harbor for New Orleans and Florida were opened for American trade for 3 years.

Farewell Address

In 1793 George Washington refused to contest for the third time in the presidential election. He gave a farewell address in the congress. He insisted some points in his farewell address.

1. The President should not contest for the election more than two terms.
2. The Political party should not arise on the territorial basis.
3. The national welfare must be given importance.
4. The USA should keep up neutrality in the international politics.

The Guidelines of George Washington became the Guiding Principles of the newborn nation.

1. Assess the domestic policy of George Washington.
2. Explain the foreign policy of George Washington.

RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Washington's presidency witnessed the rise of party system. The early party division was between the Federalists and the Anti Federalists in the controversy over the ratification of the new Constitution. Many of the people including Washington had a dislike for the party system, as they feared that it would create division of public opinion and serve as a source of corruption and weakness.

Despite these, party politics crept into public life. The central fact in this development was the conflict between the two powerful leaders of the time, Hamilton and Jefferson. Great patriots, both were devoted to the welfare and progress of the nation, but their approach to political issues appeared entirely different from that of the other. Hamilton was born poor, but he developed an admiration for aristocracy and the English traditions. He became an ardent supporter of the land lords, big industrialists and great merchants. Jefferson was born rich, but he became an exponent of democracy and the French system and a supporter of the small peasants, backwoodmen and the workers. Brilliant and far sighted, Hamilton was a capable leader and fluent speaker, but did not develop any real love for the crowds. What he preferred was order to liberty, strong central government to strong state governments and industrial greatness to agricultural economy. Jefferson on the other hand was philosophical and original. A good organizer, but not a good speaker, he loved crowds, stood for the common

people and gave importance to freedom, state rights and an agricultural economy. Hamilton favoured a loose interpretation of the Constitution and a strong army so as to strengthen the national government, but Jefferson opposed these views. To begin with the two leaders were political rivals and ultimately turned personal enemies too. In their struggle Hamilton won first and it resulted in the creation of a strong national government. Jefferson's triumph came second and it led to the consolidation of democratic forces.

Added to the factors associated with the personality of leaders, there came in other development. Aristocratic in his attitude, Washington loved pomp and show and made his appearances in state and splendour. Many of the citizens considered him as a monarchist and viewed his conduct with marked disfavor. Secondly, the financial programme of Hamilton was intended to help the rich mostly. The liquidation of public debt, the creation of the Bank and his proposal to levy a protective tariff and five direct aid to the industries were calculated to attain this purpose. These measures alienated the common people from the Federalists. Thirdly, the imposition of excise on whisky led to the Whisky Rebellion. Though blood shed was averted, the incident turned the people of the western region into the enemies of the Federalists. Fourthly, the bank controversy created a split between those who wanted a rigid interpretation of the Constitution so as to safeguard the rigid of the states and those who stood for a loose interpretation so as to give more powers to the national government. While Jefferson led the first section, Hamilton the second. Fifthly, the outbreak of the French Revolution exercised its impact upon the people. While one section of the people turned in support of the English the other in support of the French. Finally, the political dist, inactions became accentuated as the different issues merged with social, economic and geographical interests. These factors in general were centred on the barriers that existed between the nobility and the peasantry, the rich and the poor, the merchants of the North and the agriculturists of the South and the Industrialists of the East and the pioneers of the West.

By 1790 the rival parties began to assume definite shape. The Federalists continued to be called by the same name, though they were often referred to as Hamiltonians. They received their support mostly from the aristocratic sections of the society in the North. Among the newspapers the Gazette of the United States sided with the Federalist Party. Jefferson gained the alliance of Madison, Governor Clinton of New York and lawyer Aaron Burr. This alliance between the leaders of Virginia and New York formed the nucleus of the rival party. Many of the Anti Federalists rallied to it. The newspaper, the National Gazette extended its support to them to begin with new party was called Jeffersonians or Democratic Republicans, but in subsequent times it was called Democratic Party. Popular among the

lower classes, it drew its support mostly from the South before it extended its influence to the North.

The emergence of the party system marked a significant development in the political history of the country. To the people the two parties presented clear cut issues-whether the national government should remain weak or strong, whether the country should be ruled by an aristocracy or democracy and should the economy be industrial or agricultural. The administration by the Federalists resulted in the creation of a strong central government, assumption of state debt and the extension of the authority of the Union. When the republicans captured power they found it expedient to retain most of the gains bequeathed by the Federalists in the interest of the country. However, their administration contributed to the destruction of the hold of aristocracy and the ascendancy of the democratic forces. Secondly, the rise of the party system corrected the undemocratic features of the Constitution. As the parties entered election contests, the people voted for party candidates to the presidency and other offices. The presidential electors lost their discretion to elect a candidate of their choice, for they were required to vote for the party candidate. In their competition to reach the people, the parties advocated or favoured extension of franchise and economic welfare to the masses. Added to these, they assumed the responsibility for the smooth working of the administration. As there existed no great ideological rift between the parties, the rise and fall of parties from power caused no serious ups and downs in the political system.

JOHN ADAMS 1797-1801

John Adams was born in 1735 in the colony of Massachussets. He represented Massachusetts in the first two continental congress held at Philadephia in 1774 and 1775. The Philadelphia in congress resolved to petition the king of England regarding the affairs of the colony. John Adams did a tremendous work in drafting the petition. Besides he was the key person for the resolution in appoint George Washington as the General of the Colonial army in 1775. When the Stamp Act was passed in 1763, he wrote against it and earned fame. Thus John Adams played a vital role in the freedom fight off the USA. He was also sent as a representative of the USA to the Paris Peace Settlement held in 1783.

John Adams was a federalist. He along with George Washington contested in the first two presidential elections. He was elected as the Vice-President under George Washington and he served the nation as the Vice-President from 1789 to 1798. It is significant to note that

George Washington contested as a southern representative while John Adams contested as a northern representative.

In 1793 George Washington refused to contest in the election for the third term. As Washington declined to contest, the Federalist party ticket was offered to John Adams. He contested against Thomas Jefferson who was a candidate of the Democratic Republicans party. In the election John Adams were elected the president, the Thomas Jefferson the Vice-President. John Adams got three vote more than Thomas Jefferson. John Adams remained in the Office of the President from 1791 and 1801. He was the second president of the USA. He followed the same principles and policies of George Washington. His period of administration was an era of hard feeling.

Towards the close of his period, he lost his popularity in the Federalist Party. He lost in the election of 1800. With his defeat in the election of 1800, the Federalist Party also disappeared from the political scene.

Alexander Hamilton was in charge of finance under George Washington. Owing to mounting pressure, he resigned from his post in 1785. Even then in his influence in the Federalist party did not disappear. John Adams retained the same secretaries who service under George Washington. Mac Henry was the Secretary of state and Pickering was the Secretary of War. They were the supporters of Alexander Hamilton. Besides, the supporters of Hamilton were in large numbers in the House of Representatives. These factors led to division in the Federalist Party. John Adams was pure and honest in his political career. Hence he was known as “Honest John”.

The rule of the Directory was established in France a few years before Adams came to power in the USA. Towards the close of his period, Napoleon rose to prominence in France. Adams did not like the horrors of the French Revolution. The USA was much affected due to the frequent clashes between England and France.

Foreign Policy

The French Problem

In 1795, the rule of the Directory was established in France. The Directory blamed the USA that it had not kept neutrality. Besides, it insisted the American government to confiscate the British ships. The policy of the Directory created problem for the American government in its external affair. To solve problem, Adams sent Thomas Pinckney to France. But his mission was not accepted by the French government. It further increased the problem of John Adams.

The Federalist under Hamilton demanded declaration of War on France. The Democratic republicans demanded cordial relation with France.

XYZ AFFAIRS

Under this circumstances John Adams wanted to follow the same footsteps of George Washington. He never wanted to involve the USA in war with France. He again opened talks with the Country for peaceful solution. There upon he sent Thomas Pinckney, John Marshal Elbridge Gerry to France. They were to meet Talleyrand and the External affair minister under Napoleon. But before they meet him they were met by 3 unknown person XYZ. They regarded themselves the representatives from the foreign affairs ministry. They demanded bribery for them and a huge loan to France as pre-conditions to meet the minister. Thus the embassy sent by John Adams was disgraced and returned humiliated.

War with France

The efforts undertaken by John Adams to peacefully solve the problem ended in a failure. The supporters of Hamilton demanded War. As there was no alternative John Adams declared War on France in 1798. The department of navy was established. The French ships were confiscated without proper declaration of war. There upon the cordial relationship between the two countries was snapped.

Peace with France

The strained relations between the USA and France did not last long. In 1799 Napoleon became the First Consul abolishing the rule of the Directory. He wanted to maintain peace with USA. Adams also wanted the same. So Adams sent another peace mission to France. John Jay was sent to France. A peace was concluded between France and USA in 1794. In accordance with it.

1. There was no need for the SA to enter a war when France entered into a War.
2. The commercial relation between the two nation was renewed.
3. No compensation was claimed.

The peace with France was criticized by the federalist under Hamilton. The Senate delayed the Approval of the treaty. It was approved only after the period of John Adams.

Domestic Policy

The foreign policy of John Adams made him unpopular. Besides the foreign problems reflected in the internal affairs. The Domestic Policy made him more unpopular.

The French Revolution created confusion in the American politics. After the Reign of Terror, there was a large scale migration of the French into the USA. In those days the USA

was regarded the last political asylum. It was the main reason for the French migration and settlement. The new settlers were the supports of the Democratic Republican party.

Besides when the American peace mission was dishonoured in 1797, it reflected in the American politics. Not only the Federalists wanted to declare war with France, But also passed there Acts in the Congress.

1. Alien Act
2. Sedition Act
3. Naturalization Act

These Acts tightened the American citizenship.

Alien Act

The Alien Act forbade the settlement of the foreigners in the USA. Moreover it granted full power to the president to sent back aliens or foreigners could be captured and put behind the bars or deported to other countries.

Sedition Act

The main intension of the Sedition Act was to suppress the rebellion against the government or propaganda against the government. Such acts would be regarded as a crime against the nation. In the days of John Adams few journalists published news against the governments. They were the supporters of Thomas Jefferson and Democratic Republican party. Jefferson regarded the two acts were against the rights of the American Citizens and against the American constitutions.

Naturalization Act

It was essential to have 5 years residence in the USA for getting citizenship in the USA. It was regarded by the congress as favourable condition for migration and foreigners. Therefore the congress passed the Naturalization Act. It insisted 14 year residence in the USA for citizenship. Further it forbad the new settlers from France to get the American citizenships.

The southern states regard that the 3 obnoxious acts were against the fundamental rights of the Americans. They opposed it under the doctrine of Nullification. Virginia and Kentucky were the prominent states among them.

Division among the federalists

The supporters of Hamilton criticized the foreign policy of John Adams. Most of the Secretaries under John Adams belonged to the Hamilton group. Therefore in 1800 John Adams dismissed MacHenry and Pickering from office. John Marshal was appointed the

Secretary of State in 1800. Later in the same year he was appointed the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. These act of John Adams created divisions among the federalists.

1800 Election

The fourth presidential election was held in 1800. John Adams and Thomas Pinckney contested on behalf of the Federalist party. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the candidates of the Democratic Republican Party. Jefferson and Burr got 73 votes each while Adams got 65 Votes. As Jefferson and Burr got equal votes, there arose an electoral dispute. The dispute was regarding who should be declared the President and who should be the Vice President. In accordance with the Constitution, the electoral dispute was referred to the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives was dominated by the supporters of Hamilton who was considered the political enemy of Jefferson. But Hamilton stood as a man of principles and above party politics. On the advice of Hamilton, Jefferson was elected the President and Burr the Vice President. It clearly established the political sagacity of Alexander Hamilton.

Midnight Judges

Though John Adams was defeated in the election of 1800, he was in office upto March 4, 1801. A special Act on judiciary was passed before the end of his period. It increased the number of District court judges and the judges of the circuit courts. These judges were appointed till the last days of his administration. Hence they were well known as the midnight Judges. It created a problem in the initial days of Thomas Jefferson.

Estimate

John Adams was honest and pure. His internal and external policies led to his unpopularity and fall. It created opposition from the opposition party and within the ruling party. In general, the period John Adams was a period of hard feeling.

1. Narrate the Foreign Policy of XYZ Affairs.

THE PRESIDENCY ON JEFFERSON

Introduction

Jefferson was elected President. Aaron Burr became Vice President. The Twelfth Amendment (1831) to the Constitution rectified this anomaly, for it required the electors to vote separately for president and vice president. The first of the Republican presidents, Jefferson, was the first to be inaugurated at the new capital, Washington. The seat of the government had been shifted from New York to Philadelphia and then to Washington. The

seat of the government had been shifted from New York to Philadelphia and then to Washington. The new President appointed James Madison as secretary of State and Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury.

Rectification and Reform: The Republican administration initiated measures to rectify what the Federalists wronged and at the same time implemented certain of their own policies. The Alien and Sedition Acts which were of temporary nature expired with the end of Adams' term of office. The new administration granted pardon to those who were convicted under the operation of these laws. The Naturalisation Law was modified so as to required five years instead of fourteen years of residence for acquiring citizenship. The tax imposed on whisky which caused the Whisky Rebellion was done away with.

The Republicans also decided to drive out of office the 'midnight' judges. They detested the judiciary because it declared several state laws as unconstitutional, supported the expansion of federal authority, served as a source of influence of the Federalists and remained unanswerable to the public. Congress, therefore, repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801 and deprived the 'midnight' judges of their offices. After this was accomplished, the administration sought to remove certain Federalist judges from the judiciary. Thus William Pickering of the New Hampshire District Court was impeached for drunkenness on the bench and removed from office. Justice Chase was impeached but was set free by the Senate.

Gallatin, the Secretary of Treasury, carried out improvement of the finances, The abolition of the tax on whisky affected public income, but this was more than compensated by the increase in tariff receipts, which came as the result of increased trade with Europe. There was adequate surplus not only to meet the current expenses but also to clear the public debt. In accordance with his favourite theme, Jefferson tried to cut the size of the army and the navy. A saving was effected by this process, but it could not be sustained because of foreign dangers, which demanded expansion of armed forces.

Jefferson promoted education and communication. In 1802, when Ohio was admitted as a state into the Union, the Enabling Act was passed, It set aside one section of land in each township of newly admitted state to promote education and appropriated five per cent of the proceeds from sales of land, taken from the natives, for the construction of roads. These measures proved beneficial to the growth of education and extension of communications.

Judicial Review: The Republicans gained a victory over the judiciary, when they repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801 and drove several judges and marshals out of office. However in 1802 the Supreme Court led the Chief Justice John Marshall turned the scales against the administration. Though a fellow Virginian and a cousin, John Marshall was a bitter opponent

of Jefferson and a staunch Federalist. His interpretation of the Constitution enhanced the prestige of the judiciary.

President Adams had appointed William Marbury as Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia, where the capital city of Washington is located. Though this was approved by the Senate, Madison, the Secretary of State, at the instruction of Jefferson, refused to issue the order of appointment. Therefore Marbury applied to the Supreme Court to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to issue the order. This was the case, *Marbury Vs Madison* (1803). In deciding this case John Marshall observed that Madison had no right to withhold the commission, but the Supreme Court could not issue a writ of mandamus to compel him to deliver it. He declared that the Judiciary Act of 1789, enacted by Congress authorized the Supreme Court to issue the writ of mandamus as part of its original jurisdiction, but the Constitution, which was the supreme law of the land, did not provide for such an original jurisdiction. Therefore the Judiciary Act of 1789, in conferring this original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court, contradicted the provision in the Constitution and hence was null and void as to that provision. In fact the court accepted what the Constitution granted to it and refused to take what a Congressional law gave it in contradiction to the Constitution. By taking this stand the Supreme Court rightly asserted that it was the duty of the federal judiciary to interpret and decide the constitutionality of laws. As such it had the right to declare as unconstitutional the laws of laws. As such it had the right to declare the constitutional the laws enacted by state and national legislatures, when they clashed with the Constitution. This was the judicial review, or the right of the court to examine whether the subordinate laws, as enacted by legislatures, were in consonance with or contrary to the Constitution.

The decision of the Supreme Court was the answer to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions in which Jefferson and Madison argued that the state governments had the right to decide whether the federal government had exceeded its constitutional right or not. The Supreme Court on the other hand declared that this right belonged the judiciary and not to the states. This decision angered the Republicans, for the judges who were neither elected by the people nor accountable to them, assumed the right to veto the federal and state laws, when they violated the provisions of federal Constitution. The idea of judicial review was not unknown to the people. During the colonial period the Privy Council decided the constitutionality of laws made by colonies and during the confederate period the state courts exercised similar right. Besides, it appeared logical that the courts were the competent

authority to perform this important function. Therefore the country accepted the views of the Supreme Court, when the latter asserted them specifically and emphatically.

The Aaron Burr Expedition: In the election of 1804 Jefferson defeated his Federalist rival, C.C. Pinckney. At the instance of Jefferson, Aaron Burr was not nominated as the Republican candidate to the vice-presidency. The Federalists now formed a conspiracy to elect Aaron Burr as governor of New York and to separate that state and New England from the Union. But the plot failed, as Hamilton threw his influence against Aaron Burr causing his defeat. Driven to indignation, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel and the latter accepted it and died. After Killing Hamilton, Aaron Burr proceeded to the West and organized an expedition for separating the western states from the Union. However the bid failed and Burr was seized. He was tried for treason, but Chief Justice Marshall acquitted him, much because of his dislike for Jefferson.

Foreign Relations: The second term of Jefferson was marked by complications abroad. The President held a view that “nature and a wide ocean” would keep the country free from European turmoils, but he realized before long that it was a reverie. The pirates of the Barbary Coast of Africa-Tripoli, Morocco, Algiers and Tunis-seized the foreign vessels and collected tribute. .To convey his dissatisfaction at what the United States paid, the Pasha of Tripoli cut down the flag post at the American consulate, Jefferson now declared war, which lasted for four years. The coast of Tripoli was blockaded, but the war was indecisive. By a settlement made in 1805 the United States paid 60,000 dollars to the Pasha to obtain release of the American sailors, who were taken as captives. In fact the first war in the old world ended in fiasco.

1. Write an essay on the administration of Thomas Jefferson.

Unit - II

CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812

The 1812 year had been described in different terms. The Americans regarded it as the “Second War of Independence”. It totally removed the British influence in the USA. During the course of the war, the federalists supported the cause of the English. The war was also called the “Madison War” as it was motivated by the then President Madison. As for as the Indians and Tecumsch, it was a “War of Survival”. It was the last attempt of th Indians to establish their rule in America. When the war broke out, England was pre-occupied in the Napoleonic wars. To Then it was a war of defence.

Violation of Neutral Rights: The administration of Jefferson witnessed a renewal of war between France and England. The great victory at Austerlitz in 1805 made Napoleon the master of Western Europe, while the naval victory of Nelson off Trafalgar left Great Britain as the mistress of the seas. In this war between the tiger and the shark, neighter could hit against the other directly. Determined to ruin the nation of small shop-keepers, Napoleon issued the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which forbade the countries under his control from importing British goods and from admitting British ships to their harbours. In retaliation Great Britain issued Orders in Council, which forbade the neutral ships from trading with Europe unless they stopped at British harbours enrout and from carrying products of French colonies and war materials. The operation of these war-time measures violated the neutral rights of the United States. If an American vessel visited a British harbor, it was captured by the French, and if it sailed direct of the continent, it was seized by the English.

President Jefferson decided to teach the warring powers a lesson, as they depended much upon the imports from the United States. Accordingly, the Embargo Act of 1807 directed the American shops not to sail for any foreign ports. However as this self imposed restriction affected trade and caused unemployment to the Americans, Congress in 1809 replaced the Embargo Act by the Non Intercourse Act. It reopened trade with all countries except trade with either of these countries, when it removed the disregard to the ban, entered into trade with the two warning camps. Therefore the Macon’s Bill No. 2 of 1810 removed all restrictions on trade and stipulated that if any one of the two powers, France or Great Britain, would repeal its commercial law, the United States would not trade with the other. Now the shrued Napoleon found an opportunity to turn the American against the English. In his Cadore Letter he promised to Madison that he would repeal the Berlin and Milan decrees by

1 November 1810. "It being understood that in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in Council". But Napoleon had no intention to repeal the decrees for what he wanted was to throw the blame on Great Britain. Yet assuming that France would repeal the restrictions the United States resumed trade with that country and imposed a ban on her trade with that country and imposed a ban on her trade with England. This strained her relations with Great Britain.

Added to this, the British navy resorted to impressments of American sailors. England needed sea men to fight her wars against France, but because of better service conditions many English sailors took service with the American ships. To arrest this process the British ships searched American vessels for the deserters and took away even the American citizens. In 1807 the British warship Leopard fired on the U.S. warship Chesapeake and seized four sailors. In 1811 the British warship Little Belt and the American warship President exchanged fire, causing loss of lives on other side. These incidents served as new irritants.

British Aid to the Indians: The Americans attributed the endeavour made by the Indian nations to organize a confederacy to British encouragement. They did not know the nature of the mission of Fisher to the Indians, for he stayed as a merchant in the court of Tecumseh; but in the battle of Tippecanoe the troops of Harrison detected arms with British markings. Stories were spread that the British administration in Canada not only supplied arms to the natives but gave them a reward of six dollars for killing an American, whether man, woman or child. Though there was no truth in them, interested parties, eager to seize the Indian lands, gave currency to these rumours for provoking conflict.

Territorial Greed: When the European powers entered the area of war, the United States decided to utilize the opportunity to annex British Canada and Spanish Florida. Franklin and Washington eagerly desired to gain possession of Canada but failed. Since then many citizens continued to cherish this ambition. As the disputes over the northern frontier and the British association with the Indians caused conflicts, the American felt that the conquest of Canada would remove all their problems in the North-west. In the South Spain held possession of Florida and Mexico. The influence of Spain among the Creek Indians came as a check to the expansion of the United States in the South-West. The settlers of the West demanded the right of free navigation of the rivers, which flowed through Spanish and Indian territories. The spread exaggerated stories about the wealth of Mexico and demanded the annexation of this territory, particularly Florida. In pursuit of this imperial game, the American agents incited the settlers of West Florida to rise against Spain in 1810 and annexed it. In 1811 President Madison sought acquisition of Mobile in Florida through peaceful means but failed.

With the outbreak of war in Europe, they decided to utilize the opportunity for the annexation of entire Florida, together with Canada.

Election of 1811 and War Hawks: The election of 1811 returned to Congress several war hawks, who wanted war. Mostly from the West, they were guided by an ambition to annex Canada and Florida. Since 1801 the West experienced a serious depression because of the stagnation of trade. The war hawks attacked the British as responsible for causing the economic malady. They did not form majority in the House of Representatives, yet they succeeded in elevating to the speakership their magnetic leader, Henry Clay. He filled important committees with fellow war hawks. Their activity created a situation, favourable for war.

An analysis of the causes indicates that a combination of circumstances led to the outbreak of war. The Americans wanted to take away the lands of the Indians and to annex Canada and Florida. The rise of Tecumseh and British support to him led to a demand for the expulsion of the English from the continent. Impressment of the sailors and restrictions upon commerce violated the neutral rights. As a result the economic progress of the people of the West suffered a check, for they found it impossible to market their commodities. Added to these, a feeling that the national honour was violated and a desire to take advantage of the war in Europe for gaining territories in America contributed to the outbreak of hostilities. In Congress there were three major groups: representatives from New England who opposed the war, the warhawks of the West who clamoured for war and the Congressmen of the South who took no direct interest. Yet the leaders of the South joined with the warhawks, as they decided to do something to vindicate national honour. By the spring of 1812 the demand for war in the West and South became irresistible. Accordingly a war resolution was carried in Congress and war was declared on 18th June 1812. Two days earlier Lord Castlereagh, Foreign Secretary of Britain, announced the repeal of the Orders in Council, the principal source of professed grievances. Perhaps war would not have come had there been means for the quick transmission of message.

COURSE OF THE WAR

The war was fought in four theatres—the North-west, the South-west and the East and the high seas. The Indians and the English engaged the Americans, in a common struggle.

The War in the North-west was directed against Canada. General Hull, assembled his force of 3000 men at Detroit and July 1812 began an offensive against the British and Indians. Tecumseh with 200 of his warriors harried the American lines and occupied Mackinac and Chicago. For fear of being ambushed by the Indians, Hull retreated to Detroit.

Assisted by the brilliant general Isaac Brock of the British army, Tecumseh infested Detroit and forced Hull to surrender. The Indian chief formulated a plan for the liberation of the Ohio valley from American control, but found it impossible as General Brock left for the East and his incompetent successor, Proctor, refused co-operation. A second American expedition moved to Canada across Niagara but General Brock, though he lost his life in battle, repulsed it. A third expedition advanced to Canada from New York, but that too failed. A detachment of 13,000 troops under the command of General Winchester moved to river Raisin, but the Indians led by Roundhead and Walk in-the Water intercepted it at French town and thwarted the attempts to conquer Canada.

In the South the Creeks, Seminoles and Negroes, who joined the camp of Tecumseh, fought against the Americans. The Indians occupied Mims's Fort and attacked the American frontier. However General Claiborne cut off the communications of the Indians with Spanish Florida and advanced into the Creek nation. Another detachment moved to Florida and defeated the combined forces of the Seminoles and Negroes, Jackson, at the command of the Tennessee militia, and assisted by the Cherokees, gained a signal victory over the Creeks in the battle at Horse Shoe Bend on river Tallapoosa and occupied most of the Creek territory. The American agents kindled troubles in Mexico and demanded annexation of entire Florida but the administration found the task difficult.

FALL OF TECUMSEH

In 1813 the United States resumed the offensive in the North-west. Henry Harrison, who succeeded Hull in command of the forces, reorganized the defences and repulsed an Indian attack on Fort Meigs. Oliver Perry equipped a fleet and wrested control of Lake Erie from the English. These reverses forced the Indians and the English to evacuate the North-west. Tecumseh decided to check American advance at Malden but the cowardly Proctor refused his support. The Indian leader pleaded to the British general; "We must not retreat. If you take us from this place you will lead us far, far away, perhaps even to the shores of the great salt water (Arctic Ocean) and there you will tell us good by forever and leave us to the mercy of the Long Knives". Yet the English evacuated Malden and began the retreat. At last threatened with an Indian attack, Proctor agreed to give a fight to the American forces. On the 5th of October 1813 the Indians and the Americans fought a fierce battle on bank of river Thames in Canada. Tecumseh and Proctor commanded 1600 men, while Harrison and Johnson 4000 Americans. The English, eager to flee, kept to the background and as the fighting began they fled. But to the Indians it was a life and death struggle. In the course of a gallant charge Tecumseh led his warriors deep into the American camp, but Harrison

reorganized the lines and repulsed the attack. The Indian chief received several wounds and was seen profusely bleeding till his voice of inspiration was heard no more. Upon the death of their hero, the Indian fled. This victory over Tecumseh earned for Harrison the presidency and Johnson the vice presidency in subsequent times.

On the sea the war was marked by irregular battles. The Americans won the naval battles of Lake Erie and Lake Champlain. However the English drove out the American vessels from the eastern seas. With the defeat of Napoleon, more of British forces landed on the American Coast. One expedition sought to isolate New England, but it failed for want of control of the Great Lakes. A second expedition reached Washington and burned the White House. On the approach of the forces, Madison fled leaving his dinner to the enemy. A third army reached New Orleans but Jackson defeated it. The victory over the Creeks and the English made Jackson so popular with the masses that he too won the presidency in subsequent times.

TREATY OF GHENT, 1814

Two weeks before the battle of New Orleans was fought, the warring powers signed peace at Ghent. As the news could not be transmitted on time, the battle could not be averted. Eight days after the declaration of war, James Monroe, Secretary of State, proposed to settle peace but Great Britain refused to abandon impressments. Three months later Tsar Alexander I of Russia offered his mediation to the powers. Smarting under the humiliation of defeat, inflicted by Tecumseh and Brock, Madison embraced the proposal and sent a five-man team under Gallatin to St. Petersburg, But Great Britain rejected Russian mediation, as she did not favour a third party intervention. Now, Lord Castlereagh, the Foreign Secretary, intimated the willingness of Britain for direct negotiation and named a team with Lord Gambier as the chief negotiator.

The negotiations started at Ghent in Belgium. Because of her victory over Napoleon, Britain appeared in no hurry to settle terms, for she expected an easy victory in America too. However she came down after she lost control of the Great Lakes and Tecumseh died in battle. Madison's administration directed its envoys to demand the abandonment of impressments, cessation of illegal blockades, settlement of other disputes and if possible the cession of Canada. Against these, the British delegation suggested that the United States should not maintain any fortifications or warships on the borders and that an autonomous Indian buffer state south of the Great lakes should be created. As the American envoys rejected these suggestions, Great Britain agreed to abandon her demands for the creation of an Indian state and for the withdrawal of American military presence from the Great Lakes.

Gallatin suggested the settlement of other issues through arbitration. As the war proved indecisive, the powers settled peace in December 1814.

The Treaty of Ghent provided for the mutual restoration of conquests but mentioned nothing about impressments or neutral rights. It also created mixed arbitral commissions to settle other disputes. This led to the conclusion of several agreements during the years that followed. The Commercial Convention of 1815 permitted the Americans to trade with all territories of the British except the West Indies. The Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1818 forbade the powers from having warships and forts on the Great Lakes. The Fisheries Convention of 1818 conceded on the Americans the right to fish in the Canadian seas. The Boundary Convention of 1818 recognised the 49th parallel as the American Canadian boundary between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. While the Treaty of 1814 gave the much needed peace and provided for the mutual restoration of conquests, the subsequent agreements removed the other irritants in Anglo-American relations.

1. What were the causes for the outbreak of the war of 1812?
2. What were the results of the war of the 1812?

MONROE DOCTRINE, 1823

European Machinations: In 1823 President Monroe announced his favour doctrine on foreign policy. Several developments led to its announcement. For long Spanish America owned its allegiance to king Ferdinand of Spain. When Napoleon deposed Ferdinand and established his own authority over Spain, her colonies proceeded to set up provisional government of their own. In 1814 when Ferdinand returned to power, he reimposed the old restrictions on colonial trade. In consequence in 1817 the colonies rose in revolt and by 1820 drove out the Spanish forces. Thereupon the monarchical powers of Europe organized the Holy League to assist the monarchs in the suppression of revolutionary movements. It was feared that the powers would extend their support to Spain for the reconquest of Latin America. The United States was much concerned at this possibility, for she entertained a sympathy for the liberal movements in Latin America. Besides, the Americans considered the establishment of European and monarchical influence in a region situated near their country, as a threat to their security. Further they wanted to promote their commerce. If Spain reoccupied the colonies it was feared that she would close Latin America to their trade.

To southward advance of Russia from Alaska also posed a threat to American interests. The Russian traders after erecting posts near Spanish California, built a fort north of

San Francisco. As the activities of the Boston merchants among the Indian tribes presented difficulties to the Russian traders, Tsar Alexander I in 1821 issued an imperial decree warning foreign ships against moving near the Alaskan shore, north of the 51st parallel. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, saw in it a latent threat to American expansion to Oregon, in the west.

Attitude of Great Britain: The Latin American states approached the United States for alliance and support in their struggle for independence. In 1822 the United States announced her intention of extending recognition the new republics as and when circumstances justified. Great Britain in the mean time evinced keen interests in the freedom movement in Latin America. Greatly benefited by the trade with the new republics, she appeared determined to prevent Spain from establishing her authority over her former colonies.

In view of the identify of interests George Canning, the British Foreign Minister and Richard Rush, the American Minister at London, discussed the issue of recognition of the new republic of Latin America. Canning suggested that Great Britain and the United States should issue a joint declaration, designed to prevent any European intervention in Latin America. Rush appreciated the idea but pointed out that the proposal would prove acceptable if Great Britain recognized the independence of Latin American States. Canning did not agree to this condition as Great Britain was allied to Spain. Thereupon Rush referred the question to Washington. Monroe consulted Jefferson and Madison and all agreed in favour of a joint declaration would tie the United States with Britain and prevent the country from gaining possession of Latin American territories. Secondly, he was not prepared to give credit to Great Britian by accepting her leadership over an issue, relating to the western hemisphere. Added to these, he was convinced that there was no imminent threat of European intervention in Latin America and if it came, the British navy would prevent it. Guided by these considerations, he persuaded Monroe to act himself. Accordingly, the President incorporated the doctrine in his annual message, sent to Congress on the 2nd of December, 1823.

Principles of the Doctrine: The doctrine enunciated certain important principles. They were: 1) the territories in America were no more to be considered as spheres for further European colonization, 2) the United States would not interfere in the existing European colonies in America 3) the United States would consider as dangerous to her peace and safety any attempt made by European powers either to impose their political system on America or to interfere in any independent American state or to colonise American continents and 4) that the United States was not interested in the war of the European powers on issues relating to themselves.

In fact the fundamental principles of the Monroe Doctrine belonged to colonial traditions and political ideas of such leaders like George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. But to Monroe goes the credit of formulating them into a policy and announcing them in categorical terms. After making a distinction between the old world and the new world, he defined the concept of mutual non-intervention. President Monroe and the public opinion favoured an expression of American sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks during this period, but at the instance of Secretary Adams it was dropped from the presidential message, for he wanted a strictly American approach to American issues relating to what happened in Europe. Besides, Adams decided to keep the American continents open for political and commercial exploitation by the United States. He considered the presence of European colonial establishments in the new world as a serious impediment and wanted to check the powers, especially Great Britain and Russia, from attempting further colonial enterprises. This led to the incorporation of the non-colonisation clause in the doctrine. The second fundamental principle of the doctrine was non-interference. This was the answer to the moves made by the monarchical powers to restore Spanish authority in Latin America. Not only did the United States adopt a posture of ‘America for the United States’ but did endeavour to safeguard American interests against European interference by herself not getting entangled in European affairs.

It appears that the United States announced the doctrine much because of an anxiety to gain the credit of telling something in defence of Latin American interests. In reality there was no necessity. The threat from the European powers was imaginary, Russia was so pre-occupied with the problems in Europe and Central Asia that she was neither serious nor capable of pursuing a forward policy in America. Among the European monarchies only France harboured political designs in America, but she never desired to risk a conflict. Two months before the announcement of the doctrine, France at the instance of George Canning, signed a memorandum disclaiming any intention to send her forces to Latin America. Great Britain opposed European intervention as it would be a threat to her commercial interests. IN fact the prevailing situation did not warrant the assertion of a doctrine, identical to the law of the jungle that because of strategic might, a country could make arbitrary claims, violating the rights of other nations.

Reaction to the Message: The public opinion in the United States responded to the message of Monroe with enthusiasm, though there was criticism too. To the nationalists it was welcome as it appeared as an expression of self confidence. In the Latin American republics the reaction was mixed, for most of them refused to accept the United States as their self

appointed guardian. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator in South America, invited the states that had thrown off the Spanish yoke, to attend a conference at Panama in 1826. It was intended to form a league for the defence of their liberty against any European aggression. Though a few members of the conference were interested in inviting the United States to the conference, Bolivar deliberately ignored her. The deliberations indicated that Great Britain and not the United States held an influential status in Latin America. A few states like Mexico and Argentina took interest in the Monroe Doctrine and sought American support. But they learned before long that without the support of the British navy, the United States had neither the will nor the strength to defend Latin America against the monarchies of Europe.

1. Describe the doctrine of Monroe.

ANDREW JACKSON

Jackson was the seventh president of the USA. He was elected in the presidential election of 1828. He was elected for two terms. Under him the Democratic Republican party became the Democratic party.

Jackson was born in the poor family in South Carolina. Later his family settlement in Tennessee (One of the Western States). He joined the military and became a very famous general. He participated in 1812 war and the war on Florida. On account of his popularity in military career, he was elected by the party candidate for the 1818 election.

He stood for the Democratic principles of the welfare of the poor. According to him, the government of the USA was for the farmers, mechanics and the labourers. He extended the franchise of the Americans. He also improved the educational qualities. The principles of Jackson in toto was known as the Jacksonian Democracy.

Domestic Policy

Spoil System

The Spoil System was an American Constitutional tradition. It was introduced by Jackson. According to the System, the former employees of the federal government were sent home. Their vacancies were filled by the party people. Most of them were selected from the Democratic Party. Jackson purged more than 1000 officers and filled them by new candidates.

Tariff System

The Tariff was again introduced in the days of James Munroe. It had been periodically raised. These tariff bills imposed heavy taxes on the Americans. The Tariff bills of 1816, 1824 and 1828 were known as the “Tariff of abomination”. There was general hatredness towards the tariff of abomination. In 1832, Jackson introduced Tariff Bill. It reduced the tariff and other duties. Yet it was a dissatisfactory measure.

Nullification Movement

There was serious opposition in South Carolina. The state Government of South Carolina had a special convention in November 1832. There they discussed the tariff bill of 1832. They also declared the tariff bills of 1828 and 1832 as null and void. The government also instructed the state government officers not to accept the tariff bills of 1828 and 1832. This was the Nullification movement. It came into operation in February 1833.

Jackson viewed the matter very seriously. The Congress passed the Force Bill. It empowered the president to take military action against a state if necessary. The President was firm in his stand for the national unity. The south Carolina government ultimately submitted. To please the south Carolina government a new tariff bill was introduced.

Land Policy

The South demanded relaxation in the land policy of the government. But it was opposed by the industrial north. If the land policy would be relaxed there would be large scale migration of labourers from the north. The north opposed the liberal and policy on this point.

The land policy was a question mark for Jackson. Jackson stood for national integrity. Therefore he refused for a liberal land policy.

Banking System

The second bank of the USA was founded by James Munroe. It has a life upto 1836. Jackson abolished the second Bank of the USA. He withdrew the government deposit. The right to issue currency was granted to the State banks. These States Banks were known as the pet Banks. Jacksonian banking system was a careless effort.

Firstly, the careless banking system led to inflation in the country.

Secondly, it led to the over-credit system.

Thirdly, the new Banking system paved the way for wild cats among the banks.

Jackson realized his mistakes. Therefore he introduced the Gold Standard for the issue of paper currency.

Foreign Policy

Trade with West Indies

Ever since the 1812 War there had been cordial relationship between the USA and England. The USA concluded a commercial pact with England. On account of it, the sugar trade between West Indies and USA was established.

Relationship with France

Jackson demanded compensation from France for the American loss during the Napoleonic wars. The French government was willing if the president was ready to change his attitude. The President declared that he had not wrongly commented on the French government. The French government was pleased. Thereafter they paid compensation to the USA.

The Questions of Taxes

The most prominent question solved in the days of Jackson was Texas. By the treaty of Adams-Onis of 1819, the USA promised not to meddle in the affairs of Texas. Meanwhile, more than 10000 Americans migrated and settled in Texas. The matter came to a climax in 1836. The American settlers in Texas revolted against Mexico. The Mexican government replied with military. Unfortunately, the Mexican forces were defeated. This led to the declaration of Texan Republic. It was called the "Lone Star Republic".

The Lone Star Republic appealed to the USA for union. Jackson was in dilemma. He recognized the Texan Republic. However he refused to annex Texas with the USA.

1. Write an essay on the domestic policy of Andrew Jackson.

RISE OF NATIONALISM

America was a new nation for political experiments. The first experiment, namely the Confederation was a Constitutional failure. Therefore the federation was brought into operation in 1789. George Washington was elected as the first President. He was a candidate of Federalist party. In the first two presidential elections, John Adams was elected as the Vice-President. He was a member of the Federalist party.

In the beginning, there were two political parties. They were the Federalist Party and the Democratic Republican party. Thomas Jefferson was the leader of Democratic Republican Party. Hamilton and John Adams were the leaders of the Federalist Party. Both

the political parties had definite political programmes. The political ideas of Democratic Republican Party was known as “Jeffersonianism”. It stood for decentralized administration, sovereignty of the states, decentralized banking system, no tariff and strict construction of the Constitution. The political ideas of the Federalist Party were known as “Hamiltonianism”. It stood for centralized administration, sovereignty of the federal government, centralized banking system, protective tariff and loose construction of the construction of the constitution. The Hamiltonians received support from the North. The Democratic Republican Party received their support from the south. George Washington was in favour of Hamilton as he stood for national integration and national progress. In his farewell address, he warned the nation against the emergence of political parties on territorial basis.

In the beginning, the Federalists were very popular. In 1796 election John Adams was elected the President and Jefferson the Vice-President John Adams became unpopular during the period of his administration.

The 1800 election was a turning point. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the candidates of the Democratic Republican Party. They were elected on equal votes. The electoral deadlock was referred to the House of Representatives. As a result, Thomas Jefferson was elected as the President. The 1800 election was followed by the twelfth amendment. As a consequence separate elections were conducted for the President and the Vice President by the same electoral college. In the election of 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816 and 1820 the Democratic party candidates were elected.

The 1812 War was another turning point in the history of the political parties. The federalist party became unpopular. It was on account of a few reasons.

Firstly, the Federalists did not like a war with England.

Secondly, the Federalists supported England during the course of the War.

Under Andrew Jackson, the Democratic Republican Party became very popular. He laid down new political principles. These were known as Jackson Democracy. The 1824 election gave a challenge to the integrity of the Democratic Republican Party. Four candidates of the same party stood for the presidential election. In that election Jackson got 94 votes. John Quincy Adams got 41 votes and Henry Clay got 37 votes. None of them got more than 50% votes. Therefore the election problem was discussed in the House of Representatives. It was because of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams was elected. Later the Democratic Republican Party was divided into two fractions. They were the Democrats under Jackson and National Republicans under John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay.

In the election 1828 and 1832 the Democrats got victory. Jackson was elected the President. In the election of 1836, Martin Van Buren was elected. He was also the candidate of the Democratic Party. He was well known as the Red Fox and the Little Magician.

There was a tough fighting in the general election of 1840. Martin Van Buren was the candidate of the Democratic Party. He was opposed by Harrison. Harrison was the candidate of the Whig Party. Meanwhile the National Republicans changed their name as Whig Party. Their slogan was "Trippecanoe and Tylertoo". In the election, Harrison was elected the President and John Tyler the Vice President. In 1841, Harrison passed away. Therefore John Tylor became the President.

The 1844 election became another significant Point. Henry Clay of the Whig party and James Polk of the Democratic Party were the candidates. The policy of annexation of Texas and Oregon became very popular. James Polk advocated annexation. On account of it he was elected. In 1848, the Whigs captured power. Zachary Taylor and Fillimore were the President and the Vice President respectively. In 1850 Zachary Taylor election of 1852 and 1856 the Democrats was elected. The election of 1860 again became significant. The main problem of the election was the question of slavery. Abraham Lincoln became popular on account of his anti-slavery campaign. He was the leader of the Republican Party. He was elected in 1860 election.

Thus the bi-party system came into being in the American Political history with the Democratic party and the republican party. Both the parties have been in the political scene since then.

WESTWARD EXPANSION

The United States consisting of Thirteen States occupied the territory extending from the Atlantic to the Appalachian and from Canada to Florida. The extensive plains of the West belonged to the Indian tribes. The French and the Spaniards had their settlements here and there. The French claimed the region extending from the Appalachians to the Mississippi as their own, while the Spaniards claimed Florida and Mexico. The Americans proceeded to acquire the rights and interests, which different powers claimed as theirs and reached the Pacific.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1803

The acquisition of Louisiana from France in 1803 during the administration of Jefferson marked a significant beginning of the westward expansion of the country. At the end of the seven years extending from the Mississippi to the Rockies to Spain, her ally as compensation for the loss of Florida, which Great Britain took away. Though the Spaniards claimed the country as their own, except a few white settlements, garrisons and trading posts, the entire region remained in the undisputed possession of the Indians. In 1800 by the secret treaty of San Ildefonso, Napoleon Bonaparte re-acquired the territory for France. In return he offered to give Tuscany in Italy or an equivalent to the son-in-law of Charles IV, King of Spain. Accordingly in 1802 Spain transferred the possession of Louisiana to the French.

The United States was not much concerned so long as the territory remained in the name of a weak country like Spain. For long the Americans navigated the rivers including the Mississippi and transported the products through New Orleans. They wanted to proceed with the annexation of the territory at a convenient moment, but the return of the French to the continent created new problems, for Napoleon cherished an ambition to build a colonial empire in America. It was feared that the French would close the Mississippi for American navigation and check the westward expansion of the country.

Jefferson was alarmed at the prospect of a great power presence in America. Expansionist by temperament, he initiated measures to take over the lands from the tribes and resented European presence in the New World. Though he was pro-French by sentiment, he proposed to make an alliance with England to check the French and embarked upon military preparations. The settlers of the West clamoured for war and the President utilized their outbursts to play upon the fears of the French and Spanish ministers at Washington. At the same time he sent James Monroe to France as a special envoy to assist Robert Livingston, the regular minister, to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans as well as West Florida, a territory that was considered as part of Louisiana, though it actually belonged to Spain. The envoys were instructed to offer as much as ten million dollars for New Orleans and West Florida.

ACQUISITION OF FLORIDA

Florida, situated south of the United States along the Gulf of Mexico, was inhabited by the Seminoles, but was claimed by Spain. The Americans entertained for long an irresistible greed to gain possession of this rich territory. It was not ceded by France, yet the administration claimed it as part of the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson wanted to annex West Florida but found it impossible because of Spanish opposition. In 1810 the American settlers organized a rebellion against Spain, Taking advantage of the revolutionary movement in

Latin America. The intruders held a convention, proclaimed the independence of West Florida and applied for annexation with the United States. President Madison with whose connivance all were enacted, promptly accepted the request and incorporated the territory with the Union. When the American minister in Russia explained this development, Tsar Alexander I remarked ironically, "Everybody is getting a little bigger, now a days." In 1813 the United States annexed Mobile, adjoining the annexed territory of West Florida.

East Florida continued under Spanish authority. In 1817 at the instruction of President Monroe, Jackson led an expedition to the territory, destroyed the towns and massacred the Seminoles and the Negroes. De Onis, Spanish minister, demanded compensation for losses but John Quincy Adams justified the aggression under the pretext of self defence and threatened to annex the entire territory if the Indians resisted American intrusion. This convinced Spain that it was better to sell away the territory rather than waiting for the loss of it through war. After prolonged negotiations the powers signed the Adams –Onis Treaty of 1819. By its terms, Spain accepted the American seizure of West Florida and Mobile, ceded East Florida and surrendered all her claims to the Oregon Territory. In return the United States ceded her claim to Texas and agreed to assume the claims of its own citizens against Spain, estimated at five million dollars. These claims emerged partly from the Franco-Spanish seizure of a few America ships during the War of 1798-1800 and partly from losses incurred due to Spain ceded a rich territory but saw no money in return. The United States acquired a foreign possession for which she paid compensation to her own citizens.

MANIFEST DESTINY

The Treaty of 1818 signed with Great Britain settled the boundary between the United states and Canada, while the Treaty of 1819 concluded with Spain gave Florida. Leading Americans, particularly John Quincy Adams, considered these acquisitions as initial steps towards the inevitable absorption of all North America by the Union. In 1819 he remarked: It was an absurdity that 'European colonies should exist contiguous to a great and growing nation. The absorption of these territories by the United States was a much a law of nature as that the Mississippi should flow to the sea. These assertions made John Quincy Adams an early exponent of an imperialistic faith, that was subsequently called manifest destiny'. However it was in 1845 that John Sullivan, Editor of the Democratic Review, used the actual terms manifest destiny to indicate the process of expansion. Many Americans, as they did not other occasions, attributed a moral and ideological motive to their land grabbing activities. They declared that as their civilisation was the most perfect in the world, it was their divinely ordained course of action or manifest destiny that they should march forward until they

extended 'benefits' of their institutions and way of life of the less fortunate peoples. Manifest destiny, in fact, meant nothing but aggressive expansionism, coated with a moral concept, based upon racial superiority and self interest.

Causes: The factors that led to the application of manifest destiny centred on the favourable circumstances that existed in the continent and a determination to promote self interest. For long the Indian powers, either organizing themselves into union or forming alliances with European powers, presented a powerful barrier to the westward expansion of the United States. But the fall of Tecumseh in 1813 and the collapse of his Confederacy administered a serious blow to the united strength of the Indians. Since the end of the War of 1812 Great Britain displayed a tendency to settle her disputes with the United States through peaceful means. France and Spain sold away their territories. The native powers, divided and weak as they were and deprived of any source of external aid, could offer no serious challenge to American expansion.

Beyond the treeless plains of the Mid-west, which was considered not much suited for white settlement, lay the rich and fertile territories of Texas, California and Oregon. By 1840 the pioneers, supported by troops, acquired possession of the Mississippi valley from the native tribes and divided the lands among themselves. In the wake of the first wave of migration, there came more settlers, greedy of more land. The attractive areas of the far West and far South drew the whites to these directions.

Explorers, merchants and missionaries travelled into the western and southern regions, wrote accounts about the attractions of these territories and spread fabulous stories. In 1805 a party of explorers led by Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific. In 1807 another group under Pids entered New Mexico, held by Spain. In 1820 Major Long took the geographers to the Colorado valley. These explorations promoted trade with the tribes and settlement in their lands. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company employed parties for the purchase of fur from the Indians. They covered the western countries and discovered routes for the migration of the whites to the far West. At the request of the Flathead Indians of Oregon, the Methodists sent a mission to the West. Though they attained little in the spread of their religion, they became active promoters of colonialism.

The Great Trails: The settlement of the western regions progressed in different stages. The first people to move into the Indian lands were the fur trappers and traders. They purchased and sold fur and spent much of their earnings on fire water and Indian women. Then came the frontiersmen. They built cabins, gathered fruits, hunted down wild animals and raised corn. When wild animals became scarce, many of them moved out to new pastoral areas. The

pioneer farmers, who followed them, settled in their places. These peasants cultivated the fields and kept domestic animals. At times they too moved out after selling away their holdings. In their place there came the permanent settlers. Foreign immigration too contributed to the settlement of the country. The New comers generally purchased the cleared lands and settled in them. When a settlement became crowded, it laid out new colonies. Normally these migrations assumed the form of joint enterprises. Caravans of wagons, usually draw by oxen, took the whites to new areas. Equipped with fire arms, they pushed the tribals to the remote wilderness.

In May 1814 the great migration the far West began, Sixty-nine people assembled at Sapling Grove in Kansas and embarked upon a scheme of colonization in the remote areas. Since then, groups of whites set out usually from Independence, Missouri, every spring. The trail covered more than 2000 miles and required about six months. In the course of the long journey young men and women fell in love, at times they got married, babies were born and aged people died, yet their journey continued. The trail reached Fort Hall, from where the California Trail and the Oregon Trail branched off. The pleasant climate and rich-fields of California and Oregon attracted settlers in strength. While the settlement of the Pacific Coast was in progress, a religious sect called the Mormons seeking to worship their God in their own way and to lead a free social life, crossed into Iowa and reached the plains east of the Great Salt Lake. They founded a new settlement, which ultimately became the state of Utah. In consequence of these movements there emerged numerous colonies in the western country.

SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS AND OREGON

The Texan Revolution: The United States claimed Texas as part of the Louisiana Purchase, but surrendered her claims to Spain by the Florida Treaty of 1819. This settlement made river Sabine the boundary between the United States and the Spanish Empire. Shortly afterwards Mexico revolted against Spain and declared her independence. Texas constituted one of the provinces of the Republic of Mexico.

In 1819 Moses Austin, a Missouri slave holder, secured from Spain permission to found a colony in Texas. To promote colonization the Government donated land to the settlers and granted freedom from taxation. In return the settlers were required to accept the Catholic faith and to become Mexican citizens. Within ten years about 20,000 Americans moved into Texas. When their population increased, they emerged in their real colours and turned against the government of Mexico. The causes of friction were: the American settlers remained loyal to the United States and not to Mexico, they agitated for self government, when Texas was made part of the Mexican dominated province of Coahuila, they refused to

pay customs duties on goods that they imported, they resisted the abolition of slavery by Mexico in 1829 and they defied the ban imposed by Mexico against more of American immigration into the region.

In 1836 the settlers rose in rebellion and established a government of their own. President Santa Anna of Mexico defeated the rebels in the battle at Alamo but suffered a serious reverse and himself fell a prisoner to the Americans in the battle of San Jacinto. Now the settlers declared Texas a republic with Sam Houston as president and appealed to the United States for annexation. President Jackson hesitated, as the northern states which were opposed to slavery, resented the annexation of any territory, held by the slave holders, as Texas was. The President was afraid that the admission of Texas to the Union would affect his prospects at the election and lead to a war Mexico. He avoided annexation much against his will and contented with the recognition of the independence of Texas.

Colonisation Oregon: The Americans as well as the British laid claims to the Oregon country, an extensive territory that lay west of the Rockies and between Russian Alaska and Mexican California. The United States claimed the territory as her own on the ground that she acquired the French interests in 180, the Spanish interests in 1819 and the Russian interests in 1824 through diplomatic settlements. The explorers led by Lewis and Clark visited the country. The New England merchants engaged in trade with China discovered river Columbia and maintained commercial relations with the natives. Added to these, the American Fur Company had a trading post at Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia. On the other hand the claims of Great Britain rested on the voyages of exploration and commercial activity of Francis Drake James Cook and George Vancouver and of the North West Company.

In 1818 the two powers sought to settle their claims through partition. Yet, no settlement could be effected as the United States coveted all the territory extending northward to the 49th parallel, while Britain all the territory extending southward to river Columbia. They accepted, instead, a ten year agreement, under which each nation was to have free access to the entire territory, without prejudice to the claims of the other. At the end of this ten year period the two powers could extend the joint occupation for an indefinite period, subject to abrogation of the settlement by either party on one year's notice.

There followed a period of rivalry. The English trading companies extended and consolidated their interests in the Oregon Country. The Hudson Bay Company, that emerged dominant in the area, set up posts and promoted farming. After 1841 the Americans too moved into Oregon in larger number, while many others to California. By 1845 there were

about 5000 Americans in Oregon, south of the Columbia river against 700 English, north of this river. Attempts at an amicable settlement were renewed but failed as both the sides wanted the entire territory.

SECTIONALISM AND SLAVERY

In 1848 General Zachary Taylor, candidate of the Whigs was elected to presidency, Two years later as Taylor died in offices Vice President Fillmore succeeded him, In 1852 Franklin Pierce of the Democratic Party was elected President. In 1856 James Buchanan, the presidential candidate of the Democrats, won the election. He was succeeded by the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln. The administration of these presidents was marked by antislavery movement and sectional conflict.

Slavery existed in all American colonies except Massachusetts at the declaration of independence. To the unscrupulous adventurers of Europe slave trade appeared as a lucrative business. Parties were employed to seize the Negroes of Africa. The Poor victims were shipped to the west Indies, sold in the slave markets and taken to the English colonies for work. It was in 1619 that about twenty Negroes, being the first batch of slaves, were imported into Virginia. The white land lords held extensive estates and they needed cheap labour. In consequence more Negroes were imported. The Negro population grew to about five lakhs by the Revolution and to forty lakhs by the Civil war. Mostly they were employed in tobacco, paddy and sugar plantations of southern states.

The slaves were of two categories; household servants and field hands. The household servants worked in the houses of their masters as butlers, cooks, coachmen, maids and nurses. The field hands were employed in field to cultivate, make houses and build roads. All were housed in rows of huts in the estate of the white master. The masters employed overseers in control of gangs of slaves. As the reputation of the overseers depended upon their ability to extract the maximum amount of work, the Negroes were not only frequently whipped and tortured but were denied of any rest or domestic comforts.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

Economic considerations of the many and human sympathy of a few contributed to the rise of anti-slavery movement. The whites of the North felt unhappy as slavery came in the way of their own progress. While they were to depend upon their own labour to make a living, they faced the competition from the southern whites, who relied on slave labour for

the production of goods. The slaves made their masters rich and rendered them powerful in national politics. In the mean time many a Christian found on justification for the iniquitous practices of slavery, when they saw the helpless Negroes as subjected to barbarous treatment and the children born to the white men and black women, as employed in fetters for work.

The American Colonisation Society was created with a view to sending the Negroes to Liberia in Africa, But the demand for slaves was so great that the project gained no complete success. Yet as slavery was found unprofitable for industries, the northern states gradually did away with it. By 1800 slavery existed in the states south of the Mason Dixon Line, the northern boundary of Maryland. In 1808 the slave trade was banned but slavery continued to flourish in the South and served as the basic of the prosperity of landed aristocracy.

Among the Americans who opposed slavery because of their moral convictions, the most noted was William Lloyd Garrison. A poor, friendless and young agitator, he set the country aflame by his relentless crusade against slavery. In 1831 he founded his anti-slavery newspaper. The Liberator at Boston. He declared that the principles of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, applied to the whites as well as to the blacks. Yet as the constitution recognized slavery, he branded it as “a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,” and burned a copy of it at a public meeting.

The rivalry between North and South in their attempt to strengthen their respective positions contributed to colonization of new areas and annexation of more territories. The two sides made a determined attempt to maintain their balance of power in the national politics, whenever more territories were annexed, additional areas were colonized and new states were formed. The controversies on this issues were settled by compromises but as they proved unworkable, sectionalism assumed dangerous proportions, threatening the survival of the Union.

The Mason Dixon Line and the Ohio river were considered as the traditional boundary between the free soil North and the slave holding South. With the acquisition of Louisiana the settlers from the North as well as from the South moved into this region and new colonies sprang up. In 1818 when Missouri as a slave state applied for statehood, the balance of power between the free state and slave states in the Union was threatened. For the first time Congress faced a serious situation, created by the expansion of slavery into new territories and its effect upon the political equilibrium between the North and the South in the Union.

The immigrants from the South in proportion larger than those from the North, poured into Missouri, taking their slaves with them. This made it a slave territory. It was known that Alabama would also be admitted as a slave state and it was done in 1819. The commercial North was alarmed at the possibility of losing the balance of power with the admission of more slave states. According in 1820 Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state.

The Missouri Compromise, accept during the administration of President Monroe, maintained the balance of power between the two sides. In the long run it seemed to offer more advantages to the North than to the South, for it fixed the boundary between the two areas through the lower region in the South. The North saw the possibility of gaining at least twice as many states, with double the number of senators, of what the South could expect to have. The South on the other hand was carried away by its victory in annexing another slave state and prospect of gaining two more stats - Taxes and Florida. Yet the Compromise did not offer a lasting solution to the question.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 gave no permanent solution to sectional conflict. The expansion of the country and the consequent rivalry between the North and South for the control of acquired territories re-opened the issue.

After the admission of Texas and Florida as slave states, the North had thirteen states against the South's fifteen. As a result the balance of power worked against the North, but it was pacified with the acquisition or Oregon, which was being admitted as a free state. However, what added to the apprehensions of the North was the declaration of war on Mexico. The antislavery movement condemned it as a southern conspiracy, aimed at gaining more of slave states. As President Polk asked Congress to appropriate two million dollars for the acquisition of territories from Mexico, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania moved an amendment called Wilmot Proviso, requiring the exclusion of slavery from territories to be acquired from Mexico. The House of Representatives passed it twice, but the Senate, much because of John C. Calhoun, rejected it. The widened the growing sectional split, for the members of Congress voted on the bill not on party basis but on sectional lines, as North and South.

1. Write a note on Missouri Compromise.
2. Write a note on Compromise of 1850.
3. Write in detail the westward expansion.

THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

The civil wars were an important chapter in the history of the USA. It has been described as the two brothers war. It was a political test to integrity of the USA. The USA was divided into North, and South. The division was due to the sectional feelings. The Civil War lasted between 1861 and 1865. The two sections fought in the name of Federation and Confederation. Ultimately, the North under President Abraham Lincoln won the war. It strengthened the federation of the USA.

Causes

There were many fundamental reasons for the American Civil War. These causes were broadly divided into differences in banking system, tariff issue, constructional programmes and the question of slavery.

Banking Policy

There had been sharp differences of opinion between the North and South. Ever since, the beginning of the First Bank of the USA. The North advocated centralized banking system. The south stood for decentralized banking system. Anyhow the centralized banking system was established by George Washington. The first bank of the USA was abolished by Madison. He created the 'Per banks'. Munroe introduced the Second Bank of USA. It was abolished by Jackson. He introduced the 'wild cat banks'. The Southerners wanted liberal credit system, whereas the Northerners advocated controlled credit system.

Tariff Policy

The North strongly advocated protective tariff system. This was to safeguard the American industries from foreign competition. The Southern wanted free trade. On the advice of Hamilton, George Washington, introduced protective tariff system. These tariffs were highly reduced in the days of Jefferson. But tariff had regularly been raised in 1816, 1824 and 1828. These were known as the Tariff of abomination. In 1833, South Carolina launched the Nullification movement. As a result of the Nullification movement, Jackson sliced down the tariff of 1832. The Nullification movement was an example of the sectional conflict.

Constructional Programmes

The West was separated from the original states by the Appalachian Mountain. The westerners demanded rail roads and canal projects. The constructional programmes were undertaken in the days of James Munroe. The first major work was the Cumberland National road. It was 6000 miles in length. The other major project was the Erie canal. The next constructional problem came in the form of Trans-continental railway. It was to link the west

with the east, the Northerners suggested it is between Chicago and Los Angeles. Anyhow, the first railway route was prepared. It connected the west and the north.

The Question of Slavery

The Question of slavery had been there in America ever since its independence. The North and the South were deeply divided over the issue. Slavery was permitted for a period of 20 years when the Federal constitution was formed. The question of slavery became prominent with the admission of new states.

Missouri compromise of 1820

Among the original states, seven were free soil and six were slave soil. During 1791 and 1819, 4 free states and 5 slave states were admitted in the Federation. It established balance between the two groups. Under such circumstances, Missouri applied for admission in 1819. There was a rift in the Senate. Henry Clay introduced the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820. In accordance with it, Missouri should be admitted as a slave state. Massachusetts would be divided into two halves, namely Massachusetts and Maine. Maine would be admitted as a Free state. In addition Slavery would be abolished in Louisiana North of parallel 36° N Latitude.

Compromise of 1850

In 1850 another problem of administration of new states arose. It was an account of the Mexican war. New-Mexico, Utah and California applied for admission. The problem was whether to admit them as free states or slave states. Several compromises were suggested by Moderates like David-Wilmot, Stephen Douglas and Henry Clay. The suggestion of David Wilmot was called Wilmot Provision. It insisted abolition of slavery and anti-slavery groups. At last the Compromise of 1850 was suggested by Henry Clay. Accordingly,

- i) California was admitted in the federation as a free state.
- ii) Utah and New Mexico were to be admitted according to their own choice.
- iii) Prohibition of slave trade in the District of Columbia was accepted.
- iv) A fugitive law was passed. It provided for the capture and return to slaves. The compromise of 1850 was only a temporary peace.

Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

The next sectional problem was the settlement of middle west territory. It was to be organized into states. Therefore a committee on territories was created. The chairman was Stephen Douglas. It divided the North West territory into states. They were Kansas and Nebraska. Regarding the question of abolition of slavery, the popular sovereignty device was introduced. Accordingly these states would become either slave or free state.

Pottowatomic Massacre and Kansas War of 1856

As a result of Kansas Nebraska Act the Northerner abolitionists settled in Kansas and Nebraska. There were frequent clashes between pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups. The gun was regarded the very important weapon. It was famously called the Beechers Bible. Among the abolitionists John Brown was noteworthy men. In 1856, he brutally murdered a Greek family in Pottowatomic. It was the famous Pottowatomic Massacre. John Brown regarded his work as "Divine Mission".

Dred Scott Case 1857

Dred Scott was a Negro slave. He was in the service of Dr. Emerson. Dr. Emerson was a famous surgeon of Missouri. He used to visit Northern states along with Dred Scott. While Dred Scott stayed in the Northern states he had conduct of abolitionists. On their advice, he filled a case in the Supreme Court against his master. He demanded liberation. The judgement for the case was given in 1857. He was actually the property of his master. The judgement of the Dred Scott case created indignation in the Northern States.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Uncle Tom's Cabin was a famous American novel. It was written by Stowe. The theme of the book was the suffering of the Negro slaves. It exposed the public life of the Negroes. It also touched the hearts of the Northerners. It had heavy sales. It also circulated the idea of abolition of slavery in America.

Immediate Cause

The Election of 1860

The General Election of 1860 was very crucial. Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate. The Democratic party candidate was Stephen Douglas. The Electoral campaign went vigorously. Abraham Lincoln declared that the American Government could no longer remain half slave and half free. As a result Lincoln was elected by a large majority. The election of 1860 brought forth a deep crack between the south and north.

Course of the War

The outgoing 'Lameduck president' Buchanan was in office upto 1861. Meanwhile, South Carolina held a special convention. It decided to secede from the federation. A similar Stand was taken by Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. President Buchanan tried to mediate between them. But it was a futile attempt. Texas and Louisiana also joined along with South Carolina.

The matter became very serious. President Lincoln threatened a war on the southern states. Grant was the General of the army. In the same time 'Cotton Kings' formed a

confederation with Richmond as their capital. Jefferson Davis was elected the President of the confederation.

The Democrats in the North were divided over the issue. Most of them were Moderates. Therefore they never supported the formation of the confederation. They were popularly called the Copper heads. They supported the cause of the federation. The first battle took place at Sumeter, Lee was the veteran military leader. He was the commander of the army of the confederation. Anyhow, he was defeated in many battles. In 1863, the federal army got the resounding victory at Gettysburg. It was followed by the Emancipation. Proclamation, the black negroes were liberated by the presidential order.

In 1865 Richmond was captured. The confederate army surrendered unconditionally. Thus ended the American Civil War.

Results

- i) The federation was strengthened. The USA became more powerful and strong.
- ii) It led to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
- iii) The Civil War created more problems than it solved. The civil was fought to strengthen federation. But at the end of the war, there were new and more problems. There were political and economic devastations.
- iv) To make up the devastations, reconstruction programmes were introduced.
- v) The Republican Party had become very popular. They dominated the political scene for a longer duration.
- vi) It led to the rise of big business houses. Thus it led to the Industrial Revolution in America.
- vii) The centralized banking system was again introduced in the USA.
- viii) The Negroes were liberated. But they were not economically and socially liberated.

1. What were the causes which led to the civil war?
2. Write the results of the civil war.

Unit - III

ROLE OF ABRAHAM

One of the greatest presidents of the United States, Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in a family of settlers in a log cabin in Kentucky. Not far from the settlement of the Lincolns was born Jefferson Davis, Who was destined to become President of the Confederate States of America. While the Davis family moved to the South, the Lincoln family went to the West. A man with exceptional strength, he could split rails, build cabins, pilot boats and argue with reason. Like the other settlers of the times, he too fought against the native tribes, yet he was kind to animals and birds. A practical joker, homely wit and inventor of stories, he endeared himself to his fellow whites. Noted for his common sense, he displayed a keen interest in acquiring knowledge. He studied law and politics and read classics, Shakespear's dramas and Aesop's Fables. At Springfield in Illinois he established a reputation as a lawyer and a local politician. A member of the Whig Party he was elected to the Illionis State Legislature and subsequently to the House of Representatives at Washington. Yet he was only a local politician with no recognition.

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

The Lincoln Plan: IN Lincoln's scheme of reconstruction reconciliation of the South and preservation of the Union served as the guiding factors Hatred and revenge found no place. A moderate as he was, he entertained the view that southern states had not seceded from the Union, but were in a state of rebellion. Therefore he decided to use his constitutional power to pardon the rebels. In his proclamation of amnesty issued in December 1864, he outlined a plan of political reconstruction, known as Ten Per Cent Plan.

There were two proposals in the plan: 1) That all southerners, taking an oath of loyalty to the Union were to be granted pardon and restoration of property except in slaves. However, high ranking civil and military leaders of the Confederacy were exempted from this concession. 2) That as soon as one tenth of the voters in the 1860 election in any state took an oath of loyalty and elected their state conventions to organize new state governments, the rebel state was to be restored to its former status in the Union. Under the operation of this scheme four states, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia reconstituted their governments. However, as these states made no attempt to grant voting rights to blacks, Congress, led by radical Republicans, considered Lincoln's plan as too moderate to be approve and refused to admit the representatives of these states. On 14th April 1865, Lincoln was assassinated by a secessionist, John Wilks Booth. This created more complications.

Lincoln's Services to the Nation: Born in obscurity, Lincoln fought through difficulties to emerge as a national hero. Self educated, he became a lawyer and leader, noted for his ability for clear analysis and forcible presentation of facts. He entered politics during a period of crisis, when the country was threatened with sectionalism. The Republicans accepted him as their candidate and the country elected him to the presidency. As President, the greatest service that Lincoln rendered to his people was preservation of the Union. For long southern states believed in their right to defy national laws and to secede from the Union. The situation that assumed a serious turn since the Mexican War culminated in secession, posing a powerful challenge to the new President. In this critical hour Lincoln displayed his great qualities of leadership. He isolated the South by keeping the border slave states with the Union and preventing the European powers from going to its aid. Though he erred often in military strategy, he mobilized the resources of the country on an unprecedented scale and preserved national unity. Secondly, Lincoln granted freedom to the slaves by making use of his war-time powers. However, it cannot be denied that he did it much because of political considerations and that he made no attempt to grant vote to freedmen. Thirdly, Lincoln displayed a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the humbled rebel states. Despite the havoc wrought by the war, he called upon the nation to forget the past, to discard the concept of revenge and to consider the southerners as members of the same national home. In his last cabinet meeting, he exhorted: "We must extinguish our resentment if we except harmony and union".

The Johnson Plan: In 1865 on the death of Lincoln, Johnson became President, but in this capacity he was not destined to be great. The times appeared difficult and his intellectual attainments proved unequal to the unexpected elevation. In May 1865 Johnson announced his plan of reconstruction which was based upon Lincoln's. It granted general amnesty to the whites of the South, except those who served as leaders of rebel states and possessed wealth exceeding 20,00,000 dollars. They were to be given general pardon and their property except in slaves when they took the required oath of loyalty. Secondly, he recognized the governments of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, as constituted under Lincoln's scheme of reconstruction. Thirdly, he made it clear that the other rebel states could rejoin the Union, when they repudiated their ordinances of secession, war debt and slavery. By December, 1865 all southern states except Texas fulfilled the terms and were ready for readmission to the union. However neither did Johnson nor did any state government appear ready to grant vote to the blacks.

Annoyed at the attitude of these states, Congress rejected the Presidential Plan of Lincoln and Johnson. It refused to admit members from the reconstructed states and announced its determination to administer reconstruction programme by itself. As a result the Presidential Plan fell through and reconstruction passed under control of Congress. In fact the Presidential Plan was so lenient to the rebel states that Congress, dominated by the radicals, was not prepared to accept it. The right to admit states to the Union rightly belonged to Congress and not to President.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Guided by Stevens and Sumner, Congress appointed a Committee of Fifteen, consisting of representatives from both the houses to formulate terms of reconstruction. Before any definite policy was formulated, Congress passed two acts over the veto of President Johnson for safeguarding the interests of the blacks. One of them extended the tenure of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was founded during the Civil War to take care of the freedmen and the other, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, forbade states from discriminating against the blacks and guaranteed to them equal protection with the whites before law. In 1866 Congress accepted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It provided for citizenship and civil rights including equal protection before law for the blacks. It also repudiated the confederate war-debt and disqualified the former confederates from holding offices unless Congress pardoned them. Of the southern states Tennessee voted for this amendment and was therefore admitted into the Union.

Congressional Plan: By 1867 the Committee of Fifteen completed investigations and formulated its proposals for reconstruction. Accordingly Congress adopted a plan of reconstruction for the remaining ten states. It provided: 1) The South was to be divided into five military districts under commanders of army, who were empowered to protect life and property. 2) The black and white citizens whose names were registered as voters, were to elect delegates to state conventions, which were to draft new state constitutions, guaranteeing to the blacks right to vote. These constitutions were to be submitted to the voters for ratification and to Congress for approval. 3) The newly elected legislatures were to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. When these conditions were fulfilled, the rebel states were to join the Union. Accordingly six of the ten states satisfied these conditions and returned to the Union by 1868.

There still remained four states-Virginia, Texas, Mississippi and Georgia. They were required to accept the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution as a further condition for admission. This Amendment, adopted in 1870, forbade the United States as well as the member states from denying vote to a citizen on ground of race, colour or previous condition of servitude. The four states accepted this condition and rejoined the Union in 1870. Though the Congressional Plan appeared harsh, it did a service to the nation, for it gave vote to poor whites and to some extent blacks too, introducing thereby great democracy in the country.

1. Describe the Lincoln's Reconstruction.
2. Narrate the Lincoln's services to the Nation.

RISE OF BIG BUSINESS

The Civil war was a turning point. There was tremendous economic growth in the post civil war period. Several millionaires came to prominence during the civil war period. Railroads, water transport, electricity and mines were under the control of Big Business houses upto the end of the 19th century. The industrial revolution was due to several factors.

Richness in National Resources

The United States of America was rich in land and natural resources. Oil, coal, copper iron and silver were found in America. Lake Superior was very rich in iron mines. Iron deposits were also found out in Texas, Kansas and Colorado, Oilmines were found out in California and Ohalahama. Copper mines found out in Minnesota. Gold mines are dugout in Appalachian mountain and Smoky mountain.

Invention

The 19th century witnesses invention in the American continent. Thomas Alva Edison invested incandescent lamp and dynamo. Graham Bell invented Telephone. Robert Foulton invented Steam Boart. Charles Good year found out valcanised rubber. Fullman invented sleeping car. Rockefeller found out new method of refining petroleum. Forde invented the gaseline car. Thus wonders were invented in America.

Availability of Labour

After the Civil war, there was no labour problem. There was availability of cheap labour. There was no restriction in the American immigration law. As a result, Germans and English settled in large number of America. It greatly increased the technical know-how of the Americans.

Protective Tariff

There was no inter-state barriers. American's goods moved from one state to another state. In addition, there was protective tariff. It avoided foreign competition.

Availability of Markets

America was widespread nation. There was a heavy demand of articles. In addition, the American goods had a good demand in foreign countries. On account of the effective demand in internal market and growing demand in foreign markets, the American's industries began to grow.

The backing of the government

The civil war was followed by a period of Republican Party. The Republican Party got thumping victories in the presidential election. The Republican Party supported protective tariff centralized banking system and the growth of industries. Entrepreneurs and monopolists were the favourite children of the Republican party. The civil right bill safeguard the property right of the monopolists.

Expansion of Railroads

There was vast development in the Railway tracks. Trans-continental railroads were constructed. The Construction of railroads were granted to several private company. The most prominent among the private owners was Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was a New Yorker. He began his career as a wealthy ship owner. Later he invested his money in Railway business. It was because of him, the Railway journey was made comfortable, cheaper, safer and quicker.

Growth of steel industries

The growth of steel industry was partly due to Andrew Carnegie. He was Scottish by birth. He came to America in his 13th year. He was employed in a cotton mill. In 1864 he was the owner of an iron industry in Pittsburg. He controlled more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total steel production of America. In 1901, he retired from business and established several libraries. He promoted education and world Peace.

Oil Company

Oil mines were found out in different parts of America and especially in California. Rockefeller was the most important figure in American Oil industries. Rockfellers started his career as ordinary oil driller. He became very popular and unhealthy. It was because of his new method of petroleum purification. Towards the close of the 19th century, he established the Standard Oil Company. He controlled more than 90% of the American Oil production.

Formation of Trust

The Growth of the American industries led to the formation of trust or corporation. Firms of same production joined together and formed trusts, cartels and corporations. The most important among them were the American Tobacco, the US rubber company, the Standard Oil, Company, the American Telephones and telegrams and the American Sugar Refinery Company. These trust controlled prices and markets.

PROBLEMS OF BIG BUSINESS

Industrial Unrest: The demands of organized labour were moderate though the workers relied on strike and boycott to realize their objectives. Yet the employers and state governments were so hostile that labour could make no significant gains. The demands of labour could be achieved only slowly and after a long period of industrial strife. Between 1881 and 1900 there were organized about 24,000 strikes, involving about 1,28,000 establishments. Some of these strikes, excited nation wide interest. In 1892 there came the Homestead Strike in the Carnegie Steel Company in Pennsylvania. The agitation lasted for nine months and many died in clashes. Ultimately the strike collapsed and the workers resumed work, accepting the terms offered by the company. In 1894 there came the Pullman Strike at the Pullman Palace Car Company at Chicago. It spread to other railroads, but was crushed by the federal troops.

In the struggle between labour and capital, the latter was generally successful. The capitalists relied on different methods like black listing of the workers, denial or delayed payment of wages and employment of goondas for coercion. The courts and governments too appeared unsympathetic. Despite these, the trend of events appeared favourable to labour for, many of the employers realized the necessity of co-operating with trade unions for preserving industrial peace. They frequently agreed to submit labour disputes to arbitration, introduced profit sharing programmes, built housing colonies for workers and implemented old age pension schemes and death benefits. The state and federal governments gradually enacted and enforced laws in favour of the workers. Thus they established eight hour day in public offices and public works, prohibited importation of contract labour and created the Bureau of Labour.

If the united labour failed in many respects, it was much because the workers' unions found themselves incapable of competing with capitalists. They started numerous co-operative enterprises but they collapsed due to mismanagement and unfair competition. Secondly, the leadership devoted too much of its attention on the perfection of social reform

programme rather than to the needs of trade unions. Though they organized strikes and agitations, they were done without adequate preparations. Mismanaged, and ill-conducted, they frequently ended in violence and disorder, helping the capitalists thereby. In addition to these the labour encountered serious odds, presented by internal bickering. In the mean time the industry perfected a series of weapons that rendered it invincible. Among them were the lockout, black listing of workers for union activity, exaction of oaths from workers against trade union membership and refusal to arbitrate disputes. Together with these, certain industrialists made a genuine attempt to promote the welfare of labour and hence workers found unions not much necessary. Finally, the workers failed in securing the sympathy of the governments. The administration and the judiciary generally extended their support to the employers and not to the employed in a bid to preserve order.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR-1898

The Spanish American War was the turning point in the history of America. It marked the emergence of the USA as an important power. The war started on the questions of Cuba. It was a victory for the Americans. The Americans for the a Philippines. In the 20th Century America became an imperialist power. The Spanish American was a stepping stone for the American Imperialism.

Cause of the War

There were a few reasons for the outbreak of the Spanish American War.

The Oppressive Spanish Rule of Cuba

Cuba was under the Spanish Rule. It was corrupt and cruel. The cost of living was very high. But the people were very poor. There was no freedom of people. Therefore, the Cubans revolted in between 1868 and 1878. But the ten years war was suppressed. Thereafter the Cubans were brutally treated. This was opposed by the American Government.

The American Interest in Cuba

The American sympathized for their neighbours. The American Congress demanded war on Spain. But it was delayed by the Presidents like Cleveland and McKinly. The Americans had political and economic interest in Cuba.

The Work of De Lome

De Lome was the Spanish ambassador in Washington. He described the American President McKinly as a spineless politician. It increased hue and cry in America. De Lome resigned but the nickname given to the American President created a problem.

Destruction of maine

Maine was an American Battleship. It was anchored in Havana on 15th February 1898. The ship was destroyed by an explosion. The Americans regarded, it was the work of the Spamiards. They sloganed “Remember the maine”. It was immediate cause of the Spanish American War.

Paris Peace Treaty

The Spanish American War was closed by a treaty of a Paris on 1st October 1898. By that treaty, it was agreed that

- i) Cuba was granted independence.
- ii) The islands of Philippines was sold to America for 20 million dollar.

Results of the War

The Spanish American war of 1898 was a significant event. It was described as a splendid little war. It marked the beginning of the American Congress did not want to ratify the treaty. It was because the treaty was imperialist in nature. Anyhow, it was ratified with the help of Democrats and Republicans.

As the result of the Spanish American War of 1898, Spain lost all her colonies in the New World. The dominant status, that it occupied in the past, now passed on to the United States. The war contributed to the reconciliation between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States of America gained possession of valuable territories. She established her influence over Cuba and occupied the Islands of Puerto Rico and Guam. American also got Philippines from Spain. The American interests in the Far East greatly increased after the acquisition of Philippines. It finally led to the open door policy in China.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII AND SAMOA

The rich Hawaiian Islands, situated in mid-Pacific had been inhabited by Asiatic people. Early in the nineteenth century traders, whalers and missionaries reached the islands, seeking warmth, women and converts. The Americans carried with them venereal diseases spread them and caused the extinction of most of the population. In the mean time they invested capital in sugar plantations and settled in strength. As their influence began to grow, they interfered more and more in internal affairs.

In 1875 the United States forced the king of Hawaii to sign a treaty of reciprocity. The Americans permitted the importation sugar from Hawaii free of duty, while the king pledged not to disposed of his territory to any other power. As sugar produced in the islands belonged

mostly to the citizens of the United States, the treaty gave the material benefits to the American settlers. It also made the economy of the islands dependent upon the United States. Before long the country secured lease of the excellent Pearl Harbour in the islands. A new constitution, which the king was compelled to sign, granted significant privileges to the American settlers. After gaining control of the economy, the United States, as it was its usual policy decided to throw it into disorder for obtaining more privileges. In 1890 the Mc Kinley tariff put all sugar on the free list and gave concessions to sugar produced in the country, depriving the Hawaiian sugar of privileged status in enjoyed so long. This crippled the economy so much that the islanders were inclined to accept annexation with the United States as the only remedy.

In 1891 queen Liliuokalani ascended the throne of Hawaii. A patriotic princess, she decided to adopt a new constitution, doing away with special privileges, wrested by the Americans. The white settlers now plotted to work out annexation. They appealed to John Stevens, a notorious annexationist and American minister at Honolulu. Shortly afterwards a war ship appeared, marines landed under the usual plea of protecting 'American life and property' and the white settlers rose in rebellion. In 1893 the helpless queen surrendered and the Americans set up a revolutionary government. A commission sent by the white rebels sought annexation of the islands with the United States. A bill was hastily prepared and presented to the Senate, but President Cleveland did not favour annexation as he himself was opposed to imperialism and as the islanders resented the move. Yet the throne was not restored to the queen and the American settlers continued to exercise full authority. After the retirement of Cleveland from the presidency, his successor, Mc Kinley signed a treaty and annexed the islands through a joint resolution of Congress in 1898. The developments that led to the acquisition of Hawaii bear close resemblance to those in Florida and Texas, for they were a story of intrusion and usurpation. As in other areas, the American occupation contributed to the extinction of most of the native population. The possession of the islands strengthened the American influence in the Pacific. At the same time it strained the relations with Japan, for the Japanese in large number had settled in the islands and being an Asiatic people they held a letter claim.

By the middle of the nineteenth century the American reached the Samoan archipelago, situated in South Pacific. In 1878 the United States forced the Samoan chief to grant by treaty use of the harbor of Pagopago on the island of Tutuila. England and Germany also approached the chief and obtained almost similar rights. There followed a three cornered rivalry for supremacy. In 1889 when Germany threatened annexation of the islands, the fleets

of the three powers sailed to Pagopago, ready for battle, but a hurricane wrecked the fleets except the ships of England and averted the clash. There upon in 1889 the three powers agreed to establish a joint, protectorate over the islands. Yet the rivalry did not end and clashes continued to occur. A solution was found in 1899, when Germany and the United States divided the archipelago between themselves, with Great Britain gaining compensation elsewhere.

Open door policy

Early Contacts with East Asia: Towards the end of the eighteenth century merchants of the United States reached East Asia. In 1784 when the *Empress of China*, an American vessel, set sail for Canton, it heralded a period of trade and politics with China. In 1853 a fleet under the command of Commodore Perry reached Japan. These developments were of vast consequence in the history of American relations with East Asia. In China the United States joined the European powers in seeking political and economic gains. Japan was in a state of self imposed seclusion, but the advent of the Americans led to an awakening in that island Empire.

The Manchu Emperors ruled over China but internal disorders and external interventions rendered the Empire weak. The British fought two Opium Wars, defeated the Chinese forces and persuaded China to open certain ports for foreign trade. These ports were called treaty ports. Taking advantage of this situation, an American mission under Caleb Cushing obtained from Peking treaty which granted to the United States equal trading privileges with other powers and extra territoriality. The principle of extra-territoriality granted to the Americans, who were charged under Chinese laws, the right to be tried in their own courts. The commercial religious and educational activities undertaken by the Americans won for their country a firm influence in China.

In 1854 the fleet under Commodore Perry returned to the Japanese waters to make a show of strength and secured a treaty, which opened two ports for American trade. The threat of western aggression awakened Japan from her feudal sleep and prepared the ground for modernization of the islands. The relations between the two countries appeared cordial to begin with. However with the emergence of the United States as a colonial power in the Pacific, she considered the growing strength of Japan as a threat to her interests. American annexation of Hawaii, Japanese immigration and U.S. opposition to Japanese acquisition of Sakhalin from Russia in 1905 sowed the seeds of discord.

CARRIBBEAN POLICY

Wilson's Caribbean policy was dictated by the fear of German victory and U.S.A was keen to have naval base. Nicaragua was persuaded to sign a treaty and give to the United States the exclusive right to build a Nicaragua canal and grant lease of two islands and a site for naval base. He also purchased the Virginia islands from Denmark in 1916 to get more naval bases.

Following massacre of nearly two hundred opponents by the President of Haiti, Wilson ordered U.S. Marines to occupy Haiti in 1915. The Marines stayed there for about 19 years and brought material benefits to the people like building of roads, expansion of education and improvement of public health. During this period all opposition to the American occupation was ruthlessly repressed.

In 1916 the Dominican Republic was also brought under Marine Corps occupation following financial deadlocks. The country remained under Marine control till 1924. Likewise, Wilson intervened in Cuba, which remained under U.S. control from 1917 to 1992.

The Mexican Policy

Wilson was also deeply involved in the Mexican problem. For thirty-five years Mexico had groaned under the tyrannical rule of Porfirio, Diaz, who had sold out his country to foreign mining and business interests. In 1911, the people rose in revolt and drove out Diaz into exile. In his place they elected Francisco Madero, a liberal, as their President. Within two years a counter-revolution under Victoriano Huerta led to the overthrow and murder of Madero. Most of the great powers hastened to recognize Huerta because they felt that their oil, rail-road and mining interests would be better protected under him. Wilson, however, was unmoved by the interests of the American businessmen and refused to recognize Huerta on 'moral considerations'. This action of Wilson was severely criticized because his action was not in keeping with the principle of expediency. Wilson not merely refused to give recognition to Huerta but also won British support for his policy by conceding her concessions on the Panama Canal toll question. Wilson wanted that the Mexican people should be left free to work out their own destiny and tried to persuade Huerta to retire and allow free elections. Huerta contemptuously turned down these suggestions and arrested several sailors from a U.S. War vessel at Tampico in 1914. On Huerta's refusal to tender apology for his action. Wilson sent marines who captured Vera Cruz. Wilson's action was denounced by Huerta as well as the constitutionalists. In the mean while Argentina, Brazil and Chile offered mediation to resolve the controversy, As a result of this mediation United States agreed to withdraw its forces and Huerta agreed to retire.

AMERICA GROWS BEYOND ITS BORDERS

After the War of 1812 most Americans had little interest in foreign affairs. They were too busy at home pushing their boundaries across the continent toward the Pacific. Once the nation extended from coast to coast, there was still plenty to be done. The vast western frontier had to be settled, and industry had to be developed. So Americans set to work building railroads and factories and clearing land for new farms.

Meanwhile, the Europe, several countries were beginning to expand. Britain was the world's strongest naval power and had established colonies throughout the world. By the 1870's Germany and France began to compete with England for colonies and trade. All three nations set up colonies and trading stations in Africa and the Pacific. These outposts supplied valuable raw materials for home industries and new markets for manufacturers.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, American industry started to produce more goods than it could sell at home. At the same time, the country began to need goods that could be bought only in foreign countries. So American businessmen asked the government for help. They wanted the government to get foreign markets for them.

In 1890 the United States began to build up its naval strength. Ships were sent to protect Americans on the Samoan Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Before the century was over, the American government divided the Samoan Islands with Germany. The United States still holds the part of Samoa that it took over in 1899.

For some time American missionaries and sugar planters had been moving into the Hawaiian Islands. Then in 1891 the King of Hawaii died and his sister became queen.

There were two main reasons for the American attitude toward Latin America. First, we felt that we had a right to run things in the western half of the world. This would help us to guard our national security. Second, we wished to protect the interests of American businessmen who had Latin American holdings. Both of these concerns made the United States interested in the Spanish colony of Cuba.

The Cuban Issue Excited Many Americans

In 1895 Cuba began a war for independence. Cubans bought guns in the United States and smuggled them into their country. The Spanish government sent troops to restore order. Many Cubans were put in concentration camps.

In the United States, newspapers began to print vivid stories of Spanish cruelty. Although some of these stories were true, many of them were greatly exaggerated. However, many Americans were willing to believe the stories, and a wave of anti-Spanish sentiment swept the country. People began to think that the United States should help set Cuba free.

American businessmen with sugar plantations in Cuba were especially interested in overthrowing Spanish rule. They felt that their holdings there would be safer if Cuba were run by people more friendly to the United States.

UNIT - IV

SQUARE DEAL

Theodore Roosevelt, the first messiah of progressivism and President of America from 1901 to provide with a chain of measures which he christened as the 'Square Deal' that sought to bring in a wave of progressivism in the society. One can surmise that 'Square Deal' was actually the precursor of New Deal of Roosevelt and New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson.

The origins of 'Square Deal' dates back to the presidencies of Hughes, Garfield, and Grover Cleveland who also attempted to pass special antitrust acts and thought of inter-states commerce commissions to regulate trade and commerce across the border of states. They also thought of enacting industrial political and autonomy of states and municipal corporations. The 'Square Deal' therefore grew out of a legacy of the past. As the name suggests, it was expected to bring a fair deal or justice to the society at large. Mark Klopfenstein argues in *The Progressive Era (1900-1920)* The 'Square Deal' was formed upon three basic ideas : conservation of natural resources, control of corporations, and consumer protection. A number of Acts were passed to become Federal laws:

- The **Reclamation Act of 1902** was passed to initiate large-scale irrigation projects at the expense and supervision of the Federal government.
- The **Elkin's Act of 1903** was an anti-trust act which was basically a revival of the same Act that was passed during Grover Cleveland's Presidency. It laid down that formation of new trusts would not longer be allowed and the existing monopolistic trust should be dislocated.
- The **Working men's Compensation Act** was passed between **1903 and 1906** which granted two crucial demands of improvement in wages and reduction in hours of work. The Act conceded that the profit-margin of the entrepreneurs had grown so much that a share of their increased wealth should be given to the workers.
- The **Hepburn Act of 1906** was a repetition of the inter-state commerce Act. the main purpose of which was to regulate inter-state commerce in the name of democratic federalism.
- The **Antiquities Act of 1906** gave the president authority to restrict use of particular public land.
- The **Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906** provided the federal inspection of meat products and forbade the manufacture, sale, or transport of poisonous patent medicines.

- A nature-lover, conservationist, and known as the ‘Father of Green Movement’, Roosevelt took advantage of the **Forest Reservation Act of 1891** and set aside 180 million acres of forest areas for preservation.

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)

Roosevelt was a skilled politician and an imaginative statesman. He therefore, decided to make Presidency a great office and used it boldly. He considered President as a ‘steward of the people, bound actively and affirmatively to do all he could for the people’ and therefore set out to define the great national problems of his time. During his administration he made an effort to solve those problems. Roosevelt wanted to introduce a new spirit into the administration of the Federal Government. For this purpose, he took the following measures.

Trust-Busting

First of all Roosevelt sought to attack the abuse of monopolies. He took the first step in this direction by asking his Attorney General Knox to bring a suit against the Northern Securities Company under the Sherman Anti – Trust Act. The Northern Securities company was a mammoth holding company, which practically monopolized railway operation in the northwestern quarter of the country. Federal Court ordered the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company in 1903. Next year the decision was sustained by the Supreme Court. This was a significant step in the direction of breaking of the monopoly.

Railroad Regulation

He took further action against the railroads by getting the Elkins Act passed in 1903. This Act prevented them giving rebates to certain companies at the cost of others. This practice of rebate had enabled bigger companies to eliminate competition. The Act also strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission by clarifying the transport laws and providing penalties against agents and officials of offending corporations, as well as the corporations themselves.

Food and Drugs

Roosevelt also took action to save public from the harmful effects of adulteration. In 1906 he got the Pure Food and Drug Act passed from the Congress, which sought to correct the incredibly unsanitary conditions in the manufacture of processed foods, drugs and patent medicines. It was laid down that medicines containing dangerous drugs be correctly labeled.

Protection of Labour

Roosevelt was probably the most sympathetic President towards labour after Lincoln. He used the Erdman Act of 1898 to mediate in the Coal Strike of 1902, much against the will of the operators. His intervention was significant because unlike earlier presidents (Hayes in 1877 and Cleveland in 1894) who had intervened in the disputes in favour of employers, Roosevelt sought to bring about a settlement by negotiation. Initially the owners were reluctant to hold talks with the miners, but when Roosevelt threatened to send in a first rate general with sufficient federal troops to dispose the operators and run the mines as a receiver, the owner gave way. A Commission, containing a trade union representative (officially described as an eminent sociologist) was appointed, which announced its decision in March 1903. The Commission in its report favoured the miners.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Roosevelt was the first President to realize the importance of conserving nation's natural resources. In his first message to the Congress he had declared that the forest and water problems were the most vital domestic problems facing the American people. During his administration he succeeded in setting aside almost 60 million hectares of timber land in the United States proper and 34 million hectares of mineral lands in Alaska.

Banker's Panic

Another important economic landmark of Roosevelt's administration was the Panic of 1907 popularly known as Banker's Panic. It is often alleged that the panic was the direct outcome of Roosevelt's prosecutions of the trusts and his attempts to regulate the railroads, which endangered legitimate profits. However, Roosevelt held that the panic was intentionally produced by 'male factors of great wealth' to discredit his policies. To overcome the panic twenty-five million dollars were deposited with the hard pressed New York Banks.

1. Describe the Political and administrative measures of Theodore Roosevelt.

Wilson and World War -1

Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia in 1856. He spent the major part of his life at the Princeton University as a student, Professor and President of the University. He entered active politics in 1910 when he became the Governor of New Jersey. As a great liberal, Wilson did much to clean up the administration of New Jersey. In 1913 when he became the

President of U.S.A few Americans knew of his high qualities, which he displayed during the tenure of his office.

During his campaign for election as President, Wilson had maintained that special interests had too powerful a hand in government administration and that the government was not administered by the common people. Consequently, when he became the President of U.S.A in his First Inaugural Address on March 4, 1913 he tried to put his philosophy into practices and advocated a programme which is popularly known as “The New Freedom”. This inaugural Address of Wilson was one of the most notable statements of the American democratic creed and called for a larger role by government in regulation of the economy. He made a stirring plea for action on the tariff, conservation, banking and regulation of the larger economic interests of the nation in the interest of humanity.

After his inauguration Wilson called a special session of Congress and got The Underwood Tariff Act (1913) passed. By this Act duties were reduced on 958 items and more than hundred other items were placed on the free list. It also made significant modifications in the federal tax structure and shifted the burden of taxation to those who were able to bear it.

Banking Reforms: Federal Reserve Act

To reconstruct the national banking and currency system Wilson got the Federal Reserve Act of December 1913 passed. By this Act the country was divided into twelve districts, each with a Federal Reserve Bank. These Federal Banks worked under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, consisted of the Secretary of the Treasury the Comptroller of the Currency and five other members appointed by the President. The Board also reserved the right to determine the rate of discount.

To complete the programme of new freedom, Wilson got the Clayton Anti-Trust Act passed from Congress in 1914 with a view to combat the trusts. This Act set out to break the big corporations by encouraging competition. Under the Act the corporations were forbidden to acquire shares in other companies which were competing with them. It also forbade deliberate variation in price which was intended to reduce competition.

The Great Depression

In 1928 Coolidge “did not choose to run for President” The Republican Party nominated Herbert Hoover, Coolidge’s Secretary of Commerce. Hoover had been an engineer. Born poor, he had become a millionaire.

The Democrat nominated Governor Alfred Smith of New York. Smith was opposed to prohibition. He felt that the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed. Many people who

thought that drinking was an evil would not vote for Smith. Others would not vote for him because he was a Roman Catholic.

As a result, Hoover won the election. Almost immediately Congress passed a new tariff law. The Hawley-Smoot Act raised tariffs higher than ever. This time high tariffs did not make the country prosper. Within six months after President Hoover took office, the stock market collapsed.

During the summer of 1929, wise investors began to withdraw their money from the stock market. Late in October of the same year, everybody tried to sell his stock. Prices went down so fast that the people who had borrowed money to buy stocks could not sell them soon enough. Many of them were never able to pay back what they owed. The brokers and bankers who had lent them the money suffered too.

The stock market crash in October of 1929 was only the first in a series of business failures. People quickly lost their optimism about the future. They stopped buying things that they could not afford. Factories had to lay off workers, and some of them shut down. Banks that could not collect the money that was owed to them had to close their doors. Business failures became commonplace. Each new failure—each discouragement. Within two years there were 14 million workers unemployed.

Hoover Tried to Combat the Depression

President Hoover tried to restore confidence. He urged businessmen to keep wages as high as possible and to continue production. In order to put men to work, the President asked Congress to vote money for new roads and buildings. Congress set up a Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to banks, railroads and factories. Congress also set up the Home Loan Bank to lend money at low interest to people who owed money on their homes. When the depression spread to Europe, President Hoover called off all war debt payments for one year.

These measures show that President Hoover felt that the government is at least partially responsible for improving business conditions and saving people from disaster. Hoover was the first President to use this type of government action to fight a depression. Unfortunately these measures were not enough. Prices kept going down. More and more factories closed and unemployment increased.

The New Deal

The New Deal marked a turning point in American history. From 1933 on, the federal government did many things that had been left to the states. The problems raised by the

depression were very complicated and they were nation wide. Thus separate states could not find solutions by acting alone.

The steps that made up the New Deal were of two kinds. First there were the laws that were passed to help end the depression. Many of these were temporary. Second, there were long-term reforms, many of which became permanent.

Some of the new laws helped business, while others controlled it. Some laws put the government itself into business, and some provided direct help to individual citizens. Laws were passed so fast, and so many new government agencies were set up to enforce them, that it was hard to keep track of all of them.

After it helped the banks, the administration turned to the problems of business failures and unemployment. In June of 1933 Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA). This Act allowed businessmen to get together and fix prices. However, the prices had to be approved by the government, and businessmen had to keep wages above a minimum level. The Act helped to raise prices, but it did not put many laborers back to work.

One way to help business is to put more money into circulation. This makes prices as well as wages go up, and it makes it easier for people to pay their debts. In order to do this, Congress passed the Gold Reserve Act that fixed the amount of gold in the dollar at about half of what it was before. Congress also gave the President power to buy American silver at a high price and pay for it by issuing new dollar bills. Both of these acts put more money into circulation. Along with the Banking Act and the NIRA, these measures were intended to help business to recover from the depression.

Meanwhile, something had to be done for people who were out of work and had no money. Congress set up a Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The FERA lent money to state and local governments to help pay for relief of the unemployed.

Congress also set up four agencies to create new jobs. The Public Works Administration enlarged the agency that President Hoover had started. The PWA built offices, court houses, dams and highways. It also let money to local governments for public works. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) gave jobs to young men. Men were employed by the government to plant trees, build roads and improve national parks. The National Youth Administration gave part-time work to students who were still in school. The Works Progress Administration furnished money for all kinds of projects. WPA artists painted murals in public buildings, WPA writers wrote guidebooks about national parks, WPA musicians gave concerts, and WPA actors put on plays.

Congress also set up the Home Owners Loan Corporation. The HOLC let money to home owners to help them pay off mortgages or pay for repairs to their houses.

The New Deal set up a plan whereby the government would pay farmers to cut down their production. Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933. Under this Act farmers could get money from the government for not raising crops. This Act was soon changed so that, in order to collect any payments, farmers had to plant crops that would save the soil. Later on the AAA was made permanent.

The New Deal also passed laws that helped organized labor. Congress adopted the National Labor Relations Act in 1935. It is called the Wagner Act since Senator Robert Wagner of New York had proposed it. The Wagner Act forbade employers from punishing workers because they belonged to a union. All employers were required to deal with union leaders elected by the workers. A National Labor Relations Board was set up to enforce the Wagner Act. Another congressional law, the Fair Labor Standards Act, put a limit on the number of hours a laborer should work and fixed the minimum wage an employer could pay. Under these acts labor movement grew to be large and powerful.

In the later half of the 18th century the English emerged as the most dominant political power in Tamil Nadu. In 1792 the British East India Company made a treaty with the Nawab of Arcot and acquired the right to collect taxes from the Poligars.

During the Nayakrule a number of military outposts called Palaiyams were established. The rulers of these Palaiyams were called as poligars. Panchalamkuruchi was one of such palaiyams. Kattabomman became the poligar of Panchalamkuruchi in 1790.

The British company appointed its collectors for the collection of taxes from the Palaiyagars. Many palaiyagars became alarmed and submitted themselves to the Collectors, but Kattabomman did not pay the tribute or kisti and it fell in arrears.

By September 1798, Colin Jackson the then collector of Ramnad wrote a letter to him asking him to meet and pay the arrears in full. But Kattaboman disobeyed. Jackson sent an army against him, but the Madras council asked Jackson to summon Kattabomman to his office at Ramnad. Kattaboman decided to meet the collector to pay the arrears. Umaithurai, his brother also went along with him. Finally Kattabomman met the collector at Ramnad. Jackson tried to arrest Kattabomman. But he escaped with his brother Umaithurai.

Marudhu Pandya of Sivaganga formed an alliance with neighbouring states to crush the power of British in Tamil country. Kattabomman wanted to join hands with Marudhu Pandya. But the collector Lushington prevented Kattabomman from meeting Marudhu Pandya. But they met and planned to attack the British.

The Poligars of Nagaland, Mannarkottai, Sennalkudi joined in hands with Kattabomman. The British commander major Banerman marched towards Panchalmkurichi and attacked the fort. The forces of Kattabomman was defeated and he escaped from the battle field. Umaithurai took asylum at Sivaganga.

Vijayaragunatha Tondaiman, the Raja of PUdukkottai sent his troops to capture Kattabomman. Kattabomman was captured and handed over to the British. On 17th October 1799 Kattabomman was hanged to death at Kayathar.

In Sivaganga the Marudhu Pandya rose against the British. It was a continuation of the conflict of the British with the Palayams. After the handing of Kattabomman his brother Umaithurai and others escaped and took asylum in Sivaganga Marudhu Pandya gave protection to them. The merchants of Sivaganga also did not like the interference of the British company in their internal affairs. These two cause aroused the company to wage war against Sivaganga. Marudhu Pandya was popularly called as Chinna Marudhu and his elder brother was called Periya Marudhu.

Agnew, the commander of the company's forces issued a proclamation against Marudhu pandya's domination.

Marudhu Pandya issued a proclamation asking the natives to raise, against the British. This was the first call to the Indians to invite against the British. A copy of the proclamation was pasted on the walls of the large open gate way of the Nawab's palace in the fort of Tiruchy and another copy was kept on the wall of the great Vaishnava temple of Srirangam. Marudhu Pandya invited all the caste and religious people to join in the rebellion against the British.

The English attacked the rebels in Tanjavur and Tiruchy areas. The combined forces of Agnew and Innes attacked the rebels. The rebels were defeated at Kalayarkoil, Umaithurai was captured along with 800 rebels. Dindigul, Ramnad and Madurai come under the control of the British. Marudhu Pandya hid himself in the Singampaneri forest. But Tondaiman captured Marudhu and other rebels and handed over them to the British. Marudhu Pandya, Sevathambi and Muthukaruppan were hanged to death on 24th October 1801.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in a wealthy family in 1882. He began his career as a lawyer. He was elected to the Legislature of New York in 1910. He was in the American Navy and the governor of New York. During the period, he introduced a number of

reforms. These enhanced his prestige. The internal policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is famously known as the “new real policy”.

Internal Administration

Franklin D. Roosevelt has to face the after effects of the Great Depression. There were a number of problems and immediate problems. Under these circumstances, he established a perfect administration. His policy is generally known as the “New Deal Policy”. The main object of the New Deal Policy was to revive capitalism. The New Deal Policy had three principles, Relief, Recovery and reforms. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a democratic candidate. He was very famous among the Americans. So he was elected in the presidential election of 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944. He broke the American tradition established by George Washington. He passed away in his fourth term of office.

1. Relief measure:

The first relief measures undertaken by Franklin D. Roosevelt was Federal Emergency Relief Administration. It provided dole for the unemployed. It also recommended for the provision work to the unemployed. The dole was paid in the form of money, clothing and food. Later, it was replaced by the civil work administration. It provided provision for employment to those who had been received dole.

The third measure was work progress administration. It was introduced in project works. The projects included construction of road, dam, airports, school, hospital, community centres and play grounds.

The last measure was the civilian conservation corporations. But this measure, young men were recruited as cadets. They were employed in the relief work such as clearing and planting trees, and providing of roads, meals and medical care. They were granted 30 dollars per month. They should send 25 dollars to the parents or to the relatives.

Recovery measures

By the recovery measures, Loans were granted to the Industries. The Industries were restarted. As public work administration was designed. It provided jobs for millions. It abolished child labour, long working hours, and fixed wages. The Government encouraged trade unions. The farmers were also requested to reduce the production of basic crops like cotton, wheat, rice and corns. It inevitably had to increase the total farm income. Measures were also taken for the conservation of forest. The Gold standard system was also abolished. The circulation of money was increased.

Reform measure

The New Deal Policy provided for social security Act. It granted old age pension. The Government provided for the clearing of slums. The housing problems were solved. The administration was also made for the improvement of transport system. The railroad was further expanded. Measures were taken for the production of pure drugs and food.

Merits of the New Deal Policy

There were some remarkable features of the New Deal Policy. It has survived to the present time. Firstly, it helped a large number of people, who were affected in the depression very badly.

Secondly, the country witnessed a large scale improvement. Many roads, bridges, schools and hospitals were constructed.

Thirdly, it helped Americans from the economic backwardness. The old age pension and the employment were the best schemes for social and economic security.

Fourthly, the labour regulation was made better.

Fifthly, New Deal Policy provided for better economic result in the long run. It developed a better taste for the industrial property.

Sixthly, it recognized a new role for the government. The national planning was for the welfare of the people.

Demerits of the New Deal Policy

There were a few shortcomings of the New Deal Policy. Firstly, it increased the work of the government. Secondly, it created a kind of class consciousness. Thirdly, the unemployment was a perennial problem.

Foreign policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt

The foreign policy of Franklin Roosevelt was well known as the Good Neighbour policy. Franklin Roosevelt wanted to keep up friendly relationship with the Latin American colonies. His foreign policy was different from Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson. The foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt, was known as Big stick Diplomacy and that of William Taft, the Dollar Diplomacy of the earlier presidents. Therefore Franklin Roosevelt introduced the Good Neighbour policy.

THE AMERICAN ENTRY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

During the days of Franklin Roosevelt the Second World War broke out. It was a war between the two groups of nations in Europe. They were the Allies and the Axis America

entered the Second World War in 1942. With the American Entry the Allies got victory. The war was brought to a close in 1945.

Attack on Poland (1939)

The aggressive activities of Hitler was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. But the immediate cause for the outbreak of the war was the problem of Poland. By the treaty of Versailles a Polish corridor was set up. Poland wanted the Polish corridor. But demanded the Polish corridor. Poland refused to give it to Hitler. So Hitler invaded Poland on 1st September 1939. In order to help Poland England and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. Thus the second World War began with the attack on Poland.

The Presidential election of 1940

Franklin D. Roosevelt stood in the election of 1932 and 1936. He was as a democratic candidate for the Presidential election of 1940. He was elected on a large majority. By this time, Germany occupies France England was bitterly attacked by Germany. After the election Roosevelt adopted war like attitude.

The Pearl Harbour Incident

The Pearl Harbour incident was the immediate cause for the American entry in the Second World War. Pearl Harbour was an American naval base in the Pacific Ocean. In 1941 Japan attacked Pearl harbor. It resulted the death of 2500 American soldiers and damaged the American naval fleet. Immediately, America entry in the Second World War as a turning point in the course of the war.

America and the Second World War

America entered the Second World War on side of the allied nation. The American entry changed the course of the Second World War. The American got victory in Africa, Normandy and Japan. The American General Eisenhower who led the allied forces into Germany.

America and the Peace Conference

When the war going on Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met in a warship on the Atlantic Ocean. They discussed the problems of peace. They draw the Atlantic Charter. In 1943, America, England and Russia concluded the Moscow conference. In 1945 they met at San Francisco. It resulted the birth of United Nation Organisation.

Unit - V

THE COLD WAR

The Korean War

The Korean War that broke out on 25 June, 1950 marked a violent confrontation between the American bloc and the Soviet bloc and an extension of the Cold War into a hot war. The hostilities began, when the troops of the Soviet backed North Korea crossed the 38th parallel and attacked the American backed South Korea. At the instance of the United States, the United Nations organization condemned the aggression and called upon North Korea to withdraw her forces. But as North Korea rejected the call, the Security Council authorized military action and permitted the United States to organize a united command of the United Nations' forces in Korea.

Truman appointed General Mac Arthur in command of the operations. Yet the communist offensive continued unabated and the South Korean forces were pushed to Pusan in the extreme south. With the arrival of reinforcements the American forces launched a counter-offensive, drove the North Koreans back across the border and occupied their capital Pyongyang. It appeared that the communist forces were defeated, but China came to the rescue of North Korea and threw into the arena her powerful army. Encountered by a major offensive by the Chinese, the Americans retreated. There followed a state of attack and counter-attack and advance and retreat until the war reached a stalemate, with the line of battle settled just north of the old boundary.

The two sides opened a negotiation in their bid to seek settlement. For more than a year they talked in vain, for no agreement could be reached over the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war. The communists demanded the return of all prisoners irrespective of individual desire. The United States did not agree for fear that those who rejected communism would be killed as traitors, but insisted upon voluntary repatriation. The alignment of boundary between two Koreas too caused differences. Dissatisfied with the talks, Mac Arthur demanded authority to reinvade North Korea and carry the war to Truman removed Mac Arthur from command. As no settlement could be found, the United States broke off the negotiations. However, after the death of Stalin in 1953, Malenkov, who became Premier, accepted a Chinese proposal that all prisoners who insisted on repatriation should be returned, while others should be handed over to a neutral country. Accordingly in July 1953 after Eisenhower assumed the presidency, the United States, China and North

Korea signed a cease fire and accepted a settlement on prisoners. Korea remained divided as before.

U.S. Involvement in Vietnam war

The Viet-cong dominated the political thinking of the next two presidents, Johnson, and Nixon. The people of Vietnam, harmed the Americans in no way; on the other hand they endeavoured to attain political liberation of their land from colonial domination and national unity against alien machinations. Yet the Americans sent their armies to this little state, bombarded the cities from sea, air and land, dropped hundreds of tons of bombs every day and slaughtered the old, the young and the infant indiscriminately. When the Yankees believe that American is for the Americans, the Asiatics are entitled to consider that Asia is for the Asiatics. When they believe in their national unity, other peoples too are entitled to do so. But their global politics have imparted the impression that they are not prepared to accept this reciprocity and to leave the other peoples free.

The Vietnam tragedy had its origin in the American decision to go to the aid of the crumbling colonialism of the French in South East Asia. While the communist powers viewed the possession of this territory as of importance for the promotion of world revolution, the Americans considered it a strategic necessity not only to defend the white racist Australia against any possible Asiatic advance but also to maintain their communication from the Pacific Ocean to their Indian Ocean. Also U.S.A. was haunted by the domino theory, that if one country would fall to communism, others in the region would follow in a row of dominoes. In consequence the Vietnamese fell victims to power politics. Despite the massive aid furnished by the United States to the enemy, the inhabitants continued their heroic struggle and French imperialism headed towards total collapse. In their attempt to extricate themselves from the anomaly, the French in 1940 persuaded Emperor Bao Dai to organize a government with Saigon as capital. On the otherhand, the Communities led by their talented leader, Ho-Chi-Minh established a government with Hanoi as capital. This divided the country into two opposing camps-the pre-red North Vietnam and the antired South Vietnam. The conference of powers held at Geneva in 1954 accepted the 17th parallel as the boundary of the two areas and provided for the holding of election through out Vietnam for ascertaining the will of the people whether they favoured reunification of the country. However, Diem, the new ruler of South Vietnam, for fear of reunification of the country under communist leadership and backed by the United States. President Kennedy, eager to strengthen the anticommunist forces, sent military missions to train the forces of South Vietnam.

President Lyndon B. Johnson found the situation in Vietnam rapidly moving against American interests. Aid funds went into misuse, desertions from the forces of South Vietnam increased and the Saigon regime moved towards collapse.

Civil Rights Movement

Civil Rights Movement aimed at securing equal civil rights with the whites for the blacks and other colourds of the country. It made significant gains during the administration of Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. For, these presidents extended their sympathy for the discriminated minorities and sought to rectify their grievances through executive and legislative measures.

The population of the country consisted of whites who traced their descent from Europe, blacks from Africa, Chickanoes from Mexico, Indians from native tribes and Asians, mostly from China and Japan. Among the whites the most dominant were the white Anglo-Saxon Protestants (WASP).

With low income, poor or no education and high mortality rate and being discriminated against whites, they lived mostly in the ghettos. The Indians lived in some 200 reservations, with the highest infant mortality and ten times of the national unemployment ratio. The Asiatics, mostly Chinese and Japanese, lived in what were called China towns and little Tokeyoes. From India there came an influx of the Sikhs, but it was called as tide of the turbans and beards.

The coloureds were subjected to the worst forms to discrimination. Therefore after the Civil War, Congress enacted the 14th Amendment to ensure equal protection for all citizens before law and the 15th Amendment to prevent the states from denying votes on account of race, colour or previous condition of servitude. In 1875 Congress passed legislation guaranteeing to the blacks equal access to hotels, restaurants and public accommodations. But in Plessy Vs. Ferguson (1896) Supreme Court ruled that separate facilities for blacks did not violate constitutional equality of races. As a result several states enacted what were called Jim Crow Law legalizing segregation. The coloureds were subjects to different forms of discrimination, denied of votes through intimidation or literary tests, required to work for longer hours for poor wages, forces to live in segregated areas and made to sit in separate sections of hotels Victims of social barriers and ill treatment, the blacks showed no interest in working hard or saving money. While the Negroes surrendered to despair, the white racists displayed an arrogance of the rudest form.

However, a number of leaders and associations worked for the eradication of social evils. Among them were blacks as well as whites.

Emergences of US as an Industrial Power

The period from 1865 to 1900 witnessed remarkable progress in industry and agriculture. From a position far behind Great Britain and France the country advanced rapidly to the economic leadership of the world.

The Industrial Revolution which radically transformed the economic and social life of the people made its beginnings before the Civil War. Different factors contributed to its gigantic progress. The country was not only extensive but also had pleasant climate and vast resources. Mines yielded metals and oil; fields agricultural and animal products; forests timber and oceans sea food. Negro slavery and free labour were available for work, but after the abolition of slavery and free labour were available for work, but after the abolition of slavery, the European settlers supplied labour force. Inventions and technological advancement rendered labour force. Inventions and technological advancement rendered labour highly productive. Secondly, the country received needed capital for investment. The stability of political order low taxation, high savings and freedom from administrative harassment served as powerful incentives for investments.

On the other hand in the United States the ablest men take service with industry and agriculture which contribute to human welfare. The government encouraged this tendency with concessions in tax and land and with the least interference. This coupled with the supreme confidence of the people in their ability to stand by them-selves contributed to progress. In the societies, where the people develop a tendency of dependence because of slavery of mind, they surrender their rights to an authoritarian set up which finds expression in the form of dictatorship and socialism.

Scientific advances and mass production techniques promoted industrialisation on a large scale. The heavy industries like iron, steel, oil and machinery developed more rapidly than the light industries like textiles, timber and food processing. The production of steel, which received impetus with the opening of mines of the Mesabi Range of Minnesota, greatly helped industrial expansion. Mines were opened, factories were established and refineries were set up all over the country. In the mean time manufacture of agricultural machinery and opening of the great plains of the West for cultivation vastly enhanced agricultural production.