

Thesis

In Federalist 51, James madison states that “In order to lay a due foundation for that separate and distinct exercise of the different powers of government, which to a certain extent is admitted on all hands to be essential to the preservation of liberty, it is evident that each department should have a will of its own...”



Thesis Analysis

James Madison's thesis of Federalist paper 51 basically explains that there must be balance throughout the entirety of the government, or else liberty will be in peril, and chaos will take over. Each department of government should be as little dependent on the others.



What is meant by “ if men were angels, no government would be necessary

What madison means when he says “If men were angels, no government would be necessary”, is that if people were perfect there would be no need for a government to maintain order because there would never be chaos.



What is meant by “ if men were angels, no government would be necessary

Madison understands that the only necessary situation that requires a government is an imperfect world where power must be derived from a greater power so individuals who are far from “angels” can’t gain too much power.

Give three examples of how the constitution protects the proper balance of power

1. It protects the rights of all people

- The constitution defends the rights of all minorities and insures that every person has their God given rights.

2. It stops 1 branch of government from gaining too much power

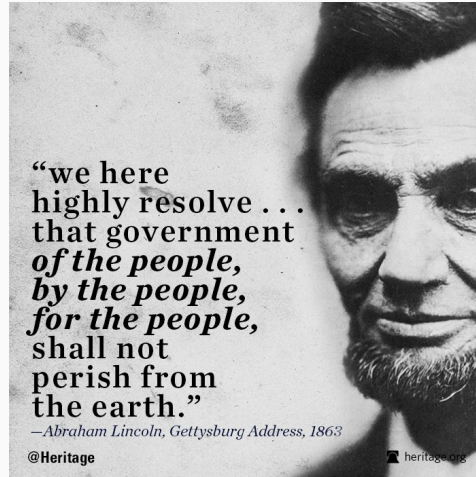
- It uses checks and balances to ensure that the 3 branches of government; Executive, legislative, and judicial each check one another.



Give three examples of how the constitution protects the proper balance of power

3. Gives power to the people to elect officials in free and fair elections

- The constitution uses the idea of democracy so that people can have a voice in the government.



Which branch of government is the strongest? Why? What steps were taken to prevent it from becoming too strong?

The Legislative branch is the strongest branch because it consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The most crucial job of the Legislative branch is to pass laws.



Which branch of government is the strongest? Why? What steps were taken to prevent it from becoming too strong?

However, their power is limited because of the bicameral congress, as the two houses do not share the same powers.

How are the rights of the minority protected?

The rights of minorities are directly controlled by the government, so for the rights of the minority to be protected a government has to be formed around a will independent of the society itself.



How are the rights of the minority protected?

Furthermore, this means that a government formed around society will be more fair and offer more opportunities to the smaller groups in said society. Also society theoretically will break apart on its own causing many interest groups and classes of citizens to arise lowering the danger for a single minority.

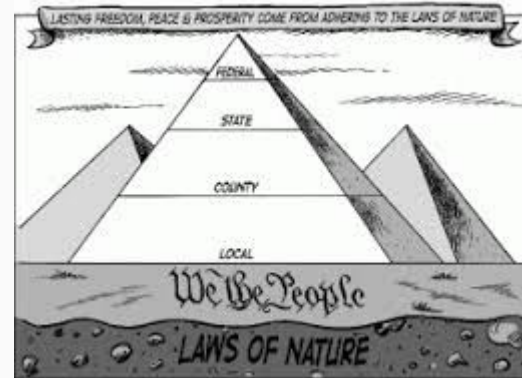


Why are large republics more capable of self-government?

1. In a single republic, all the power surrendered by the people is submitted to the administration of a single government.
2. It is of great importance that in a republic not only to guard the society against the oppression of its rulers, but to guard one part of the society against the injustice of the other part

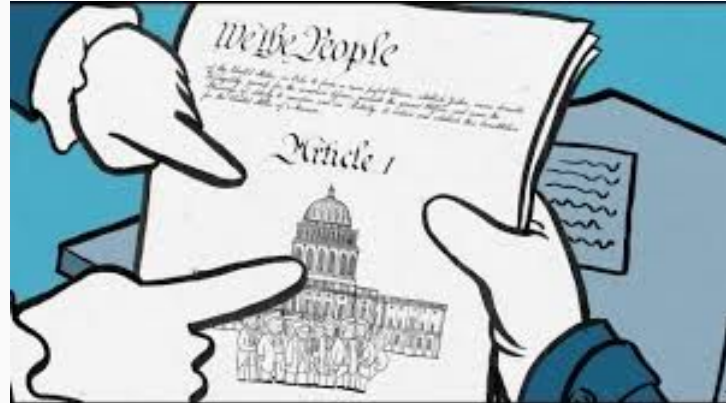
Why are large republics more capable of self-government?

- In a normal society we rely on not only our government but the people, in a self-governed nation, everyone relies on each other to survive and keep others accountable.
- They are more capable as the government would have everyone doing their own share to keep society fair and powerful.



How does Madison repeat and complete the arguments in Federalist 10?

In Federalist 10, Madison discussed his fear of the faction, and the fear of a faction gaining too much power over other competing factions. However, he also stresses the importance of factions to politics.



How does Madison repeat and complete the arguments in Federalist 10?

Madison expands on his discussion from Federalist 10, and elaborates on the importance of a balance between factions in politics so that small factions, and larger factions alike have equal powers in politics. “To wish for a government which will protect all parties, the weaker as well as the more powerful.”

Citations

<https://billofrightsinsitute.org/founding-documents/primary-source-documents/the-federalist-papers/federalist-papers-no-51/>

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/fed-antifed/analysis-of-federalist-51/>

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