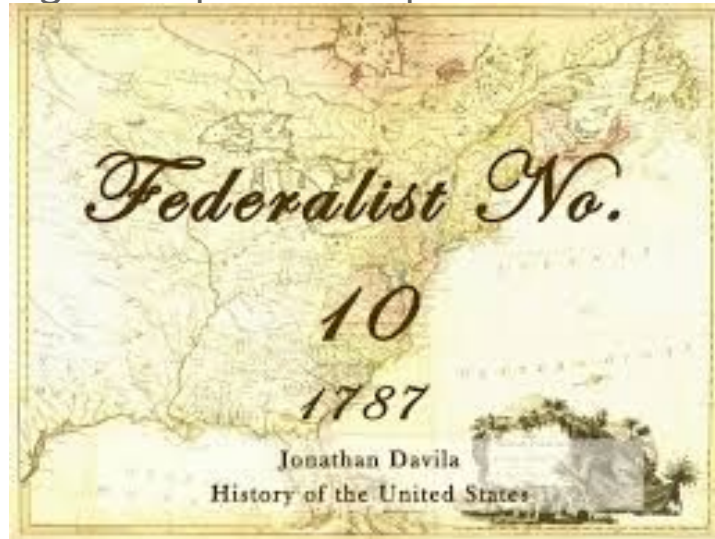


The Federalist 10

From jo and ewan and m4t3o

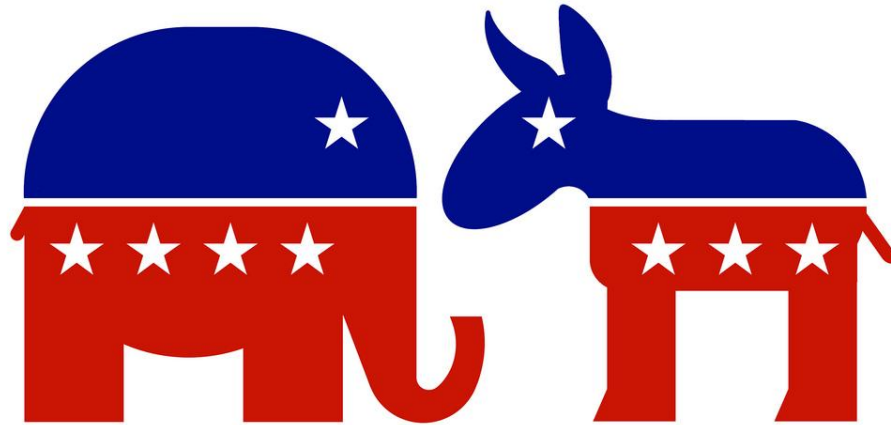
Thesis of The Federalist 10

James Madison's The Federalist 10 outlines the pros of a federalist republic compared to the previously weak government laid out in The Articles of confederation. Most of this paper surrounds the dangers of factions and how they could be subdued by a large competitive republic.



1.

- Any group that tries to dominate the political process especially a mob like majority
- Some examples of factions are the republican party, the democratic party, and interest groups such as NRA



2.

- Having a large and diverse nation with many groups and interests means no one faction can dominate
- The two ways to cure a faction are:
 - Removing its causes
 - Controlling its effects



3.

- There are two ways of eliminating the causes of factions
 - Destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence
 - Giving to every citizen the same opinion, passion, and the same interests
- Although these would stop factions neither of them are just. Taking away liberty removes an essential part of politics and the faction loses a reason to grow. And the second is impractical because as long as a man has liberty to exercise, different opinions will be formed and spread.



4.

- According to Madison, the main cause of conflict was financial inequities, because he believed that man could feel inferior/superior based on the amount of wealth he had.



5.

- In 1787, the nation was still new and developing so there was division regarding opinions on government and government policies and the distribution of power. Today, government is still controversial and causes conflict due to the extreme opinions Americans have formed (Liberal v. Conservative)

 OMAR WAKED

THE
FREEDOM
OF OPINION



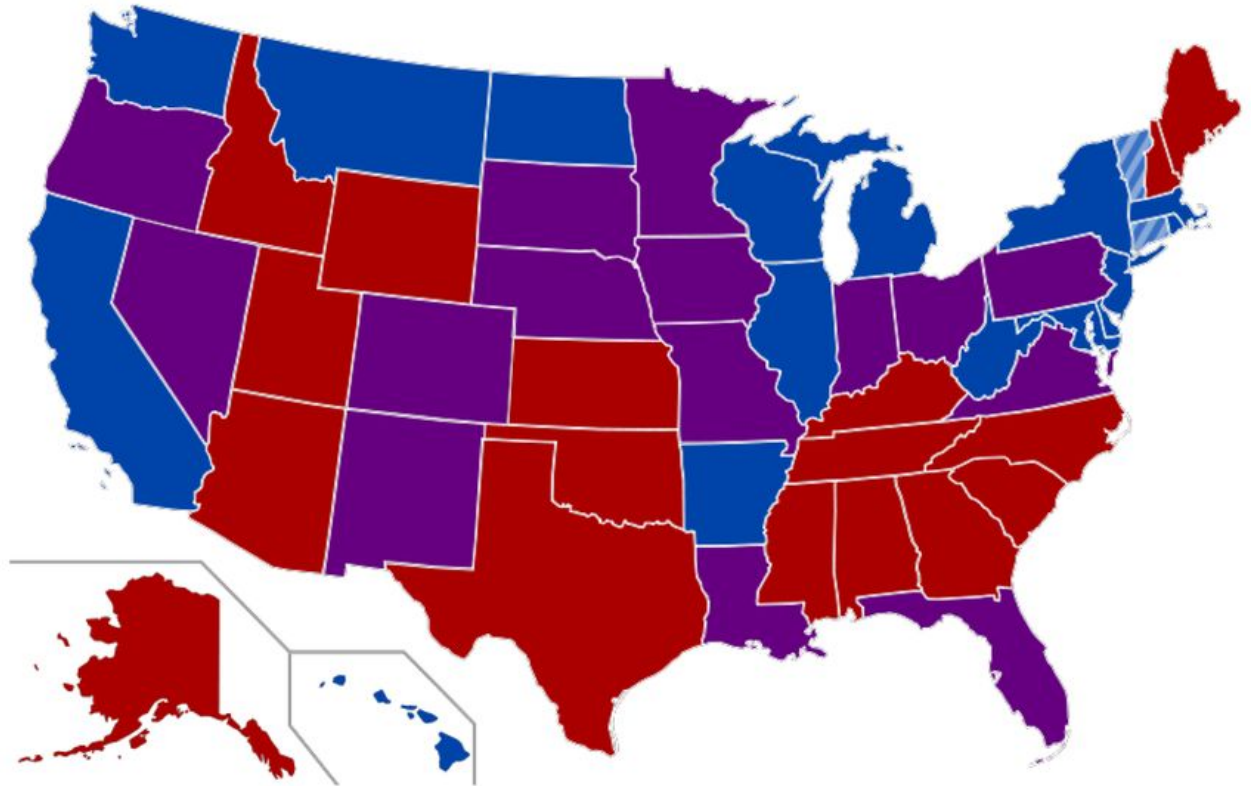
Freedom of opinion is from basic pillars of Democracy
The freedom of opinion is the most important in HUMAN RIGHTS

6.



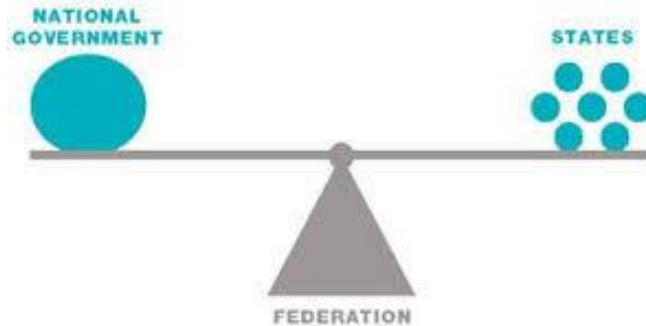
Because it is unethical and implausible to try and “cure” factions, it is easier to control their effects. This can be done through competition, especially of ideals, and large diverse cultures that cultivate different opinions and thus further stimulate politics.

7. Factions have a harder time dominate in a large country because there is more clashing ideals and a wider range in opinions due to the surroundings an individual grows up in.



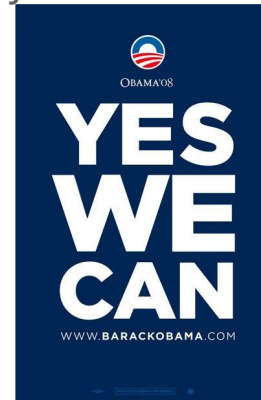
8.

- Federalism controls factions through the greater amount of citizens and land.
- This makes it more difficult for an overarching ideal to compromise the integrity of national politics.
- It also is controlled by a group of elected citizens that represent the peoples ideals

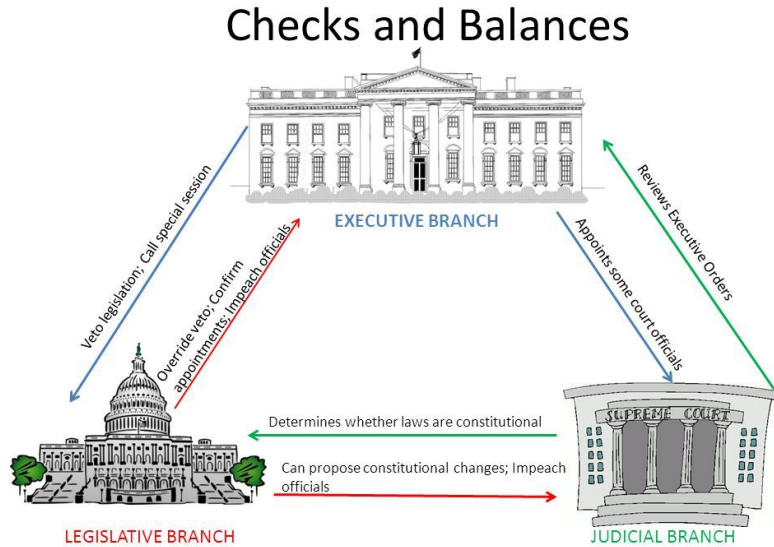


9.

- Madison's argument surrounding federalism's cure for factions is his strongest because it outlines how the federalism could cure the most pressing political issue at the time.
- His least persuasive was describing why the elected officials would help because he assumes the elected officials' wisdom would reflect the ideals of the people but a lot of the time it doesn't work that way.



10.



- Madison has a pessimistic view of politics. This can be seen because of his pressing opinion that the ideals of the vigorous and out spoken would triumph and squash the minorities ideas. This made his drafting of the constitution very reliant on checks and balances and separation of powers. so human natures hunger for power wouldn't turn the democracy into a dictatorship.

11.

- Factions have created bias in some of today's political ideas. But the spread of environments and cultures across the country has created a melting pot of ideals as Madison hypothesized. But i also believe that the elected officials have a lot more power over political points of views because of the trust we place in our representatives.

