

# US-History [land + People]

History arise from men's achievement; mastering the land and exploiting the available resources.

The USA ——— United States of America

↓  
50 states

+ 1 Federal capital

George Wash. ← Washington ←  
[1st president] DC → Dist. of Columbia.

## Old civilization

### SOUTH

Maya: most

Classical civilization;  
famous for elaborated  
and highly decorated  
ceremonial architecture.

Aztecs: flourished

in central Mexico; known  
for agriculture, cultivation  
etc. built famous pyramids  
and temples.

Incas: small tribe;

known for their contribution  
to religion, architecture,  
famous network of  
roads.

[small populations, hunting]  
agriculture

### NORTH:

Iroquois: famous for  
their long houses, women  
held a special role.

Sioux:

famous for hunting  
& warrior culture.  
; great courage &  
exceptional physical  
strength.

Pawnee:

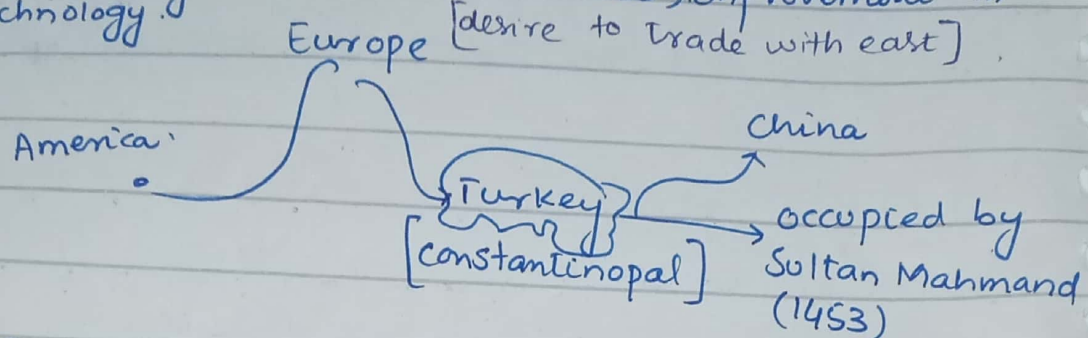
people of Caddoan  
linguistic stock:

1450-1459; 1450s. Why

# Causes of American Colonization:

1453 - World order changed.

1. Finding new trade routes; improvement in Technology.



## 2. Renaissance in Europe

social, Political, religious, scientific knowledge, Technological change, classical learning revival

- invention of Press machine: 1450s [Johannasey, Gutenberg]

creativity at peak

- Sailing compass
- shipbuilding ↑
- map-making ✓

\* start of age of reason.

Enlightenment

[one of the great reason]

Political persecution ✓

(15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>) Religious prosecution ✓

[Roman Catholic Church]

• 1517 [Martin Luther; 95 thesis [95 points]]

Bible (95 points) Church of diff. What Church actually do

internal threat

external threat

[from Europe] [Protestant Reformation]

[conquer of Roman catholic] [Romans' Turkes]

## 3. Rising population

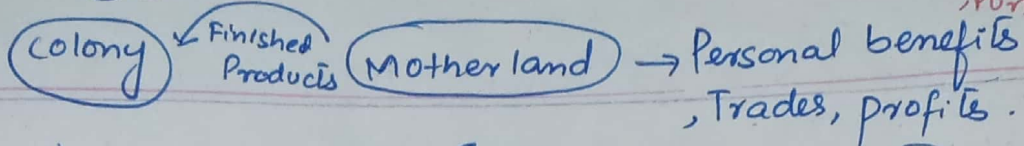
(i) 100 million people in Europe

(ii) poor cultivation + agriculture

State patronage

King started extending Patronage to individuals & companies.

① Imperialism  
 ② Protestant Revolt: England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal.  
 Protestants → SEU → Catholics.



\* America was rich of gold and silver; Spain and Portugal loaded ships to their country and encouraged them and chartered to sell their.

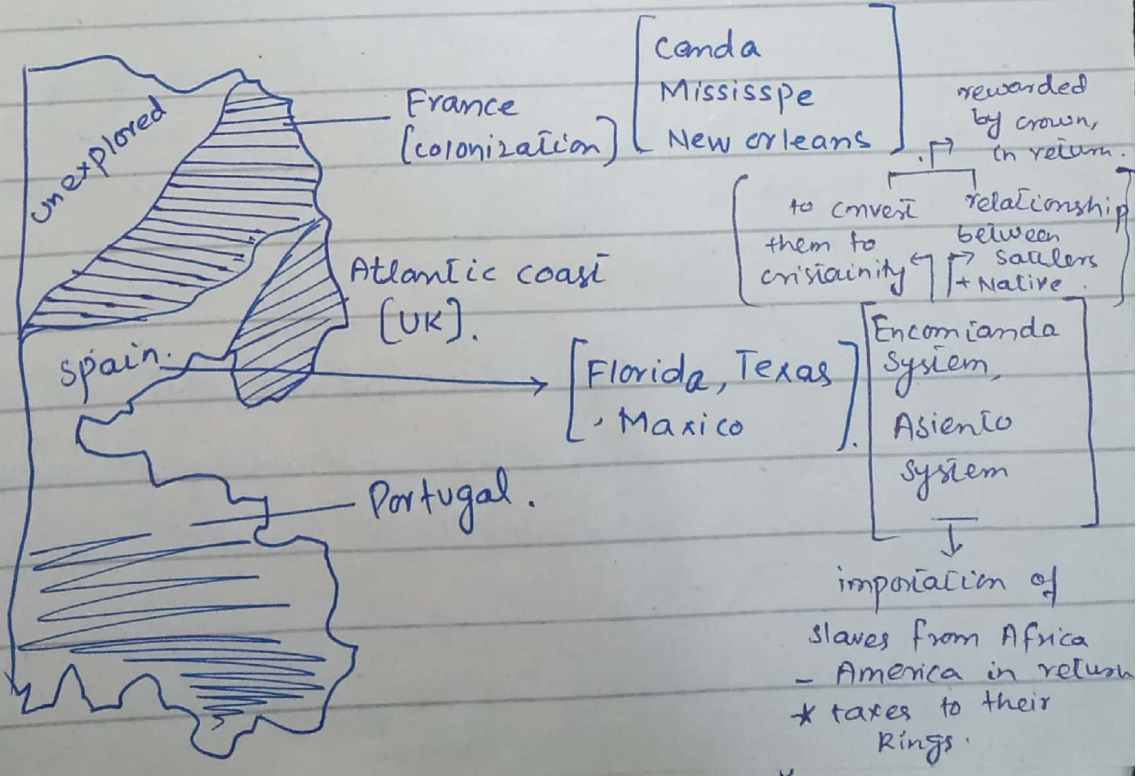
- Private Ownership
- Joint-Stock companies.
- moderate people — invest their savings.

invest in new land (America)

- Sentenced / diseased / explorer — America.

US history — Story of European, Asians, African in American World.

HOW → Treaty of Tordesillas (To resolve the dispute between Spain & Portugal)



UK [late in 1600s]

Spain  
France

World Power

early exploration + Expansion

God

Gold

[1524 Verrazano]

Amerigo (1507)

Vespucci \*

Italian sailor

Columbus \*

[Bahamas idland]

Europe

backed of by 2 spanish monarchs

Isabella,

Ferdinand.

With three ships

- 12 October 1492

Permanent interaction

btw EU & Native Americans.

Columbus tries but failed everytime

1st try 1492

2nd " 1493

3rd " 1498

4th " 1502

1506 death

New Maps. NOT Asia; New world  
> New Foundland.

all information gathered by [Martin Muller WandsMuller]

→ Cartographer

America.

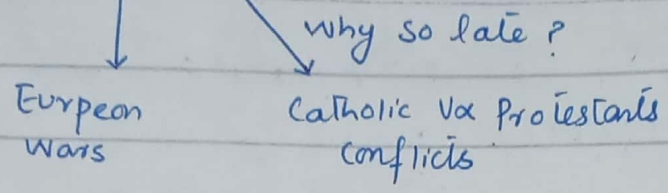
[Paying honour to Amrigo]

1st time induced in world's maps

1934

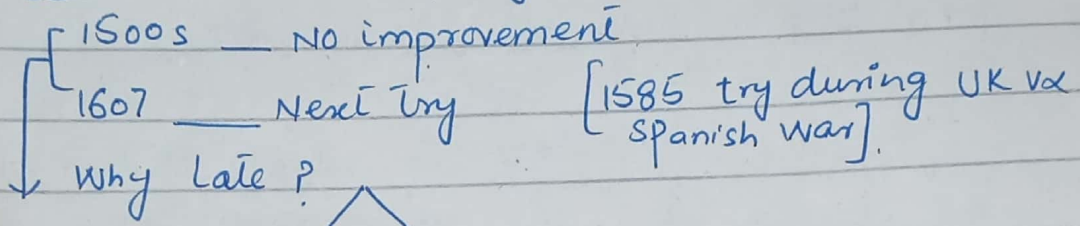
Franklin Roosevelt declared 12 Oct as a holiday (Apex of heroic reputation of Columbus)

1608 - First permanent <sup>③</sup> French settlement in Quebec by Chaplain → Father of New France.



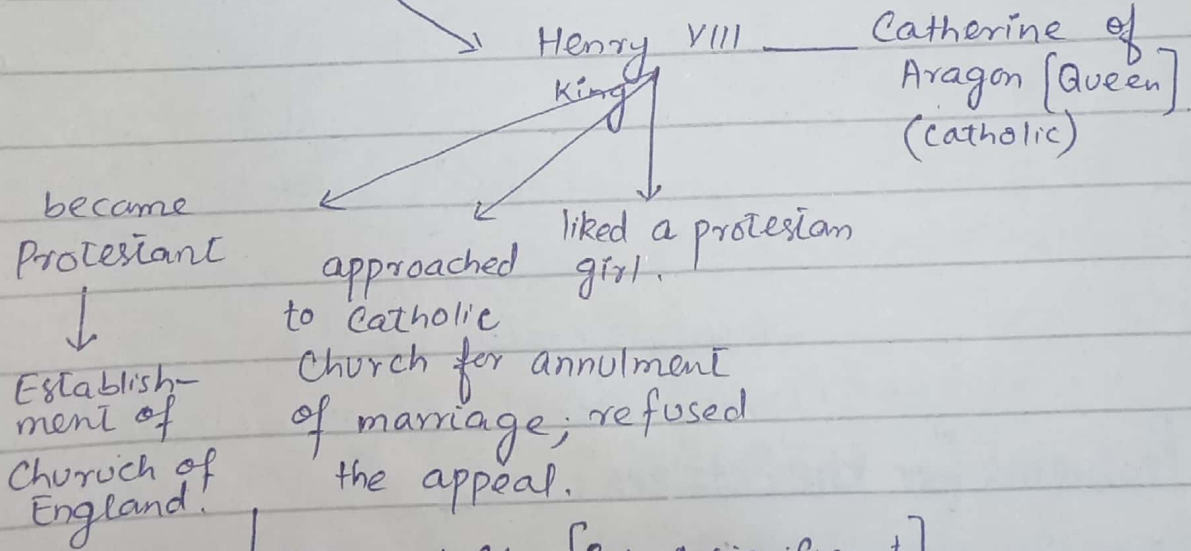
UK

Initial step by John Cabot [not appreciated]



① Henry VIII breakup with Roman Catholic Church

② War between UK & Spanish.



Edward Six [Role insignificant]

(bloody Marry) Marry-I Catholic

killed & burnt Protestant

Elizabeth-I

Protestants

middle way [The virgin queen]

Catholics

Elizabeth - I [golden Age; 1604 - death]

↓ James I

[company factor]

• Private property; King allowed by giving a charter.

[A document granting special privileges from English Monarch]

↓  
Joint-stock (in order to establish a relationship)

1st Charter:  
Virginia Charter

- 1607 - Virginia Company  
(first Royal colony)

↙ crown

↘ colony

External Factor

1550s

↓ Issue with Spain

To Fight with UK

← Naval Fleet ←

130 ships.

↓ 1588

→ Spain defeated by UK

(Turning point for global order)

Problems for the Settlers: of Jamestown.

- ① Indian Attacks
- ② Famine
- ③ Diseases (dysentery, malaria), James River [Atlantic slop, unhealthy swampy area]
- ④ Gold seekers; not accustomed to physical work.
- ⑤ No local food supply; starvation.
- ⑥ Cultivation of Tobacco; proved helpful for survival.

John Rolfe — Pocahontal — cultivated new variety of tobacco  
 Mr. Mrs.  
 (4) ↓ Popular in یورپ

## TYPES OF Colonies: (1776)

- ① Royal colony [Provincial colony]
- ② Proprietary colony.
- ③ Corporate colony [charter colony].

## Geographical division

Northern	Southern	Middle
Massachusetts (P)	G. Gorge (P)	(P) Delaware
Connecticut (C)	North Carolina (P)	(P) New York
Hampshire (P)	South Carolina (P)	(P) New Jersey
Rhode Island (C)		(P) Pennsylvania.

### Chesapeake

• 1st lost colony  
 [Roanoke]

- (P) Maryland
- (P) Virginia.

↓ 1st representative colony (1619)

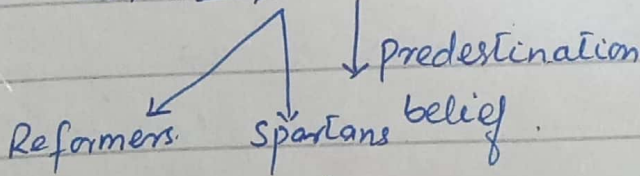
↓ given rights as were present in.

UK: e.g

- i) Vote
- ii) Representation
- iii) Majority.

[ + Plymouth Bay (P) Formation of Massachusetts ] house of burgesses →

John Calvin → Puritans



→ Pilgrims

Mayflower Compact

Mayflower Ship

(holland)

Plymouth bay colony.

William Bradford (governor)

↓ ① body politics.

- ② Consensus based
- ③ Decision - majority
- ④ Powers/Rules of govt.
- ⑤ Rudimentary form of const (written)

↓ Joined Massachusetts and lost its identity.

- Red Indians — friendly relations with Spaniards
- Taught them Farming, fishing, (5)
- 1621 — Thanks giving feast.

### Rhode Islands : 1644

Roger William — differences with most priests, colonizers and administration

expelled from colony (1636) [Massachusetts]

Joined Indians + other countries

Protection against common enemies, Relation (1644) Rhode Island  
 e- Connecticut + Massachusetts

[ Plymouth → Massachusetts  
 Hartford → Connecticut ]

\* positive side of Rhode Island

- Native Indian protection - Payment for land
- Everyone can worship freely.

Connecticut:

1636: Thomas Hooker

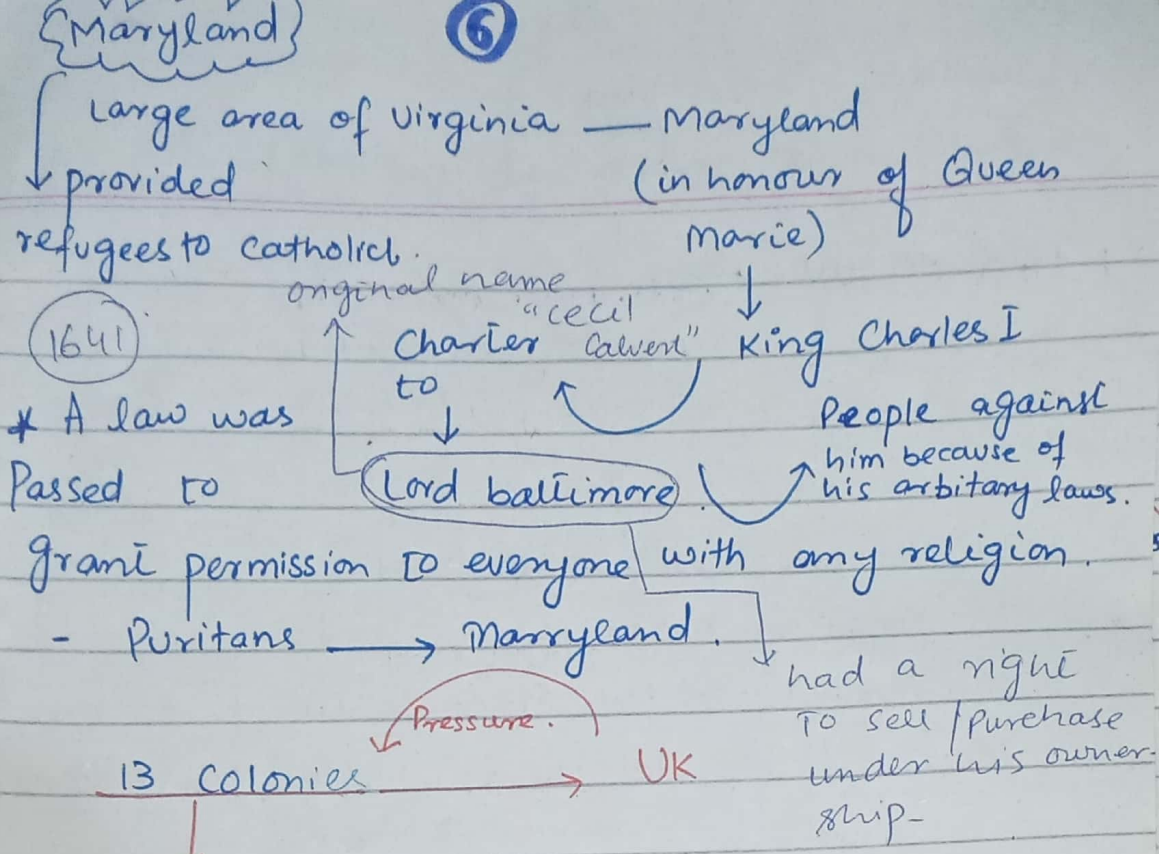
↓ headed a disaffected group of people from Massachusetts.

1662  
 Charter [Royal colony]

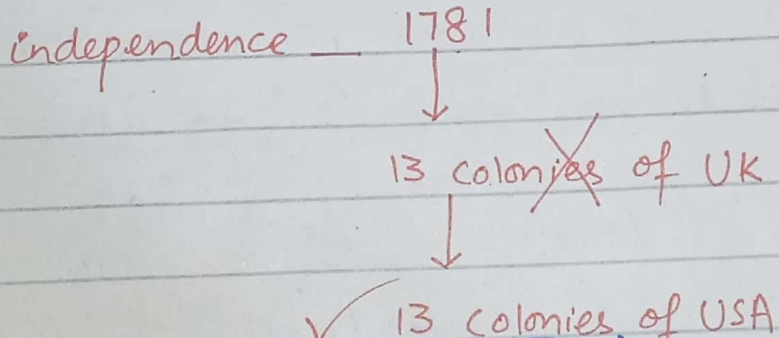
- They framed their own constitution + representative government + legislation.

↓ those people, having problems with Massachusetts governments.

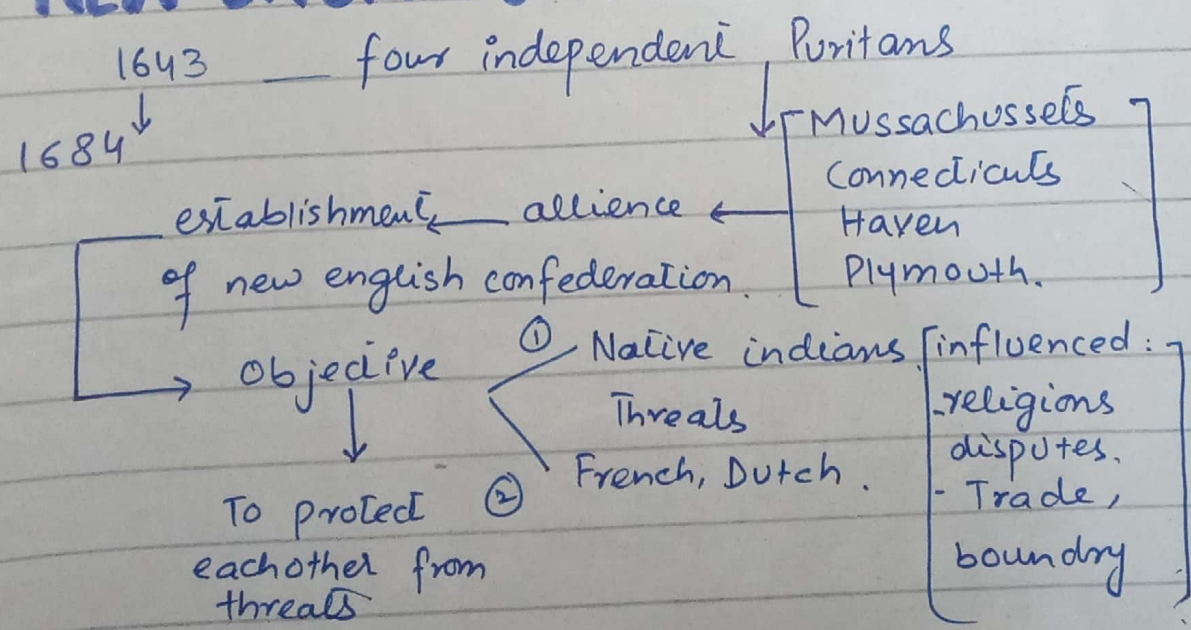




habitual of self-ruling  
 ↓ 1776 War



# NEW ENGLISH CONFEDERATION:



## Goals

①

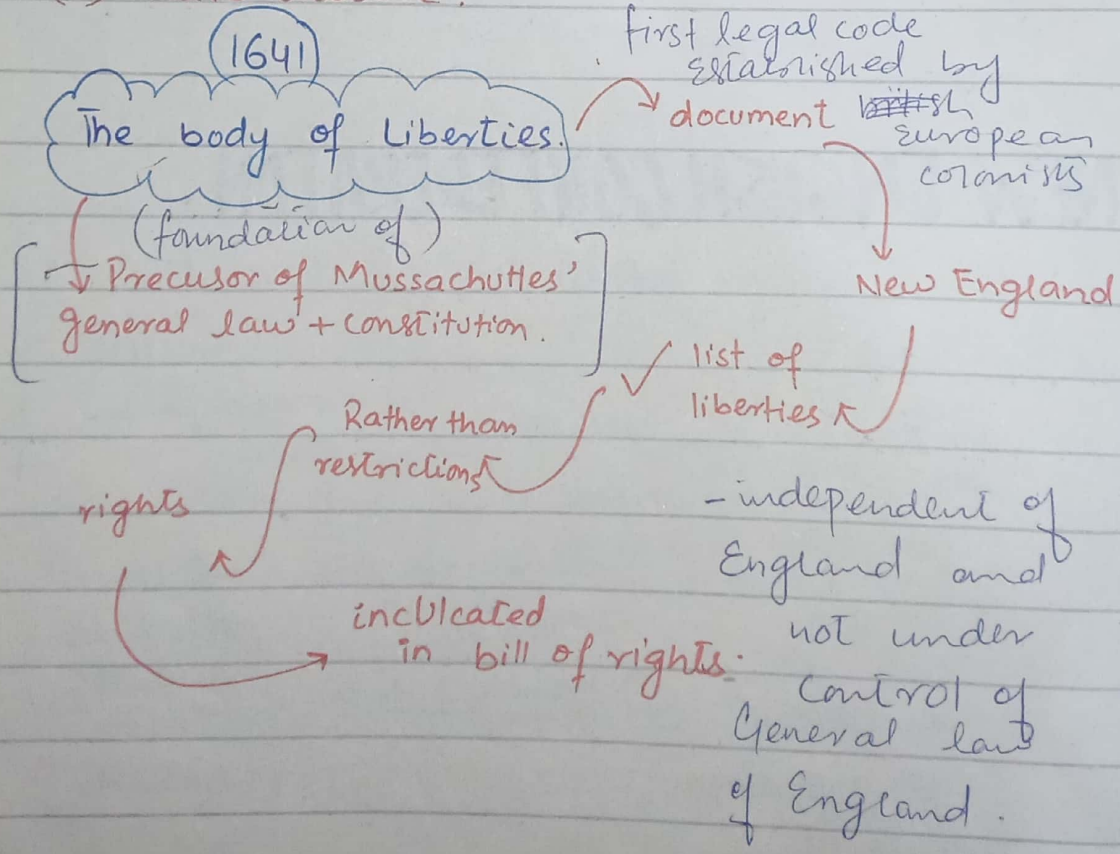
- Canada [Fench + Indians]
- Protection of commercial interests [Dutch, En, Netherlands]
- Return runaway slaves

Positive impacts [overall] [Same as Reasons of colonization]

- (i) Sea routes (ii) Tobacco Trades
- (iii) Technological advancement
- (iv) American geography [explored, unexplored]
- (v) Agriculture (vi) Socio-cultured [modern education]
- (vii) Administration Units advancements

Negative impacts [over all]

- (i) land occupation (ii) New diseases [measles, smallpox] 90% mortality
- (iii) Rise of slavery (iv) Tribal fights
- (v) Native culture



# US Revolution

1765-1783

1642-1651 (CIVIL WAR)

[1650s — 1760s]

Reasons war of independence = 1775-1783.

## Why UK — Colony Separation?

was against the establishment of self-government for colonies.

1- Mercantilism

[adopted by most Eu. Kingdoms in 17s]

(A)

Motherland

\* only one purpose to enrich

(B)

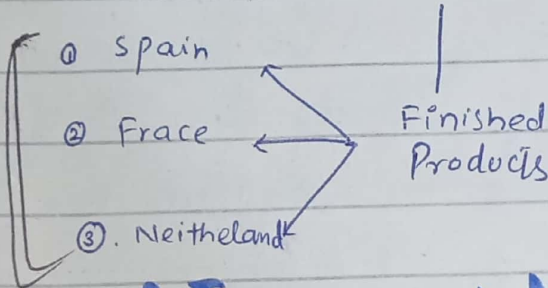
Parent country

colony

according to doctrine:

[colony] Raw material — UK.

- all benefits to motherland at the cost of colony.



- No benefits (a very little benefit to colonies).

## Acts of Trades and Navigation.

### NE S

navigation (1651) ✓

Trade to-from colonies could be only through UK-ships; which could be operated by UK or colonial crew.

- adversely affected the dutch interest.

Enumerated Commodities (1660)

All goods [specified, or enumerated] could be exported to UK only.

originally Tobacco was the enumerated good, then later the list expanded to sugar can, rice, molasses etc.

staple (1663)

All the things will imported to colonies through UK port only.

## Impacts of Navigation Acts

① +ive impacts

ship industry got flourished  
- [navy strong], Protection to colonies from France and Spain, Tobacco monopoly,

② -ive impacts

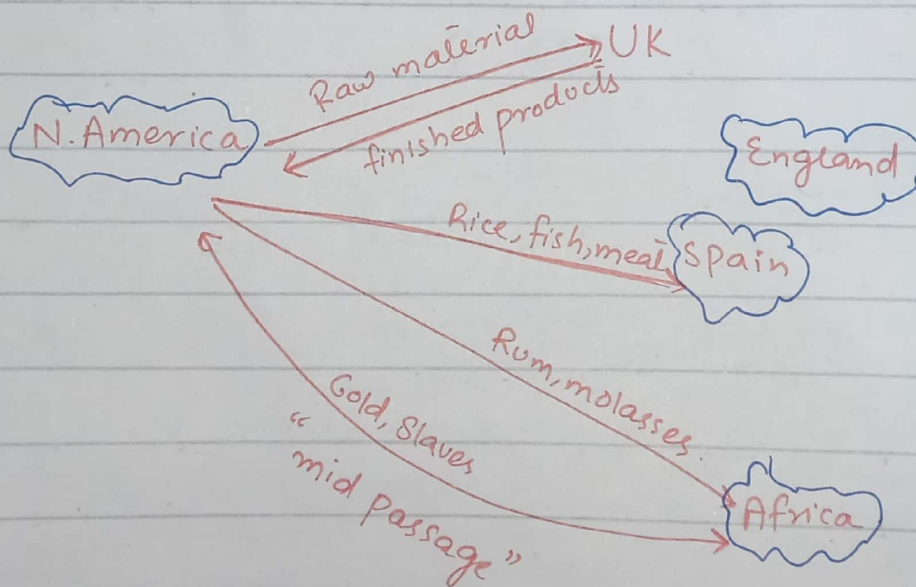
colonial manufacturing were severely limited, low prices to colonial farmers, had to pay increased prices to UK.

## Summary

① Mercantilism policies [NES]

② All the benefits to UK on the behalf of colonies.

③ First phase of separation from UK and colonies.



④ British government was laxitive for enforcement of laws. colonial agents were known for their corruption.

⑤ UK colonies were shielded by UK from France and Spain.

⑥ Win-Win Situation.

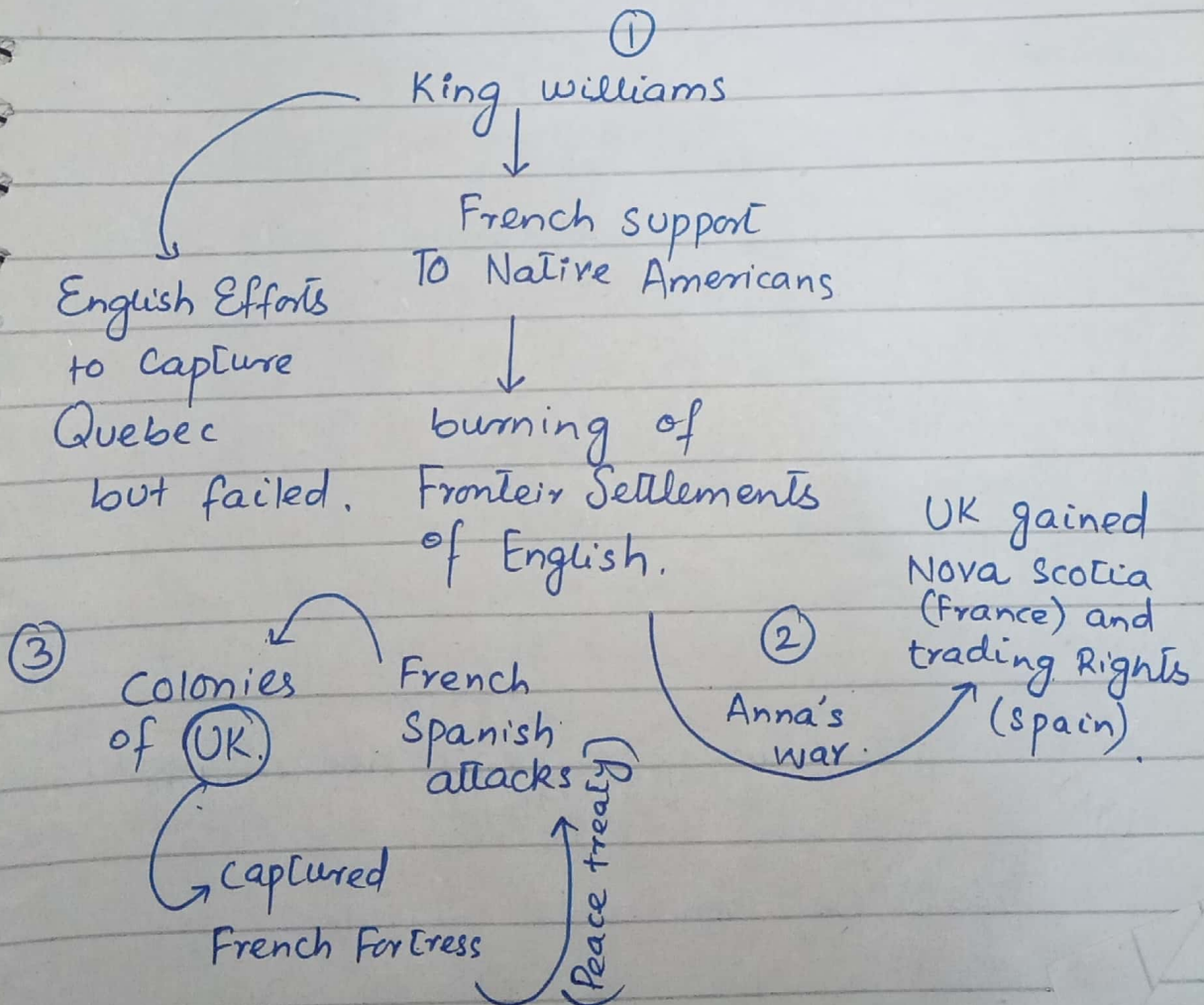
John Adams:

The people, even to the lowest ranks, have become more attentive to their liberties, more inquisitive about them and more determined to defend them than they ever before known or had occasion to be.

## 4 WARS From 1689-1763

### Empires at WARS:

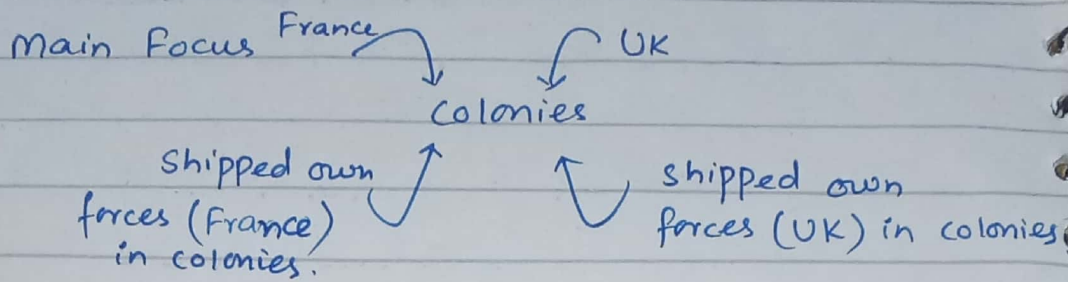
[Spain, France, UK, NA] worldwide in scope.



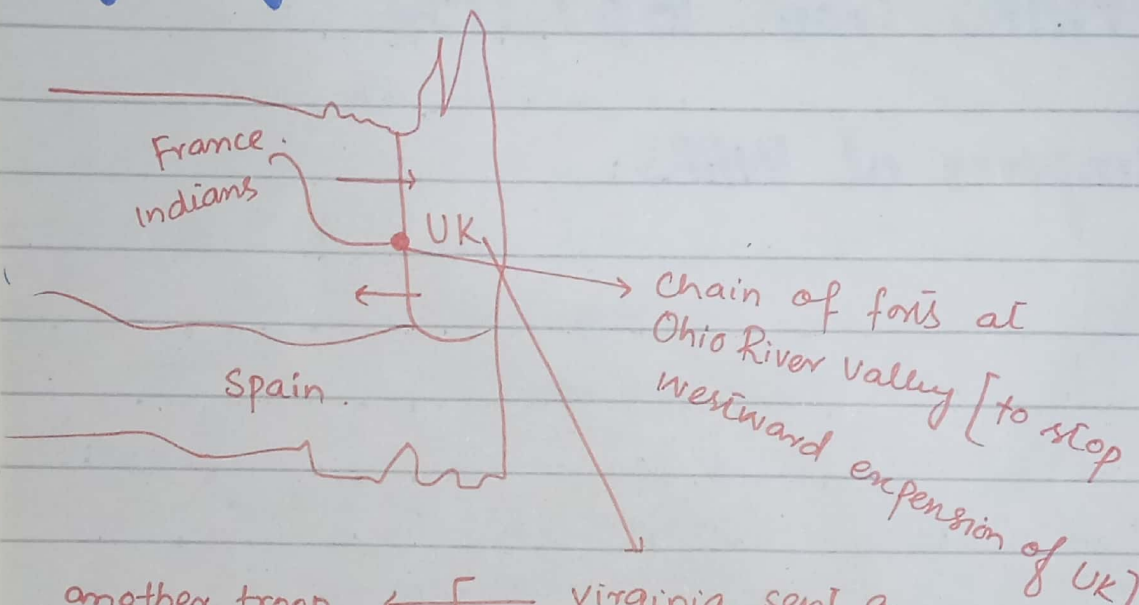
# French-UK [Anglo French WAR]

[Seven years war]

1756-1763



## Beginning of war: [2 years back, 1754]



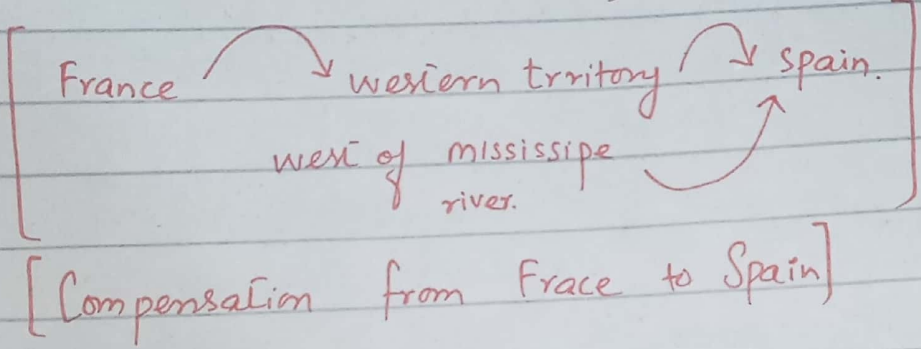
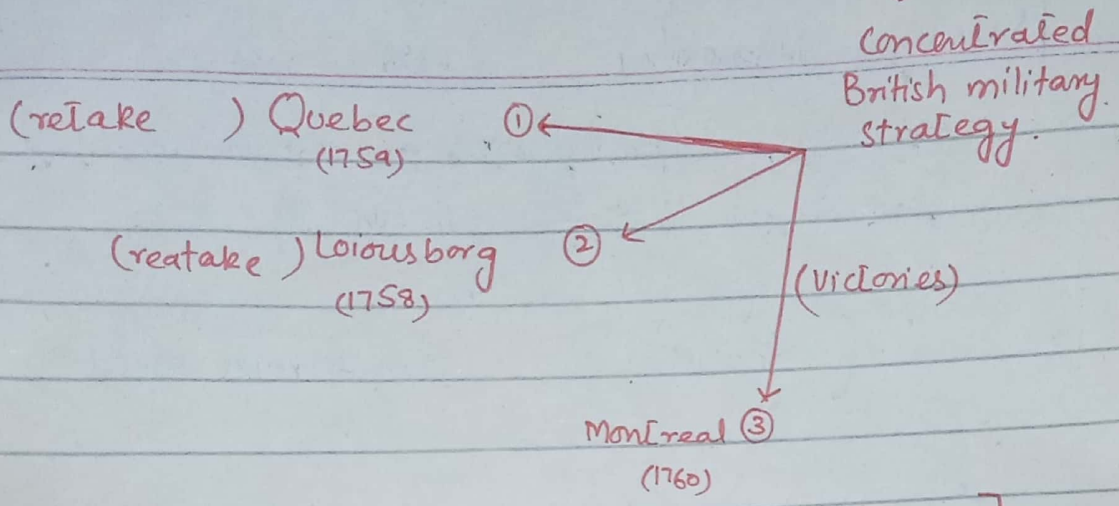
another troop led by General Edward; badly defeated \*

Virginia sent a troop under the supervision of George Washington; initially a small victory then defeated by superior forces of France and Native American Allies.

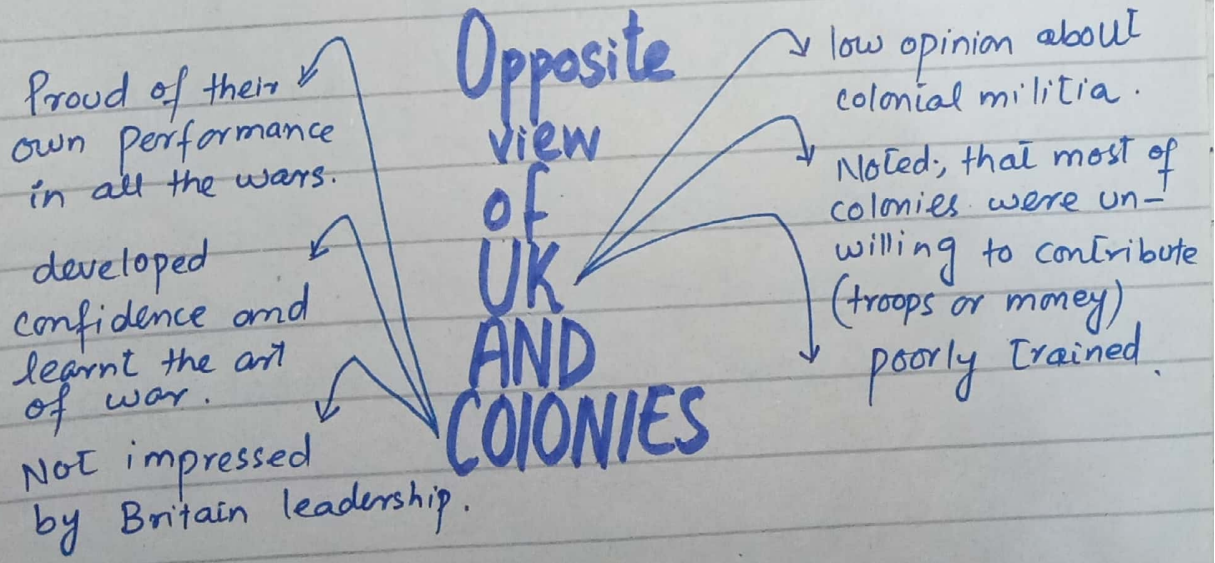
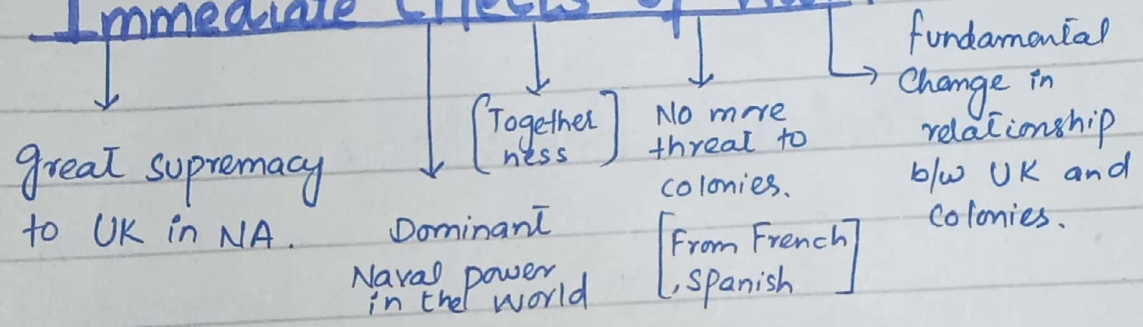
William Pitt (PM) [wanted to expel France from all over the region.]

1763 - UK won and invaded up to Canada [France] and Florida [Spain].

# British Victory: William Pitt (PM)



## Immediate Effects of war:



# Recognition of British Empire.

[Salutary Neglect]

↓  
decision to change its colonial policies.

abandoned of salutary neglect

Enforcement of trade rules strictly

↑  
To take more control over expanded North America.

\*Policies by King George III + dominant domestic political parties

+

To make itself and its militia financially

## Pontiac's Rebellion: [1763]

Colonies were engaged → westward movement

[led by Chief Pontiac]

↓  
Europeans

+ UK's refusal to appreciate colonies efforts

← Tackle Rebellion. colonies

←

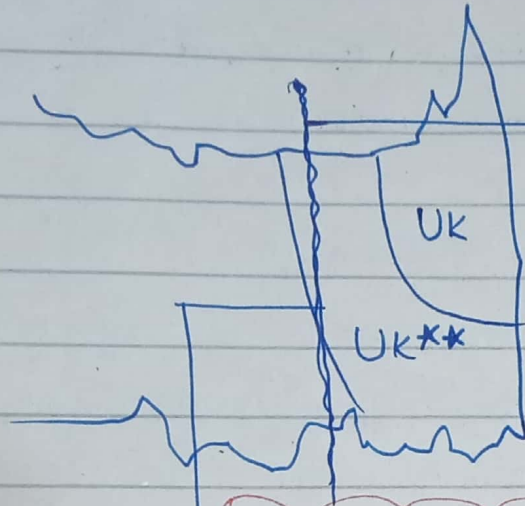
to appreciate colonies efforts



# Proclamation of 1763 [by George III]

To make a settlement b/w Colonists + Native Americans

↓ Tough Time by Indians



line of demarcation to stop colonists from invading beyond west of Apalachians mountains

↓ basically this was an agreement b/w UK & Native Americans

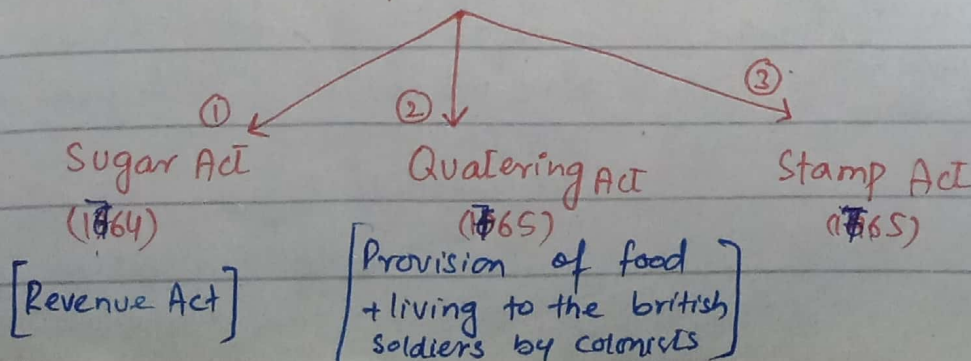
[but streamed away this imaginary line]

## Action OF UK Reaction OF COLONIST

Every Act is a threat to their liberties + long established practice of representative government

Each Act is justified as a proper method for protecting its colonial empire and made them to pay for their protection.

New Revenues and Regulations [by King George's excheq + PM George] [British's plot to subvert colonists liberties]



## Sugar Act [Revenue Act]



Taxes on Sugar + luxuries

[Purpose]



↑ money for crown + strict enforcement of taxation laws to stop smuggling +  
Accused of smuggling were tried by admiralty courts; Judges appointed by crown with no juries.

## Stamp Act 1765

③

revenue stamp on all (almost) printed paper.  
e.g. [legal documents, newspaper, pamphlets]

[by PM Lord Grenville]

①

1st direct tax collection by colonists

oppose the ← ② taxes on imported goods; tax paid by marchants.

④ No chance of Smuggling ←

## Protest

demand of rights for all citizens [Patrick Henry]

No taxation without representation

People got furious + indignation.

local legislation (tax-approval)

# Stamp Act Congress:

Representative from 9 colonies

met. in new York [1765]

their own elected representatives had authority to approve tax.

on the call of James Otis

Violent turn of Protest. [Protest] cont.

Formation of "The Sons and Daughters of Liberty" [by Samuel Adams]

tearing + feathering of revenue officials and stamps.

④

by

Intimidation of tax agents.

③

Purpose

secret organization

②

[Protest] cont.

1765-1766 [fashioned not to buy british goods]

②

boycott against british goods

①

1760s; 50% of UK trade was because of Colonies;  
1766; removal of tax by UK govt.

Removal of taxes but UK had a right to enforce it again at any time. [Replacement of PM Gennelli]

Declaratory Act 1766

face-saving measure by British.

[New wave of Misunderstanding between colonists & UK]

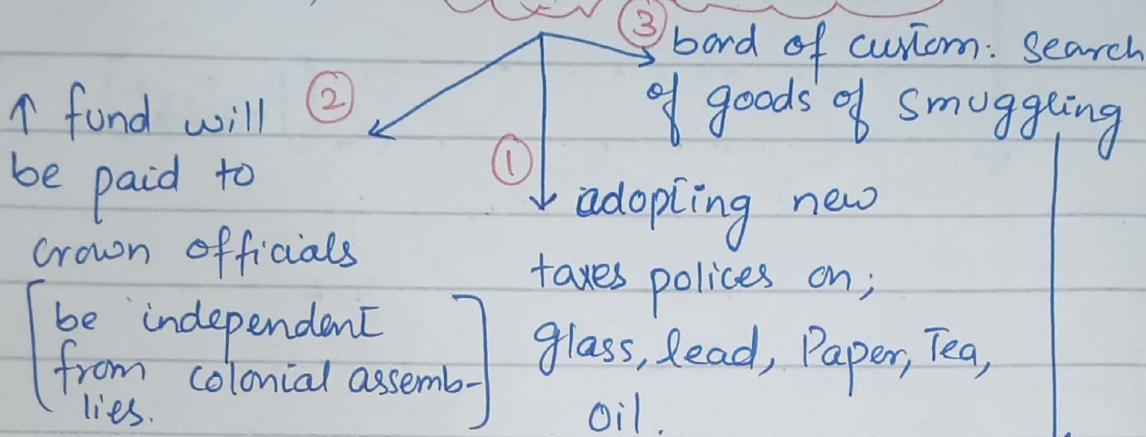
# Second phase of Crisis (1767-1773)

1- British government still needed revenues.

(Townshend) ↓ (new chancellor of exchequer)

(1767)

## The Townshend Act



③ without any warrant given by Judge, except

## Colonial Reaction

Colonial leader

John Dikenson (Pennsylvania)

Samule Adams [Massachetews]  
James Otis

[a letter from a farmer]

[circular letters]

- Parliament can regulate commerce

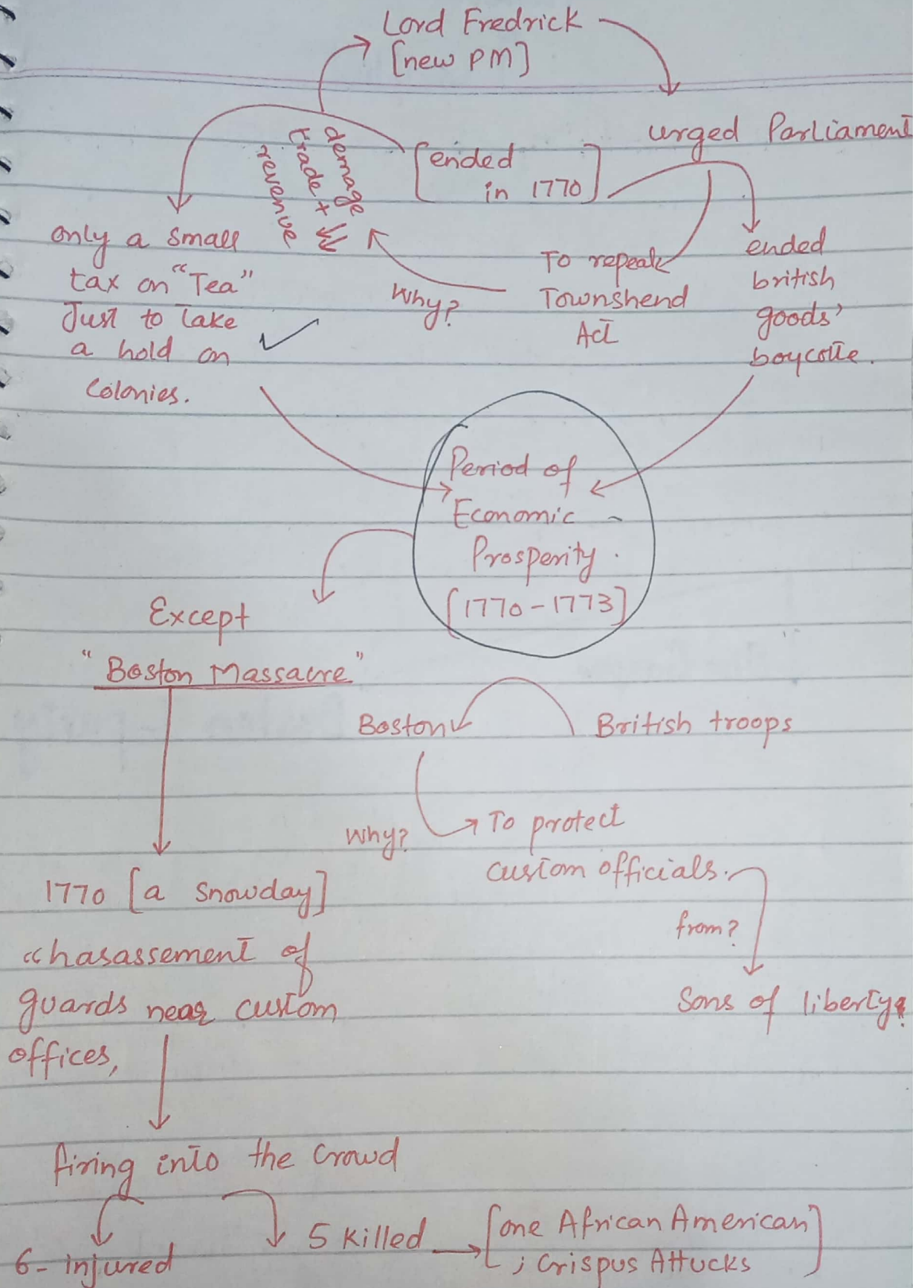
- Petition to repeal Townshend Act.

- No taxation without representation.

[As it was principal of English Law.]

- Again the conduction of boycottte from british goods, ✓ smuggling to avoid the offensive duties

# Repeal of Townshend Act: [1770]



# Renewal of Conflict

[1770 - 1773] Peace years

But

Samuel Adams and Other Americans

Kept alive

To view British suspicious or potentially threatening activities. [by committee letters].

To view that British officials were deliberately conspiring against colonial liberties.

## The Gaspee.

→ British customs ship successful in catching a number of smugglers.

destroyed by the colonists pretended as Native Americans [at Rhode Island]

British order to bring the guilty people to UK for trial

Colonial reaction mixed (16 Dec)

Radical ③

Justifiable defence of liberty ③

dumping of 342 chests of into Boston harbor

## Boston T-party.

- British insisted on their right to collect tax [refusal of colonists]

- help to E. India company

[to get them out of their financial problems]

- [T-Act] by Parliament [1773]

• to ↓ price even then the smuggled tea from Dutch.

• yet Americans refused to buy

[don't want to recognize Parliament right]

Punitive acts [coercive]

# Intolerable Acts

[in reaction to Boston - T party]

Quebec Act

## ① Coercive Acts.

[four Acts directly dealing with people of Boston & Massachusetts]

① Port Act

Boston port will be closed for in-out trade until destroyed tea was paid.

② Massachusetts Govt Act

↓ power of Massachusetts legislation, ↑ royal government powers

④ Quartering Act (expand)

British troops will be quartered in private homes.

③ Administration of Justice Act

Accused of crimes will be tried in England; instead of their colonies.

## ② Quebec Act

[1774]

→ for organising Canada gained from France.

Provisions  
[establishment of Roman Catholic as religion + government without representation + Quebec's boundary to Ohio-River]

Plan Accepted by French Canadians but resented by most of the colonies.

### American Anger.

- Quebec Act direct attack on American colonies.
- fear the British will their representative governments.

# The 1st Continental Congress 1774

As a result of Punitive acts, all Colonies except Georgia send their delegate

Some simply wants to make good relation b/w crown & Colonies. To show their reaction about these acts to their 3/4

Philadelphia (1774) September

## delegate

Loyalists e- UK [20-30%]

do not want to challenge King's Power at anyway

Indifferents (radicals) 20-30%

Not with UK  
Not with colonists

Patriots (40%)

demanding greatest concessions from UK  
[Adam's Job, Samule Adams]

[without offending conservative, radical opinions]

## Action of Congress

Parliamentary right to regulate commerce + Trade.

[declaration of rights & Grievances to urge king to restore colonial rights.]

[enforcement of economic rights]

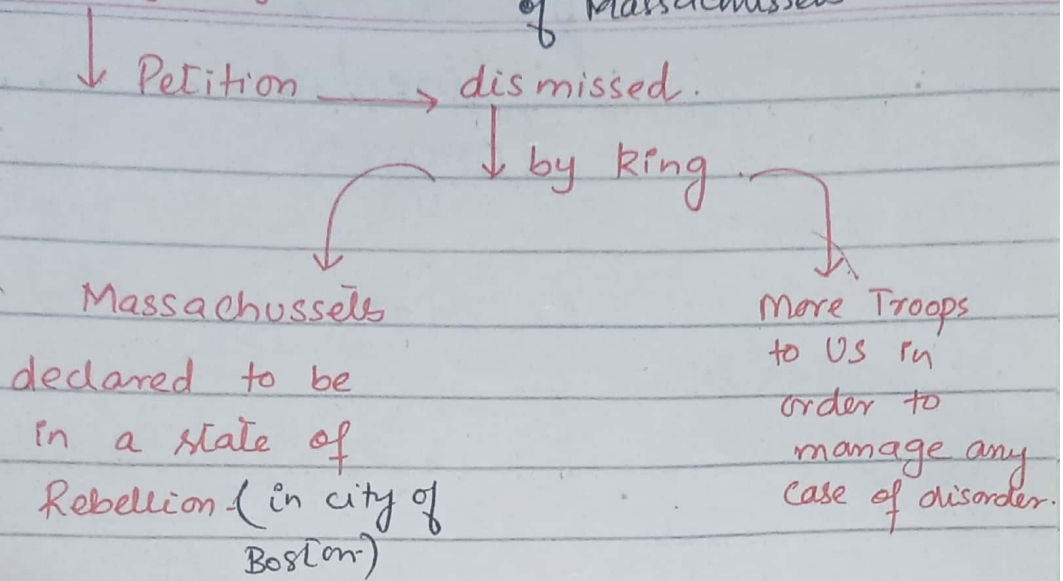
originally enacted in Massachusetts; rejection of intolerable acts, by making military prep + economic boycott e- british goods

in case of dismiss - 2nd conference May 1775



# Massachusetts Rebellion (1775)

Fighting begins: British soldiers vs Militia of Massachusetts



Colonial defiance + King determination to suppress

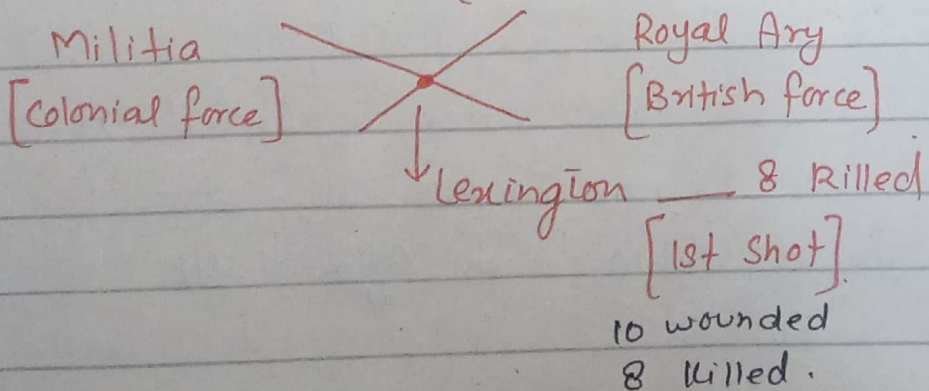


lead to violent clashes in Massachusetts.

↓ This is Actually 1st battle to American Revolution.

## Lexington and Concord:

Military supply — banned (seized) [1st shot fired by whom? (Never known)]  
↓ [in concord]



# The Second Continental Congress

One group of delegates

: time to declare independence

[New England]

[May 1775, Philadelphia]

one group of delegates

: conflict could be resolved by negotiating a new relationship with

UK

[Middle Colonies]

4<sup>th</sup> July 1776

"Declaration of Independence"

was adopted at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by Thomas Jefferson.

[We are <sup>not</sup> 13 colonies of UK in America]

↓  
We are 13 states of United States of America.

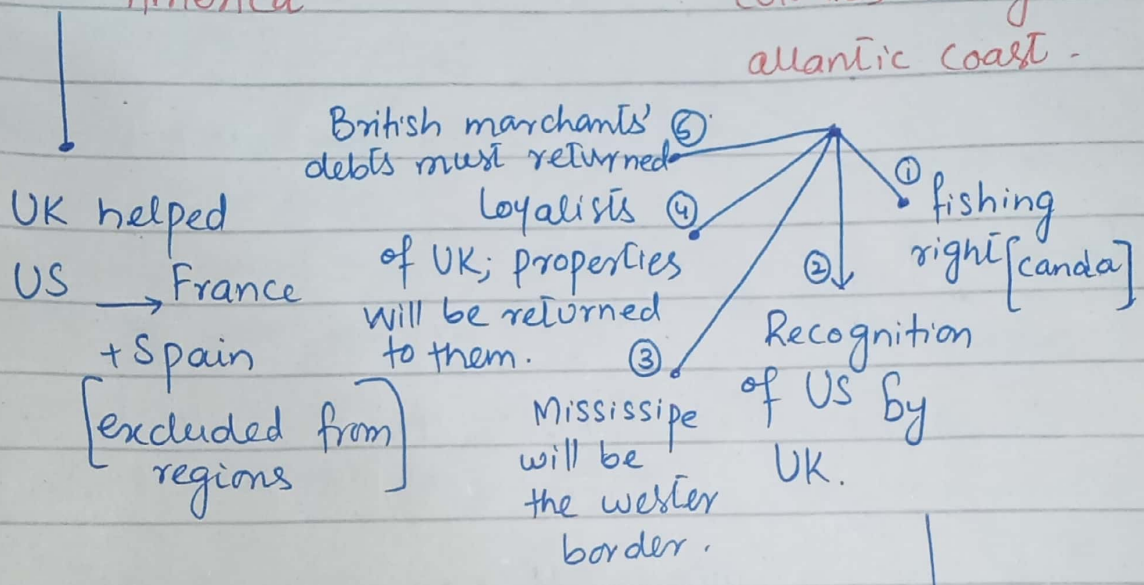
- 1778 — France supported US
- 1779 — Spain, Dutch supported US
- 1781 — York Town.
- ∴ The US won war against UK.

can  
er  
ies

Treaty of Paris  
1763 1783

- end of 7 years war
- between British and French Empires and their allies.
- Ending of French Presence in North America

- end of America War of independ-
- between American colonies & British
- Ended with UK Presence in American colonies along atlantic coast.



"Gorge III

"We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among, these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"

France + Spain helped US [UK expelled]

# Organization of New Governments

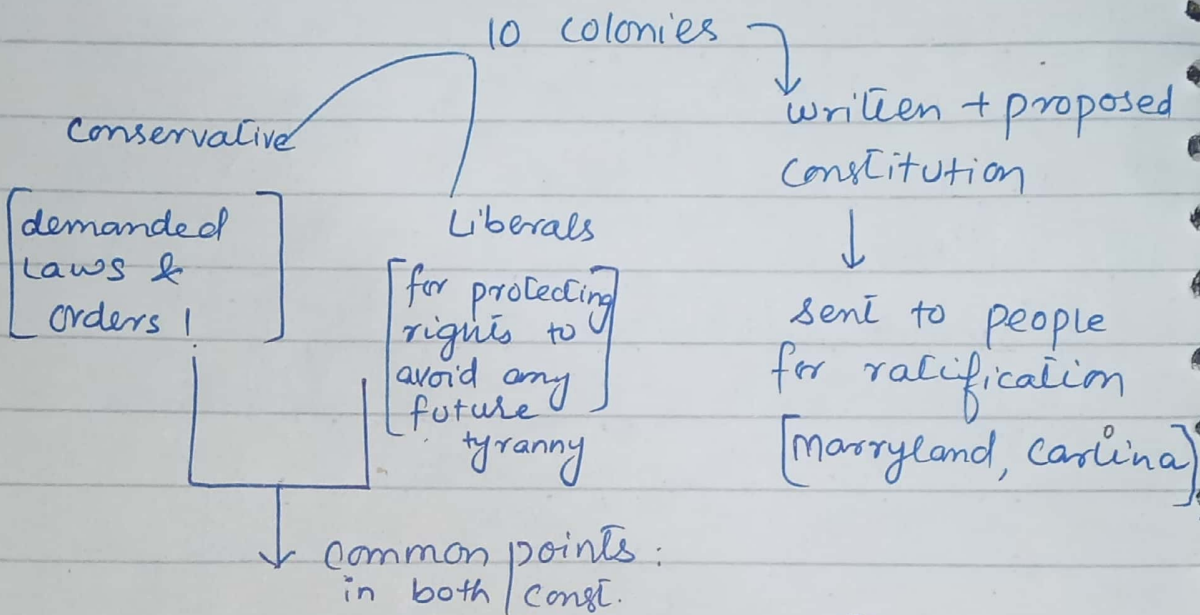
## Constitution process:

1774-1781 [Congress] → members of 12 colonies except Georgia.

1781-1788 [Articles of Confederation]

1788 - To Present [Constitution]

## State Governments



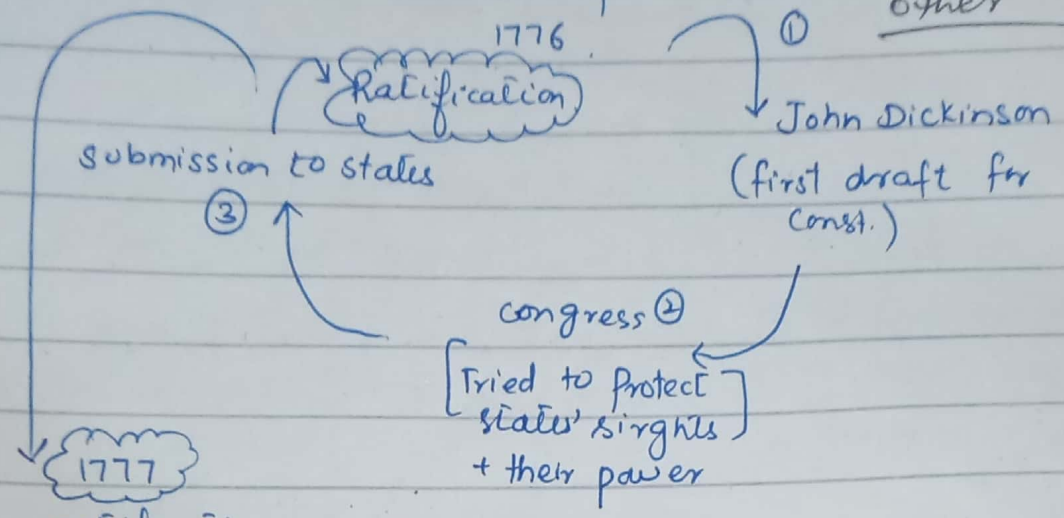
- 1 - list of rights [freedom of religion, freedom of expression]
  - 2 - Separation of Power [safeguard against tyranny + to avoid over power executive]
  - 3 - Office-holding [require higher property]
  - 4 - Voting - Right to
    - ① white men
    - ② Property owners
    - ③ had a larger stake on government
- ① Legislature → Powers to elected to houses
- ② executive → Power to elected government
- ③ Judiciar. → Power to a system of courts

i) confederating the united states  
 ii) states are individual guardians of their rights -

# The articles of Confederation

iii) states can come closer to each other to protect / defend each other

Philadelphia



• ratification was delayed because of a dispute between states [some, everyone wanted the const. according to their Proposed plan]

at-last all disputes were settled down and the articles were ratified in 1781

## Accomplishments

- Winning of war: ultimate victory of Wash-Army + favourable terms in Treat
- Land Ordinance [1785]: Policy for surveying + selling western land
- Northwest Ordinance (1787): creating new states between Ohio River/Great lakes with limited power govern and Prohibition of Slavery in region.

## according to Congress: Structure + Power of Government

1. wage wars / make Treaties
2. Sending diplomats (Foreign affairs)
3. borrowing money
4. Tax was under C.G.

Powers given to Congress

Uninimous vote will be required for amend ment  
 ① central govt. (unicameral) with one vote given to each state (9/13) will require to pass laws

# Problems

Every State Wanted  
The Central Govt  
To be Weak  
and it was so.

It arises

3  
Kinds of  
Problems.

①  
Financial

- most debts were  
unpaid

- worthless paper  
money of individual  
States + Congress.

- Legislature [Congress]  
had no taxing power  
and dependent on  
States for money.

- Economic depression  
[terrific on each others'  
goods, restrictions]

- increased interstate  
rivalry and tensions.

②  
Foreign

- As there were  
no executive +  
Judiciary so  
there were no  
administrative  
Policies for  
foreign matters.

① Foreign trades

② Boundry issues

[UK, Spain threatened  
to take advantage of  
US condition by exp-  
anding their interests  
in west lands]

③  
Domestic

- Shays'  
Rebellion -

- Massachussets  
farmer

↓  
Daniel Shays

↓  
Protest against  
uprising state

taxes, lack  
of paper money,  
imprisonment  
of debt

↓  
crushed by  
massachussets  
militia and  
broke Shays  
"Rebellion".

# Social Changes.

## ① Abolition of Aristocracy

State constitutions and laws abolished old inst. having origin of medieval Europe

① No legislature could grant: nobility, recognition the feudal practices of primogeniture.

② Further weakened by estate loyalists.

③

## Women

during war, they work as: Soldier; nurse or cook.

- maintained colonial economy,

- Provision of much food and clothing [but remained 2nd status]

John Adams: [I desire you would remember your ladies and be more generous and more favourable to them than your ancestors.]

②

## Separation of Church & State

① No financial aid to any religious group.

② only 3 states of New England support their church by religious tax.

[New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts]

Totally abolished concept in 19th C.

④

## Slavery

- Contradicted to the concept of "All men are equal"

- Northern States - ended slavery

- Southern States - freed slaves voluntarily. Recognition of

- Slaves' importance for "States Economy"

Father of  
Constitution

[James Madison]

## ← The Constitution and The New Republic (1788)

"Thus I consent, sir, to this constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the Public good"

Benjamin Franklin  
[1787]

(4 delegates sent by 12 states (Rhode Island did not participate))  
1787 — Philadelphia Convention.

↓  
Washington + Franklin and  
other delegates signed the draft they had  
made

They did not struggle for new constitution

but  
↓

To Amend AOC [as they do not  
adhere to treaty of Paris].

↓  
Important amendments they needed were

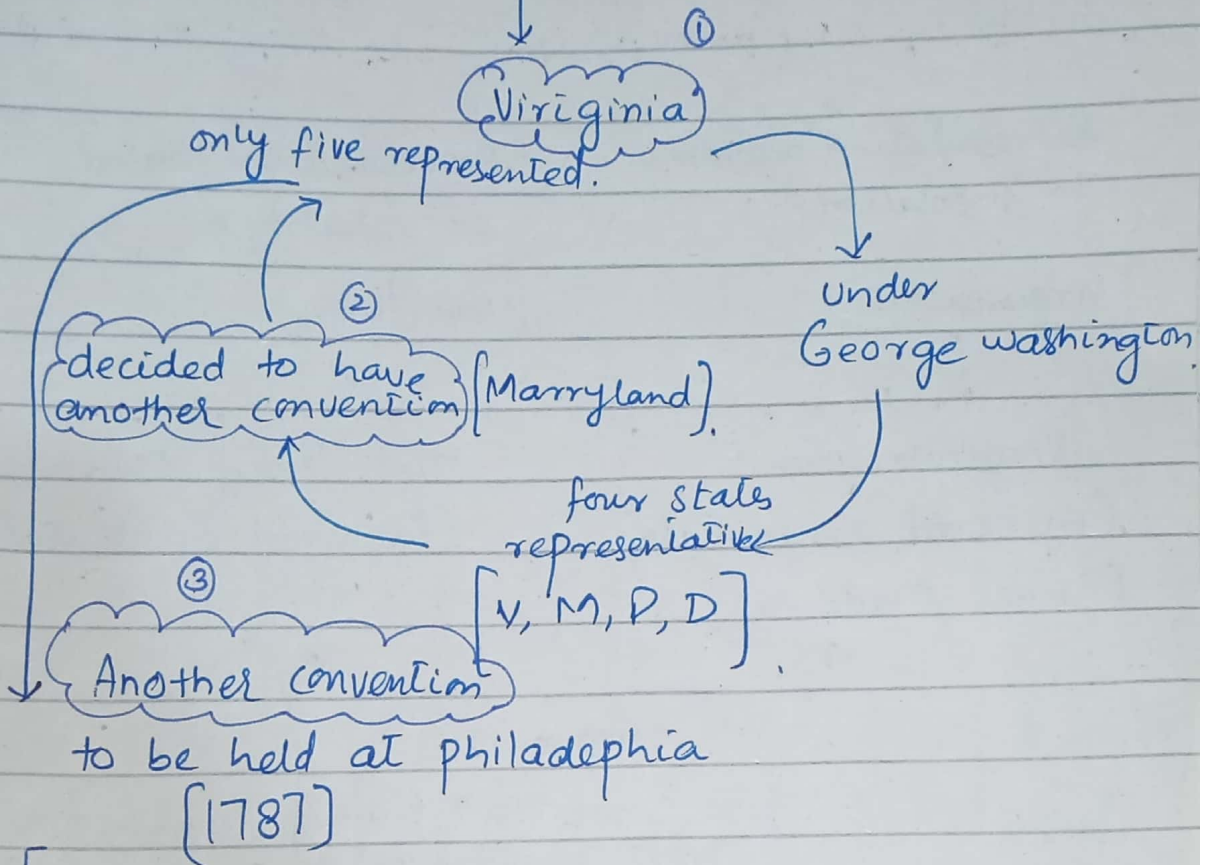
[Tax, Trades, Sovereignty, Interstate Trade].

George Washington: "AOC are like a rope of  
sand, will lead to destruction of colonies"



[To review country's inability to overcome critical problems.]

# The Annapolis Convention



[only revision, not for new const. every state sent their delegate except Rhode Island.]

(4) delegate

- 55 males, white, educated, wealthy (helped to write their state const.)
- Chairperson: G.W
- B. Franklin: calming + unifying influence.
- Patrick Henry; oppose growth in federal power.

made sure; new const. would be based on the system of checks & balances.

[Americans were feared that officials would misuse their powers]

nationalists like Hamilton, James Madison took over this

(6) entire new document?

issues (5)

Amendments only?

# Representation

① Issues

Representation according to population?

[Virginia]

Virginia plan  
(favoured large states)  
(James Madison)

Representation based on equality?

[New Jersey]

New Jersey Plan  
(favoured small states)

Compromise

[The Connecticut plan,  
great Compromise]

1st Proper UH  
of world.

2 houses

bill → Law; passed by both houses

Senate [representation would be equal]

HOR [Population based representation]

Issue

2

[self-trade under const. or not?]

Slavery

[counted in Population or Not]

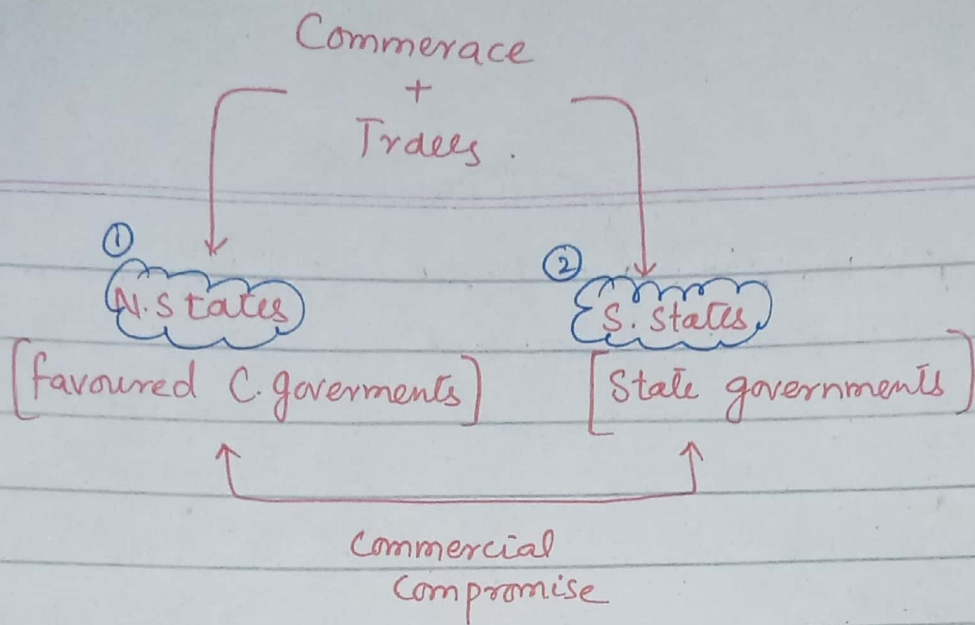
Solution?

3/5th compromise

1 slave = 3/5th of a person

[for determination of states' level of taxation + representation]

end of inst. in 1808 by congress.



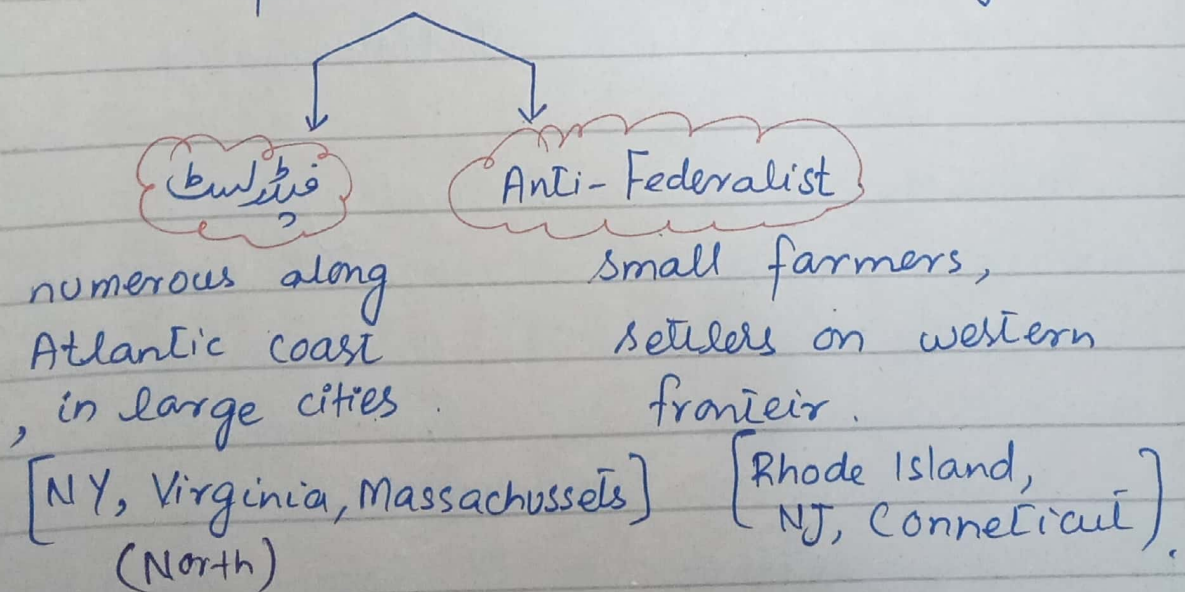
① - Allowed Congress to regulate interstate trades and f. affair + Taxes are also included

② - except prohibition of taxes on exports

Required 3/4th majority of Approval: 1789 9 States ✓

## Federalist Anti-Federalist debate:

- Those who supported Constitution and a strong Federal government - فدرالیست
- Opponents were called Anti-Federalist
- found in all classes + religion.



Congress Seats

Virginia plan  
Federalist

- 1- Leaders  
G. Washington  
James Madison  
B. Franklin

New-Jersey  
Anti-Federalist

- 2- Leaders  
G. Clinton  
James Winthrop

2- On the basis of  
Popular Sovereignty  
[based on population]

2- On the basis  
of equality

3- Strong Central government  
[To maintain order and  
Preserve Union]

3- Strong State gov.  
[C. Govt will restricts  
rights, limit democracy]

4- Bicameral

4- Unicameral

5- Strategy  
emphasized the  
weakness of the Articles  
of Confederation.

5- Strategy  
Argued that proposed  
const. contained no  
Protection to individual  
rights.

6- Strong leaders,  
well organized

6- Poorly organized

7- In  
Elite

8- No  
Sla

1-

3

legu

7- Industrialists  
Elite class

7- Poor, simple,  
Agriculture

8- No count to  
Slaves

8- Slaves are  
Counted.

Connecticut compromise

3/4 States approval.

1789 → 9 states approved

## The Constitution of USA

Salient فیزی

1- Written Constitution

2- Briefest Const.  
[7 Articles]

3- Division of Power.

① Legislature

③ Judiciary

② Executive

1st Article: Legislature

2nd : Executive

3rd : Judiciary

4th : Relations with other States

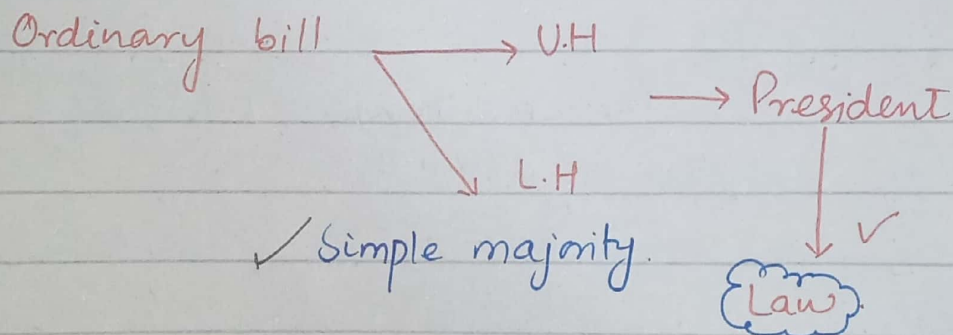
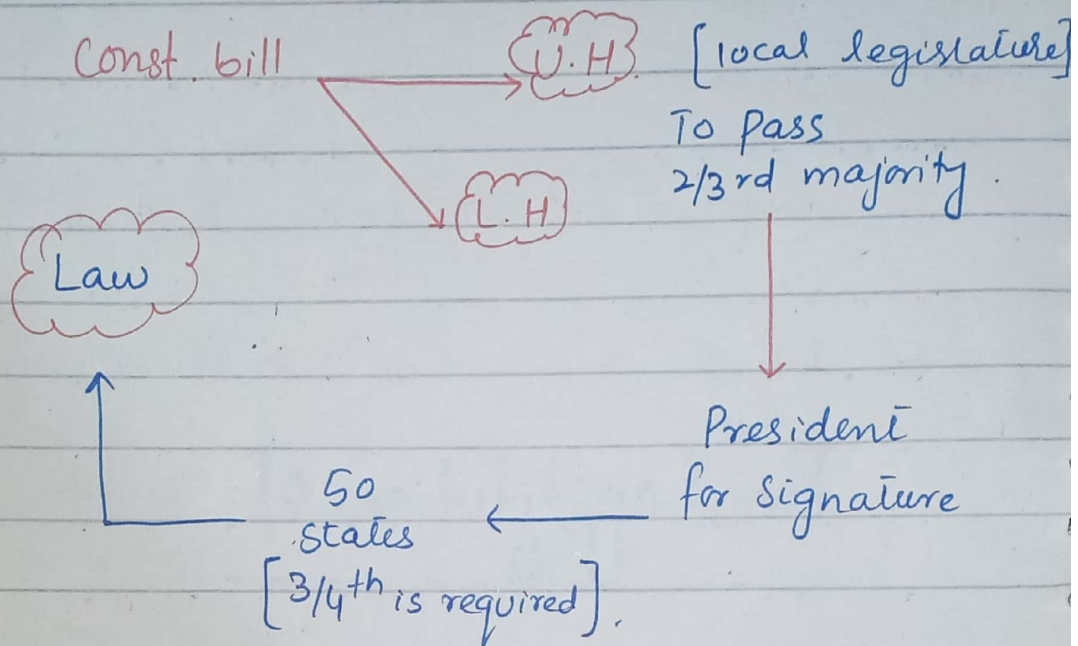
5th : Amendments

6th : Implementations

7th : Ratification.

## 5. Rigid Constitution:

[hard to Amend]



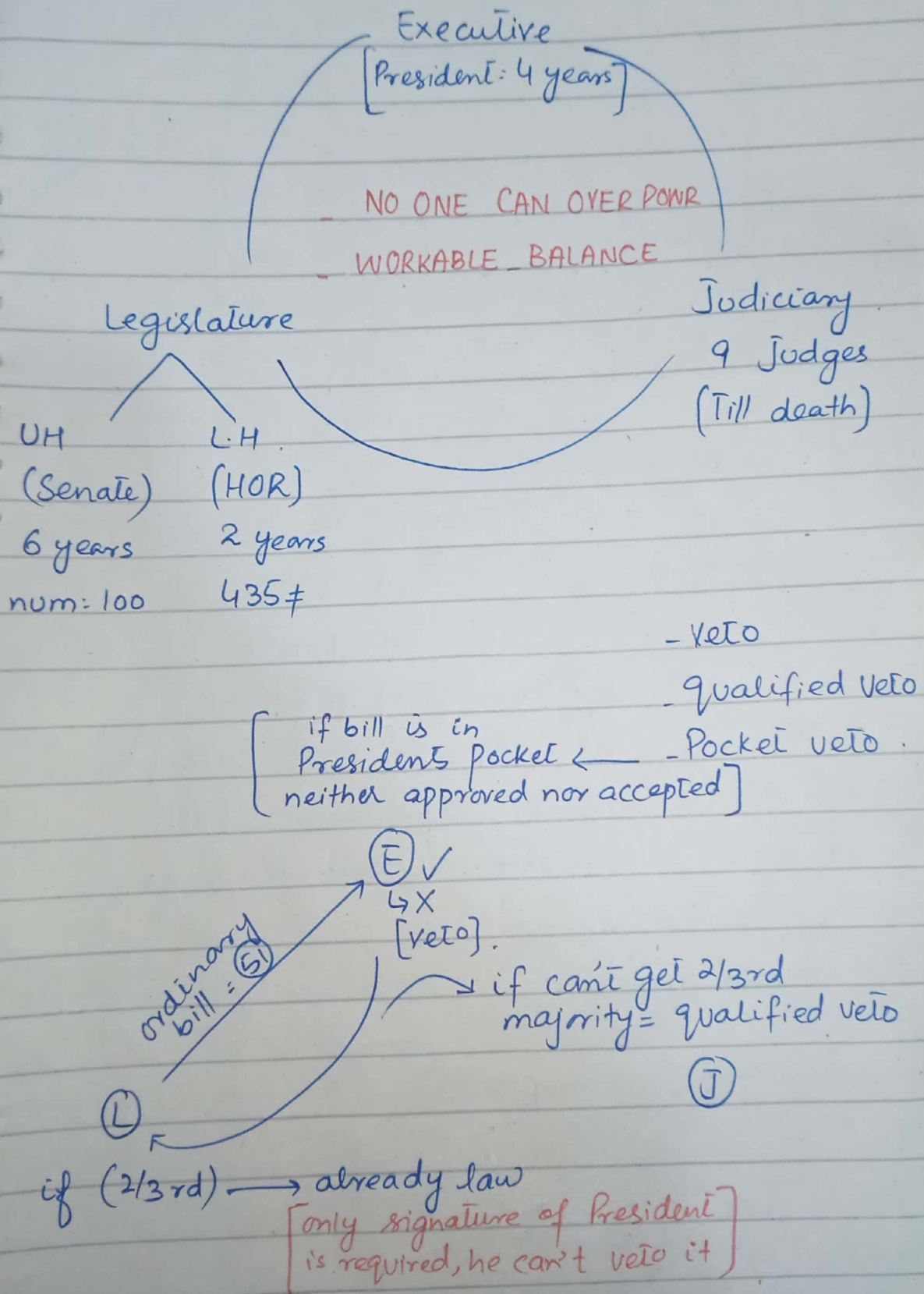
## 6. Bicameral.

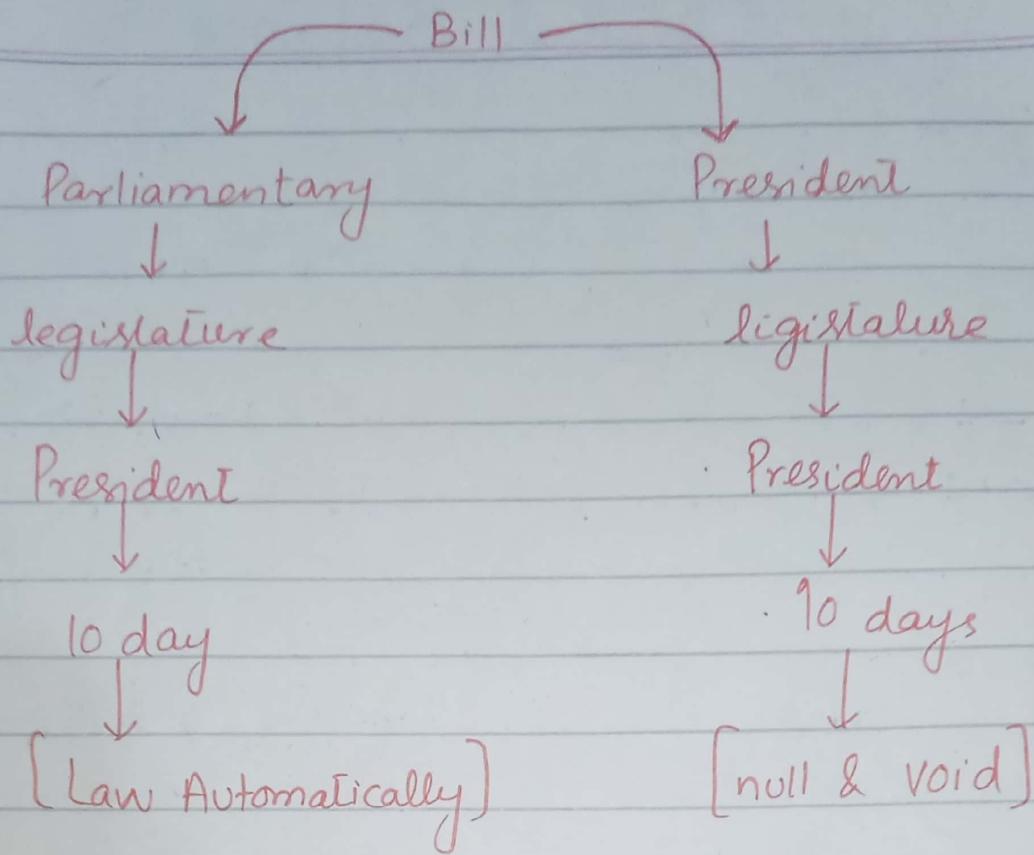
## 7. Republic [for people] (Popular sov.)

## ⑧ Sovereignty of Constitution.

## ⑨ Checks & balances.

# Check & Balance



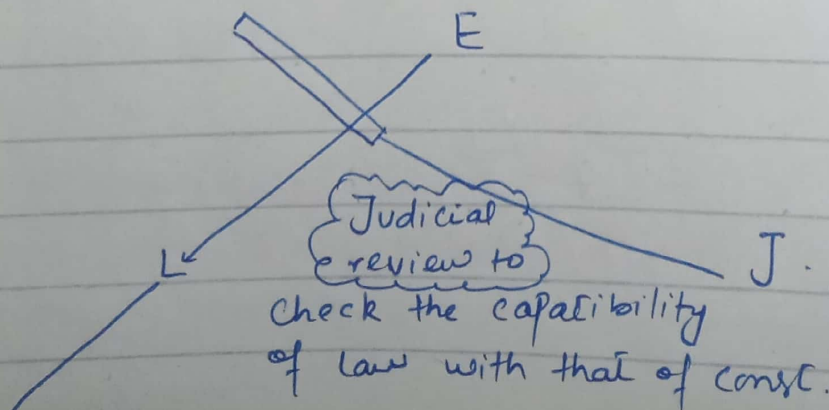


- Executive :
- i) International treaty
  - ii) Judge appointment
  - iii) decision of war
  - iv) Judges (number + salary)
  - v) Budget proposal (HOR)

Legislature : Cabinet + Federal Judges ✓

Checks & balance Prism:

- No institution is stronger
- All work is balance





# impeachment

President  
+ Judge

impeachment

either the charges  
of one are true  
or wrong

HOR

Simple majority (51)

Proved ✓

Impeached  
office [cont. ✓]  
Again participation  
in election [✓]

Court is  
Senate

if X

2/3rd ✓

[removal from  
office]

Nixon  
Bill Clinton  
Trump ] impeached  
but work normally

[work normally]

Judge ← 15 impeached  
8 removed.

Europe — 1600s  
1700s  
1800s } monarchy  
King never  
elected/impeached  
by people.

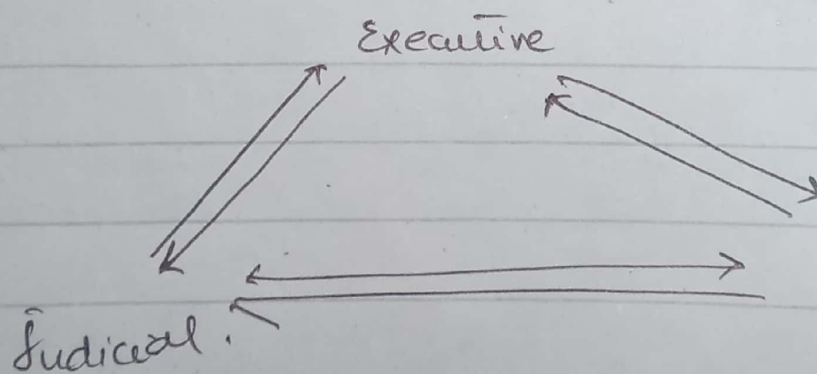
## Enlightenment

John Lock — it's you [People].

Montesque — ← separation of  
Power.

Rousseau — Social contract theory.

The US const. based on Lockian  
philosophy.



[battle for its 50 states + dist. of Colombia]

# The US Presidential Election System

3 conditions must be fulfilled to take part in US presidential election system.

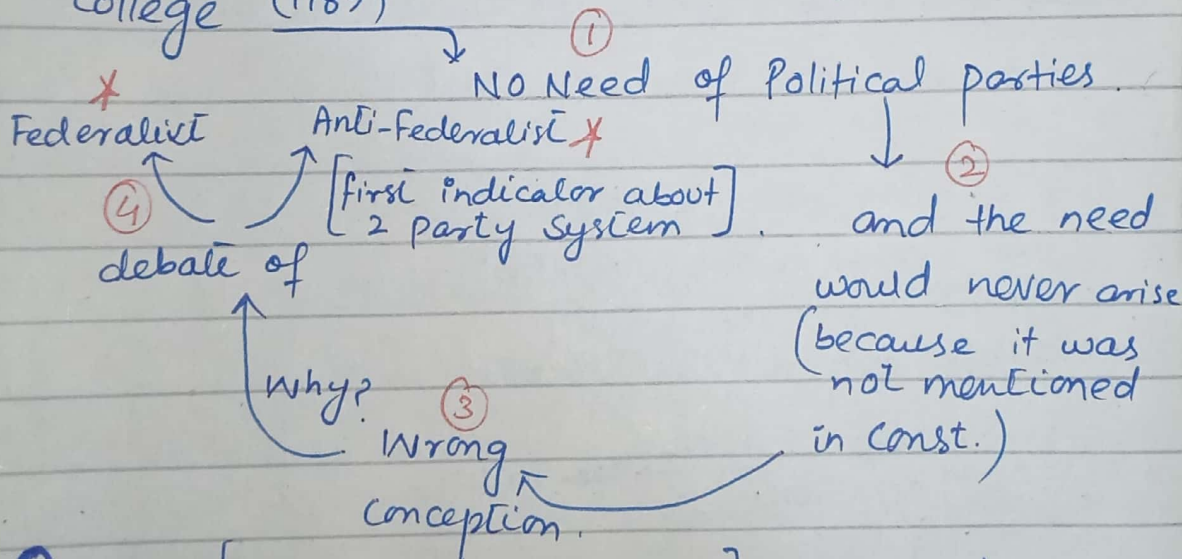
Natural born US citizen	35 years Age	14 years in US	[in order to know about domestic issues]
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eligibility criteria for election

## Political Parties:

[French revolution solidified by the formation of nation political parties]

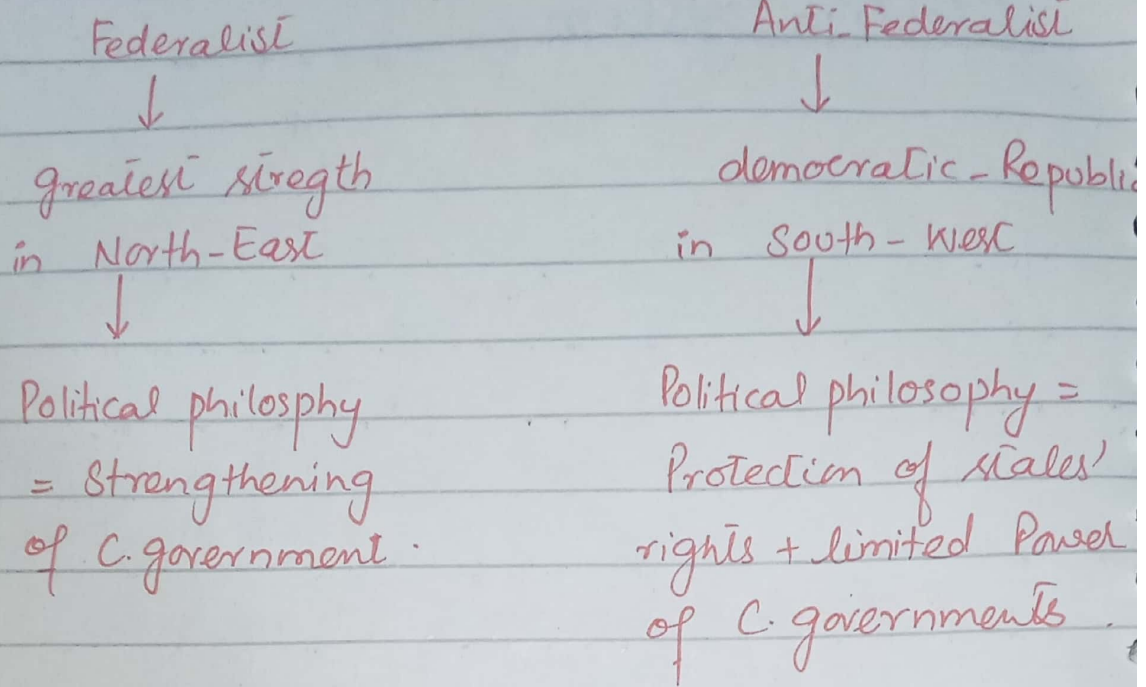
[Washington's election by vote of electoral college (1789)]



Origin: [Federalist era, 1790s]; dominated by Federalist presidents

[democratic - Republican] T. Jefferson (by Anti-Federalist Party) → Hamilton + F. Plan. (by Federalist Party)

# Differences between the parties



## Elections:

Step I: Nomination [To show your will]  
 1 nomination from 1 party

[Primaries] + [caucuses] → b/w January until June

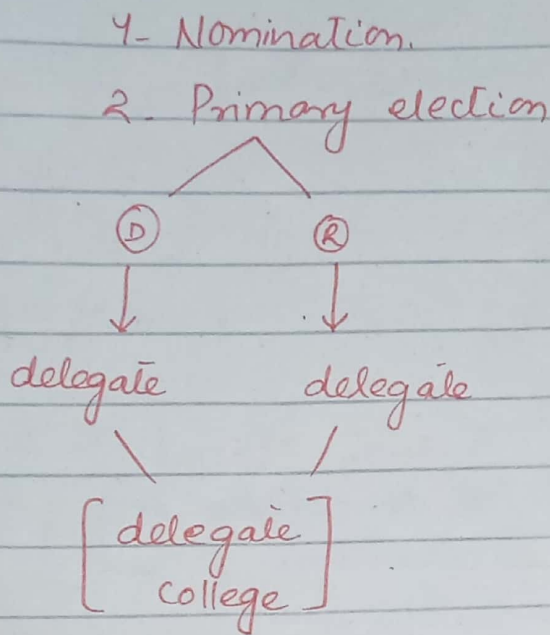
There are many people who want to be president, each with their own ideas about how should government work.

\* **Caucuses** selection of best member by party members through a series of discussions and vote. → open ballot

\* **In a primary** Party member vote for the best candidate that will represent them in General election. → secret ballot

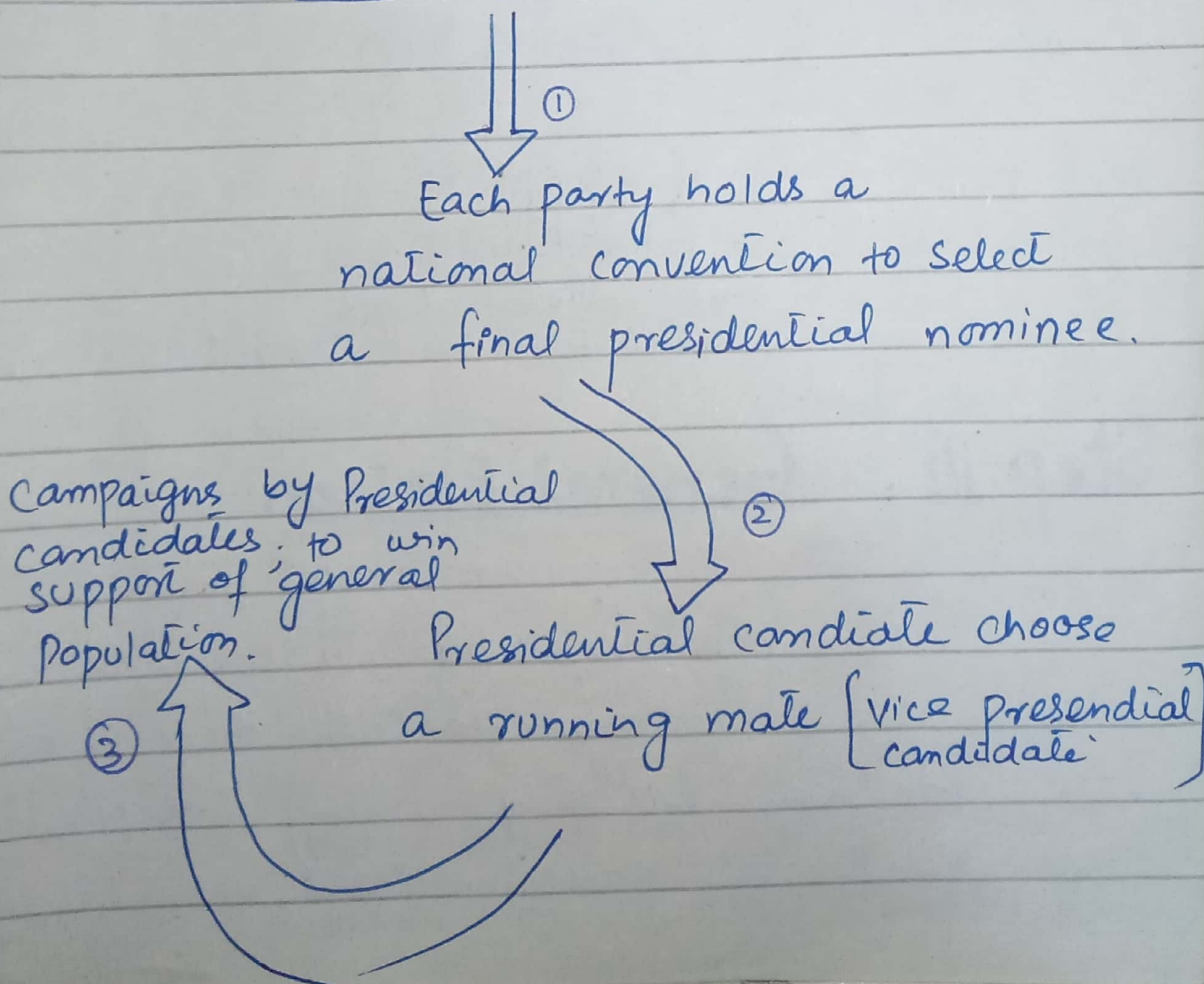
People with same ideas belong to the same political party. There is where primaries and caucuses come

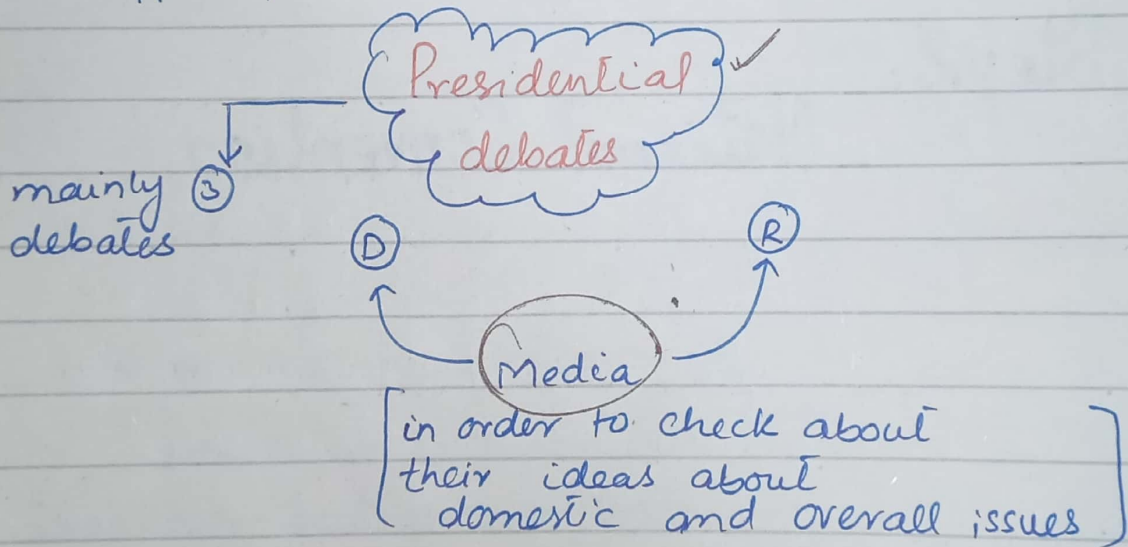
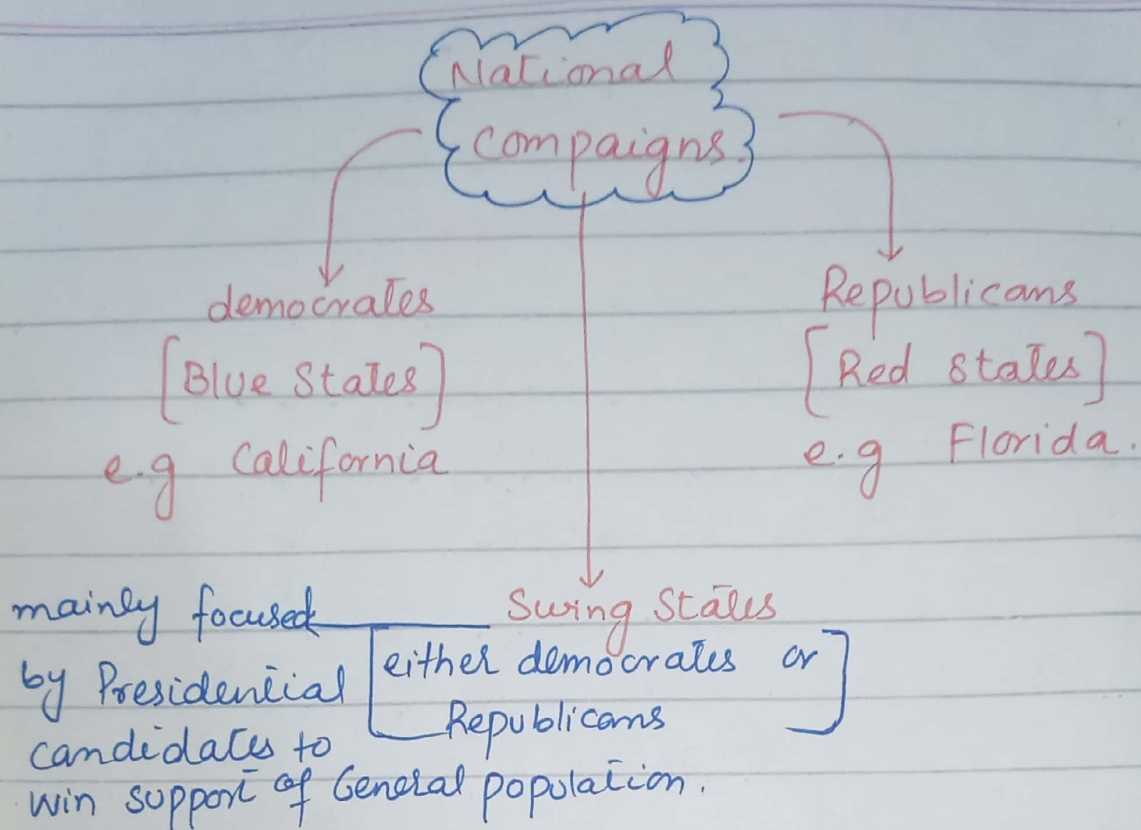
Primary: To check the most favourable candidate.  
Primary (intra-party) democracy is the key to national democracy, (within party); Significantly present in US.



Step 2:

## National Convention





### Step III: General Election

Presidents will be elected by Electoral college through Electors.

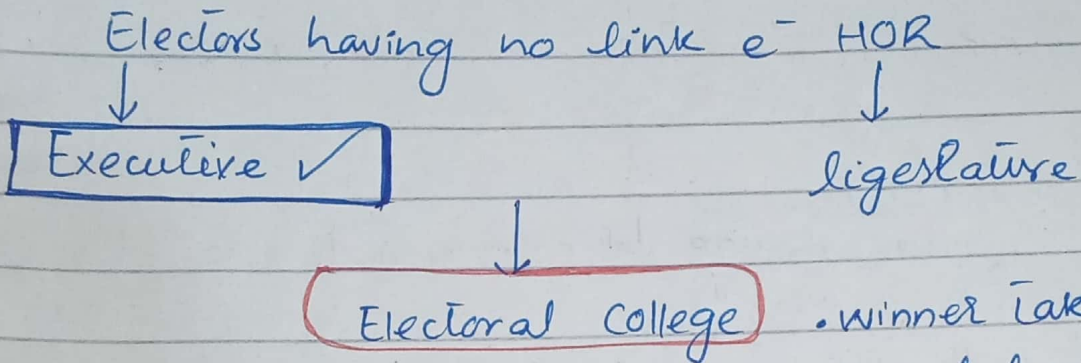
**Electors** are: When people cast their vote, they are ~~equ~~ actually voting for a list of people, called electors.

\* People in every state across the country vote for one president and one vice president.

Electors [members of congress can't be]  
↓  
Fixed numbers

Electors  
↓  
Fixed numbers.

\* (538)



• Winner takes all and loser takes nothing

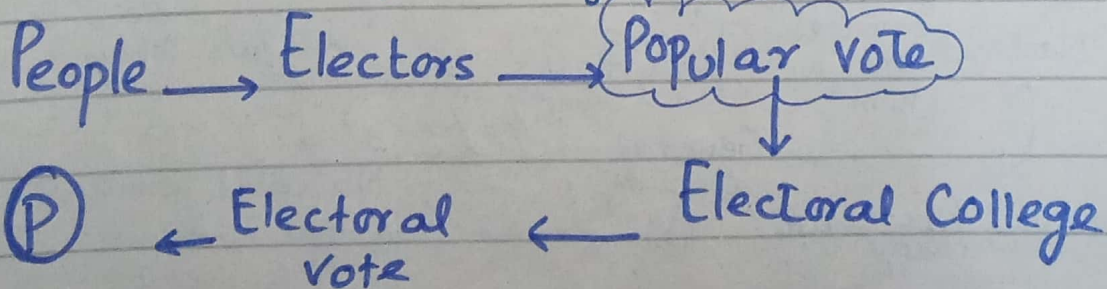
Step 4

Electoral College

[To dilute the effect of ↑ Population]

each state gets a number (certain) of electors based on its representation in congress [small states 3 large states vary]

Each elector casts one vote; following general election, and the candidate with 270 votes wins.

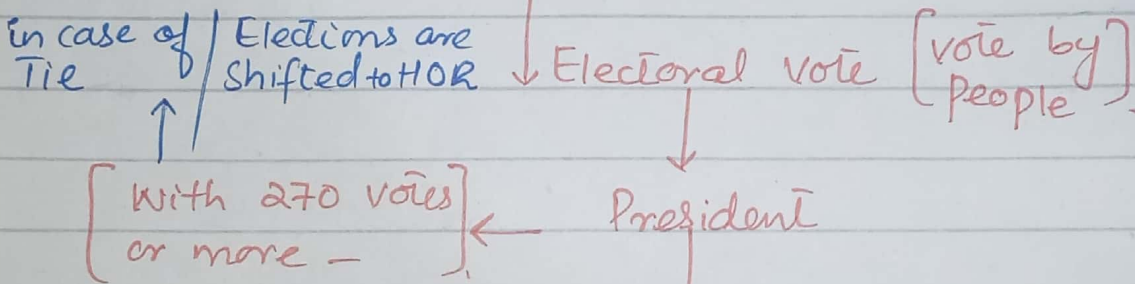


in case of no absolute majority → (HOR) e.g 1801, 1825

• Absolute democracy → mobocracy → this effect decreased by electoral college.

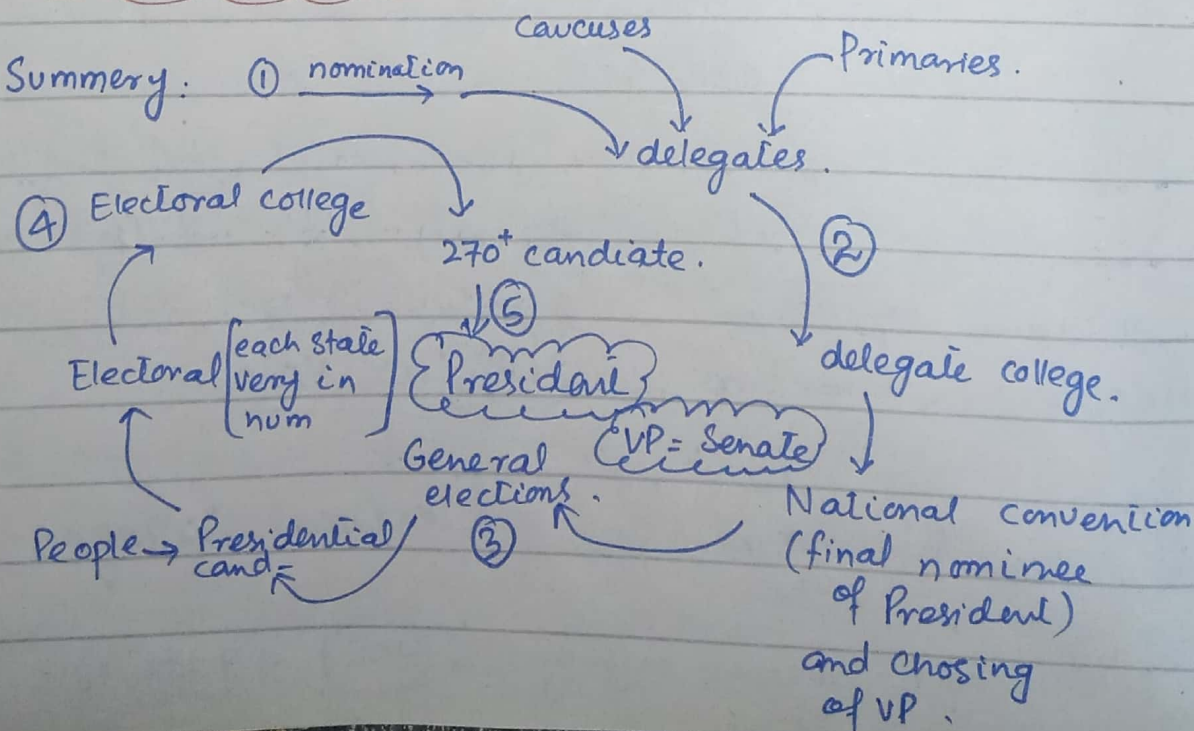
The president of USA is the not the president of small states with ↑ population rather he is the representative president of states of united states of America.

States will be either democratic (Blue) or republican (Red)  
 E. college.



Inauguration in January

Date of elections: 1st Tuesday after first Monday of November. (not to be interfered with church days. ✓ (Sunday))





\* Takes care of the faithful execution of laws

# Powers of American Presidents

1. Constitutional 1/2

2. legislative 1/2

Grants small no. of powers

• veto any bill passed by congress

• Commander in-chief of Armed forces.

2/3rd majority to override the

• make treaties  
• appoint+receive ambassadors.

veto  
↓  
Law

• appointment of executive officers + federal judges.

• call of special sessions; in case if its necessary.

[all need approval from senate]

• Congressional liaison offices by President to improve working relationships with congress.

3. Judicial 1/2

appointment of judges

granting of pardon

approval by senate

↓ Prison during+fine (except impeachment)