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**Positive Government**

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## Positive Government

Positive government is the liberal government action focused on improving the individuals' welfare, supporting civil rights, and more tolerance by the government. It entails more limited government, religious freedom, and support of the free market and trading. Also, it was a symbol of the end of liberalism. The positive government came into the limelight in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the 1920s (Deneen & Deneen, 2019). The emergence of positive government resulted in more organized political ideologies by the American people. Further, liberalism was accompanied by the amendment of the constitution and expansion of the public sector. Consequently, the emergence of the positive government largely contributed to the general wellbeing of the citizens.

The emergence of free government was influenced by the freedom that had been yearned for a long time by most liberals to promote and protect the citizens' freedom. Before liberalism, uncertainties such as diseases, poverty, discrimination, and ignorance dominated the country. Therefore, it was brought about by the welfare of the state policy to implement changes such as economic policies to enhance free trade.

I can classify the United States government as being negative in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. During this period, the economy significantly collapsed under the George Bush administration. The terror attack was so rampant that it led to the killings of the citizens. Additionally, people lost their jobs, lowering their living standards. There was also elimination of the education voucher programs that provided subsidies to parents who could not afford education fees for their children (Garcia & Rimé, 2019). There was also more critical of the nuclear missile defense system, specifically for the country's religious groups. Moreover, there was climate change causing severe global warming due to the emission of greenhouse gases. The

terrorist attack was the most significant challenge experienced during the Bush administration due to the airlines' invasion.

In the second decade, the sagging economy got revitalized. More effort was put in place to curb the insecurities from the internal and external attacks, joblessness, free trade, improved healthcare. The debate about religion, abortion, marriage, and civil rights rose during this period (Garcia & Rimé, 2019). However, the guerrilla attacks and invasion by the terrorist was still rampant. Significantly, gaining victory over the attacks initiated many infrastructural developments for the resources that could be easily obtained. Further, the country was more focused on the outcomes despite any criticism of the administration for people who questioned the prewar intelligence to support the invasion.

The third decade for the 21<sup>st</sup> century could have been the best given the usual challenges. Given that the economy had revived during the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, I believe there were more efforts and measurements to tackle the remaining problems encountered during the second decade. For instance, the Bush administration failed to promptly and effectively deal with hurricanes negatively impacted regions such as Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. Hence the administration could have implemented techniques by the last decade to curb such calamities with much ease. Lastly, I anticipate boosting economic growth by issuing loans at the lowest interest rates, more trade unions, and more freedom in the country.

Constitution and distribution of power significantly contributed to each stage of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. First, the constitutional amendments enhanced freedom among the citizens, expanding free trade, employment, and economic growth. Additionally, the distribution of power enabled free and fair elections witnessed in the election of President George Bush and the subsequent

leaders. Further, the expansion of economic treaties with other countries positively contributed to trade, among other benefits.

### References

Deneen, P. J., & Deneen, P. J. (2019). Three. Liberalism as Anticulture. In *Why Liberalism Failed* (pp. 64-90). Yale University Press.

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