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ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

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Prince Adeyoju · 4 days ago %

This lecture is very helpful and well informative, I have concern about electoral college, there duty was to see to the southern slaves equal opportunity as the rest of the state, I stand to be corrected please, am find it difficulty to believe that such a thing is still given consideration after centuries has passed. In my candid opinion, the southern states should be given autonomous power to practice modern democracy as well and leave the electoral college to weigh the geniuses of every election. I feel they were been looked down upon if the still have electoral college to fall back to for not been able to stand on their own. Please could anyone help to redefine the purpose and duty of electoral college other than afford mentioned. thanks

↑ 0 **↓** · flag

Anonymous · 4 days ago %

Guess I'm confused also. Thought the main reason for the electoral colleges existence were delays in tallting the popular vote due in large part to transportation and technological delays. Understand the 3/5 rule but this the raison de etra?

↑ 0 ◆ · flag

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Anonymous · 4 days ago %

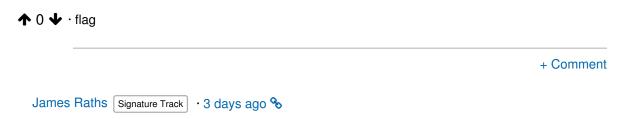
The electoral system should definitely be changed if not abolished completely. I am one of the several anonymous of a conservative persuasion but I feel very strongly that the current electoral college has outlived its purpose.

The original purpose was to leave the election of the president in the hands of qualified electors. With the subsequent changes at the state level (including the winner take all laws), the end result is that the US presidency is now at the hands of some single mother who lives in Ohio seeking government handouts or some other Hispanic citizen in Virginia who wants immigration amnesty for some of his/her

family members. Hardly the "wise" decision making that the founders intended.

The only way to fight this would be to increase the pool of people whose vote matters. One proposal that has been touted in recent years is the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact. I think it would face a lot of constitutional obstacles.

An easier, and no doubt constitutional, approach would be to get rid of the winner take all laws. A democratic party that cannot take for granted all California 55 electors would behave very differently. Same thing with the republican party and the 38 electoral votes it gets from Texas. The biggest winners would be the majority of American voters who are now disenfranchised from the electoral process.



I am confused as to the relationship between the 3/5 rule and the need to have an Electoral College. The text tells us that the Electoral College was not designed to overcome fear of the mob or because the framers did not trust voters to make the right decision. Instead, we are told, the Electoral College was invented because of the slavery problem. Why couldn't slaves count 3/5 in terms of awarding each state a proper number of votes, but ballots cast directly instead of for electors? Like now?

Were votes public or private? When was secret balloting introduced? (One reason given for women not voting is that votes were "by voice" and a disagreement with a husband would be embarrassing or worse.)

In determining members of the House, who was counted in the census? Was it voters? People? White people?

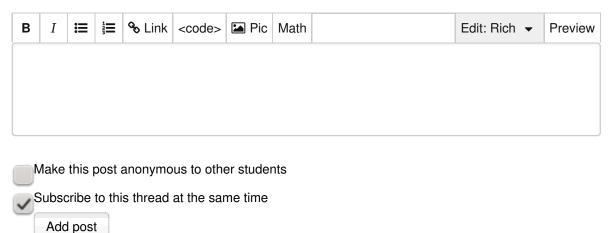
Thanks for your help.

Jim



New post

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