

# Brutus 1



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# Summary of Brutus 1



When the new Constitution released Americans freely spoke their opinions about whether to accept or reject the new constitution. Robert Yates who went under the name of Brutus spoke his opinions to convince the people of New York to not ratify the new Constitution. He believed the U.S was too large to be governed under one central government. He argued The Bill of Rights was a crucial part in protection of the people. Brutus was not completely against the new Constitution but used his message as a “critic sandwich” to point out the areas of the new Constitution that need to be fixed.

# Brutus' Concerns with the Articles of Confederation

- To manage the nation's problems Brutus believes the government under the Articles of Confederation would not be strong enough to do so.



# The form of government Brutus believed the best

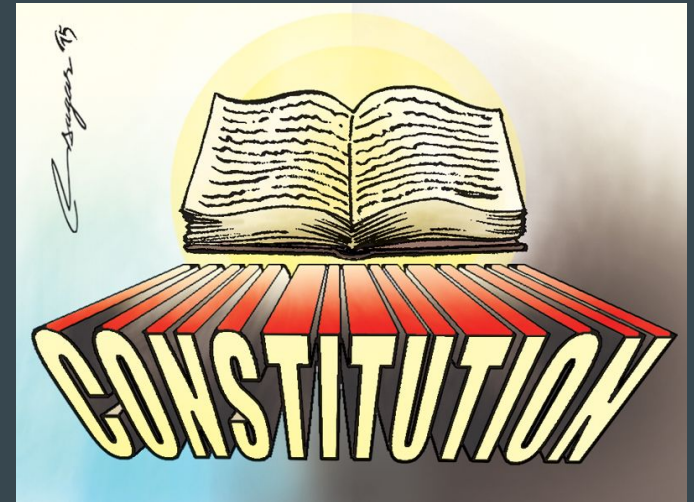
- Brutus believes that a confederation is the best form of government.
- He does believe the Articles of Confederation are a good bases but he has concerns that it would not make it strong enough to manage a nation.

# Brutus' concern of dispersing power

- The powers have to be placed carefully and not be placed to a government where they're going to have all the power and other governments will not be given those same powers.
- If a government has too much power they may not be able to have so much control of others.

# Primary concern with the new Constitution

- The new Constitution places so much power in the central government that the state governments may no longer be able to function as republics under the control of their citizens.
- All of the important powers are delegated to the central government.



# Brutus's concern with the “necessary and proper” clause

- The “necessary and proper” clause make the central government an uncontrollable power over the topics that the Constitution covers.



**"NECESSARY AND PROPER" DOES NOT MEAN ANYTHING YOU WANT**

# Concerns with Legislature's power to tax

- There's not a limit for the legislature's power to tax because the legislature defines what "common defense" and "general welfare" mean.





# Concerns with the Judicial Branch

- The Judicial branch will cover the dignity of the state courts, and take away from the respect from them. The courts will be independent of the states, obtain the authority from the United States. Then take the powers of the courts in various states.



# Concerns with Politicians

- Representatives elected in a large republic would soon be beyond control by the people and abuse their power for selfish and corrupt purposes.
- They will become above control of the people.



# Concerns with a large Republic

- A large republic will create diverse interests and opinions. This will make them argue against each other.
- In a republic manners, sentiments, and interests of the people should be familiar.

## Expansion

### **Federalists**

- Wanted to grow the country all the way West
- Felt a large republic would best serve the interests of the people and their rights
- Expansion = more markets and more resources

### **Anti-Federalists**

- Thought a small republic could best protect individual rights
- Feared expansion would hurt individual and state rights

# Concerns with abuse of power

- He feels that powerful elective offices will bring people that will be distrustworthy and not honest.
- The men will then use their power for their own interest and ambition.

