

between the two turned into a struggle and the turning point came with introduction of tariff policy by the northern states to protect their indigenous industries as they favored a strong tariff policy for the protection of industries. Southern states were agrarian states and opposed this policy. This system was further complicated by the issue of 'slavery system'. Slavery system was an integral part of the agrarian economies of southern states and they wanted to retain this system. Northern states wanted to abolish slavery system as they eyed the newly liberated slaves as potential market for their industrial goods. This led to a clash.

Question of slavery was further aggravated with the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon France in 1803. A new state was born and question arose which format the new state should adopt – whether the slave free northern model or southern model. A compromise was reached called Missouri Agreement of 1820. It stated that states above 36° N will be slavery free states and those below it will be slave states. Slavery issue came to standstill for some time after this agreement. In the meantime, people supported campaigns were launched in northern states. Many propaganda items were launched. Anti-Slavery Society was launched. A novel called Uncle Tom's Cabin by Ms Stowe highlighted the inhuman nature of slavery. Southern states became suspicious of these developments.

Because of increasing suspicion from both the sides, they started adopting policies of siding more and more states on their side. Initial gains were made by Southern states. Kansas and Nebraska which were above 36° N became slave states after Stephen Douglas, senator from Illinois, supported the concept of self-determination by the people themselves. In another instance, in Dred Scott Case federal Court held slavery as legal.

Amidst this rising influence of southern states, Republican Party was born in 1854 with sole agenda of abolishing slavery. James Brown was an anti-slave activist and he turned it into a militancy movement. He captured military arms and distributed them amongst slaves to fight landlords. Abraham Lincoln was elected as president of USA in 1860 which marked a high point in anti-slavery movement.

In a reaction to these developments, southern states formed a 'Confederation of States' in 1861 with Jefferson Davis as president of new union and he passed a 3 point resolution emphasizing – sovereignty of states, abolition of tariffs and slavery as legal. This became an immediate cause of American Civil War.

The war started on the issue of slavery, but shifted towards issue of unity of federation. Independence was seen as hard earned by Americans and issue of unity evoked strong emotional response. Lincoln raised the issue of federal unity with high propaganda. He himself went with the army to capture the states of Orleans and played a key role in strengthening pro-unity and anti-slavery sentiments. Amidst this, **13th Amendment** was introduced in 1865 which abolished slavery almost 90 years after America got independence. It is said that USA was born by the effort of George Washington, but it took a rebirth with the efforts of Lincoln.

French Revolution

It is said that if American war of independence was the 'foundation' of the modern world, French