Essay Exam 2 Final

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

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**Introduction**

There was a conflict in 1970 that took place between America's first political parties. These political parties were led by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson also called Republicans or Democratic-Republicans. Being the first political party in the Western world, a major role was played by them in causing the Civil War (Hall et al. 2019). Hamilton had the foresight to see the United States emerging as one of the militaries as an economic power that has the potential to surpass Great Britain and the other European powers. On the other hand, Jefferson is chiefly responsible for the disentanglement of both religion and government along with general consensus at the time of Revolution that would be most of its officeholders elected (Kenan et al. 2019). This paper aims at the analysis of the two visions, Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian in accordance with causative agents of civil war.

**Discussion**

 Civil war is one of the central events in the history of America. There are a lot of reasons behind the war ranging from social to political factors and one of the factors is the vision of dominant figures. History quotes, Hamilton had the foresight to see the United States as an arising military and economic power that can surpass all European powers and the potentials of Great Britain. All Hamilton's policies and he himself acted as a treasury secretary and the president of Washington's closest advisor who was designed to convince fellow Americans to think continentally. Hamilton always wanted to think of his ideology as Americans first, not only as Virginians and New Yorkers (Kenan et al. 2019). Hamilton succeeded in creating an American sense of identity by creating institutions that can help to bind people to their respective national government rather than respective states. It was all the efforts of Hamilton that America emerged as a superpower during the 20 century. It is important to note that Hamilton’s economic version was different from that of Jefferson (Adams et al. 2019).

Jefferson was a politician, a statesman, intellectual, and a philosopher. He always believed in the say of majority and this stemmed from the deep optimism in the persistent of human reason. Jefferson also felt that the central government should be simple and rigorously frugal in nature. Jefferson also committed to the presidency so that he can protect civil rights and the liberties of the minority groups. He wanted to let the majority rule by the say of others as well. It is highlighted that his sense of what matters most in his life grew from the preference of agriculture and appreciation of farming as he found it as one of the most important human activities (Hall et al. 2019). In contrast to Hamilton, he found agrarian democracy as one of the major drivers of success and development of the country where Hamilton wanted to promote industrialization and the importance of mechanical progression. He was of the view that the financial speculation can snatch and threaten the independence of the farmers and factories can rob them of their economic autonomy that is essential for the republic citizens (Kenan et al. 2019).

Here, it is highlighted that Jefferson was not an anti-modern man but he was having one of the most brilliant and scientific minds that made him fearful of the technology because he views human falling at the wings of technology. It was one of the reasons that have supported international commerce that could benefit farmers and he wanted to see the new technology incorporated in the ordinary farm and the households so that production at home can be made with complete inclusion of technology. With the passage of time, the importance of the democracy of Jefferson limited and even shunned the grand vision of Jefferson that was technology-oriented and it pushed women as well as children to the forefront of the industrial labor (Hall et al. 2019).

 Along with the other visons that were confined to the realms of political realms, there were some major reasons that ultimately lead to the cause of civil war. Although there were several reasons for the civil war, there are some reasons that are a point of conflict between Jefferson and Hamilton. One of the primary causes was Hamilton’s notion of technological growth (Kenan et al. 2019). He wants the United States to become an industrial country. Here, it is asserted that the difference between farming and industry is the reason that the economies of many Northern states moved away from the tradition of farming and they were in favor of industrialization. Hamilton and his fellows were the ones who strolled in favor of the military and economic power of the United State while Jefferson, in contrast, wants the United States to opt for agricultural innovations because the major population belonged to farmers (Adams et al. 2019).

Also, Jefferson wanted that instead of setting new timelines and platforms for industrialization, special attempts should be made for bringing the same stance of technology in farming so that people don't have to shun a particular profession and opt for another one. It was the point of differentiation or contrast that brought a difference between vision and promoted to the causative agents of the civil war. State Rights is another major cause of the civil war, taking into account the fact that the two leaders have a different vision regarding state rights (Hall et al. 2019). Here, it is highlighted that Jefferson wanted the state to have its own rights. He kept on asserting that states should be made self-sufficient to such an extent they should be able to manage their affairs on their own and they should not be needing some other authority in the form of central authority that can govern them or deal with their affairs. In contrast, Hamilton was not in this favor, he wanted the empowerment and authority of the central government that can control all the relative state and the state affairs. These points of conflict are more like an ideology because both the leaders had an inverse vision and it was also one of the major causes of the civil war (Hall et al. 2019).

 The notion of slavery in terms of having slaves and mitigating slavery is another major ideology that promoted and highlighted civil war. It is highlighted that Jefferson was of those leaders who promoted the idea of slavery because he himself had some slaves. In contrast, Hamilton promoted the idea that slavery should be abolished because slavery is one of the major and dark aspects of any of the nation and the country as well. Both the leaders presented opposite visions and ideologies in the favor and opposition of this argument and it is another major reason for the civil war. Jefferson wanted to legitimize slavery while Hamilton was against it at any cost (Adams et al. 2019).

**Conclusion**

 Civil war, one of the most tragic events in the history of the United States has several different reasons and few of these reasons are found in the vision of the leaders Jefferson and Hamilton that they proposed as best for the United States. Although both the leaders played a central role in the modification and upbringing of the United States into the form it is today, i.e. a well-developed country. In a nutshell, the differentiating notions such as state rights, the legitimization of slavery and the preference of industrial growth over the agricultural progression were some of the major points that paved the way for civil war.

**References**

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