**Federalists vs. Anti-federalists**

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| Image result for thomas jefferson | Image result for james madison | Image result for alexander hamilton |
| **Thomas Jefferson**  Birth year:  Death year:  View:  Political posts held:  General beliefs: | **James Madison**  Birth year:  Death year:  View:  Political posts held:  General beliefs: | **Alexander Hamilton**  Birth year:  Death year:  View:  Political posts held:  General beliefs: |

**Federalist Paper #51 - James Madison**

*If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to control itself.*

1.   Using this excerpt, explain why ‘checks and balances’ are written into the Constitution.

2.  What would you say was Madison's general opinion of people in government and why?

**The Anti-Federalist Paper #84**

*This principle is a fundamental one, in all the Constitutions of our own States; there is not one of them but what is either founded on a declaration or bill of rights, or has certain express reservation of rights interwoven in the body of them. From this it appears, that at a time when the pulse of liberty beat high, and when an appeal was made to the people to form Constitutions for the government of themselves, it was their universal sense, that such declarations should make a part of their frames of government. It is, therefore, the more astonishing, that this grand security to the rights of the people is not to be found in this Constitution*

3. Why should a bill of rights be included in the Constitution?

**Federalist Paper #78 - Alexander Hamilton**

*If then the courts of justice are to be considered as the bulwarks of a limited constitution against legislative encroachments, this consideration will afford a strong argument for the permanent tenure of judicial offices, since nothing will contribute so much as this to that independent spirit in the judges, which must be essential to the faithful performance of so arduous a duty. This independence of the judges is equally requisite to guard the constitution and the rights of individuals from the effects of . . . designing men.*

4.  What does Hamilton mean by "the permanent tenure of judicial offices"? Does Hamilton support or oppose this idea?

5.  What does Hamilton mean when he says that an "independent spirit in the judges" is essential for them to do their duty?

**Anti-Federalist Paper #46**

*My object is to consider that undefined, unbounded and immense power which is comprised in the following clause—“And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States; or in any department or offices thereof.” Under such a clause as this, can anything be said to be reserved and kept back from Congress?. . .Besides the powers already mentioned, other powers may be assumed hereafter as contained by implication in this constitution. The Congress shall judge of what is necessary and proper in all these cases, and in all other cases —in short, in all cases whatsoever. Where then is the restraint? How are Congress bound down to the powers expressly given? What is reserved, or can be reserved?*

*6. What concerns are there by the anti-federalists about the extent of checks and balances in the Constitution?*

**Federalist Paper #10 - James Madison**

*Among the numerous advantages promised by a well constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction…  By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community…  The causes of faction cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its effects…  If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote…  A pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction…  The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States.*

7. What did Madison mean by factions?  Are factions inevitable?  What would we call a faction today?

8.  Explain how Madison believed a large republic would protect its citizens from factions better than a small democracy