

report

by Turnitin Ppp

Submission date: 09-Jan-2020 03:35AM (UTC-0800)

Submission ID: 1240297060

File name: U.S_History.doc (49K)

Word count: 1916

Character count: 10240

U.S History

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(1). Analyze the effects of the mercantilist economic system. Who benefited, who was hurt, and why?

The **mercantilism** trade theory got introduced by the powerful European nations, specifically Britain, in the course of the early years of around 1500s to around 1800. The policy helped move Britain to the monetary economy from the land-based economy. Its principal objective was to advance foreign trade, as well as, export for industries, inclusive of textiles. The Great Britain along with the other colonist countries benefitted much from mercantilism. This due to the fact that in accordance to the policy, the empire's colonies were required to be supplying raw materials, as well as, resources to the colonist country (O'Brien, 2018). Besides, the colonies were the export market for the processed products; hence the colonist countries would have a ready market for their processed products. In that regard, by making use of the policy, the Great Britain succeeded to grow its economy at the expense of the countries that it had colonized. In the actual sense, it can be said that under the mercantilist economic system, the colonized countries acted as moneymakers of the Great Britain.

Under the system, the colonized countries were the most hurt. This is because mercantilism resulted to multiple acts against humanity, inclusive of slavery, as well as, an imbalanced trade system. In addition, the colonies had to face inflation together with excessive taxation that brought about great distress. Defenders of the mercantilism argued that this economy produces stronger economies through bringing colonies as well as founding nations together. Colonies, manufacturing their own products as well as getting others at swap over from the father, are independent of force from hostile countries that may influence the colonies using trade restrictions. Mercantilist nations have a government agency to increase government property. As taxes and restrictions are put on business, the good balance of exchange is sought

that encourages wealth from shipping products and developing wealth. Founding countries could trade the products of their manufacture to the colonies (O'Brien, 2018).

Mercantilism made the colonies just able to sell and exchange goods to the UK. They had virtually no interactions with different nations. Mercantilism led to the acceptance of large trade restrictions which stunted the development and independence of colonial enterprise. The enormous trade restrictions that were adopted under the policy led to the stunted growth, as well as, freedom of the colonized nations' business. The British government demanded for the trading in gold along with silver bullion, in their desperate attempt of having positive trade balance. Mostly, the colonies had insufficient bullion remaining to circulate within their individual markets. As a result, they resorted to the circulation of paper currency and the mismanagement of the paper currency led to the long inflation periods.

Reference

- ⁵ O'Brien, P. K. (2018). The costs and benefits of mercantilist warfare. *Financial History Review*, 25(1), 97-112.

³ (2). What developments of the 1790s resulted in the rise of the Republican Party? What mistakes did the Federalists make?

The 1790s developments that contributed to ¹² the Republican Party's rise included the opposition to the Federalist Party's policies. Contrary to the Federalists, the Republican Party advocated for a stringent construction of constitutional interpretation and denounced a more significant percentage of the proposals that had been made by Hamilton, particularly the establishment of the national bank, which they considered as unconstitutional. The Republican Party not only promoted states' rights but also the yeoman farmer's primacy over the merchants, industrialists, bankers, as well as, other highly moneyed interests (Robertson, 2009).

The Republicans had fears that by concentrating authority within a central power, individual together with state rights would end up being lost. Besides, they considered the monetary policies that had been introduced by the Federalists to favour the upper class at the expense of the lower class. By vibrantly opposing such policies, the Republican gained much popularity among the agriculturists, especially within the South. Majority of the Americans started to view the Federalist Party to be fighting for the interests of the rich merchants at the expense of farmers and the common man.

It should also be noted that majority of the Americans supported the idea of the Republicans of leaning toward France that had offered support to the America cause in the course of the Revolution and did not like the Federalists idea of establishing closer ties with Britain. One first also divisive disagreement among these ⁸ Federalists and these Democratic-Republicans was how they all approached the UK as well as France. These Federalists thought that the ¹ American foreign plan should consider British interests, whereas those Democratic-Republicans needed to enhance ties through the French. These Democratic-Republicans

endorsed this administration that had brought over France after that the revolution of 1789. The most significant mistakes that were made by the Federalists were the suppressing of freedom of speech through the introduction of the Alien, as well as, Sedition Acts (Robertson, 2009).

In addition, the aforementioned Acts were also considered to be a great impediment to the Freedom of the press. Actually, in accordance to the Republicans, the said Acts were a violation of the American Constitution as their provisions were outrightly against the principles of the First Amendment. Such actions made the popularity of the Federalist Party to fade at the expense of the Republican Party. To sum up, there were the lot of conflicts between the politician and parliamentary Republican Party. We know that the Federalist was rich, that Republican Republicans were bad.

Nevertheless, every party controlled one specific portion of this nation. Having their own mind, these two companies represented the law differently. Nevertheless, the companies split turned into the start of the American political party system.

Reference

Robertson, A. W. (2009). ⁷*Encyclopedia of U.S. political history*. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press

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(3). What were the main causes and consequences of the War of 1812?

The immediate causes of the 1812 War were the range of the economic sanctions that the British, together with French, had taken against the United States as a section of the Napoleonic Wars. The war also came about as a result of the American outrage at Britain's impressment practice, particularly after the 1807 Chesapeake (a name that had been given to a United States Navy vessel) incident. Impressments are considered to have been the highly volatile issue between Britain also the United States. This was due to the fact that it dealt with matters related to sovereignty. Impressments entailed the right of searching for deserters. Harsh discipline, hard work and poor food made British sailors to the desert in large numbers. Majority of them ended up within America. In the 1807 Chesapeake incident, the British had boarded and removed some of Chesapeake crew members, claiming that they were British deserters an action that American considered as an insult to its sovereignty (Radomski, 2014).

Even though in the course of the 1812 war the economy of the United States was greatly damaged, particularly by the British blockade, its aftermath can be said to have given a drastic boost to the United States' manufacturing capabilities. The American coast blockade by British led to a cotton cloth shortage within the U.S, resulting to the establishment of cotton-manufacturing industries, starting at Waltham, Massachusetts. In addition, the war spurred the development of the Erie Canal project that was constructed with the objective of promoting commercial links (Radomski, 2014). World War 2 was not just the greatest military battle in history; it was also the US's most significant twentieth-century battle. It took significant and lasting social, political and cultural changes in the United States, and has had a big effect on how Americans consider themselves and their people's home in the world.

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The war also changed the manner in which the world viewed America, as America proved to be not only a strong, but also a capable country after being able to withstand having two wars with Britain. Moreover, the war led to the collapse of the Federalist Party as every Federalist was assumed to be a traitor for trying to secede within the Hartford Convention. Some nations have emerged even stronger after being on the verge of complete collapse because of civil war. After World War 2 America's global character changed because of how the conflict ended. In the point of this battle, the United States was not greatly harmed. English forced fought the battle in a good way and helped the nation to succeed. Likewise, the economy of America thrived because of the vast amounts of products that were being produced because of the struggle.

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Radomski, K. (2014). *Mr Madison's War: Causes and effects of the War of 1812*. North

Mankato, Minnesota: Capstone Press

²(4). What were the vital factors that led to a Union victory in the Civil War?

⁹The factors that contributed to the Union victory within the Civil war included numerical advantage, better leadership and supply advantage. In regard to numerical advantage, it has to be noted that the Union army was composed of two million soldiers, whereas the confederacy soldiers were less than 750,000. It is outright that such numerical advantage enabled the union to easily outdo and at long last overcome the South because they were capable of not only defending more areas, as well as, assaulting within more regions but also the overpowering majority of the Southern fighters through their sheer numbers (Donald, 2015).

It is also argued that the Union army had a better leadership as compared to that of the confederacy. The union had professional, as well as, resourceful generals that were able to capitalize on their troops together with resources much effectively as compared to their Southern rivals. Due to leadership problems within the Southern army, replacement of troops turned out to be a contentious issue as there seemed to be some form of infighting among the confederate states. At Southern armies, there were more issues with matter and supplies. Some allied forces turned out barefoot and ragged on long and tough efforts, having to get do off of green grain and apples were taken from Farmer's lands and forests. While it is impossible to always know just how some men served in the United army, one better estimate is that but fewer than one million forces of military years had up arms for the Confederacy. Conversely, over two million men fought for the state, giving the region a considerable force benefit.

On the side of the supply advantage, it should be known that the Northern states happened to be highly industrialized as compared to the South. This meant that the Union had better access to weapons, equipment, in addition to training. This was a great advantage putting

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into consideration that the South was mainly an agrarian society during the onset of the war hence its army relied on weapon and equipment imported from other regions (Donald, 2015). Due to logistical problems, the Southern army's supplies would end up being depleted. Actually, towards the final days of the war, the supplies of the Confederate had got much strained such that most of the soldiers resorted to wearing Union uniforms which they had dyed through the use of chestnuts. Both faces took strengths and weaknesses. The region got a higher population, more factories, more supplies, and more wealth than the region. The region had more skilled military leaders, better-trained armies, and the point of fighting on the common territory.

Reference

Donald, D. H. (2015). *Why The North Won The Civil War*. Pickle Partners Publishing.

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