

## FEDERALISM

Pro-constitution, in favor of national govt being a central authority.

Some reasons included:

- Keeping factions at bay (powerful individuals forming a group and influencing government unfairly) *(so they would have to go to the national level or through representatives to do something which eliminates failure points? the textbook never specifies how and just gives these reasons)*
- Maintaining consistency around the nation and keeping the elite at bay.
- Protect individual state's rights so every state is equal.
- It's better than the British because we prevent factions.
- Federalist 10

## ANTIFEDERALISM

Anti-constitution, in favor of national govt being a central authority.

Some reasons included:

- Factions still come up anyways
- A thin line between democracy and autocracy (after all, only a single executive and a handful of reps? unbelievable)
- Citizens being unaware of their representatives and vice versa (not transparent)
- Risk of losing personal liberty
- Brutus 1
  
- There were some incidents in which people thought they were losing their freedom and attempted to stop the ratification of the Constitution. No government has ever learned from its past mistakes, ever.

## BOTH

- Factions are bad

## BRUTUS 1

- Too much power in one group's hands
- Specifically denies how the ideas in Federalist 10 can stop factions
- The national model leads to intransparency and the ordinary citizen not knowing what is happening, and thus distrust amongst the citizens.
- This seems appealing to a common person, mostly because they had once been under the rule of autocracy and were thus fearful of governments misusing their power. This also seems appealing to people not physically near to the capital as their voice physically can't get to the national level, so a local level would have to do.
  
- In conclusion: people of low to mid socioeconomic status and those disconnected from Washington.

## FEDERALIST 10

- People may attempt to hijack government for their own good

- Factions (groups of those people) can be stopped if we transfer some power to the national level, so that it becomes slightly harder to function and influence government at any level.
- Factions tend to cause conflicts, and while nobody will ever remove them entirely stalling them and reducing their impacts are important.
- This seems appealing to some high class individuals and leaders who don't want conflicts of interest to spring up all around the nation. High class individuals may also like this idea because they have access to government more than other social classes.
- People near Washington or with some other influence may also like this idea as it creates one place to influence instead of many smaller interests. People who sell things, merchants, etc. Anyone who wants consistency and whatnot.