A Comparison Between The Political Services Of John Adams And Barack Obama

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The American Presidency and Comparative Overview

The President of the U.S. is basically the head of the state and head of the government of the United States of America. He directs the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander in chief of the Armed forces. While talking about the Presidency, two very eminent Leaders come into the discussion: John Adams and Barack Obama. John Adams is the leader of the continental congress, and one of the first legates in Europe offered his services on the seat of V.P for eight years in the U.S before becoming the second president following George Washington (The White House, n.d.).

Political Achievements and Leadership Ideals

The accomplishments he achieved through the congressman, president, and diplomat overshadowed his career as vice president. While reviewing the tenure of OBAMA BARACK, a person who was unknown to anyone five years earlier, emerged on the national scene as a Senate candidate who was provided with an opportunity to give a keynote speech. He promoted individuality and diversity. During his tenure, he promoted the idea that individuals can pursue their dreams while ultimately remaining undivided by race, ideology, and ethnicity. A seat in the Senate and national Prominence soon followed. His political organizing skills, eloquence, and extraordinary intellect were usually liked by almost everyone and even conceded by his detractors throughout the prolonged and momentous 2008 presidential campaign for president. In 1985, he got an opportunity to work as a community organizer in Chicago. John Adams, on the one hand, was working only for the betterment of the Englishmen, especially of Braintree, Whereas Obama Worked for Peace and, moreover, for the benefit of the Muslim Community (The White House, n.d.).

John Adams’s Character and Revolutionary Role

Adams was a person with Brilliant intelligence, vast, peculiar truthfulness, and High ideologies. He was perpetually ambitious about political and professional development and wealth, usually for the

sake of everlasting fame. From the epidemic rebellion, he started to work as a nationalist with a party formed by a few of his colleagues. He appeared to be a highlighted personage in Massachusetts when Britain and American Colonies had a long disagreement, which resulted in the eruption of American resolution. While there was a Disagreement at the Stamp Act, Adams conscripted protest resolutions for the Braintree, which were copied throughout Massachusetts. Being a lawyer, he solved many legal cases stemming from prerevolutionary disasters. In June 1774, He was selected as a member of the delegates of Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, which held its meeting in Philadelphia. In the first central congress, he recommended fairness and openly reinforced reunion with Britain, but personally, he was getting frustrated with Britain's Stubbornness. In the second meeting, he came out as the most opinionated and strong-minded supporter of independence. In November 1777, Adams was appointed by Congress as American Commissioner in Benjamin Franklin to France, launching Adams on a political occupation that would last more than ten years. The first trip to the Europe of Adams was a very unfruitful and frustrating experience. In 1788, many candidates for V.P. were discussed in the press and private correspondence.

Adams's Vice Presidency and Federalist Politics

The list of candidates included John Rutledge of South Carolina, Adams, John Jay of New York, and John Hancock of Massachusetts. Amid, Adams was the most suitable candidate for Hancock. The principal federalists, which involved Hamilton, Alexander, plus James Madison, were uncertain where Adams stood on some of the most critical political issues. During the early months of the administration, Washington used to consult Adams on their issue. However, the stillness of the documented record shows that Adams had a negligible effect on executive appointments. In foreign affairs in which Adams has expertise, Washington does not consider his assistance. Adams was consulted in many matters in Washington, among them embracing the formal procedures that granted modifiable access to the president. Washington was amazed by the visitors and invitations when he arrived from New York. Soon, it became understandable that he had to take some formal measures in order to amend his social life; otherwise, he would be spending all his time returning and receiving visits and attending private and public functions. This issue would be risking his Dignity of Presidential office and achieving Public business. He approved Washington's proposal to isolate the presidency from the public and reinforced his proposal to protect regular leaves in order to receive visitors. The President, Adams maintained, Should be referred to as His Excellency or by some other appropriate title and that relation between the House of Lords and British Monarch. In the first election, he was selected as the potential candidate for VP. No doubt he enjoyed the common respect, but Adams remained with few associates to champion his candidacy when he was absent for a long time from domestic politics. At the same time, his second term as VP was the True twilight of his career. He faced consecutive sessions of Illness and suffered from Rheumatic symptoms. His private distrust of the future of the nation never lessened his determination to succeed Washington as president. Thus, as the election of 1796 approached, he studiously avoided endorsing any of the potential candidates.

Barack Obama's Early Political Career

The beginning of Obama's career as an elected official was an unusual one that has gained renown even in the often peculiar narrative of Chicago politics. In the 1995 election, Alice Palmer encouraged Obama to seek an election to the legislative seat, which she planned to vacate. In 2000, He ran for the seat in the House of Representatives against Bobby Rush. His campaign suffered from the outset, as he struggled from the outputs of the incident of 09-11, despite the loss of Obama Won re-election to the second term in the Illinois Senate in 2000. Obama's victory was historic as he became only the fifth African American the third elected African American, and First African American male Democrat to serve in U.S Senate. Before Obama Formally pursued the Presidency. However, he began his work as a U.S. Senator. During this period in his career, in 2008, the New York Times stated Obama in Senate: Star Power, Minor role." In his first year, he focused on developing relationships with his colleagues and refused to show up at Sunday morning programs. Vote rejection of the Republican Party throughout the country in the 2006 midterm congressional elections led Obama to give greater consideration to a presidential run in 2008. The surprise win of Obama in Iowa was followed by the unexpected loss in New Hampshire just over a week later. In February 4, he won 13 out of 23 state contests held but added the net total of 13 delegates to his slim but growing lead. Obama had long credited Wright with helping lead him to the strong Christian faith (Miller Center, n.d.).

Obama's National Campaign and Foreign Policy Engagement

Additionally, recognizing the need to address the brewing crisis promptly, Obama Wrote and delivered the speech in Philadelphia entitled "A Perfect Union," more commonly referred to as "The Race Speech." For Obama's Nomination Acceptance Speech, the convention was moved from the indoor Pepsi Center to the outdoor football stadium of the Denver Broncos. He traveled to Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, and much of Western Europe in an attempt to polish his foreign policy and national security credentials ahead of his general election battle with McCain. On 4 November 2008, Obama was elected as president of the U.S., easily outdistancing McCain in the Electoral College vote 365-173. Obama's nearly 70 million votes were the most ever received in presidential elections. On November 16, 2008, he resigned from the Senate and began assembling a transition team. Although Obama took an active role in domestic issues, when confronted with foreign affairs, such as the December 2008- January 2009 Israeli bombing campaign against Gaza, Obama differed in the judgment of President Bush. In October 2009, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Obama has strived hard to deal with the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq in August 2010, dragging the last struggle throngs out of Iraq. However, the increasing military presence in Afghanistan is establishing a partnership with Pakistan as a part of a planned change. In 2012, Obama fought in the re-election campaign again. His Republican rival, Romney, Waged a fierce Campaign, with both sides spending heavily in crucial swing states.

Comparative Legacy of Adams and Obama

Adams made a remarkable effort to take productive measures to take the people of Braintree to the next level. He fought for the rights of the Englishmen, and due to having a lot of experience in foreign affairs, he was consulted by Washington, even though he was not in the presidential seat. Obama has worked hard to strive for the rights of the Muslim community. Obama had repeatedly rejected the proposal of sending aid to rebels in Syria, where a catastrophic civil war has continued to ravage the country. In 2014, he requested $500 from Congress to train and equip the members of the Syrian opposition. He has no doubt strived hard to make a peace settlement among different nations of the world.

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